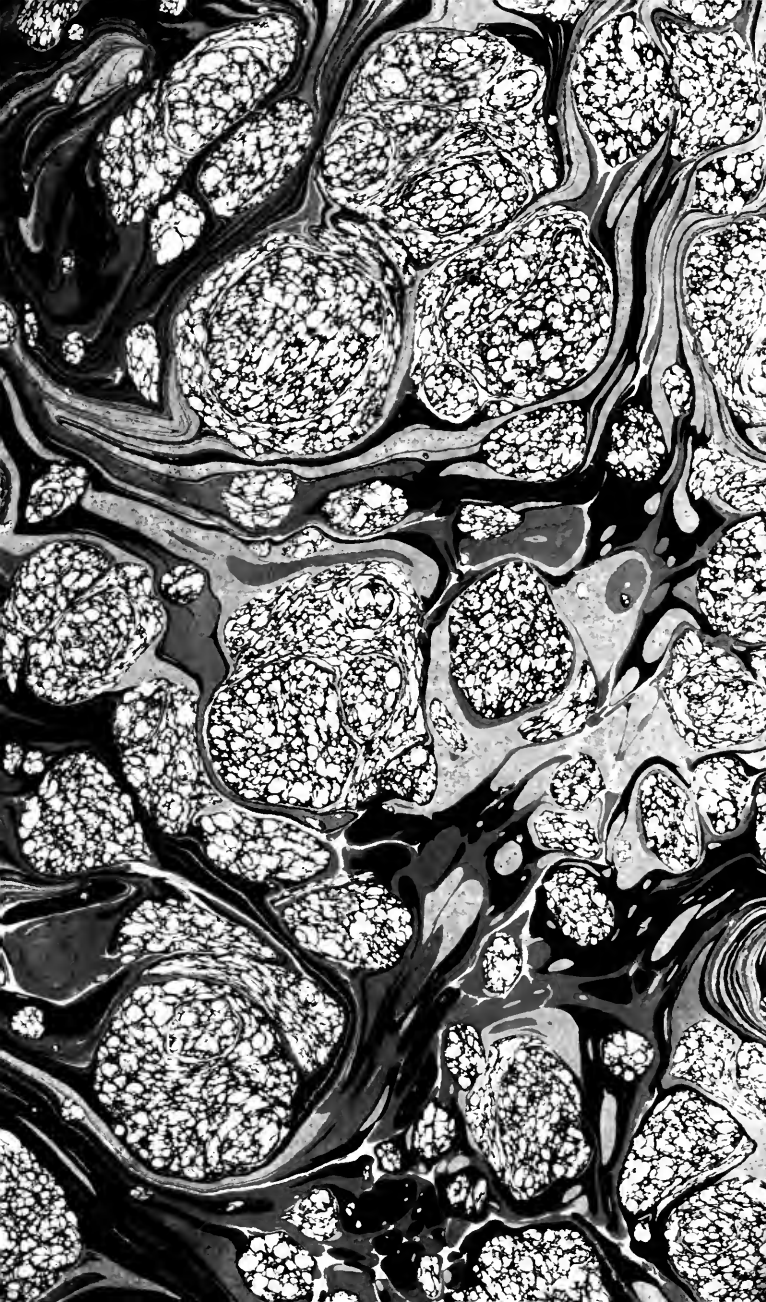


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BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,  
AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

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IN SIX VOLUMES.

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VOL. II.

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# T O U R

THROUGH

## B R I T A I N.

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*London to Dover from London-bridge.*

	M.	F.			
			Brought up	37	1
New Cross Turnpike	2	5	Chalk Well	1	1
Deptford	0	5	Sittingbourn	0	5
Blackheath	1	0	Bapchild	1	3
Shooter's Hill	3	0	Green Street	1	3
Welling	2	1	Ospringe	3	3
Crayford	2	5	Preston	3	6
Dartford	1	7	Boughton Street	2	3
North Fleet	5	4	Boughton Hill	1	0
Chalk Street	2	6	Harbledown	2	5
Gad's Hill	3	2	Canterbury	2	5
Stroud	2	0	Bridge	3	0
Rocheſter	0	5	Lydden	7	3
Chatham	1	2	Ewell	1	7
Rainham	3	6	Buckland	1	5
Newington Street	2	6	Dover	1	7
Key Street	1	3			
	37		In the whole	77	1

**D** EPTFORD, originally called Depesford or Deepford, receives its name from its situation, the river Ravensborn running on the east side of the town with a bridge across it in the road. No person whatever need be told that whenever an English town or village terminates in *ford*, it universally signifies a shallow part of a river which may be passed without the assistance of a boat or ferry: the prefix is obvious.

Deptford is a considerable town, and in the year 1730 was divided, by act of parliament, into two parishes, called St. Pauls and St. Nicholas.

The church of St. Nicholas consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles: it was rebuilt from the ground, except only the tower, in the year 1697, but with so little judgment, that a reparation was found necessary in 1716, at the expence 400l. Among the monuments is one to the memory of Captain George Shelvock the circumnavigator. This parish contains, except what is occupied by houses, hardly three acres.

The parish of St. Pauls contains 1800 acres, of which 500 are arable, 500 cultivated in gardens, and the remainder meadows, pastures, and marsh land. The soil on the high ground a clay, on the lower sand and gravel, which cultivation and manure have changed to a rich-mould.

Some part of this parish is in the county of Surry, but the greater part in Kent. The church is a handsome stone structure, built under the act of parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne for erecting fifty new churches, and consecrated for service in the year 1730. It consists of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles, supported by Corinthian columns: the pews are of Dutch oak. By an act of parliament, the sum of 3500l. out of the duty on coals was allotted to be invested in the purchase of lands for the maintenance of the rector; with the addition of 70l. to be annually paid by the church-wardens in lieu of burial fees, except when the corpse is admitted into the church. The advowson is in the family of Wickham.

Besides the two churches, there are several other places of worship for methodists, quakers, independents, and anabaptists. The parish of St. Nicholas is a vicarage. The number of houses in the whole town is about 3400, of which 2300 belong to the parish of St. Paul.

The society of the Trinity-house was first founded here in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy; and was incorporated, under the

title of master, warden, and assistants, of the guild or fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the parish of Deptford, Strand, in the county of Kent. It consists of a master, deputy-master, thirty-one elder brethren, and other inferior members, whose number is unlimited. The design of this institution was the increase and encouragement of navigation, the good government of mariners, and security of ships: and the society is invested with powers adequate to the object;—appointing pilots, erecting and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons, and other marks for the direction of vessels, &c. The ancient hall, situated in Water-lane, Thames-street, where the members held their meetings, was pulled down about the year 1787, and a new building erected for the purpose near the Tower. The revenues which arise from payments made by ships for tonnage, ballast, advantages of light-houses, beacons, &c. after defraying the necessary expences, are applied to the relief of decayed seamen, their widows and orphans.

There are two hospitals belonging to the Trinity-house: one, built in the reign of Henry VIII. which originally contained 21 apartments, was in the year 1788 pulled down, and rebuilt with 25. The other was founded about the year 1685, and contains 56 apartments in a large quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of Capt. Maples, who gave 1300*l.* towards the expences. The pensioners of both consist of masters of vessels or pilots past service, or their widows: single men and widows have an allowance of 18*l.* a year, and those who are married 28*l.* The charity school has a good revenue.

The royal dock-yard at Deptford was first established in the reign of Henry VIII. A store-house was erected in the year 1513, which now forms a square, with additional buildings on the east, west, and south side. A spacious store-house parallel to this has been lately built, and a long range of smaller store-houses finished about the year 1780, under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton, comptroller of the navy. The

whole yard covers 31 acres : it contains two wet docks, one single, the other double ; three slips, a basin, and two ponds for masts ; with smitheries for forming anchors, timber and mast houses, work-shops, and apartments for the officers. Ships of the largest size may be constructed here.

Near Deptford, at Brocele or Brockley, was a Premonstratensian monastery, founded in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. which did not continue long, for in the reign of King John the monks were removed to Bayham.

Blackheath is a large elevated spot of some celebrity in the history of this country.—In the year 1012 the Danes encamped here, while their fleet lay in the Thames off Greenwich. Wat Tyler with his associates made a stand here in 1381 ; and Jack Cade in the year 1450. In the year 1452 Henry VI. encamped here, when he was going to meet the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. In 1471 the bastard Falconbridge encamped with his army ; as did Lord Audley with his Cornish followers in 1497, to wait the arrival of Henry VII. and his troops, by whom he was defeated, and afterwards suffered for his treason. Here Henry IV. in 1400 met the Greek emperor, Manuel Paleologus, who came to solicit his assistance against the Turkish emperor Bajazet. In 1415 the mayor and aldermen of London met Henry V. on his return from France, after the famous battle of Agincourt. The citizens of London met the emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between England and France, in 1416 : and Edward IV. on his return from France in 1474. And in 1541 Henry VIII. here met his intended queen, Anne of Cleves.

Many good houses are built on the heath ; and on the east side is Morden college, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant. Several years before his death, which happened in 1708, he erected this spacious structure, in form of a college, solely at his own charge, in a field call Great Stone-

field, not far from his own habitation, for the reception of poor, decayed, honest merchants, whereof in his life-time he placed 12 there. But, by reason of great losses, they were reduced to four in the Lady Morden's time, who was forced to retrench the expences of the house, because the share allotted her by the last will of Sir John, and some parts of his estate, did not answer so well as was expected.

When she died, Sir John's whole estate coming to the college, the number was again increased; and there are at this time 35 poor gentlemen in the house: and the number not being limited, they are to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building was designed for, and will conveniently hold, 40.

Seven Turkey merchants have the direction and visitation of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it: and as often as any of these seven die, the survivors are to choose others to fill up that number.

The treasurer of this hospital has 40*l.* per annum. There is also a chaplain, who is to read prayers twice a day in the chapel, and to preach twice every Sunday. His salary at first was 30*l.* a year; but the Lady Morden doubled it at her death. She was in other respects a benefactress to the college: and as she put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate of the college, the trustees have also put hers in another niche adjoining to that of her husband.

The pension is 20*l.* per annum each. At first they wore gowns, with the founder's badge, which they have not done for some years.

The chapel within the college is neatly wainscotted, and hath a costly altar-piece; and it has a burying-place adjoining, for the members of the college. The founder, according to his own desire, was buried in a vault under the communion-table of this chapel.

The chaplain, the treasurer, the merchants, are all indispensably obliged to be resident there; and, unless in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside, live,

or lodge there : and no one is to be admitted as a pensioner who cannot bring a certificate to prove himself upwards of sixty years of age.

In a word, as the situation of the place is pleasant, the air good, and the endowment sufficient, this may be said to be one of the most comfortable and elegant pieces of charity in England.

A magnificent house was built here by Sir Gregory Page, reckoned one of the finest seats in England belonging to a private gentleman ; but was sold piecemeal by act of parliament. The sale began in 1787, but part remained unsold in the year 1796.

On the north-east side of Blackheath is the pleasant village of Charlton, anciently a market town; near which was formerly held the licentious meeting, on St. Luke's day, called Horn-fair: an institution falsely ascribed to king John; now put a stop to by the magistrates. The Princess of Wales has a house here. The church was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, bart. to whom King James I. granted the manor.

On Shooter's Hill is a tower erected to Sir E. W. James, in memory of his conduct in the East Indies.

Near Welling, a small village, are the seats of Sir John Boyd, Lord Eardly, and General Paterfon.

The road passes through only a small part of the town of Crayford, leaving the main street to the left. Here are two bridges over the river Cray; which joins the Darent near Dartford. This river, though not large, drives a mill for slitting and rolling iron, and a considerable mill for cotton.

At Crayford a battle was fought in the year 457 between the Britons and the Saxons, which proved decisively in favour of the latter, and gave Hengist, their leader, quiet possession of the kingdom of Kent.

In the neighbourhood are many artificial caves or holes, of various depth, from ten to twenty fathom, by some supposed to have been dug for the secretion of goods against foreign invaders : others, with more probability, consider them merely as exhausted chalk pits.



From Crayford, we next proceed to Dartford, a market town, on the Darent, which falls into the Thames a little to the north. The mouth is called Dartford creek, and is navigable for boats. The town contains some good inns, four hundred houses, and about 2500 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday. The situation is in a valley between two hills.

In the year 1331 Edward III. held a tournament here; and the same august prince founded a priory of Augustine nuns, which, at the dissolution, was reserved by Henry VIII. for a palace. The ancient gateway is used as a stable, and the other part of what remains is now converted into a farm-house.

Wat Tyler's rebellion first broke out here, occasioned by the indecent behaviour of a tax-gatherer towards the daughter of Tyler, who killed the offender with a pole-ax.

About half a mile beyond the town, towards Rochester, is a common, or heath, called Dartford Brent, or Brimpt, where Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, encamped in the year 1452, and General Fairfax in 1648. The first wire mill in England is said to have been erected at Dartford.

About four miles to the east of Dartford, a little to the right of the road to Rochester, is Swanescumb, supposed to be the place where Swain, king of Denmark, encamped, after landing at Greenhithe: and here, according to tradition, the Kentish men made their stand against William the Conqueror, and obtained from him a confirmation of their laws and privileges.

North Fleet is a village situated on a hill of chalk, with an extensive view over the Thames into Essex. A market was formerly held here on every Tuesday from Easter to Whitsuntide.

The next place is Chalk Street, so called probably from its soil.

Gad's Hill is recorded by Shakspeare as celebrated for robberies, and the name is applied to a thief in the first part of Henry IV.

From Gad's Hill we come to Stroud, a village of one

street. This manor being granted by Henry II. to the knights templars, they erected a mansion in the south part of the parish near the Medway; which, at the dissolution of their order in the reign of Edward II. was given to the hospitallers, but in a few years after it was vested in the crown. Edward III. granted it to the Countess of Pembroke, who gave it to a monastery founded by her at Denny in Cambridgeshire, where it remained till the general suppression. It is at present a farm-house, of a more modern style, with little remains of the ancient building, except a cellar vaulted with chalk and stone groins: the walls are of an extraordinary thickness. Here was likewise an hospital founded by Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry II. which, at the suppression, was given to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Stroud is separated from Rochester only by the Medway, over which is a stone bridge of eleven arches, five hundred and sixty feet in length, and fifteen in breadth.

Rochester is situated in an angle on the right bank of the river, and being the see of a bishop, claims the title of city. It was by the Britons called *Dourbrys*, which the Romans, who had a station here, changed to *Durobrivis*, or *Durobrivæ*: the Saxons called it *Hroffcaster*, whence the present name is formed. About the year 600, Ethelbert, king of Kent, began to build a church here, to the honour of St. Andrew; and about four years after placed in it Justus, as the first bishop, and a chapter of secular priests, who being reduced to four or five, were by Bishop Gundulphus obliged to resign in the year 1089, who settled in the cathedral fifty or sixty black, or Benedictine monks: but the priory being dissolved at the suppression of monasteries, Henry VIII. introduced a dean, and six secular canons, or prebendaries, six minor canons, a deacon and sub-deacon, six lay clerks, eight choristers, &c. This church was rebuilt in the latter end of the eleventh century by Bishop Gundulphus, and consecrated in the year 1130 by Corboyl, archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of

Henry I. whose statue was erected on one side of the west door, and that of his queen, Matilda, on the other.

Gundulphus tower, situated on the north side of the cathedral, is generally supposed to have been built by the bishop whose name it bears, as a repository of the treasures and archives of the see: some suppose it to have been erected for a bell tower, others for an ecclesiastical prison; but, whatever might have been the destination, it was certainly intended to make it strong. The height was originally sixty feet, four or five of which have been either taken, or fallen down. The walls are six feet thick, and enclose an area of about 20 feet square: it was divided into five floors, or stories of unequal height, and had a communication with the church by means of an arch, or bridge, the steps of which are yet visible. The present steeple was erected about the year 1749. Besides the cathedral, there is one parish church. The episcopal palace is at Bromley, in this county, no bishop having resided here since the reformation.

The castle is situated on an eminence near the Medway, at a small distance from the bridge, and was built on or near the spot where a castle had been erected by the Romans to keep the Britons in awe, at least before the conquest. When besieged by the Danes, it suffered much, and afterwards lay long desolate and neglected. In this siege the Danes threw up a high mount, now called Bully-hill. The castle was afterwards rebuilt; and the present remains give evidence of its Norman construction, being probably the work of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who forfeited it by treason in the lifetime of his brother, William the Conqueror, and though restored to favour by Rufus, appeared in arms in behalf of Robert, duke of Normandy, and fortified the castle of Rochester, but being besieged by the king, he was compelled to surrender, and quit the kingdom.

Edward VI. repaired the walls both of the city and the castle, which seems to have been the last work bestowed on them: from that time the castle was suffered to moulder away by degrees, so that in the next

century it was of little importance. In the year 1610 it was alienated from the crown, and granted by James I. to Sir Anthony Weldone. Attempts were made to pull it down, but the mortar was found so hard, that the expence of separating the stone would not be defrayed by their value. It now belongs to the heirs of Mr. Child, the banker.

Rocheſter never was extenſive, and in the time of Bede was eſteemed a caſtle, or fortrefs, for which its ſituation was well ſuited, rather than a town. The walls with which it was formerly ſurrounded were thick and lofty: many parts are yet remaining, but none of the gates are ſtanding. An hoſpital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry III. as it were between Rocheſter and Chatham, the chapel of which is uſed as a place of divine worſhip by the latter, having only one pariſh church, which is too ſmall for its inhabitants. Rocheſter was firſt incorporated by Henry II. but the preſent charter is a grant of Charles I. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, town clerk, &c. It is a borough; ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Friday.

Among the hiſtorical occurrences of this place, we read, that in the year 676 it was deſtroyed by Ethelred, king of Mercia. In 839 it was ſacked by the Danes; and in 885 again attacked by them, but held out till relieved by Alfred. In 1088 Oda, biſhop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, was beſieged in the caſtle by William Rufus, and compelled to ſurrender. In 1215 Rocheſter held out a ſiege againſt King John two months, but was at laſt, through want of proviſions, obliged to open the gates to the conqueror, from whom it was taken the ſame year by the Dauphin of France. In 1264 it was beſieged by the Earl of Leiceſter, and bravely defended by Earl Warren for the king. The drawbridge was deſtroyed, but the town was not taken.

Near the cuſtom-houſe is a place founded for the

reception of six poor travellers, who, being neither thieves nor proctors, are to receive one night's lodging; entertainment, and four pence each.

It may not be amiss in this place to take notice, that there is in the river Medway, at Rochester, and in several of its creeks and branches within the jurisdiction of the city, an oyster-fishery, which is free to every one who has served seven years' apprenticeship to any fisherman or dredger who is free of the said fishery; and the mayor and citizens of Rochester hold a court, commonly called an Admiralty Court, once a year, or oftener, when occasions have required it, for the regulating of the said fishery, and to prevent abuses committed in it. In these courts they appoint from time to time, when oysters shall and shall not be dredged and taken, which they call opening and shutting the grounds; also the quantity each dredgerman shall take in a day, which is usually called setting the stint. They have a power to go on board, and enforce these orders; and when they have not found them duly observed, or that the brood or spat has been taken, which should have been preserved, they seize and throw into the river and creeks the brood, or such oysters as have exceeded the prescribed quantity.

Persons who dredge or fish for oysters, not being free of the fishery, are called cable-hangers, and are presented and punished by the court. Every licensed dredger pays 6s. 8d. yearly to the support of the courts. But several litigious persons having, in process of time, contested the authority of this court, and great inconveniences arising from it, to the endangering the fishery, and to the destruction of all good order and rule, the corporation and free dredgermen applied to parliament, and an act passed, anno 1729, establishing the jurisdiction of the city of Rochester, and enforcing the authority of the said courts; and since that another act explaining and supplying defects; so that at present this fishery is in a flourishing condition, and all fair dealers find their account in it.

Four miles west from Rochester is Cobham, which gave title of lord to Sir John Oldcastle. In the reign of Edward III. a chantry, or college, was founded here by John Lord Cobham, for five priests, which at the dissolution was refounded for poor men and women. The barony of Cobham is now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham. Four miles north of Rochester is Higham, where was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by King Stephen. About a mile to the north of Higham, and five from Rochester, is the village of Cliffe, situated at the edge of extensive marshes, called Cliffe marshes. At this place, according to some antiquaries, three councils were held, one by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 742, when Ethelred, king of Mercia, was present; another in 802, under Kenulph, king of Mercia; and the third in 822, under Beornulph, successor to Kenulph. Near to Cliffe was Cowling castle, built by Lord Cobham in the reign of Richard II. and the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, who suffered for his religion in the reign of Henry V. The remains shew it to have been a strong place, and the moat around it very deep. It has been supposed that Shakspeare intended to represent Sir John Oldcastle under the name of Falstaff, but the dissimilarity of character renders it improbable. The character was ideal; and the name of Oldcastle, first adopted by Shakspeare, seems to have been changed out of respect to the family then existing. Something of this alteration is hinted at in the epilogue to the third part of Henry IV. "If you be not too much cloy'd with fat meat, our humble author will continue the story, with Sir John in it, and make you merry with fair Katherine of France: where, for any thing I know, Falstaff shall die of a sweat, unless already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man." The present remains consists of a handsome gate fronting the south, flanked by two round towers: on the west are the walls of a fort, surrounded by a moat, formerly supplied with water from the Thames, but now almost

filled up. This castle was attacked by Sir Thomas Wyatt in his insurrection against Queen Mary; but it was so well defended by Lord Cobham, that Sir Thomas was obliged to retreat.

Two miles and a half to the south of Rochester, on the left side of the Medway, is the village of Halling, where the bishops of Rochester had formerly a palace, the ruins of which were removed in the year 1759.

Adjoining to Rochester, on the side of the river, lies Chatham: the road to Dover, which formerly passed through, has within a few years been made a little to the south of the town, by which the great inconvenience and the usual obstacles of a narrow street, and business of a sea-port town, are avoided by travellers. Chatham, so celebrated for its dock-yard, appears as a suburb to Rochester towards the east, as Stroud does towards the west. It principally consists of one long narrow street, with many small branching alleys. It was made a royal dock-yard by Queen Elizabeth, and owed its first establishment to that great seaman Sir John Hawkins, who deserves to be styled the father of our marine. The private buildings, as the houses of the sea-officers, directors, inspectors, and workmen belonging to the royal navy, are well built, and many of them stately. But the public edifices there are, indeed, like the ships themselves, surprisingly large, and in their several kinds, beautiful. The warehouses, or rather streets of warehouses, and storehouses for laying up the naval treasure, are the largest in dimension, and the most in number, that are any-where to be seen in the world. The rope-walks for making cables, and the forges for anchors and other iron-work, bear a proportion to the rest; as also the wet-dock, canals, and ditches for keeping masts and yards of the greatest size, where they lie sunk in the water to preserve them: the boat-yard, rope-yards, the anchor-yard, forges, founderies, all not easy to be described.

We come next to the stores themselves, for which all this provision is made; and, first, to begin with the

ships that are laid up there: the sails, the rigging, the ammunition, guns, great and small shot, small arms, swords, cutlasses, half-pikes, with all the other furniture belonging to the ships that ride at their moorings in the river Medway, powder excepted, which is generally carried to particular magazines, to avoid disaster; all these stores are repositied in separate buildings, and store-houses, appropriated for the furniture of every ship, and may be taken out on the most emergent occasion, without confusion.

Besides these, are warehouses for laying up the furniture and stores for ships in general, and for the furnishing other ships to be built; or for repairing and supplying the ships already there, as occasion may require.

For this purpose, there are separate and respective magazines of pitch, tar, hemp, flax, tow, resin, oil, tallow; also of sail-cloth, canvas, cables, standing and running rigging ready fitted, and cordage not fitted; with all kinds of ship-chandlery necessaries, such as block, tackles, runners, &c. with the cook's, boat-swain's, and gunner's stores; and also anchors of all sizes, grapnels, chains, bolts and spikes, wrought and unwrought iron; cast-iron work, such as pots, caldrons, furnaces, &c.; also boats, spare masts and yards, with a great quantity of lead and nails, and other necessaries, too many to be enumerated.

To observe these things deliberately, one would almost wonder what ships they were, and where they should be found, which could, either for building or repairing, fitting or refitting, call for such a quantity of all these things: but when, on the other hand, one sees the ships, and considers their dimensions, and consequently the dimensions of all things which belong to them; how large, how strong every thing must be, how much of the materials must go to the making every thing proportionable to the occasion, the wonder would change its object, and one would be as much amazed to think how and where they should be supplied.



The particular government of these yards is very remarkable: the commissioner, clerks, accomptants, &c. within doors; the store-keepers, yard-keepers, dock-keepers, watchmen, and all other officers, without doors; with the subordination of all officers, one to another respectively, as their degrees and offices require. The watchmen are set duly every night at stated and certain places within the several yards, with every one a bell over his head, which they ring or toll every hour, giving so many strokes as the hour reckons; and then one taking it from another through every part of the yard, and of all the yards, makes the watch be performed in a very exact and regular manner. In the river is a guard-boat, which, like the main-guard in a garrison, rows the grand rounds at certain times, by every ship in the river, to see that the people on board are at their post: if the man placed to look out in each ship does not call, "Who comes there?" the guard-boats board it immediately, to examine into the defect of duty.

The expedition that has been sometimes used here in fitting out men-of-war, is scarce credible; for the workmen told us, that the Royal Sovereign, a first-rate of 106 guns, was riding at her moorings; entirely unrigged, and nothing but her three masts standing, as is usual when a ship is laid up; and that she was completely rigged; all her masts up, her yards put to, her sails bent, anchors and cables on board, and the ship sailed down to Black-stakes in three days, Sir Cloudesly Shovell being then her captain.

We do not vouch the thing: but when we consider, first, that every thing lay ready in storehouses, and wanted nothing but to be brought out and carried on board; 1000 or 1500 men to be employed in it, and more, if wanted; and every man knowing his business perfectly well; boats, carriages, pullies, tackles, cranes, and hulk, all ready; we do not know but it might be done in one day, if it were tried. Certain it is, the dexterity of the English sailors, in those things, is not to be matched by any in the world.

The building-yard, docks, timber-yard, deal-yard, mast-yard, gun-yard, rope-walks, and all the other yards and places set apart for the works belonging to the navy, are like a well-ordered city: and though the whole place is, as it were, in the utmost hurry, yet you see no confusion; every man knows his business: the master-builders appoint the working or converting, as they call it, of every piece of timber, and give to the other head-workmen, or foremen, their moulds for the squaring and cutting out of every piece, and placing it in its proper byrth (so they call it) in the ship that is building; and every hand is busy in pursuing those directions: and so in all the other works.

January 1, 1756, notice was given to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Chatham-dock (from the entrance of Smithfield-bank to the Hill-house) to quit their houses in 30 days; intrenchments being to be thrown up in their room; about which necessary work of defence the soldiers quartered in that neighbourhood directly began, with an augmentation of sixpence a day to their pay; in consequence of which the fortifications which surround the dock-yard are greatly strengthened and enlarged, as well on the extremities of the dock-yard on the river Medway, as on the land-side towards Brumpton, where they are near three miles in circumference, fenced with a strong barricado of very stout timbers, and deep dry ditch; and at proper distances are bastions, faced with stone and fods, and are well fortified with heavy cannon; which bastions are so disposed and situated, that were an enemy to get possession of the first next Gillingham, towards the entrance of the river, it is so exposed to the fire from the second as not to be maintained but at great hazard, and so one annoys the other progressively, to the great fort at the entrance of the dock-yard, contiguous to the town of Chatham, which exceeds a mile in length, the buildings whereof are not elegant, being chiefly inhabited by the workmen of the dock-yard, where are now constantly employed upwards of 2000 men.

By the new, additional works and fortifications on the land-side aforementioned, is inclosed Brumpton-hill, of a considerable height and extent, whereon are erected streets of houses, parallel to each other; they are three stories high, with garrets, neatly finished, &c. which serve as barracks for the soldiers: so that for beauty, strength, convenience, and the immense quantities of all sorts of stores for the building and equipping the largest ships of war, this dock-yard of Chatham may justly be deemed the most complete of any in the world.

It is about 16 or 18 miles from Rochester bridge to Sheerness fort by water, on the river Medway; of this it is about 14 miles to Blackstakes. The channel is so deep all the way, the banks so soft, and the reaches of the river so short, that, in a word, it is the safest and best harbour in the world; and ships of 80 guns ride afloat at low water, within musquet-shot of Rochester bridge. The ships ride as in a mill-pond, or a wet-dock, except that being moored at the chains, they swing up and down with the tide; but as there is room enough, they are moored in such a manner, that they cannot swing foul of one another: nor did we ever hear of any accident that befel any of the king's ships here by storms and weather, except in that dreadful tempest in 1703, when the Royal Catharine was driven on shore, and, receiving damage, sunk; and the ship, being old, could not be weighed up again.

Considerable additions have been made to the fortifications since the year 1756, before which the principal or almost only defence was in the castles of Upnor and Gillingham, which were very inadequate to the protection of the place against any serious hostile attack.

Upnor castle is situated on the west bank of the Medway, a small distance below Chatham dock, on the opposite shore. It was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chiefly of stone. At its extremities are two towers; the southernmost of which is appropriated to the use of the governor, who has under him a store-keeper, clerk of

the cheque, a master-gunner, and twelve other gunners. All the forts from hence to Sheerness were formerly subordinate to this castle, and under its governor. On the top of a bank a small distance south-west of the castle, is a modern built barrack, capable of holding a company. The pay of the governor is 10s. per day.

The excellent fund called the chest of Chatham was instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth after the defeat of the Spanish armada, at the desire of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others. It is formed by an assignment of a portion of every seaman's pay, and is applied to the relief of sailors who have been disabled or wounded in the service of the royal navy. A market is held here weekly, on Saturday. The celebrated minister Mr. Pitt was created Earl of Chatham in the year 1766. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus, founded an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was confirmed by Henry III. and increased by several benefactions. It was governed by a warden or prior.

At leaving Chatham, we ascend a hill, and the next place we come to is Rainham, a village of little more than one principal street. In the church are some monuments of the Tuftons, the Earl of Thanet's family.

The village of Newington had formerly a market, and the discovery of urns and other antiquities makes it probable that the Romans had a station here, called Durolevum; and near it, on a place called Standard hill, the Roman eagles were once displayed. The name of Key-street is derived, as supposed, from Caii Stratum; and a hill passed from Newington called Carcol hill, or Caii Collis, from Caius Trebonius a Roman officer.

Sittingbourn was once a market-town; and is noted for its excellent inns.

Just by the town are the ruins of a fortification raised by King Alfred, when in pursuit of the Danes, called Bavord-castle. Here they boast much of one Norwood having entertained King Henry V. on his triumphant return from France; and though the entertainment was,

according to the times, very elegant, yet the whole expence of it amounted to no more than 9s. 9d.

In January, 1737-8, were found in a shave belonging to the estate of Sir John Hales, who lived in this neighbourhood, and within his manor of Tunstall, near Sittingbourn, several hundred broad pieces of gold, which were thought to have been concealed in the civil wars by an ancestor of Sir John. They were found by a poor boy who was rambling in the coppice; and not knowing their value, was playing with some of them at a farmer's, who got possession of them; but not being able to keep the secret, he refunded 624 of the broad pieces for the use of the crown, though Sir John laid claim to the whole, as did the lord of the manor of Milton, which is paramount to that of Tunstall.

Bapchild is a village, by some supposed to be the ancient Bacanchild or Becanceld, where a grand council was held in the year 694, by Withred, king of Kent, his nobility and clergy; and another, in 798, under Kenulph, king of Mercia. Some fix here the Roman Durolevum, which others likewise look for at Ospringe, where there are some appearances of a military post. An hospital, called *Maison de Dieu* was founded here by Henry III. of which there are some remains: it was at the suppression granted to St. John's college, Cambridge. A little to the west of Ospringe is a seat called Judd's Folly.

After passing Boughton-Street, we come to a long and steep hill, called Boughton hill, from the top of which the road is a descent for about two miles to Harbledown, where an hospital for lepers was founded by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, the governor of which is sometimes called the dean, and at present master. Here is the seat of Mr. Gipps.

Canterbury, considered as ecclesiastical, is the first city in the kingdom. It is situated in a valley on the river Stour: and with good reason boasts its antiquity; though probably without truth, when assuming to itself the title of city 900 years before the birth of Christ. To the

Romans it was known by the name of Durovernum, and among them was considerable: the Britons called it *Caer Kent*. The present name is from the Saxons. During the heptarchy it was the capital of the kingdom of Kent; and before the introduction of Christianity, the residence of its kings. Although it was several times plundered by the Danes, and the greatest part destroyed by fire, it always recovered. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and had five gates.

The castle was most probably built between the Danish massacre in the year 1011, and the conquest. It was defended formerly with a barbican or bulwark, of which little remains at present. The castle is built of rough stone, strengthened at the angles with quoins, and is nearly square, each side externally measuring about eighty-seven feet: the walls, on a medium, are ten feet thick, and about fifty high, being divided into several stories, having several small windows, irregularly placed. There are two entrances on the east side, and on the west towards the south-west angle an oast or kiln has been constructed for drying hops, which projects beyond the wall. The quarter-sessions for the county used formerly to be held here; but the building being in a ruinous state, a handsome sessions-house was erected in the year 1730 at the expence of the county; and no use is made of the castle except to fodder cattle in winter.

There were anciently 20 churches within and without the walls, of which 15 remain; besides which there are places of worship, for methodists, anabaptists, presbyterians, quakers, and jews.

King Ethelbert, immediately after his conversion to the christian faith, about the year 600, gave his palace to St. Augustine, and the monks his companions, who hereupon began to build a monastery, and repaired an old church, said to have been founded and filled with monks before the Romans left the country, dedicated to the honour of our blessed Saviour Christ. Augustine was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, and the primacy be-

ing removed from London in his favour, has continued ever since. The church was made the cathedral, and for the most part under the care of a dean, and secular canons, till, in the year 1003, Archbishop Ealfric turned them out, and introduced monks; but these were soon after ejected in their turn, and the seculars remained till in the year 1080 Archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt the cathedral and the adjacent buildings, which he filled with one hundred and fifty Benedictine monks. From this time the monastery was often styled the church, or priory, of the Holy Trinity, as well as Christ church, and was at the reformation endowed with a clear yearly revenue of 2387l. 13s. 3d. or, according to Speed, of 2489l. 4s. 9d. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. refounded the church for a dean and twelve prebendaries, six preachers, six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay clerks, ten choristers, two masters and fifty scholars, twelve almsmen, &c.

In the cathedral was formerly the shrine of Thomas-à-Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered at the altar in the year 1170, and afterwards canonized. This shrine was long the object of devotion, and greatly enriched by the offerings of devout pilgrims, till Henry VII. seized the riches into his own possession, and ordered the saint's name to be erased from the calendar. These pilgrimages gave rise to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

St. Augustine, after the conversion of King Ethelbert, erected a monastery, which was intended to be the future sepulchre of the kings of Kent and the archbishops of Canterbury; for which purpose, as the law of the twelve tables prohibited burials in cities, it was founded on the east side, a little without the walls, in the year 605, and at first dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: but the name of Augustine being added by Dunstan, in the year 987, it has generally been called by the name of the latter only. In the year 1011 it was plundered by the Danes, but soon recovered its splendour; and in the year 1063 Pope Alexander II. erected

it into a mitred abby. In the year 1168 the church was almost destroyed by fire, and in the year 1271 it was nearly ruined by floods, after a prodigious storm. After the dissolution, it remained for some years in the possession of the crown, and was repaired by the board of works, whence probably it was called palace, a title it yet retains. Charles I. consummated his marriage with Henrietta of France here in 1625, at which time it was in the possession of Lord Wotton, of Boc-ton Malherbe. These venerable remains have suffered almost as much from the depredations of its owners as from time. It is at present, or was lately, let for a public-house; the ruins of the church have been used as a tennis court; the great gate converted into a cockpit; and in the year 1765 workmen were employed to pull down the tower, but from the hardness of the cement it was found that the expence would not be defrayed by the value of the materials. It at present belongs to Sir — Hales, Bart.

There is said to have been another monastery on the south part of the city, dedicated to St. Mildred. Without the north gate an hospital for the poor, sick, and blind, was erected and endowed by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which is yet in being: the same archbishop founded a house for secular priests in the Northgate-street, to the honour of St. Gregory, in the year 1084; which in the reign of Henry I. was changed into a priory of black canons. The site was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange for Wimbledon, &c. In the south-east part of the city there was a convent of Benedictine nuns founded by Archbishop Anselm about the year 1100, called St. Sepulchre's, granted by Henry VIII. to James Hales. There is at Eastbridge another hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, which was preserved, by the care of Archbishop Whitgift, for a master, a schoolmaster, and brothers and sisters. It was originally intended for the entertainment of pilgrims, and the foundation is ascribed to Arch-



bishop Lanfranc. In the south suburb, on the way to Dover, an hospital was founded for lepers, to the honour of St. Laurence, by Hugh, abbot of St. Augustine's, in the year 1137, granted by Queen Mary to Sir John Parrot. In St. Peter's parish was an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catherine, founded by William Cokyn, a citizen, which about the year 1203 was united to the hospital of St. Thomas at East-bridge. In the year 1224 a house of grey friars was established here, which in 1270 was removed by John Digges, alderman of the city, to an island called Bynnewith, where they continued till the dissolution, when the priory was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Spilman. A priory of black friars was founded, it is said, by Henry III. granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Harrington. In the parish of St. Margaret's, an hospital for poor and aged priests was founded by Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, before the year 1243 : it remained till the 17th year of Queen Elizabeth, when it was granted to the mayor and commonalty, and on the site the bridewell was built. In the reigns of Edward I. and II. the Augustine friars eremites obtained a settlement here, and a house in the parish of St. George was given them by R. French, baker. It was given by Henry VIII. to George Harper. An hospital called Maiard's spital was founded by the mayor and commonalty. Without Canterbury, at Tanington, an hospital was founded in the reign of Henry II. to the honour of St. James and St. Jacob, for a master, three priests, prioress, and twenty-five leprous sisters; granted by Edward VI. to Robert Dartnall.

Canterbury is a county of itself, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, town-clerk, &c. and returns two members to the British parliament. The principal manufactures are of silk and cotton, or silk and worsted, under the denomination of Canterbury muslins, or stuffs. Canterbury has long been celebrated for brawn. The environs abound in plantations of hops. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday.

The village of Bridge is so called from a bridge over

a branch of the Stour, situated in a vally. Soon afterwards we come to Barham-downs, so named from a neighbouring village, about six miles south from Canterbury, where King John encamped with his army, to oppose the French; and in the following year the Earl of Leiceſter lay here with his army. In the year 1760, likewise, here was an encampment, and again ſince. Many barrows are ſeen on the downs, and towards the weſtern extremity is the race-course.

At Buckland was a houſe of ſiſters, of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, brought from Swinfield near Dover in the year 1180; granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Aucher. Buckland is ſituated on a ſtream of water, which paſſes through Dover, and then runs into the ſea.

Dover is romantically ſituated between ſtupendous hills, in a valley cloſe to the ſea, and overlooked by the ancient and venerable caſtle towards the north, and Shakspeare's cliff to the ſouth. The name among the Britons was Dour, the Romans called it Dubris, and the Saxons, Dorra.

It is one of the oldeſt cinque-ports incorporated by Edward the Confeſſor; was anciently walled, and had ten gates. It had formerly ſeven churches, but only two remain; in one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is a monument to the memory of the poet Churchill, and another to the memory of the comic-writer Foote. Here was a priory of black monks, founded in the year 613 by Withred, king of Kent; and a houſe of knights templars, founded in the reign of Henry III.

The caſtle is of great antiquity, but without foundation aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, though it is probable a fortrefs might have been erected in the time of Claudius; and however in the modern art of war it might at preſent be deſpiſed, it was formerly conſidered of great conſequence, and the key of the kingdom. In the reign of King John it ſtood a ſiege againſt the Dauphin of France: in 1642 it was ſeized by the parliament, and held by the Earl of Warwick.

A church was founded within the walls of the castle, according to some by Lucius, who is said to have reigned in Kent and Suffex; but certainly in the early ages of Christianity, and pretty generally allowed to have been of Roman construction. It does not seem to have been in much use, for Sir Geo. Rooke robbed the church of its bells, which were sent to Portsmouth; and since his time, the lead has been removed from the roof. Many persons of rank were buried here, as Sir Robert Ashton, constable of the castle, in the year 1384; the Earl of Northampton, constable of the castle, and lord-warden of the cinque ports in 1614; with some others.

Before the year 640, Eadbald, king of Kent, built a chapel within the castle, wherein he placed a college of secular canons; but these canons encumbering the garrison, and behaving irregularly, Withred, king of Kent, built St. Martin's church at Dover (some small remains of which are still visible near the market-place), and removed them thither, granting them all the privileges and immunities they had before enjoyed. Here they remained four hundred years; and there being no other church than St. Martin's, they built three for the use of the town's people; which were afterwards chapels dependent on the monastery. At length these canons grew so licentious that they were suppressed by Henry I. and a new monastery built in the reign of Henry II. near Dover, for Augustine canons, dedicated to St. Martin, the remains of which are considerable.

An hospital for lepers was founded in 1141, at the desire of Osbern and Godwin, two monks of St. Martin's, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Palmer. Here was likewise an hospital dedicated to St. Mary, called *Maison de Dieu*, or God's House, erected for the relief of pilgrims, by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry III. now used as a victualling-office. The brass gun, called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, is a great curiosity, twenty feet long, and requiring 15 pounds of powder to charge: it is said to carry a ball seven miles. Here are two old keys, and a brass horn,

which seem to have been ensigns of authority in former days. In the year 1580 a piece of the cliff, next the sea, with part of the castle-wall, standing on it, was thrown down by an earthquake.

Here are apartments for the governor and officers, and barracks for a large number of soldiers. Under the end of the west wall of the castle is a fort built by Henry VIII. about the year 1539, called the Mote, or Mote's Bulwark.

The lord-warden of the cinque ports is likewise constable or governor of Dover castle.

Acts were passed in the reign of Edward III. and IV. by which it was directed, that no person going abroad as a pilgrim should sail from any other port than that of Dover. The harbour is not capable of receiving men-of-war; and vessels of any considerable size can only come in and go out at high water. It is the most convenient port to cross the channel, it being only nine leagues to Calais: packet-boats are continually sailing backwards and forwards, in time of peace; and the voyage, with a fair wind, is generally made with the tide. The harbour has been considerably improved within a few years, but it is said much yet remains to be done to make it complete.

The corporation of Dover is vested in a mayor, jurats, and common-council, with a recorder and town-clerk; and their jurisdiction extends to Margate, St. Peter's and Birchington in the isle of Thanet, the village of Charlton near Dover, and Kingwould, between Dover and Deal. Two members are returned to the British parliament, and there are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Feversham and Folkestone are members of Dover, as a cinque-port.

About two miles north-west from Dover are the remains of Bradsole, or St. Radagune's abby, founded for Premonstratensian monks by Richard I. or Geoffrey, earl of Perch, and Matilda his wife. The parish consists only of the abby, the remains of which are converted into a farm-house and one cottage. At the suppression it was granted to the archbishops.

When one takes a view of the sea, and the objects beneath one, from the craggy and lofty rock on which

the castle stands, and from the cliffs adjacent, it is impossible for such as have read our admirable Shakspeare's description, in his *King Lear*, of the prospect yielded thence, to avoid wishing to recollect it; a description so full of nature and terror, that the bare reading of it requires a steady head to avoid the dizziness.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.

————— How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. Half-way down  
Hangs one that gathers sampire :---dreadful trade!  
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.  
The fishermen that walk upon the beach  
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,  
Diminished to her cock; her cock, a buoy,  
Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge,  
That on th'unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,  
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,  
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight  
Topple down headlong.  
From the dread summit of this chalky bourn  
Look up a-hight;—the shrill-gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard.

=====  
*London to Woolwich, from London-bridge.*

	M.	F.
New Cross Turnpike . . . . .	3	5
Greenwich . . . . .	1	6
Woolwich . . . . .	3	2
	<hr/>	
In the whole	8	5

GREENWICH is a town next adjoining to Deptford, and parochially separated from it by the Ravensbourn-brook. It was originally, by the Saxons called Grenevic,

or Greenwich, i. e. the green village, or the village on the green. The whole, according to Mr. Lysons, contains near 1200 acres of ground, of which upwards of 500 are marsh-land and meadow, 300 cultivated in gardens and for corn, &c. Upwards of 300 are upland, meadow, and pasture-ground, including the park. The soil, except the marsh-land, is sand or gravel. As early as the year 1300, Greenwich was the residence of royalty. In 1433, Humphry, duke of Gloucester, to whom it was granted by the crown, rebuilt the palace, which he called Placentia or Pleasaunce; inclosed a park, and erected a tower on the spot where the observatory has been since built: this palace was enlarged by Henry VII. and finished by Henry VIII. who was born and baptized here, at the parish church, and solemnised his marriage with his queen, Catherine of Arragon. It seems, indeed, to have been a favourite spot with this prince, for many solemn tournaments, revels, and masques, were held during his reign. Edward VI. kept his Christmas in 1552, and died here the summer following: both his sisters were born here. Elizabeth, when she became queen, made it her chief summer residence: Mary, daughter of James I. was baptized here; and Greenwich palace was settled on his queen, Ann of Denmark. Charles I. resided occasionally in the former part of his reign. In the year 1651 an act was passed by the parliament, that the house, park, and lands, should be sold for ready money. At the restoration the old building was pulled down by Charles II. who intended to build a magnificent palace, of which he only lived to see one wing finished, which cost 36,000 pounds. This unfinished palace was, by the advice of Sir Christopher Wren, converted by William III. into an hospital for the relief and support of seamen belonging to the royal navy; and a charter of laws and statutes was prepared by the attorney-general for its government, additional buildings were erected, and every encouragement given, by royal bounty and

private subscription, till it gradually attained to its present magnificence.

The hall is very noble, and is finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it, in an alcove, are represented the Princess Sophia, King George I. King George II. Queen Caroline, the late Queen Dowager of Prussia, daughter of King George I. Frederic, prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and the five princesses, daughters of King George II. On the cieling, over the alcove, are her late majesty Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark. And on the cieling of the hall are King William and Queen Mary, with several fine emblematical figures.

On a pedestal in the middle of the area of the hospital, fronting the Thames, is a statue of King George II.

In the year 1779 an accidental fire consumed the chapel, and as many of the wards as contained 500 beds; the whole, however, has since been rebuilt. An infirmary for the sick was erected in the year 1763. Besides the seamen who are provided for, there are 140 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each, three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peas, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, fourteen quarts of beer, and one shilling a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each, and that of their mates 1s. 6d.; the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue clothes, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night-caps. There are about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high rank. In the year 1763 an act of parliament passed to enable the governors to grant pensions out of the hospital; in consequence of which there were 1400 ap-

pointed to receive seven pounds a year. This hospital received a large increase of income from the estates of the earl of Derwentwater, forfeited by rebellion in the year 1715; and for its better support, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays sixpence every month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's-office, Tower-hill: therefore a seaman who can produce an authentic testimony of his being disabled, and rendered unfit for sea service, by defending any ship belonging to the British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it as if he had been in the king's service.

Besides the royal hospital, here was a college, founded by William Lambard, esq. author of *Perambulation of Kent*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for twenty poor pensioners, under the care of the master of the rolls, and the drapers' company. The pensioners receive fifteen shillings a month. Another college, or hospital, was founded in the year 1613, by the Earl of Northampton, for a warden and twenty pensioners; under the direction of the mercers' company. The salary of the warden is sixteen shillings a week; and each of the pensioners receives eight shillings, with other advantages, at the discretion of the company. This is called Trinity hospital, or Norfolk college. Here are likewise two charity schools for boys, and another for girls.

Greenwich-park was walled round by James I. and laid out in the reign of Charles II. The ranger's lodge, called the queen's house, was begun by Ann of Denmark, and finished by Queen Henrietta Maria. In the park was formerly an ancient tower, called *Mire-fleur*, and Greenwich castle; a place of some strength, where the Earl of Leicester was confined by Queen Elizabeth, for marrying the Countess of Essex without her consent; and in the year 1642 it was thought of such consequence that orders were given to take possession of it. In 1675 this tower was pulled down by



Charles II. and the present observatory erected on it at the instigation of Flamsteed, who was the first astronomer royal. It has since been well furnished with instruments. The successors of Flamsteed have been men of great abilities; they have much advanced the science of astronomy, and by their labours assisted navigation. The first meridian is, by Englishmen, now taken from Greenwich.

The parish church is a very handsome structure, rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches, under the statute of Queen Anne; it is dedicated to St. Alphage, archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been killed by the Danes, in the year 1012, on the spot where the church stood: the new church was consecrated in the year 1718. A convent of observant friars was founded here in the reign of Edward IV. or Henry VII.

This town may be said to be one of the genteelst, as well as pleasanter, in England: the inhabitants are many of them persons of note and fashion, who have served abroad in the fleets or armies, and here pass the remainder of their days in ease and delight; having the pleasure to reflect upon the dangers they have gone through, and the faithful and honourable parts they have acted on the public stage of life in their country's cause.

The number of houses is 1850. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday; the profits of which were granted by Lord Romney to the hospital, in the year 1700.

In the year 1012, and twice afterwards, the Danes brought their fleet and anchored here, making an encampment on Blackheath.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and the water, at some very high spring-tides, is salt; but in ordinary tides, sweet and fresh. The king's yachts always lie here.

Near the town of Greenwich for many years stood a magazine for gunpowder, in which frequently were

repositèd from 6000 to 8000 barrels. The apparent danger it was exposèd to, of being blown up by treachery, lightning, or other accidents, arising from its defenceless situation and ruinous condition; and the extensive and scarce-reparable damage which the explosion of such a quantity of gunpowder might have been attended with, not only to that part of the town nearest to it, but to the royal palace and the magnificent hospital there, and which might even by the shock affect the dock-yards and store-houses both at Deptford and Woolwich, and even the cities of London and Westminster, as well as the banks of the river on both shores, and the navigation upon it, occasioned, so long ago as in the year 1718, an application to parliament for the removal of the magazine to some safer and more convenient place; and his majesty King George I. was pleasèd then to give orders to the officers of the ordnance to remove it. But no provision being made for purchasing land to build another, and to defray necessary expences, nothing was done in it; and the old magazine grew more and more dangerous, and out of repair.

In the year, 1750 the application to parliament was renewed, when his late majesty gave orders for an estimate of the expence to be laid before the house; which was done in the year 1754, together with a survey, recommending a proper place, &c.

The good work, in the year 1760, was sollicitèd with such proper effect, that an act passèd in the beginning of that year, entitlèd, "An act for taking down and removing the magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings thereunto belonging, situate near Greenwich in Kent; and erecting instead thereof a new magazine for gunpowder at Purfleet, near the river Thames, in the county of Essex, and applying a sum of money towards those purposes," &c.

Woolwich is situatèd on the bank of the Thames, and wholly taken up by, and in a manner raisèd from, the yards and works erectèd there for the naval service;

for here, when the business of the royal navy increased, and Queen Elizabeth built larger and greater ships of war than were usually employed before, new docks and launches were erected, and places prepared for the building and repairing ships of the largest size; because here was a greater depth of water, and a freer channel, than at Deptford.

The docks, yards, and all the buildings belonging to it, are encompassed with an high wall, and are exceeding spacious and convenient; and so prodigiously full of all sorts of stores of timber, plank, masts, pitch, tar, and other naval provisions, as can hardly be calculated.

Besides the building-yards, here is a large rope-walk, where the biggest cables are made for the men-of-war; and on the east or lower-part of the town is the gun-yard, commonly called the park, or the gun-park, where is a prodigious quantity of cannon of all sorts for the ships of war, every ship's guns apart; heavy cannon for batteries, and mortars of all sorts and sizes; insomuch that, as I was informed, here have been sometimes laid up at once between 7000 and 8000 pieces of ordnance, besides mortars and shells almost beyond number.

Camden says, Woolwich has a claim to be called the mother dock to all the king yards; as a proof of it he mentions the ship *Harry Grace de Dieu* having been built here as early as the third of Henry VIII. in 1539. The ordnance forms a considerable part of the business transacted for government at this place.

Under the military branch is the warren, where artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast, and frequently proved before the principal engineers, and officers of the board of ordnance, at which many of the nobility and gentry often attend. The gunpowder, purchased by contract, is here proved as to its strength and goodness. Here is also a laboratory, where the mattrasses are employed in the composition of fire-works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, grenadoes,

Sec. for public service. A royal academy is here established, under the board of ordnance, for the instruction of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office: these are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military science relating thereto, with the French and Latin languages, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and masters in each respective branch of literature. A part of the parish of Woolwich lies on the Essex shore. The cause of this division cannot be ascertained; but that the river might be diverted out of its ancient channel after a flood, is no improbable supposition. In the seventeenth of Edward II. a commission of sewers was issued, for repairing a very great breach made by the overflowing of the Thames into the marshes, between Woolwich and Greenwich; but, if it was an inundation that occasioned the separation above mentioned, there is sufficient reason to conclude it was of an earlier date. Harris relates his having seen an old MS. which set the number of acres at 500, and noticed a few houses, and a chapel of ease. At high-water the Thames is here about a mile broad; and the water brackish. As the channel lies direct east and west for about three miles, the tide is strong; and the river being free from shoals and sands, and seven or eight fathoms deep, the largest ships may, at all hours, ride here with safety. Here is a market on Friday.

Two hulks are stationed in the Thames for the reception of convicts, who are employed at the dock-yard and warren in occasional labour. The church was one of the fifty new ones built by order of parliament. The number of houses in Woolwich is 1200.

Beyond Woolwich, close to the river, is Erith. India ships, coming up the river, frequently come to

anchor off this village to unload part of their cargo, that they may navigate with the more safety. This place was anciently called Lefnes, from an abby of black canons founded near it, in the year 1178, by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England, who had for some years before discharged the trust of regent or governor of the realm, during the king's absence in France; and the year after the foundation of the abby took on him the religious habit, and died in this house, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, meaning Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was so called about eight years after his murder. This house was given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his new college, and after his disgrace to Sir Ralph Sadler.

There are upwards of 1500 acres of marsh-land in this parish. Just above Erith is Belvidere, a feat built by the late Lord Baltimore. Near Erith, Greenhithe, and Northfleet, are large chalk-pits, from whence great quantities of chalk, burned into lime, are conveyed to London, and adjacent counties, and even sometimes to Holland and Flanders: and the rubbish of the chalk, which they must be otherwise at the charge of removing, is bought and fetched away by lighters and hoys, and carried to all the forts and creeks in the opposite county of Essex, and even to Suffolk and Norfolk; and sold there to the farmers to lay upon their land, which they do in prodigious quantities, and are glad to give 2s. 6d. to 4s. a load for it, according to the distance.

This is the practice in all the creeks and rivers in Essex, even to Malden, Colchester, the Naze, and into Harwich harbour up to Maningtree and Ipswich; as also in Suffolk, to Aldborough, Orford, Dunwich, Southwold, and as high as Yarmouth in Norfolk.

Thus the barren soil of Kent (for such the chalky grounds are esteemed) makes the strong clay lands of Essex rich and fruitful; and the mixture of earth forms

a composition which, out of two barren extremes, makes one prolific medium.

Three miles east from Dartford, on the side of the Thames, lies Greenhithe, where there are some considerable chalk-pits, and kilns for burning lime, in both which articles a great trade is carried on up and down the river, and there are several wharfs for loading and unloading corn, coals, and other articles of traffic. A communication is kept up with the county of Essex, by means of a ferry, between Greenhithe and Grays Thurrock, which convey carriages, horses, cattle, &c.

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*London to Gravesend.*

	M.	F.
Northfleet, p. 1.	20	3
Gravesend	2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	3

TWO miles from Northfleet, and about twenty-three from London, is Gravesend, on the side of the Thames; a place of some consequence, and well known to all merchant vessels navigating the Thames, and the first port from London. It was, together with a village called Milton, adjoining, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth to be governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. The town-house, where the market is held, and all public business transacted, was erected in the year 1764; the church is a handsome structure, and was new built in 1727 after a fire which destroyed the old one. The principal street has a pretty sharp declivity to the river, it is narrow, but has been paved by act of parliament: here are two markets weekly, on

Wednesday and Saturday, and one on Sunday mornings for fish, with which the town is well supplied; and in time of peace the Dutch turbot boats generally lie off the town to supply Billingsgate-market. In the reign of Richard II. this town was taken and burned by the French and Spaniards, on which account, perhaps, as a compensation, the inhabitants, with those of Milton, obtained the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on condition that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons either at two pence per head, with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare should be four shillings. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding princes, and under proper regulations they still enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now nine pence each passenger. The boats are large and commodious, and much improved within these few years: they are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate, on the like signal, with every ebb. For its better security, Henry VIII. raised a platform of guns to the east of the town, and erected a fort directly opposite at Tilbury. All outward-bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined, and obtained proper clearances from searchers, appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town quay: a centinel is also stationed at the block-house, below the town, to give notice, by the firing of a musket, when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly in waiting here for that purpose.

The method of causing all ships to stop here is worth observing, and is as follows:

When a merchant-ship comes down from London (if they have the tide of ebb under foot, or a fresh gale of wind from the west, so that they have what they call fresh-way, and the ships come down apace) they generally land some of their sails, haul up a fore-

fail or main-fail, or lower the fore-top-fail, so to slacken her way, as soon as they come to the Old Man's head: when they open the reach, which they call Gravesend reach, which begins about a mile and half above the town, they do the like, to signify that they intend to bring to, as the sailors call it; and come to an anchor.

As soon as they come among the ships that are in the road (as there are always a great many), the centinel at the block-house on Gravesend side fires his musket, which is to tell the pilot he must bring to; if he comes on, as soon as the ship passes broadside with the block-house the centinel fires again; which is as much as to say, "Why don't you bring to?" If he drives a little farther, he fires a third time, and the language of that is, "Bring to immediately, and let go your anchor, or we will make you."

If the ship continues to drive down, and does not let go her anchor, the gunner of the fort is called; and he fires a piece of cannon, though without ball; and that is still a threat, though with some patience, and is meant to say, "Will you come to anchor, or will you not?" If he still ventures to go on, by which he gives them to understand he intends to run for it, then the gunner fires again, and with a shot; and that shot is a signal to the fortress over the river, to wit, Tilbury fort, and they immediately let fly at the ship from the guns on the east bastion, and after from all the guns they can bring to bear upon her. It is very seldom that a ship will venture their shot, because they can reach her all the way to the Hope, and round the Hope-point almost to Hole-haven, though it is said this has been done once or twice; but the occasion must be very extraordinary to make a ship run the risque. As for ships coming in, they all go by here without any notice taken of them, unless it to put waiters on board, if they are not supplied before.

(The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that



kind, but send great quantities to London; the asparagus, in particular, is remarkably fine. Here is a regular ferry-boat from hence to Tilbury, on the opposite shore; and in the year 1799 an act of parliament was passed to form a subterraneous passage underneath the river, from the Kentish to the Essex shore.

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*London to Milton.*

	M.	P.
Chatham, p. 1. . . . .	30	2
Milton . . . . .	10	0
	40	2
In the whole . . . . .	49	2

TEN miles beyond Chatham, and forty from London, is Milton or Middleton, or Milton-Royal, situated on a river which runs into the Swale, once the residence of the great Alfred, who had a palace here. This place was much infested by the Danes, who in the latter end of the ninth century built a fortress between the town and the Swale, the vestiges of which are yet discernible, and called Castlerough; and in 1052 it was plundered and burnt by Godwin, earl of Kent. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth here were 130 houses, and it was governed by a portreeve, annually chosen by the inhabitants. The fishery here is very considerable; and the oysters, which are termed *native Milton*, are esteemed the best in Europe: the sum usually returned for these oysters only, is from 3000 to 7000 pounds a year. The company of fishermen are governed by particular laws. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles east from Milton is Tong, where was

## 40 *London to Queenborough and Sheerness*

a castle said to have been built by Hengist the Saxon to secure the land granted him by Vortigern; which according to tradition was as much as a hide would encompass, which the crafty Saxon cut into slips, or thongs; and hence, they say, was derived the name of the castle.

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### *London to Queenborough and Sheerness in the Island of Shepey.*

	M.	F.
Key-Street, p. 1.	38	1
King's-Ferry	3	4
Queenborough	3	2
Sheerness	1	6
Total	46	5

THE common way into the island of Shepey is by the King's-Ferry, where a long cable of about 140 fathoms, being fastened at each end across the water, serves to get over the boat by hand.

On the main side of the ferry is a small stone building, which will hold nine or ten persons: this is said to have been erected by one George Fox, who staying once there a long while in the cold, waiting for the ferry boat, and being much affected with it, built this place to shelter others from the like inconvenience. For the maintenance of this ferry, and keeping up the highway leading to it, through the marshes, for above a mile in length, the land-occupiers tax themselves one penny per acre for fresh marsh-land, and one penny for every 10 acres of salt marsh-land, per annum. This tax, together with some lands belonging to the ferry, has

from time to time kept the said ferry and causeway with a wall against the sea in good repair; as also the boats, cables, and an house for the ferry-keeper, who is obliged to tow all travellers over free, except on four days; viz. Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, St. James's-day, and Michaelmas-day, when an horseman pays two pence, and a footman one penny: but on Sunday, or after eight o'clock at night, there is no passage gratis; so that at such times the ferry-keeper will demand six-pence of every horseman, and two pence of every footman; and in these cases the land-occupiers pay as well as strangers. The keeper of this ferry is allowed 24*l.* per annum by the land-occupiers, beside what he makes in carrying over passengers in the night-time and on Sundays: and to this he has another perquisite added; which is, to dredge for oysters within the compass of his Ferry-look, which extends one tow's length, as they term it, i. e. 60 fathoms, on each side.

The island of Shepey, supposed by Camden to be the ancient Toliatis, lies at the mouth of the Thames, and is separated from the main land of the county by the Swale. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and is supposed to owe its present name to the number of sheep formerly bred on it. It yields good corn, but is bare of wood, and the water is generally brackish, except at Sheerness, where a well, sunk below the bottom of the sea, yields good water. The Danes frequently landed and plundered it; and many barrows are seen, which the common people call coterels, and are supposed to be cast up in memory of Danish leaders buried there.

Queenborough is situated at the west end of the island, at the mouth of the Medway; about three miles from the ferry, and forty-five from London. Here was anciently a castle called the castle of Shepey, situated at the mouth of the Swale. This castle was rebuilt by Edward III. under the direction of William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and finished in the year 1366; when the king abode here several days, incorporated the town, and made it a free borough, giving it the name of Queenborough, from his royal consort

## 42 *London to Queenborough and Sheerness*

Philippa, with the privilege of holding two markets weekly, on Monday and Thursday; and three years after, made it a staple for wool. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII. In 1650 it was surveyed by order of parliament, and ordered to be sold; soon after which it was pulled down, and the moat only remains. The corporation is composed of a mayor, jurats, bailiffs, recorder, town-clerk, &c. Though made a borough, it only began to send members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. The markets have been long disused. The principal inhabitants are fishermen, and its chief trade in oysters.

Sheerness is situated on the north-west point of the island, where the Medway joins the Thames. In the year 1667 this place was taken, and some slight fortifications destroyed, by the Dutch; after which a fort was erected, which has since been increased to a regular fortification, with a garrison, under a governor, lieutenant governor, fort-major, and other officers; and has such a line of heavy cannon commanding the mouth of the river, that no fleet of men-of-war could attempt to pass by, without hazarding being torn to pieces.

It is not only a fortress, but a good town with several streets in it, and inhabitants of several sorts, but chiefly such whose business obliges them to reside here. The officers of the ordnance have here an office; they being often obliged to be at this place many days together, especially in time of war, when the rendezvous of the fleet is at the Nore, to see to the furnishing every ship with military stores, as need requires, and to check the officers of the ships in their demand of those stores, &c.

Here is also a yard for building ships, with a dock, intended chiefly for repairing ships that may meet with any sudden accident; but then it is to be observed, that those are generally but for fifth and sixth-rate ships, small frigates, yachts, and such vessels: though sometimes there are large vessels put on the stocks. This yard is a late thing also, and built many years since the fort. In making some alterations at Sheerness, anno 1760, a ball was

found that weighed sixty-four pounds; supposed to have been fired by the Dutch in 1667. A chapel has been erected for the convenience of the inhabitants, but Minster is the mother-church. There is a market on Saturday.

About four miles from Queenborough, on the north side of the island, is Minster, so named from an ancient abby founded here by Sexburga, wife of Ercombent, king of Kent, which was destroyed by the Danes, and in the year 1130 rebuilt by Corboil, archbishop of Canterbury, and furnished with Benedictine nuns; granted by Henry III. to Sir Thomas Cheney. The present church is supposed to have been part of the monastery, which with the gatehouse is all that now remains. The vane of the church is the representation of a horse's head, and on the right side of a monument of Sir Robert de Shurland is the head of a horse emerging out of the sea. This Sir Robert is said to have been knighted by Edward I. for his gallant behaviour in Scotland.

Opposite the island of Shepey, at the mouth of the Thames, is the island of Graine, about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide, separated from the continent by a narrow stream, called the Stray, or Yenlade, which runs from the Medway to the Thames. It is a low flat island, and consists chiefly of pasture-land and marshes. There are several salt-works, and a parish church called St. Peter's, but no village, only a number of houses scattered through the island.

On the south side of Shepey, towards the west end, is the island of Elmely, separated from Shepey by a narrow branch of the Swale, called the Dray, about three miles long, and two broad. It contains about 2700 acres of land, of which 2600 are salt marshes. It constitutes a parish, and has a church. Two miles to the east of Elmely is the small island of Harty, separated from the main land of Kent by the Swale, and from the isle of Shepey by a narrow channel, which to the west is called Caple creek, and to the east, Muswell creek. It is entirely pasture-land, and main ains about 4000 sheep. It is a parish,

#### 44 *London to Queenborough and Sheerness*

and contains a church. There is a ferry across the Swale, both to Elmely and Harty.

Faversham, or Feverham, lies on the left of the turnpike road to Dover, one mile from Ospringe. It is situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the Swale. Six hoys trade to London, and sail alternately every week with corn, hops, &c.; some vessels trade to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir, timber, and iron; and others are employed in the coasting-trade. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an ancient town, and boasts of its being inhabited by Britons.

An abby of Cluniac monks was founded here by King Stephen, and his queen Matilda, in the year 1147; richly endowed; and, by the privilege of sanctuary, any felon taking shelter in their monastery, or its precincts, sent notice to the coroner, who thereupon repaired to him, when the felon took the following oath: "Hear ye this, ye justices," or "O ye coroners, I will go out of the kingdom of England, and will not return thither again, without the leave of our lord the king, or of his heirs: so God me help!" Whereupon the coroner assigned to the felon a certain port, whither he might freely repair, and whereat he should take shipping, to which he was instantly to set out by the nearest road; and as a token of his being under the protection of the church, he carried in his hand a cross. When arrived at the port, he was to embark within two tides; and if he could not procure a passage, or the wind was contrary, he was every day to go into the sea up to his knees, as a token of essaying to pass over: and if in the course of forty days from his first taking sanctuary, he could not get a passage, he was then obliged to return again to the church or monastery, and go through the whole ceremony anew. By a law made in the reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that immediately after the confession of a felon taking sanctuary, the coroner should cause to be marked with a hot iron on the brawn of the

thumb of his right hand the letter A, to the intent it might be known he had adjured the realm. This right of sanctuary extended also to parochial churches and church-yards. Any officer of justice, or others, forcing one of these adjured felons from their sanctuary, or seizing, or killing them on the highway, was, by the direction of Archbishop Boniface, subject to all the penalties of sacrilege.

All that now remains of this abby at present consists of two gatehouses, and a small oratory or chapel. The porter's lodge is converted into a dwelling-house. The proprietor is Lord Sondes. It is supposed by some that the bodies of King Stephen, his queen Matilda, and his son Eustace, were interred in this abby; but of this there is no certainty. Stowe tells us, that at the suppression of the abby the king's body, for the sake of the lead in which it was inclosed, was thrown into the river. The site, at the suppression, was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney.

A free grammar-school was founded here by Dr. Cole, warden of All Souls college, Oxford, which being suppressed at the reformation, together with the abby, was afterwards restored by Queen Elizabeth. The chief manufacture is that of gunpowder, of which about 400 tons are made annually: some of the mills belong to government, and are under the inspection of the board of ordnance, others in private hands. The oyster fishery is of great consequence, employing near 200 families. The dredgers, or oyster-fishers, are under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, who appoints a steward, and a water-bailiff: the steward holds two admiralty courts annually, at which the officers, &c. of the company of dredgers are chosen, when every person (having served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman, and being himself a married man) may claim to be admitted to the freedom of the fishing grounds. The officers of this company are, a foreman, treasurer, book-keeper, &c. and twelve others, who form a jury, and these conduct the business of the company; they are chose at the first court, which is

held on the Saturday next before Easter, in every year: The other court is holden on the last Saturday in July, to open the grounds, and consult on matters thereto.

Mary, widow of Lewis XII. king of France, and sister to Henry VII. rested at Faversham on her return from the continent in 1515: Henry VIII. in 1522 passed through with the emperor and a numerous train of nobles; and that king rested in this town on his journey to the siege of Boulogne in 1545: King Philip and Queen Mary passed in 1557; and Queen Elizabeth slept two nights in the town in 1573: King Charles II. in 1660 visited it, and dined with the mayor on his restoration. In the year 1688 the vessel in which James II. had embarked was detained by the populace of this town: the king was in the disguise of chaplain to Sir Edward Hales; but being discovered, was persuaded to return to London. The number of houses in Faversham is 460, and the inhabitants 2500.

Half a mile west of Faversham, on the opposite side of the creek, is Davington, where was a convent or priory of black nuns, founded by Henry II. or according to some by Fulke de Newnham, in the reign of King Stephen. The chapel is used as a parish church: the only remains besides, are a part of the cloister, neatly cieled with wood, and on the south-side the great hall or refectory, in which is an organ-loft. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. Two miles to the south of Faversham is Sheldwich: to this parish and Chilham, Sir Dudley Digges, in the year 1638, left a legacy of twenty pounds a year, to be run for by two young men and two maids; the winners of each sex to have ten pounds each: Sir Dudley had a considerable estate, and was buried here. A little to the east of Sheldwich is Selling, where are the vestiges of an ancient camp, and above a mile distant a large barrow, now planted with trees. Near two miles from Sheldwich, and four south from Faversham, is Throwley or Thurlegh, where was an alien priory under that of St. Bertin, at St. Omers: granted by Henry VII. to the abby of Sion.



*London to Sandwich and Deal.*

	M.	F.
Canterbury, p. 1. . . . .	55	3
Wingham . . . . .	6	5
Sandwich . . . . .	6	1
Deal . . . . .	5	3
	<hr/>	
In the whole	73	4

A LITTLE to the north of Canterbury is Hackingdon, or St. Stephen's, where Archbishop Baldwin began a college for secular priests, intending that the king and each of his suffragan bishops should have a prebend worth forty marks a year; but the year after he had settled some secular canons, the pope ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground. About two miles to the east of Canterbury is Fordwich, on the right side of the Stour; a member of the port of Sandwich, with the privilege of a cinque-port; and, though a village, governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. Three miles and a half south-east of Canterbury is Beaksbourn, the native place of Dr. Stephen Hales. Four miles south-west from Canterbury is the road to Ashford; on the left bank of the river Stour is Chartham, where there is a great number of tumuli or barrows, and in the neighbourhood some intrenchments. Three miles beyond is Chilham, connected with Sheldwich in the legacy left by Sir Dudley Digges. Ten miles south from Canterbury, and sixty from London, is Elham or Eleham, on the lesser Stour, where formerly was a market on Mondays, but now discontinued. Eight miles east-south-east from Canterbury, a little to the left of the road to Dover, is the village of Barfreston, remarkable for the beautiful sculpture on the west door of the church. Two miles and half south-east from Canterbury is Patrickburn, where was a cell of Augustine canons, subject to the abby of Beaulieu in Normandy, to which the manor was granted by John de Patellis, in the year 1200: granted to Sir Thomas Cheney.

At Wingham was a college of a provost and six canons, founded by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward I.: granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Palmer.

Sandwich, containing three parish churches, was formerly a place of more consequence than at present, and one of the chief cinque ports; it is situated on the river Stour, about two miles from the sea; but the harbour is now so choked up, that only small vessels can sail up a winding stream. Being walled and surrounded by a ditch, it was considered, before the use of cannon, a place of great strength, and capable of resisting the efforts of a considerable army: part of the wall remains, with a rampart and ditch. Here was a staple for wool, removed from Queenborough in the reign of Richard II.; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth some Flemings set up a manufacture of woollen cloth, but the chief trade is now in malt. Several hoys trade to London and Rochester; and some vessels to Norway, Prussia, and other parts of the Baltic. It was incorporated by Edward III. who vested the magistracy in a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Two members are sent to the British parliament; and there are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. This place suffered frequently from the Danes, and was twice burnt by the French, in the year 1217, and in 1457.

Here is an hospital for six poor men and as many women, under the patronage of the mayor and jurats, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was founded by Thomas Crompthon and his wife, about the year 1190, and first intended for a master, brethren, and sisters, and three priests, of which one was to be prior. The revenues were much increased by Sir Henry Sandwich, lord warden of the cinque ports. Here was a priory of Carmelites or white friars, founded by William, lord Clinton, in the reign of Henry I.; which at the suppression was granted to Thomas Arden, of Faversham. An hospital, called St. Thomas's, was founded for twelve persons by Thomas Raling and

others. The number of inhabitants is at present about 6000.

Edward the Confessor made Sandwich his residence during part of his reign, at which time it contained three hundred and sixty houses: from this place Earl Godwin and his son sailed through the Wantsum, and out at the North-mouth to London.

The soil in the environs is light and sandy, and particularly adapted for the cultivation of carrots. The members belonging to Sandwich, as a cinqueport, are Deal, Fordwich, Ramsgate, Reculver, Sar, Stonar, and Walmer.

Not far from Sandwich is a small river called Gestling, remarkable for being used for the execution of female criminals, who were adjudged to be drowned in this stream; and a presentment was made in the reign of Edward III. before the judges at Canterbury, that the priors of Christchurch had arbitrarily turned the course of the Gestling, so that the criminals could not be drowned; and likewise that in another case they had diverted so much water, that the stream was not capable of carrying the dead bodies into the sea, so that they remained a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

About two miles from Sandwich, towards the north, are the remains of Richborough, called *Rhutupia*, *Portus Trutulensis*, *Portus Rhutupensis*, *Rhitupis Portus*, *Rhutupia Statio*, and *Rhutubi civitas et portus*, by the Roman and Greek writers; by the Saxons, Reptacester; an ancient city of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Stour, and of great consequence as a seaport to the Romans, who brought hither the Legio Secunda Augusta from Wales, to defend the coast from the inroads of the Saxons. When the Saxons had made their establishment, it was still more considerable, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, made it his chief place of residence. It has long since fallen to decay, and the plough passes over the streets of the city.

Richborough castle commanded all the coast between

the North and South Forelands: the walls yet remaining are very thick, and the cement is now so hard as to defy the efforts of those who endeavoured to destroy them. A great variety of antiquities has been discovered, such as urns, brass figures, coins, &c.

Not far from hence was Stonar, by some supposed to be the ancient Lapis Tituli, situated at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons were defeated by Vortimer, who ordered his body to be buried there, as a security against those pirates. In the reign of William Rufus it was a populous town, but it is now a deserted village. In the year 1385 it was plundered and burnt by the French.

Deal, built on the coast near to the sea, is a corporate town, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has no harbour but the Downs. The pilots of Deal are good seamen; bold and active in affording assistance to vessels in distress, in saving the lives of those on board, and bringing the cargo to land: cables, anchors, &c. are always ready to supply vessels which may stand in need of them: as likewise provisions, vegetables and other necessaries. Deal is not reckoned one of the cinque ports, but is a member of Sandwich. Here is a parish church, which is a rectory, and a chapel under it, and two places of worship for dissenters. Here is a custom-house, and a naval hospital. A hoy sails every other week to London. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday; the number of inhabitants about 4600.

Off Deal is the famous road for shipping, so well known all over the trading world by the name of the Downs, and where almost all ships which arrive from foreign parts for London, or go from London to foreign parts, and pass the Channel, generally stop; the homeward-bound, to dispatch letters, send their merchants and owners the good news of their arrival, and set their passengers on shore; and the outward-bound, to take in fresh provisions, to receive their last orders, letters, and farewells, from owners and friends,

&c. Sometimes, when the wind presents fair, ships come in here, and pass through at once, without coming to an anchor; for they are not obliged to stop, but for their own convenience.

The Downs would be a very wild and dangerous road for ships, were it not for the South Foreland, a head of land forming the east point of the Kentish shore; and is called the South, as its situation respects the North Foreland; and which breaks the sea off, which would otherwise come rolling up from the west, to the flats or bank of sands called the Godwin, which for three leagues together, and at about a league or league and half distance, run parallel with the shore; and are dry at low water; so that these two, breaking all the force of the sea on the east, south, and south-west, make the Downs accounted a very good road.

And yet on some particular winds, and especially if they over-blow, the Downs proves such a wild road, that ships are driven from their anchors, and often run on shore, or are forced on the Godwin-sands, or into Sandwich-bay, or Ramsgate-pier, in great distress: this is particularly when the wind blows hard at south-east, or at east-by-north, or east-north-east, and some other points; and terrible havock has been made in the Downs at such times.

But the most unhappy instance that can be given of any disaster in the Downs, was in the time of that terrible tempest which we call, by way of distinction, the Great Storm, November 27, 1703. Unhappy in particular, for that there chanced at that time to be a great part of the royal navy come into the Downs, in their way to Chatham, to be laid up.

Five of the biggest ships had the good fortune to push through the Downs the day before, finding the wind blew then very hard, and were come to an anchor at the Gunfleet; and had they had but one fair day more, they had been all safe at the Nore, or in river Medway, at Black-stakes:

There remained in the Downs about twelve sail,

when this terrible tempest began, at which time England may be said to have received the greatest loss that ever happened to the royal navy at one time, either by weather, by enemies, or by any accident whatsoever. The short account of it is as follows :

The Northumberland, a third rate, carrying 70 guns, and 753 men; the Restoration, a second rate, carrying 76 guns, 386 men; the Stirling-castle, a second rate, carrying 80 guns, and 400 men, but had only 349 men on board; and the Mary, a third rate, of 64 guns, having 273 men on board; these were all lost, with all their crew, except one man out of the Mary, and 70 men out of the Stirling-castle, who were taken up by boats from Deal.

All this besides the loss of merchants' ships, which was exceeding great, not here only, but in almost all the ports in the south and west of England, and also in Ireland.

The town of Deal is very much improved of late years; to which the great resort of seaman from the ships in the Downs has not a little contributed.

The great conveniency of landing here has also been of infinite benefit to the place, so that it is large and populous, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, adorned with many fair buildings, being, in effect, the principal place upon the Downs; and, on that account, having both in war and peace a continual resort of people. Henry VIII. for its protection, not only built a castle here, but also two others, one on the north called Sandown castle, and another on the south, styled Walmer castle; so that, in all respects, Deal is the most flourishing place upon this coast, enjoys a very considerable portion of trade, and has, for the present, eclipsed Sandwich, the port of which it is a member.

Sandown castle is composed of four lunettes of very thick arched-work of stone, with many port-holes for great guns. In the middle is a great round tower, with a cistern at top; and underneath, an arched

cavern, bomb-proof. A foss encompasses the whole, to which is a passage over a drawbridge.

Between Walmer, castle and Deal was probably the spot where Cæsar landed in his first expedition, because it is the first place where the shore can be ascended north of Dover, and exactly answers his assigned distance of eight miles. In his second expedition, with many more ships, and upon a more perfect knowledge of the country, he might land at Deal.

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*London to Margate.*

	M.	F.
Canterbury, p. 1. . . . .	55	3
Sturry . . . . .	2	5
Upstreet . . . . .	3	5
Sarr . . . . .	2	3
Monkton . . . . .	2	5
Acol . . . . .	1	3
Margate . . . . .	4	1

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In the whole      72    1

LEAVING Canterbury by the Northgate, we pass by a good house, on the left hand, belonging to Sir Edward Hales, one mile from the city; and a mile and a half further we come to Sturry, a village on the Stour, over which a stone bridge was built in the year 1776: from thence the road continues to Upstreet; and thence to Sarr, a member of the port of Sandwich, and once a considerable town, where we enter the Isle of Thanet.

Margate, or St. John's, is situated on the north side of the Isle of Thanet, in a small bay, with great convenience for sea-bathing in covered wheel-carriages, which are driven into the sea by guides; and a master

of the ceremonies is appointed to regulate and superintend the amusements. The harbour has been much improved and secured within a few years by a new pier. Margate is not a corporate town, but under the jurisdiction of the mayor of Dover, of which port it is a member. Eight hoys sail every day alternately to and from London. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Near to Margate is a public villa, called Dandelion, much frequented in the season; and a short mile to the south is Drapers, where is an hospital for ten poor men and women, founded by Michael Yoakley, of Margate, in the year 1709.

About two miles south-east from Margate, near the sea, is Kingsgate, where is a seat built by Henry, lord Holland; on the plan of an Italian villa; in the neighbourhood of which are Hackendown-banks, two earthen barrows, supposed to be the tombs of some commanders who fell in a battle fought here between the Saxons and the Danes in the year 853; Lord Holland erected a pillar, with an inscription, on the supposed spot. Kingsgate is situated in a chasm of the cliff, and was originally called Bartholomew's-gate; but King Charles II. landing here with the Duke of York, in the year 1683, it has since that time been called Kingsgate. The North Foreland, the extreme north-east point of the kingdom, lies a little to the south of Kingsgate. On this cape is a lighthouse, under the direction of the Trinity-house.



*London to Ramsgate.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Canterbury . . .	55	3	Brought up	68	5
Monkton . . .	11	2	St. Laurence . . .	4	4
Minster . . .	2	0	Ramsgate . . . . .	0	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	68	5		73	5

MINSTER is a village which received its name from a convent or abby of nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, founded about 696, by Dompneva, a noble Saxon lady, and niece of King Egbert, who granted her the land: St. Mildred, daughter of the foundress, was the first abbess, and presided over seventy nuns. The abby was plundered and burnt, and the nuns and clerks in it murdered by the Danes several times, particularly in the year 980 and 1011; after the last time there were no more nuns, but a few secular priests only; and the church and lands were granted by King Canute, in the year 1027, to the monks of St. Augustine in Canterbury, who removed the body of St. Mildred to their own church. The second abbess, Eadburga, who was afterwards canonised about the year 740, founded a monastery, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, a mile to the east of that erected by Dompneva.

Ramsgate is situated in a small bay or cove of the chalky cliff, between the North and South Forelands. It is a member of the port of Sandwich, and under the jurisdiction of its mayor, whose deputy resides here.

In the twenty-second year of the reign of George II. an act of parliament passed, appointing trustees for enlarging and maintaining this harbour, and a duty on shipping was granted for those purposes.

The work was accordingly begun, and for some time carried on with great vigour, and a very noble stone pier was carried out from the shore on the east side of the proposed harbour, to the distance of 770

feet. This pier, so far as finished, is perhaps the most complete piece of architecture of the kind in the world, and well deserves a particular description. The foundation of it is laid in caissons, and is forty-five feet broad; the height, from the foundation to the upper part of the torus, is thirty-eight feet six inches; it is carried up perpendicularly to the top of the caisson, which is a little above low-water mark at a spring-tide, and then is raised battering on each side with rough stone, so as to be reduced about ten feet in breadth at the setting on of the fascia. This work, towards the sea, is crowned with a fascia and torus of wrought stone, which supports a parapet-wall of the same, rising from the torus five feet six inches on the outside, and six feet from the level of the torus on the inside. To this parapet you rise by two steps on the inside, the first one, the second two feet broad; and the breadth of the parapet is four feet; so that there remains a walk on the top of the pier of twenty-seven feet broad, besides the two steps, guarded by the parapet on the outside, but quite open towards the harbour: on the west side they have carried out a wooden pier, which is but a very indifferent piece of work, about 600 feet from the shore, and then began to continue it with stone-work, as on the east side. But about the year 1754 disputes arose among the trustees, and a majority of them at a meeting determined to contract the harbour, and accordingly began a contracted plan on the west side, which occasioned an application to parliament, setting forth the absurdity of the contraction, which was strongly urged by the advocates for the extended plan, and no less warmly contradicted by their opponents, before a committee of the House of Commons. The result was, an address to the crown, in April, 1755, to appoint proper officers to survey the harbour, and report their opinion: accordingly, in September, 1755, Sir Piercy Brett, a gentleman who to his eminent humanity, courage, and abilities in maritime affairs, has added the knowledge of a most experienced and ac-

curate engineer, together with Captain Definaretz, was appointed to make the said survey. And they reported, that, according to their judgment, the wood already made, and every plan hitherto proposed, seemed liable to very material objections, as the depth of water at the entrance of the harbour would be no more than four feet ten inches. They therefore proposed to carry out the work so far as to place the pier heads in eight feet water, at 300 feet distance from each other, and to have a balon on the east side of the harbour for the reception of ships which were there built, and liable to receive damage by lying aground. They also reported, that they thought proper, that the work done on the contrary plan should be taken up. They observed, that when the harbour was completed, whatever form or dimensions it may have, it may be liable to collect some fullage; and conclude with their opinion, that the executing the work in the manner laid down in their plan, would make a safe and commodious harbour for ships not exceeding 300 tons burden.

In consequence of this survey, a bill was brought into parliament in the year 1756, for making a harbour according to the plan annexed to the said report, which the advocates for the contraction opposed with no less zeal and heat than they had formerly done the first plan, and, at a very considerable expence, pursued it through the House of Commons to the House of Lords, where it was (after long altercations) finally rejected. Since that nothing further has been done, and the work remains a British Babel, stopped by the confusion of tongues:—a standing monument of the good taste, instability, and folly, of our countrymen, and unluckily fixed in the most conspicuous point in the whole universe.

Some considerable merchants live here, and trade principally to the ports of the Baltic: and a hoy sails every fortnight to London. Of late Ramsgate has become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The parish church is at St. Lawrence's; but a chapel of ease

is built in the town. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Broadstairs is situated two miles north from Ramsgate, close to the sea. Several vessels were fitted out from this harbour some years since to Greenland, but of late the trade has greatly declined. The old pier being destroyed by a violent hurricane, a new one was constructed in the year 1770. Here are the remains of an ancient gateway, belonging originally to some fort built to defend the coast. Many people of fashion frequent this place in the summer season, for the benefit of air and sea-bathing.

St. Peter's, a village two miles from Ramsgate, is a member of the port of Dover: this village is said to have thirty-five hamlets belonging to its parish. The church is a sea-mark, and from the high lands the cliffs of France, in the neighbourhood of Calais, may be seen in a clear day. Ebbsfleet, anciently Wippedfleet, is a village at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons landed, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, in the year 447. Here St. Augustine landed with his monks; and in 680 St. Mildreda, daughter of Merowald, king of Panda, on a rock which still bears her name, and retains, they say, the impression of her foot where she stepped on getting out from the vessel. At Wetherly-hill or Battle-hill, a small distance from Ebbsfleet, a battle was fought in 465, between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were victorious; the Saxons lost one of their leaders, named Wypped, when the place was called Wyppedfleet as well as Ebbsfleet. It is now reduced to a farm-house.

On the north-east point of the Isle of Thanet is the promontory called the North Foreland; which, by a line drawn due north to the Naze in Essex, about six miles short of Harwich, makes the mouth of the river Thames, and the port of London. As soon as any vessels pass this Foreland from London, they are properly said to be in the open sea; if to the north, they enter the German ocean; if to the south, the Channel, as it is called, that is, the narrow seas between England and

France; and all the towns or harbours before we come this length, whether on the Kentish or Essex shore, are called members of the port of London—except those that belong to the ports of Sandwich and Ipswich.

On the North Foreland is a new mark, erected by the Trinity-house at the public expence; being a round brick tower, near eighty feet high. Hence the sea gains so much upon the land by continual winds at south-west, that within the memory of some of the inhabitants above thirty acres of land have been lost in one place.

Birchington is another member of the port of Dover, situated on the north coast of the Isle of Thanet, thirteen miles east from Canterbury. Here is an ancient house where William III. usually abode, till the wind was fair for Holland.

About ten miles north-east from Canterbury, on the sea-coast, is Reculver, the ancient Regulbium, separated from the Isle of Thanet by a small brook, called the Yenlade, which runs into the sea. Here Severus is said to have built a fortress; and Ethelbert, king of Kent, a palace, in which himself, and many of his successors, resided. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered. In the middle of the fifth century a monastery was founded here by Bassa, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, on lands granted by King Egbert. In the year 949 it was annexed to Christ church, Canterbury, by a grant of King Eadred: there are scarce any remains of the palace or abby visible. The church is an ancient structure; over the west door are two towers, a sea-mark to mariners.

Seven miles north from Canterbury is Whitstable, near the north coast of the county, from whence vessels trade to London; and colliers regularly bring hither coals to supply the city of Canterbury and the neighbouring towns. Here is a considerable oyster fishery, which employs upwards of twenty boats. Off Whitstable is the Puddingpan-rock, whence great

quantities of earthen-ware and bricks, supposed to be Roman, have at different times been taken up; probably the cargo of some vessels there wrecked,

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*London to Hithe and Folkestone.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
New-Cross Turnpike	3	5	Brought up	42	5
Lewissham . . . . .	1	4	Lenham . . . . .	2	1
Eltham . . . . .	3	0	Charing . . . . .	2	7
Sedcup . . . . .	3	2	Hothfield . . . . .	4	6
Foot's Cray . . . . .	0	6	Ashford . . . . .	2	2
Farningham . . . . .	5	2	Willesborough . . . . .	1	6
King-down . . . . .	3	6	Mersham-Hatch . . . . .	2	2
Wrotham . . . . .	2	7	Sellinge . . . . .	3	2
Wrotham-heath . . . . .	2	0	Newins Green . . . . .	2	6
Larkfield . . . . .	4	2	Pedling-street . . . . .	0	7
Maidstone . . . . .	4	2	Hithe . . . . .	1	7
Harietsham . . . . .	8	1	Sandgate . . . . .	2	5
	<hr/>		Folkestone . . . . .	1	7
	42	5			
			In the whole	71	7

LEAVING the Rochester road at New-crofs turnpike, a right-hand road leads to Lewissham, a considerable village, not less than a mile and a half in length, with many good houses, belonging to rich citizens, who have totally declined, or who occasionally retire from, the fatigues of business. Here was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, to which the manor had been granted by Elthrude, niece to King Alfred. At the suppression of alien priories, it was given by Henry V. to the Carthusian priory at Shene. A grammar-school was founded by the Rev. Mr. Colfe, vicar, with a house and salary for a master, a house and salary for an under-master, and a salary for a writing-master. The same gentleman founded also an English school. The leatherfellers' company are trustees.

Eltham is a place of considerable population, where the kings of England, at a very early period, had a palace. In the year 1270 Henry III. kept his Christmas here. Edward II. resided much here; and in 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a son, called John of Eltham. In 1329, and 1375, a parliament was held here by Edward III. In 1364, John, the king of France, was magnificently entertained here. Richard II. kept Christmas here in 1384, 1385, and 1386; and in the last-mentioned year entertained Leo, king of Armenia. Henry IV. was often here, and died in the palace. It continued to be much frequented by the succeeding monarchs; till the reign of Henry VIII. who preferred Greenwich. After which it was seldom visited by the royal family; and gradually fell under neglect to decay. The great hall in which the parliament assembled, and entertainments were given, is now used as a barn. Eltham had once a weekly market, on Tuesday, but this has long been discontinued.

Five miles and a half south-east from Eltham, and near fourteen from London, is St. Mary Cray; a considerable village, and formerly a market-town, till the market-house was blown down, in the year 1703.

After passing through the village of Sedcup, or Sedcomb, we come to Foot's Cray, where is a beautiful seat, built after a design of Palladio, by Bouchier Cleeve, esq. since belonging to Mr. Harence. Farningham is a village situated on the river Darent, over which is a bridge for carriages: here are two inns.

About a mile to the south of Farningham is Aynsford, where was formerly a castle, and a little further south are the ruins of Shoreham castle, near the Darent. At Wrotham was formerly a palace, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, till the reign of Edward III. when, by order of Archbishop Islip, the greater part was taken down, and the materials carried to Maidstone, where a palace had been begun by his predecessor: the market is discontinued. At Larkfield is a seat of the Twiddens.

Maidstone, the county-town, in some respects one of the principal in the county, situated on the Medway, is said to have been a city in the time of the Britons, by whom it was called *Caer Meguiad*, or *Medwag*, or *Megwad*. Camden and some other antiquarians suppose it to be the ancient *Vagniacæ*. It consists of four principal streets, which meet at the market-cross; about a mile from north to south, and three quarters of a mile from east to west. It is a very ancient corporation, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, under a charter granted by George II. in the year 1748. The assizes for the county are held here; as well as the poll for knights of the shire, after the first opening at *Pinendon heath*. A manufacture of linen-thread was introduced by the *Fleings* who fled from the Duke of *Alva*, and is still continued. Excellent paper is made here.

In the environs are considerable plantations of hops, and orchards of apples, cherries, &c.; and great quantities of timber, corn, &c. are conveyed down the river, which is navigable with the tide, up to the town, for boats of fifty or sixty tons. Here was formerly a palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is incumbent, and appoints a curate to officiate; but it has long been alienated, and is the property of Lord Romney. Here was an hospital, called the *New Work*, built about the year 1260, to the honour of St. Peter and Paul, by *Boniface*, archbishop of Canterbury; which in the reign of Richard II. was united to the college of St. Mary and All-saints, founded in the parish-church by *William Courtney*, archbishop of Canterbury. This college was granted by Edward VI. to Lord *Cobham*. Here was a convent of grey friars, founded by Edward III.

In the year 1648 the town held out some time for Charles I. but at last General *Fairfax* took it by storm. There is a weekly market on Thursdays, and another on the second Tuesday in every month, for the sale of cattle. Maidstone sends two members to the British parliament. Five miles and a half from Maidstone is



is Leeds castle, which in the year 1321 belonged to Bartholomew, lord Badlesmeer. Ifabella, queen of Edward II. being refused admittance into the castle, it was besieged and taken by the king; Lord Badlesmeer was absent, but his wife and child were carried away prisoners to the Tower: the rest concerned in the defence of the castle were hanged. The lord himself was taken the year following, at Boroughbridge, and beheaded. It was then granted to Archbishop Arundel, on whose death it reverted to the crown, and was rebuilt by Henry VII. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, and at present belongs to the family of Fairfax.

Leeds castle is a most magnificent pile of building; being all built of stone, at several times, and of different architecture: notwithstanding which it is seldom beheld without admiration and pleasure. It is situated in a beautiful park, surrounded with a large moat of running water, which rises at Lenham, and empties itself into the Medway: in this water there is a great plenty of fish; especially pike, some of which grow to the size of thirty or forty pounds. On November 3, 1779, King George III. and his queen lodged here, after reviewing the camp at Coxheath.

It has generally been asserted that Richard II. was imprisoned in this castle, but the following extract from Harding's Chronicle is sufficient to shew that the place of confinement was Leeds in Yorkshire, not Leeds in Kent:

“ The kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledes,  
There to be kept surely in privatee,  
For thens after, to Pykeryng went he nedes,  
And to Knavesburgh, after led was he;  
But to Pountfrete last, where he did die.”

All these castles being in Yorkshire, and not far distant from each other. In the reign of Henry V. Joan of Navarre, the second queen of Henry IV. being accused of conspiring against the life of her son-in-law, was sent

prisoner to this castle, and afterwards removed by Sir John Pelham, her keeper, to Pevensey. In the reign of Henry VI. Archbishop Chicheley was sent here, in the process against Eleanor, duchess of Gloucester, accused of sorcery and witchcraft.

Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Robert de Creveœur in the year 1119, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony St. Leger.

Lenham is a town of great antiquity, and by the Romans called Durolenum but at present much reduced: the market was long discontinued, but in the year 1757 an attempt was made to restore it.

“At Lenham,” says Bishop Gibson, in his continuation of Camden, “is a thing exceedingly remarkable mentioned on the tomb of Robert Thompson, esq. in the church there, who was grandchild to that truly religious matron Mary Honeywood, wife of Robert Honeywood, of Charing, esq. She had, at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 children; 16 of her own body, 114 grand-children, 228 in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. Her renown liveth with her posterity; her body lieth in the church: and her monument may be seen in Mark’s hall, in Essex, where she died.”

At Charing the archbishops of Canterbury anciently had a palace, of which considerable ruins remain. At Hothfield is a seat of the Earl of Thanet.

Ashford stands in a situation agreeable and healthy, and a branch of the Stour runs near the town. Here is a weekly market, on Saturday, for corn, &c. and another on the first and third Tuesday in every month, for fat and lean cattle. Large barracks have been erected, capable of holding 4000 troops. The church was formerly collegiate, and here is a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Norton Knatchbull in the reign of Charles I.

Three miles north from Ashford is Eastwell. There is a tradition, that a son of Richard III. escaped after the battle of Bosworth, and retiring to this village, died here in the reign of Edward VI. at the age of 81.

Two miles south from Ashford is Hinxhill, or Hinkfell, where in the year 1727 a field was observed to be on fire, and continue to burn for near six weeks, till it had consumed about three acres of ground to ashes. It yielded a smoke, and strong smell, like a brick-kiln: the soil was of a marshy peat-like texture.

At Mersham-hatch is the seat of Sir Edward Knatchbull, and at Sellenge is Mount Morris, a seat of Mr. Robinson, now Lord Rokeby. Hithe ranks as one of the principal cinque ports, to which it was erected by William the Conqueror, on the decline of West-Hithe and Limne, but the harbour of this has long been choked up with sand. Leland tells us here were anciently four churches, but destroyed before his time. In the reign of Henry IV. most of the inhabitants fell a sacrifice to the plague, and soon afterwards two hundred houses were destroyed by fire. The surviving inhabitants, dispirited by these calamities, resolved to leave the place, but the king persuaded them to stay, and granted them a temporary exemption from the port-duty. The quota allotted to Hithe for a general armament was five ships, one hundred and five men, and five boys. It is a corporation governed by a mayor and jurat, two chamberlains, town-clerk, &c. The town contains about 200 houses, mostly in one long street. Here was formerly a weekly market, on Saturday, which for some time has been disused, and the neighbouring farmers have lately attended on Thursdays.

As one of the cinque ports, it sends two members to the British parliament. Here is a remarkable pile of dry bones, twenty-eight feet long, six broad, and eight high, which appears from an inscription to have belonged to Danes and English who fell in a battle fought here before the conquest. Hithe has a fort, under a gunner, and two assistants; besides which, three new forts, with barracks for a hundred men, have been erected within a mile of each other. "It evidently appereth," saith Leland, "that where the paroch church is now, was sumtyme a fayr abbay, and thereby ruines of houses of the

office of the abbay." An hospital for thirteen poor persons was founded by Haimo, bishop of Rochester, about the year 1336. Two hoys trade to London. West Hythe joins the present Hythe.

Two miles and a half north from Hythe is Ostenhanger or Westenhanger house; formerly an eminent mansion, belonging to the family of Auberville. The house was once moated all round, and had a draw-bridge, a gatehouse, and portal, with a port-cluse, or portcullis, and the walls all embattled and fortified with nine towers, one of which was called Fair Rosamond's tower, and it was thought she was kept here some time before she was removed to Woodstock.

There were formerly one hundred and twenty-six rooms, and, according to report, three hundred and sixty-five windows. Several prisoners were kept here for some time, by the parliament, after the defeat of the king's troops at Maidstone, 1648. In the year 1701 three quarters were pulled down: it at present is let for a farm-house.

Sandgate is a village situated under a lofty and steep hill, within a few yards of the sea. Here is a castle, with a few guns mounted.

Folkstone is a member of the port of Dover, situated in the English channel, nearly opposite Boulogne. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, and employ a great number of boats. There is a good anchorage off the town, in eight or ten fathom. Two hoys sail to London every week, alternately, wind and weather permitting. Here was formerly a castle, "which," says Camden, "was probably one of the towers erected by Theodosius the Younger, to guard the country against the Saxons." The fort was built about a mile and a half from the sea, on a very high hill, called Castle-hill, and about a mile and a half north from the present church. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here by Eanswitha, the daughter of Eadbald, king of Kent, about the year 630, for the use of herself and her

companions, which was, in process of time, as Capgrave says, swallowed up by the sea, or, according to others, destroyed by the Danes: and after that, granted by King Athelstan, in the year 927, to Christ-church in Canterbury. After the conquest, Nigell de Munewell, lord of Folkstone, gave the church and abby of St. Mary and St. Eanfwitha to the abby of Lonley in Normandy, whereupon some Benedictine monks were sent from that house first to the castle, and afterwards to a building nearer the church. This alien priory was seized, and afterwards made denizen. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Edward, lord Clinton.

To this convent, and the castle, most probably the town owes its rise: in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was of some note, and belonged to Earl Godwin, who, when banished, returned with a large force and plundered it. At the survey of William the Conqueror, it is by some supposed to contain five churchies; but this, Mr. Hasted thinks, is a mistake. It has now only one. The inhabitants had grants for markets to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, weekly; the two former days seem never to have been used, and the latter is almost discontinued. The Earl of Radnor is also Viscount of Folkstone. Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was a native of this place.

Three miles to the north of Maidstone is Boxley, a large and populous village on the Cray, where there was formerly a monastery of Cistercian monks, brought from Clairvaux in Champagne by William de Ypres, earl of Kent, who afterwards became a monk at Laon in France, in the year 1145. This abby, from the famous wood here, was called in some records *Abbatia Sanctæ Crucis in Gratiis*. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt.

In this parish is Pinendon-heath, where most of the great county meetings have been held from the earliest times, and where the sheriff holds his county courts monthly, and where he takes the poll for county members and for coroners, though after a few votes are

taken the poll is usually adjourned to Maidstone. An assembly was held here in the year 1076, summoned by Archbishop Lanfranc, to enquire into some frauds and dilapidations committed on the church, principally aimed against Odo, earl of Kent and bishop of Bayeux. The county-house is a poor mean cottage.

About a mile north from Maidstone is Allington castle, on the left bank of the Medway. In the time of the Saxons it was a place of note, and called the castle of Medway. It was rased to the ground by the Danes. After the conquest, it was rebuilt by Earl Warren. In the reign of Edward I. a licence was obtained by Sir Stephen Pencheſter, to build here a castle, to fortify and embattle it; whence it obtained the name of Allington, Pincheſter. There was formerly a park adjoining: what remains is now used as a farm-house.

About three miles north from Maidstone, and 33 from London, is Aylesford on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge of six arches. The ancient name of this place is found to have been Saiffenaig-habail, but from a bloody battle fought here, between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were defeated, changed to Anglesford, and then Aylesford. In the reign of Henry III. a monastery of Carmelites was founded here, by Lord Grey of Codnor; which was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyat: great part of it is now remaining, and converted into a mansion, belonging to the Earl of Aylesford. Near it are three large stones, one placed on the other two, vulgarly called, Kets Coity-house; by Mr. Camden, supposed to be so named from Catigern, a British prince, killed here in a battle with the Saxons. Others call it a British altar. This monument is composed of four large stones, of that sort called Kentish rag: three of them are set upright in the ground, enclosing three sides of a square, and fronting the north, west, and south points; the fourth, which is the largest, is laid transversely over, and serves as a covering, but does not touch the south stone. It is not parallel to the horizon,

but inclines towards the west, in an angle of about nine degrees; owing to the west-end stone, on which it rests, being somewhat shorter than the other supporter. Perhaps the east end, now open, was once also inclosed; as at about seventy yards to the north-west lies another stone of the same kind, and formed as those standing.

The dimensions of these stones are as follow: that on the south side is eight feet high, seven and a half broad, and two thick; it weighs about eight tons: that on the north is eight feet high, as many broad, and two thick; its weight, eight tons and a half: the west, or end-stone, is extremely irregular; its medium measure is five feet in length, the same in breadth, and in thickness fourteen inches; its weight, about two tons: the transverse, or impost, is likewise very irregular; its length eleven, breadth eight, and thickness two feet; and it weighs about ten tons seven hundred. None of these stones have the least mark of any workmanship. The nearest quarry, and from which they were in all likelihood taken, is at the distance of about six miles.

At the distance of two fields southward from the monument, in the bottom nearer Aylesford, is a heap of the like kind of stones; some of which are partly upright, and others lying in a circle round them, in all to the number of nine or ten. Those that are partly upright, with a large one lying across over them, appear to have once formed a kind of structure as that of Kets Coity-house, and to have fronted towards the same aspect; the whole is now intergrown with elms and other coppice shrubs. This monument of antiquity is reported to have been demolished by some persons digging a trench underneath it, in expectation of finding either treasure or remains of antiquity; and the trench being left open, an elm-tree grew on it, and by degrees raised the stones, and threw them to the ground. Some years ago, there was found in this field a spur of very antique form, with a remarkable long spring, and large rowel; and the handle and small part of the blade of a very ancient sword.

Five miles to the south-east of Maidstone is Sutton Valence, or Town Valence, a small village; near which are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by one of the earls of Pembroke, in the reign of King John, or Henry III. Between Maidstone and Tunbridge is Mereworth, where there formerly was a castle, which about the year 1750 was pulled down, and an elegant mansion built on the spot, after a design of Palladio, by the Earl of Westmoreland, now the seat of Lord le Despencer. Near Mereworth is West Peckham, where there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Henry IV. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Robert Southwell.

About seven miles south from Maidstone lies Marden, a village which gives name to a hundred, and was once a market-town. The parish is extensive, and contains, in the whole, about 300 houses.

Five miles east of Wrotham is Malling, called West Malling, or Town Malling, a small market-town on a brook, which runs into the Medway. Here are the remains of a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus. It now belongs to the family of Honeywood, by some of whom the body of the house was pulled down and rebuilt; but many of the original offices were left, particularly a chapel, which was for some time used as a place of worship for dissenters, and has since been converted into a dwelling-house: other parts have been converted into stables and granaries. At some distance west from the abby, on the left hand going up the town, is a very ancient stone building of the same style, called the Old Gaol, which, according to tradition, was the prison belonging to the abby. It has been lately used for drying and keeping hops. Saturday is the market-day. Another Malling, distinguished by the title of East, lies about a mile from West Malling.

About a mile north from Town Malling is Leithourn, near the Medway, where are the remains of a



castle, which was esteemed a place of strength, supposed to have been built about the reign of Richard I. at which time Roger de Leibourn accompanied that king to the holy land, and served at the siege of Acre. It afterwards fell to the crown, and was by Richard II. given to the abby of Grace, on Tower-hill, London: at the dissolution of monasteries it was given to Sir Edward North: in the year 1776 it became the property of Dr. James Hawley. Very little remains, except some parts of round towers, and the ancient door or gate. The mansion built on its site is converted into a farmhouse.

Five miles NNE. from Ashford, near the right bank of the Stour, is Wye, where was a college of priests founded by John Kemp, archbishop of York, and afterwards cardinal, who was a native of the place, in the reign of Henry VI. Near Wye at Crundel, many urns, and other Roman vessels and utensils, have been found. Sixty-five miles from London, between Folkstone and Canterbury, is Elham, which had formerly a weekly market, on Monday, now held only once in five or six years, to preserve a claim of right.

About three miles north-west from Hithe is Limne, supposed to have been an ancient port called *Λιμνη* or Portus Lemanis, near the mouth of the Rother, which anciently flowed this way; where a company of Turnacenses, i. e. soldiers of Tournay, were stationed under the count of the Saxon shore. On the summit of the hill is an ancient castellated mansion of the archdeacons of Canterbury; built, as is supposed by Lambard and others, out of the ruins of Stutfall castle.

“Limne was formerly a famous haven,” says Leland, “and good for shippes that might cum to the foot of the hille. The place ys yet called Shypwey and Old Haven. Farther, at this day the lord of the five portes kepeth his principal court a litle by eit from Lymme hill: there remayneth at this day the ruines of a strong fortress of the Britons, hangging on the hill, and cumming down to the very fote. The compase of the fortresse seemeth to be ten acres, and be lykelyhood yt

had sum wall beside, that strectched up to the very top of the hille, wher now ys the paroch chirch, and the archidiacons house of Cantorbury. The old walls are made of Britons brikes, very large, and great flynt, fet together almost indissolubly with mortars made of smawle pybble. The walles be very thicke, and in the west end of the castel, appereth the base of an old towre. About this castel, in time of mind, were found antiquities of money of the Romaynes. Ther, as the chirch is now, was sumtyme without fayle an abbay. The graves yet appere yn the chirch, and of the lodging of the abbay, be now converted into the achidiacons house, the wich ys made like a castelet, embatelyd." The mansion is at present converted into a farm-house.

Limne, at this time, is nearly two miles from the sea. From Limne to Canterbury are the remains of an ancient Roman road, called Stone-street. A little to the South are the remains of a fortress, called Stutfall castle. About a mile to the north of Hithe is the village of Saltwood, where formerly was a castle, built, as is supposed, by the Romans, and afterwards repaired by Oesc, or Usk, son of Hengist: but Capt. Grose thinks the whole to have been constructed by the Normans. It was in the possession of Henry of Essex, baron Raleigh, lord-warden of the ports, in the reign of Henry II. but he being charged of cowardly deserting the king's standard at a battle in Wales, and he being vanquished in single combat by his accuser, Robert de Montfort, the king seized upon the castle: King John restored it to the see of Canterbury, to which it had before been given by Halden, a Saxon nobleman, in the year 1036. Archbishop Cranmer surrendered it to Henry VIII. in exchange for some other lands. The remains are considerable. It is said that anchors have been dug up near; if that be true, there must have been a forge, for the sea could never have come up so high.

At Newington, a village to the north-east of Hithe, there was formerly a premonstratensian priory. Four miles north-west from Hithe is Monk's Horton, where there was a Cluniac priory, cell to Lewes, founded by

Robert de Vere, constable of England in the reign of Henry II. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Tate, and afterwards to ——— Mantell.

*London to Tunbridge and Tunbridge-Wells.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lewisham . . . . .	5	1	Brought up	22	
South-end . . . . .	2	3	Sevenoaks . . . . .	1	4
Bromley . . . . .	2	3	Watts-crofs . . . . .	3	6
Farnborough . . . . .	4	2	Tunbridge . . . . .	2	7
Maram's-court-hill	5	5	Southborough . . . . .	2	6
Riverhead . . . . .	2	2	Tunbridge-Wells . . . . .	2	7
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	22	0	In the whole	35	6

AT Lewisham, leaving the Maidstone road to the left, passing a hamlet called South-end, where are many good houses, we come to Bromley. This is a well-built market-town, pleasantly situated on the Ravensburn. At the entrance of the town is a college founded by Warner, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles II. for clergymen's widows, and well endowed; and at the end of the town, on the left hand, is a palace belonging to the Bishop of Rochester, to whom the manor was granted by King Edgar. Near the palace is a medicinal spring. The market is on Thursday. At a little distance from Bromely is Hayes, where the great Earl of Chatham had a seat, now belonging to Mr. Dehaney. From Maram's-court-hill may be seen the Earl of Stanhope's seat at Chevening-place; Coombank, the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell; Montreal, the seat of Lord Amhurst; Wilderness, Earl

Camden's; Overden, Lady Stanhope's; and Chepsted-place, Mr. Polhill's. On the hill is an inn: cross the Darent to Riverhead; where a road to the right leads to Westerham. Sevenoaks is pleasantly situated, and well built. Here is a free grammar-school, and an alms-house, founded by Sir William Rumpsted, originally a deserted child, found in the street of Sevenoaks, who afterwards became lord mayor of London. The first foundation was in the year 1432, which Queen Elizabeth afterwards confirmed. There are six exhibitions annually of fifteen pounds each, and not confined either to any particular college or university. Near the town are some silk-mills, and about half a mile to the south is Knoll, the seat of the Duke of Dorset. Near Sevenoaks Sir Humphry Stafford was defeated and slain; by the celebrated Jack Cade, in the year 1450. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Three miles north from Sevenoaks is Otford, on the east side of the Medway. In the year 773 a battle was fought here between Offa, king of Mercia, and Aldred, king of Kent, in which the former obtained a complete victory, killing Aldred with his own hand. In the year 1016, the Danes were defeated by Edmund Ironsides with great slaughter.

Tunbridge is situated on the Medway: here are the remains of a castle built or repaired by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, and natural son of Richard I. duke of Normandy, in the reign of William Rufus, who also founded a priory of black canons, which was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college. This castle was taken by King Stephen, by King John, and by Henry III. and garrisoned by the last monarch. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Andrew Judde, who was lord mayor of London in the reign of Edward VI. Tunbridge sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here is a weekly market every Friday for provisions, and another the first Tuesday in every month for live cattle.

The celebrated springs called Tunbridge-wells are at

the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of mount Ephraim, mount Sion, and mount Pleasant. The springs were first discovered in 1606, by Dudley, lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep consumption; and, returning home hopeless, in passing through a wood observed these springs, and some of the water being carried to a physician in London, he analysed them, and recommended them to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. The first buildings were erected in 1636; since that time coffee-houses, lodging-houses, and assembly-rooms, have been built, with a regular master of the ceremonies; and a large chapel of ease to the parish church, where divine service is performed twice a day during the season. The rocks, about a mile and a half from the wells, are in some parts seventy-five feet high, the mean height forty, interspersed with surprising cliffs and chasms, that lead through the midst of them by narrow, gloomy passages. Here is a considerable trade in wooden toys, called Tunbridge-ware. In the parish of Chidingstone, about four miles south-west from Tunbridge, is a large stone or rock, similar to those found at the village of Men in Cornwall; it is situated in a farm-yard.

Five miles west from Tunbridge-wells is Groombridge, where is an ancient mansion belonging to the Wallers, and said to have been rebuilt at the expence of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken by Sir William Waller, and remained confined thirty-five years.

*London to Romney.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tunbridge, p. 73.	30	1	Brought up	49	6
Woods-Crofs . . .	4	6	Tenterden . . .	7	1
Kippings-Crofs . . .	2	1	Leigh-Green . . .	1	2
Matfield-Green . . .	1	4	Reding-Street . . .	2	3
Brenchley . . .	1	2	Appledore . . .	2	5
Horfemanden-Green	2	0	Snargate . . .	2	4
Iden-Green . . .	4	0	Brenzett-Corner . . .	1	2
Milkhouse-Street . . .	3	2	Old Romney . . .	2	4
Gofford-Green . . .	0	6	New Romney . . .	2	0
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	49	6	In the whole	71	3

FROM Tunbridge, leaving the road to the wells on the right, we proceed to Kippings-crofs, in the road to Romney. Iden-green brings to our recollection the story of Alexander Iden, a gentleman of Kent, who slew Jack Cade after he had been forsaken by his followers. Tenterden is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, town-clerk, &c. The church is remarkable for its lofty steeple, on which a beacon was erected by order of Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the threatened invasion by the Spaniards.

There is an old proverb which says, that Tenterden steeple was the cause of Godwin sands, an estate which belonged to Earl Godwin, and was guarded from the sea by a wall: but they were so intent on building the steeple that the wall was neglected, and the land overflowed, which they could never afterwards recover. But the story of these sands having been a part of the estate of Earl Godwin, and swallowed up by the sea, is probably a fable.

It was one of first places in which the woollen manufacture was established, in the reign of Edward III.

Here is a weekly market on Friday. Appledore was anciently a seaport-town before the Rother changed its course, and left the place at some distance. In the year 893 the Danes sailed up to the town, and built there a fort or castle, which it is supposed was destroyed by the French in the year 1380, and the present church built on its foundation. At this time it contains hardly fifty houses. Two miles north-east from Appledore, at a village called Kenarton or Kenardinton, are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

Old Romney was once a place of note, and a seaport at the mouth of the Rother; but the Rother changing its course to Rye, and the sea receding, it has long since fallen to decay, and now scarcely contains twenty houses. Here was an hospital for lepers, founded by Adam de Cherring, in time of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, which being decayed and forsaken in the year 1363, was re-established by John Frauncys, with a master and priest, almost in the nature of a chantry. In the year 1481 it was given to Magdalen college, Oxford.

New Romney, at the distance of two miles, has risen out of its ruins, though of such antiquity, that in the time of the conquest it was a flourishing town, with five parishes: it is one of the cinque ports, and sends two members to the British parliament; but the harbour has long been destroyed by inundations of the sea. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, jurats, chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The number of houses is about 100, and the inhabitants 500. Near the church is a hall newly built, where the mayor, jurats, and commons, of the cinque ports hold their courts. The members of this port are, Old Romney, Promhill, Lydd, Ollaston and Dungeness. At Romney was an alien priory, which was given by Henry VI. to All-Souls college, Oxford.

Promhill was once a town, but swallowed up by the

sea in the reign of Edward I. Seven miles north from Romney is Bilfington, where was a priory of black canons, founded by John Manufel, treasurer to the cathedral church of York, and provost of Beverley, in the year 1253, which was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange for other lands.

Lydd or Lid, three miles south from New Romney, is said to owe its rise to the inhabitants of Promhill, who settled here when the sea demolished their town: it is situated about three miles and a half from the light-house at Dungeness, and seventy-two south-east London. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff, jurats, &c. Though a member of Romney, the custom-house is under the ports of Dover and Rye. On the beach near, is a heap of stones, called the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. Here is a trifling market on Thursday.

Romney marsh is a tract of 40,000 or 50,000 acres of rich land, situated in the south-east part of Kent, defended from the encroachments of the sea by an embankment or artificial wall, three miles in length, twenty feet height, twenty broad at the top, and near 300 at the bottom. Towards the sea it is defended by piles and flakes, at an expence of 4000*l.* a-year, which is assessed on the proprietors of the whole marsh. This embankment is called Dimchurch wall, from a village situated between Romney and Hithe, containing a church and about forty houses. There is a good road for carriages along the wall.

Two miles east from Bromley is Chisilhurst, pleasantly situated, with many good houses. In the parish is Camden-place, where the celebrated antiquary and historian Camden resided: it became the property, and gave title of earl to C. Pratt, the eminent lawyer, and lord chancellor. About four miles from Bromley is Holwood, where are the vestiges of a camp, and the seat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, and chancellor of the exchequer. Two miles north-west from Bromley, and ten from London,



is Beckenham, a pleasant village, containing many houses belonging to people of fortune.

Twelve miles from Bromley, and twenty from London, is Westerham, on the borders of Surry, the native place of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, and General Wolf, who fell gloriously at Quebec: a monument is erected over the south door to the memory of the latter. In the year 1596 two closes of land, amounting to nine acres, were removed from their situation; and in the year 1756 a similar circumstance happened in a field of two acres, at the distance of a mile and half from the former. Westerham has a weekly market on Wednesday. Six miles from Westerham is Eaton-bridge, over a branch of the Medway called Eden; and not far from thence is Hever-castle, once belonging to the Boleyns, where Henry VIII. visited the beautiful Anne, whom he afterwards married: it is still pretty entire. In the road from Sevenoaks to Tunbridge-wells, leaving the town of Tunbridge considerably to the left, is the village of Penshurst, where is Penshurst-place, situated near the Medway, belonging to the family of Sidney, and the native place of the admired Sir Philip Sidney, author of the *Arcadia*, which he wrote for the use of his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, once a romance of great celebrity, now neglected, and almost forgotten. In the park is, or was lately, a venerable oak, said to have been planted by Sir Philip's own hand.

Between Tunbridge and Tenterden, at Milkhouse-street, forty-nine miles from London, a road to the left leads to Smarden, through the village of Bidenden. Smarden is fifty-six miles and a half from London, near the Medway. The market here, which used formerly to be held on a Friday, is discontinued. Two miles north-west from Smarden is Mottenden, or Modenden, in the parish of Hedcorn, where was a priory of Trinitarians, founded by Sir Robert de Rokeflie, in the year 1224, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, lord Cromwell, and after his attainder to Sir Anthony

Aucher. Fourteen miles south-east from Tunbridge, and forty-four from London, is Goudhurst, once a considerable clothing town; but at present there are no clothiers in the place, and the market, formerly held every Wednesday, is discontinued. There are two free-schools; one a grammar-school, the other for English. In the year 1637 the church was set on fire, and the bells broken and melted by lightening, so that the whole building was obliged to be taken down. Five miles beyond Goudhurst is Cranbrook, forty-nine miles from London. This is one of the places in England where the woollen manufacture was first introduced by some weavers of Louvain, who quarrelled with the Duke of Brabant, left their country, and were kindly received in England by Edward III. in the fourteenth century; the trade is now totally declined. In the parish are some springs, similar to Tunbridge-wells. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Three miles from Cranbrook, to the south-east, is the village of Benenden, whose church was so much damaged by lightening in the year 1672, that the whole was taken down and rebuilt; and three miles south-west from Goudhurst is the village of Combwell, on the borders of Suffex, where was a priory of Augustines, founded by Robert de Thornham in the reign of Henry II. It was granted, at the suppression, by Henry VIII. to Thomas Culpepper.

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*London to Rye.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kippings-Crofs, p. 76.	37	0	Brought up	50	4
Lamberhurst . . .	3	3	Newenden . . .	2	4
Stone Crouch . . .	2	6	Northiam . . .	2	1
Flimwell . . .	1	6	Beckley . . .	2	2
Highgate, or } . . .	2	7	Peasemarth . . .	1	7
Haukhurst } . . .	2	7	Rye . . .	3	3
Sandhurst . . .	2	6	Winchelsea . . .	4	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	50	4	In the whole	66	5

From Tunbridge the road passes through Kippings-crofs to Lamberhurst, situated on the borders of Suffex. In this village were some large furnaces and forges for melting and manufacturing iron-ore found in the neighbourhood. The rails placed round St. Paul's church-yard were cast at this place. In this parish, but in the county of Suffex, was Bayham abby, first founded for Premonstratensian monks, at a place called Beaulieu, by Robert de Turnham, about the year 1200, and afterwards brought hither. It was granted to Cardinal Wolfey towards the endowment of his new colleges: the remains are considerable, and form a striking object in the garden of the new mansion-house belonging to Mr. Pratt. In this parish is Scotney castle, the seat of Mr. Hufsey, said to have been built by Inigo Jones. A little to the south of Sandhurst is Bodyham, where is an ancient castle, once belonging to the Dalegrigs or Dalingrigs, whose arms and crest are over the great gate; it now belongs to Sir G. Webster.

Newenden is a small village, with a bridge over the Rother into Suffex. Camden is inclined to fix here Anderida, called *Caer Andred* by the Britons, and *Andred Ceaster* by the Saxons. It was destroyed by the Saxons under Ella. A monastery for Carmelites was founded here by Sir Thomas Albuger, in the reign of Henry III. Beckley or Bakely was once celebrated for its iron forges.

Rye, situated on a cliff at the mouth of the Rother, is not one of the original cinque ports, but, with Winchelsea, was annexed to them at least before the reign of Henry III. It was surrounded with a wall, and fortified in the reign of Edward III. by Will Ypres, earl of Kent, one of whose towers yet remains, and is used as a gaol. The church is of stone, and one of the largest in the country; and in the centre of the town is a handsome market-house, and public hall. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday. The

corporation consists of a mayor and jurats, and two members are returned to the British parliament. Here was a house of Augustine friars.

It is a very great misfortune, that its harbour has been so much damaged by the sea, and neglected; for it is almost filled up in several places, where it was formerly the deepest and most convenient. Some considerable families, who have lands near, have taken advantage of this, to extend them farther upon those sands, which the sea in storms has thrown up against them; and by digging ditches, and making drains, there are now fields and meadows where anciently was nothing but water. By this means, ships only of a middle size can come within any convenient distance of the town, whereas formerly the largest vessels, and even whole fleets together, could anchor just by the rocks on which the town stands; and as this port lies over against Dieppe in France, and there is no other port between Portsmouth and Dover which can receive ships of burden, not only the dangers of the sea, but, in time of war, of the enemy, were escaped by the conveniency of this harbour. But it being in danger of being utterly lost, an act of parliament passed in 1721, which enacts, that no new walls, banks, dams, or stops, shall thereafter be erected on either side of the water, that might stop or alter the flux or reflux of the sea, between the mouth of the harbour, bounded by the Camber and Castle points, and New Shutt near Craven sluice.

In 1723 another act passed for completing the repairs of the harbour of Dover, and for restoring the harbour of Rye to its ancient goodness, which still continued to be choked up, and almost ruined, by the shifting of the beach without, and settling of the siltage within, and stopping the flux of the tide, which this act proposed should have its free course through the Scotch-flat and Craven sluices, or into such other cut or channel as should be found most proper and expedient.

And in 1724 another act passed for making the last act more effectual, so far as related to the harbour of Rye; in which a power was given to change the design of making a passage by the above-named sluices, and to open a new cut from the Winchelsea channel, right out to the sea. And they actually began, in pursuance of this act, to cut a broad and deep canal, which was to be carried to the sea on the side of Winchelsea, for the use of the two boroughs. But still these provisions being found insufficient, another act passed in 1737-8, for continuing the term and powers granted by the former acts, for repairing the harbour of Dover, and for restoring that of Rye to its ancient goodness.

Rye furnished the fleet of Edward III. with nine ships and 156 men. There might still, though perhaps it might prove expensive, be a large and commodious haven made here, and there is no place would be more fit for a royal yard, in which ships might be built and equipped with great conveniency. Timber and iron would be at hand; and if hemp and flax were raised in the adjacent country, ropes and sail-cloth might be produced with the like ease. This would not only be beneficial to the counties of Sussex and Kent, but also to the nation in general, as great savings might arise from hence in the article of ship-building; a safe and good port be obtained, where it is much wanted; and all those advantages be retrieved, which our ancestors possessed, when this port and that of Winchelsea were in a flourishing condition, and which were of great importance to them, and, no doubt, would be so to us, whenever this nation is at war with France.

The houses of Rye are well-enough built, and of brick, though generally old-fashioned; but there are some very neat ones of a modern taste. There is a small settlement of French refugees in this town, mostly fishermen, who have a minister of their own. Archbishop Wake was entrusted by the king with money for the relief of refugees, and it is probable that the

minister here might be paid out of this fund, but scarcely by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as such.

The church, which belonged to the monastery, is turned into a kind of storehouse for planks, hops, and other merchandise.

The corporation is only by prescription. Here is a free grammar-school; which was erected, in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, who also endowed it with thirty-two pounds a-year, for teaching all the children of the town.

His majesty King George I. on his return from Hanover, January 3, 1725-6, was obliged to put in here, after a very dangerous and tempestuous passage, the fleet, as was said, being unable to make Dover; and it was then experienced what a benefit it would have been to have had this only considerable haven, as it formerly was, between Portsmouth and Dover, restored to its pristine flourishing state; for his majesty was under great difficulties to land there, and the larger ships were unable to follow him.

His late majesty King George II. was still in greater danger, in making for this port, than his royal father, on his return likewise from his German dominions, from a violent storm, which happened December 20, 1736. In the reign of Richard II. the town was set on fire by the French.

Five miles west from Rye is Breed, where there is a manufacture of cast-iron. Between Tenterden and Rye is a river-island, called Oxney, formed by the divided streams of the Rother. It is about seven miles long and three broad; contains three parishes; and gives name to a hundred.

Winchelsea is one of the cinque ports, added to the original five, probably at the same time as Rye, and enjoys equal privileges; built, it is said, in the reign of Edward I.

Winchelsea is said to have been a place of great trade and population, with eighteen churches, and a large and spacious harbour. The present place was

never comparable to the other, and only contained three parish churches, and about two miles from the more ancient town. The sea, which had swallowed up the old town, left the new one before it was finished. It sends two members to the British parliament, though the market and trade are lost, and little more than the skeleton of a regular and handsome town remains. The streets stand all at right-angles, and are divided into thirty-two quarters, as they are called. The stone-work of three gates is yet standing, and a number of fine vaults, formerly used for warehouses, lately for a cambric manufacture which did not succeed.

In the church of St. Leonard was a picture of that faint, respected as the patron of the town, with a fan or van, as a sceptre, in his hand, which being moveable at pleasure, such persons as desired a fair wind, to bring their father, husband, or friend, home, were allowed, on making some valuable present, to set it as they pleased; and superstition induced them to believe they should have a wind obedient to their wishes. Near the town are some large marshes, defended against the sea at a great expence. In the year 1349 a fleet of Spanish vessels, returning from the Netherlands, richly laden, was attacked by the English, and twenty-six of their ships taken off this town.

The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only parish church in the town. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, two miles north-west of the town, and half a mile west of the sea, appears a castle, called Camber, built by Henry VIII. in the year 1539 or 1540, at the expence of 23,000*l.* It is circular, and faced with square stones; on a plan of others, built in the same reign, with one large round tower, serving as a keep, surrounded by an assemblage of smaller, of the same figure, connected by short curtains. Here was formerly a monastery, founded by William de Buckingham, and a house of friars preachers, founded by Edward II.

*London to Hastings.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Flimwell, p. 80.	44	7	Brought-up	53	1
Hurst-green	3	0	Wartlington	1	2
Robertbridge	2	5	Battel	1	6
Vine-hall	2	5	Ore	6	6
			Hastings	1	3
	53	1			
			In the whole	64	2

AT Flimwell, the left-hand road proceeds to Rye; the right, to Hurst-Green. At Robertbridge, or Rotherbridge, there was a Cistercian monastery, founded in the reign of Henry II. some remains of which are visible in a barn or out-building belonging to a farm-house. Here is a post-office, and on Silver-hill, in the neighbourhood, are some barracks.

Battel is so named from the battle fought between King Harold and William the Norman, which ended decisively in favour of the latter, losing his life and crown, on the 14th of October, 1066. The conqueror afterwards built on the spot where Harold's body was found an abbey for Benedictine monks, which he brought from Marmoutier in Normandy, and endowed it with great privileges, to pray for the souls of the slain. The abbot was mitred, and exempt from episcopal jurisdiction: it was granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Anthony Brown. Here were long preserved King William's sword, his coronation robe, and a roll, containing the names of his companions, supposed to be lost at the dissolution. The remains of the abbey have an air of magnificence, and a suite of rooms is still inhabited: the carved work of the great hall was removed by Lord Montagu to Cowdry near Midhurst. The estate is now the property of Sir Godfrey Webster.

Soon after the foundation of the abbey, people began to build near, and a town was raised, which in the reign



of Henry I. had the grant of a market to be held every Sunday free of toll, which the viscount Montagu, who obtained the abby at the reformation, changed to Thursday. Besides the market on Thursday for provisions, &c. there is another the second Tuesday in every month for live cattle. The principal manufacture is that of gunpowder.

Near Battel is a hill called Beacon-hill, formerly called Standard-hill, where William the Norman is said to have erected his standard. Near the church of Crowherst, about two miles south from Battel; are the ruins of a chapel or oratory.

Hastings, one of the original and principal cinque ports, is situated between two hills, and contains two churches and about six hundred houses. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly, as a cinque-port, obliged to fit out 21 ships for the king's service within forty days of the royal notice, and to maintain the crew at their own cost fourteen days; after which time their expences during their service, were to be defrayed by the king. The harbour, once excellent, from the frequent storms is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. Hastings is supposed to have received its name from a Danish pirate who landed here, and fortified the place to secure his retreat after he had plundered the country. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. and sends two members to the British parliament. A considerable fishery is carried on here, particularly for herrings and mackarel, and several hoys trade to London. In the town are two free-schools. Here was a priory of black canons, founded, according to Leland, by Walter Brisel, according to others it was founded by John Pelham. On the north side of the town are the remains of an ancient castle. In the reign of Richard II. Hastings was plundered and burned by the French. About two miles west from the town is a large stone, on which William the Conqueror is said to have dined the day of his landing; and on the spot where he mustered his army.

Three miles north-east from Battel is Sedlescomb or Selfcomb, where is a medicinal spring similar to Tunbridge-wells; and two miles to the west is Ashburnham-place, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham.

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*London to Eastbourn through Tunbridge.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tunbridge, p. 73.	30	1	Brought up	43	6
Southborough . . .	2	6	Butchers-Cross . . .	2	0
Tunbridge-Wells . . .	2	7	Gate-House . . .	2	4
Frant (Suffex) . . .	2	0	Horeham . . .	3	4
Mark's Cross . . .	3	0	Horfebridge . . .	3	4
Rotherfield . . .	1	4	Hailsham . . .	1	4
Mayfield . . .	1	4	Willingdon . . .	5	0
	<hr/>		Eastbourn . . .	2	0
	43	6		<hr/>	
			In the whole	63	6

FRANT is partly in Kent and partly in Suffex. At Rotherfield was an alien priory, under the monastery of St. Denis in France. At Mayfield are the remains of a palace belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury, called St. Dunstan's palace; and in the reign of Henry III. the archbishops obtained a charter for a market and two fairs. The remains are considerable. In the year 1332 a provincial council was held here, and another in 1362 for the regulation of holidays. Sir Thomas Gresham had a seat here, and was often visited by queen Elizabeth: the furniture of one of the rooms, called the queen's, is said, at the death of Sir Thomas, to have been valued at 7558l. 10s. 8d. May, the poet, was born here. A little to the north is an ancient circular camp, called Stockbury.

Hailsham has a weekly market on Wednesday. Another road from London through East Grinstead is about two miles nearer.

Eastbourn is situated at a small distance from the sea, in a vally almost furrounded with hills, and as a watering-place, ranks respectably. Here was formerly a market. In the year 1707 a Roman pavement was discovered. Southbourn almost joins it; and almost close to the water is a hamlet called Sea-houfes. About two miles on the left hand out of the road between Gate-house and Horeham, is the village of Heathfield, which gave title of lord to General Elliot, the brave defender of Gibraltar. At the death of Lord Heathfield, Mr. Newbury purchased the feat, and in the park erected a tower to the memory of the hero, on a spot which commands a rich and most extensive view by sea and land. At Hurstmonceaux, about three miles to the east of Hailsham, in the road from Lewes to Battel, is a feat built in the manner of a castle, by Roger Fiennes, treasurer to Henry VI.

This castle incloses three courts, a large one and two smaller: the entrance is on the south side, through the great gatehouse, which leads into a spacious court cloistered round. The hall is large, and resembles the ancient halls of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, the fire-place being at the centre, and the buttery at the lower end. The grand stairs, which lie beyond the hall, occupy an area of forty feet square. The kitchen is large, and, as well as the hall and chapel, reaches in height to the upper story of the house. The moat which furrounds the house, except to the east, and is now dry, was anciently full of water. The whole building is of brick, and one of the most ancient edifices of that structure in the kingdom, and one of the completest, there not being a crack in any part of it. The walls are of great thickness; the window and door cases, water-tubes, and copings, are of stone. It stands in a pleasant park, with a view of the sea in front: the castellated roof was taken off in the year 1777.

About two miles to the west of Hailsham is Michaelham, on the river Cuckmere, where was a priory of

black canons, founded by Robert de Aquila, in the reign of Henry I. now a farm-house. This priory at the dissolution was first granted to Thomas, lord Cromwell, and on his attainder, to William Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, in exchange for some other lands which the king wanted. It now belongs to Lord Sackville.

About three miles to the south-west of Eastbourn is the remarkable promontory called Beachy-head; the extreme point of that extensive ridge, called the South Downs. Five miles and half to the north-east of Eastbourn, in the road to Hattings, lies Pevensey, situated on a small river which falls into a bay called Pevensey harbour. Here are the magnificent remains of a castle which belonged to Robert, earl of Morton, maternal brother of William the Conqueror, and afterwards to William, son of King Stephen, who resigned it to Henry II. from whom he received it with all the lands that belonged to Richard de Aquila, whence it was called the honour of the eagle. It was long the property of the crown, till Henry III. granted it to the Bretons, earls of Richmond, from whom it reverted to the crown. The Pelham family rented it, till some years since it was given up to Spencer Compton, ancestor to the Earl of Northampton, baron Pevensea. Its name shews it stood anciently in an island by the sea; and it makes a figure in our early history. Duke Bertold gave it to the abby of St. Denis, in the year 952. Here Swane landed, in the year 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his son Harold ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ships; and three years before, the earl sheltered himself and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed to conquer England according to the Bayeux tapestry, which calls it Pevenfæ. In the reign of Henry IV. the Duke of York was confined a prisoner in the castle. When the sea forsook it does not appear, but there is no mention of ships when Rufus besieged Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and Robert, earl of Moreton, his brother, in it, six

weeks, in the year 1087. At present it is near two miles from sea. The castle is circular, and incloses seven acres. Pavensea is by some supposed to be the ancient Anderida.

*London to Lewes and Seaford.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newington Butts	1	0	Brought up	33	4
Kennington	0	3	Nutley	2	7
Brixton Causeway	2	0	Maresfield	3	1
Streatham	1	7	Uckfield	2	0
Croydon	4	2	Horstead	2	0
Godstone Green	9	5	Lewes	6	4
New Chapel Green	5	5	Iford	1	6
Felbridge, Suffex	2	0	Piddinghoe	4	0
East Grinstead	1	5	Newhaven	1	0
Forest Row	2	5	Bishopstone	2	0
Wych Cross	2	4	Seaford	1	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	33	4	In the whole	60	0

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village almost joining to Southwark, is said by some to owe the name of Butts to the custom of shooting at butts, much practised in the reign of Henry VIII. ; while others rather ascribe it to a family possessed of an estate here. The company of drapers have an alms-house, and the fishmongers' company another. Newington gives name to a peculiar kind of peach first cultivated here. In the beginning of the 18th century this village contained about 660 houses, there are at present 1800.

From Newington Butts, a road on the left hand leads to Camberwell, a pleasant village, with many good

houses, and a little to the east is Peckham, a hamlet of Camberwell. Five miles from Newington is Dulwich, a pleasant village, partly situated on a hill, and partly in a vally; here are some medicinal springs; but Dulwich is chiefly celebrated for its college, founded and endowed in the year 1619, by William Allen, a comedian, by whom it was named the college of God's gift, for a master and warden, who must be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, four fellows, three of which were to be divines, and one an organist, six poor men, six poor women, and twelve boys, to be educated by the fellows. Here is a chapel, in which the founder was interred. The master is lord of the manor. Many good houses are built in the environs of Dulwich, and amongst others a fine seat of Lord Thurlow.

Kennington is one of the precincts of the extensive parish of Lambeth. Here was formerly a palace, in which some of our kings resided, and where Hardicanute is said to have died. It was pulled down before Camden's time. On a small common, by the road side, is occasionally erected a gallows for the execution of criminals, convicted in the county of Surry. It gave title of earl to William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, son of George II. and uncle to George III. Brixton Causeway is remarkable for a number of neat small houses, built in the cottage-style of one floor only, with Italian roofs. At Streatham is a seat of the Duke of Bedford; a seat of Mr. Thrale's, now Mr. Piozzi's; and some other houses, inhabited by people of fashion and fortune. The church is new built. In the village are some medicinal springs, formerly much frequented.

Croydon, according to Camden, anciently called Cradiden, and supposed by some antiquaries to be situated on or near the site of the ancient Noviomagus, is a populous market-town, situated at the edge of Bansted-downs, long celebrated for the excellent mutton fed on them. Here was, till within a few years; a palace, belonging to the see of Canterbury, originally the manor-house granted with the manor from the crown in the time of Archbishop Lanfranc.

After the death of Archbishop Laud, the mansion and estate were seized by the parliament, and leased to the Earl of Nottingham, after which it came into the possession of Sir William Brereton, general of the Cheshire forces, who turned the chapel into a kitchen, in which state it continued till the restoration, when it was repaired by Archbishop Juxon. In the window of the gallery was the following inscription, written with a diamond, as is supposed, by Archbishop Laud, and now preserved in the library at Lambeth :

Memorand. Ecclie de  
Micham. Cheme & Stone cum alijs  
fulgure combustæ sunt  
Januar. 14. 1638-9  
Omen avertat Deus.

In the year 1780 it was alienated by act of parliament, and sold to Abraham Pitches, esq. for 2,520l. ; the money arising from the sale to be applied towards building a new palace at Park-hill farm, about half a mile from the town. The old palace was converted into a cotton manufacture. Here is an hospital, founded by Archbishop Whitgift, for a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for twenty children, and a salary of twenty pounds a-year for the master, who must be in orders. The building cost 2,700l. and the annual income is about 230l. Archbishop Laud left ten guineas per annum to apprentice poor boys, and Archbishop Tennison gave a school-house and two farms for the education of ten boys and ten girls. The church is one of the largest in the county, and has several good monuments, among which are those of archbishops Grindal and Sheldon, and Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave two hundred pounds towards building the market-house. The monument of Archbishop Sheldon is much admired for its exquisite workmanship, entirely finished by English

artists, in the year 1683. The windows of the church are ornamented with painted glass. The market, which is considerable for corn, is on Saturday.

About a mile and a half to the right of Croydon is Beddington, remarkable for a seat of the Carews, where was the first orangery in England, planted in the natural ground, secured in winter by moveable covers. The trees were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. Here are two charity-schools. A little to the south, at Woodcote, are vestiges of an ancient town, supposed by Camden, and some other antiquaries, the ancient Noviomagus, now reduced to a single farmhouse. Three miles to the south-east of Croydon, at Addington, are the remains of a castle of the Lord Bardolph, who held here certain lands in fee by serjeantry;—to find a man to make a dainty dish called malpigernoun, and diligent in the king's kitchen at the coronation. Six miles south-east from Croydon, at Chelsham, are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

At Godstone Green, the road branches off to the left to Westerham, and part of Kent. The parish church is about half a mile to the left, and a little to the north is Marden-park, the seat of Sir R. Clayton. About a mile to the right is Bletchingley, a village, which yet sends two members to parliament; it is situated on a hill, from whence is an extensive view into Suffex and Kent. Here is a free-school and an alms-house. Near it are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, and was destroyed by Prince Edward at the battle of Lewes. In the year 1606 the spire of the church was consumed and the bells melted by lightning. About a mile to the west, at Nutfield, in the year 1755, an earthen vessel was discovered, containing 900 coins of the Lower Empire. At Katerham, about two miles to the north, are the vestiges of an ancient camp, called Warre Coppice. On the left-hand side of the road, about two miles from Godstone Green, is Tanridge, where was a priory of Augustine canons. Above a mile and a half



to the left of New Chapel Green is Lingfield, whose church was made collegiate in the reign of Henry VI. And three miles from Lingfield, on the borders of Kent and Suffex, is Starborough, once the seat of Lord Cobham.

At Fellbridge we enter Suffex. Fellbridge-park, on the right, the seat of Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn. East Grinstead is a market and borough town, sending two members to the British parliament; at the east end of the town is an hospital, called Sackville college, founded by the Earl of Dorset in the year 1616, for twenty-four decayed persons of both sexes. The chapel in this college is used by the inhabitants of the town, the parish church being decayed, and falling down in the year 1785. A part of the college is occupied by the judge during the Lent assizes, which are always held here. Here is a charity-school, founded in the year 1708, by two brothers of the name of Payne, for twelve boys. The market, chiefly for corn, is on Thursday.

Near East Grinstead is Kidbrook, a seat of Lord Abergavenny. From Witch Cross, another road to Lewes, through Chailey and Offam Cross. At Uckfield, a seat called the Rocks, the residence of Mr. Streatfield. At Horsted, the seat of the Honourable Mr. Herbert, called Horsted-place, and near it, Mote-park, the seat of Lord Gage. Lewes is one of the largest and most populous towns in the county of Suffex: so named, as supposed, from a Saxon word signifying meadows. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and each way surrounded by higher hills, on the right bank of the river Ouse, which is navigable for barges several miles above the town. In the time of the Saxons, Athelstan appointed two mintmasters in this place; and in Edward the Confessor's time there were 157 burghers, who paid six pounds four shillings gable and toll. It was anciently surrounded with walls, traces of which are still visible, and William, earl of Warren, to whom it belonged, built a castle

here in the eleventh century, or perhaps repaired a fortrefs of more ancient date; the gate and two towers yet remain. A priory of Cluniac monks was founded in the year 1078, by Earl Warren and his wife Gundreda, a daughter of William the Conqueror, which was the first of the order in England, the prior being grand chamberlain to the abbot of Clugni in Burgundy. At the diffolution, it was first granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, lord Cromwell, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth to the ancestors of the Duke of Dorset, to whom it became a feat, and was burned down in the feventeenth century. Lewes had once twelve churches, fix of which remain; it contains fome good ftreets, and the number of inhabitants is about 7000. It is governed by two conftables, chofen annually, and fends two members to the British parliament. Here are annual races, and a king's plate of 100 guineas. In the year 1264 a battle was fought here between King Henry III. accompanied by his fon, and the barons, under the command of the Earl of Leicefter; in which the former were defeated with great lofs, and the king himfelf taken prifoner. Succes in the beginning proved the ruin of the king's party; for while his fon Edward, having broke through fome of the barons' troops, purfued them too far with the eagerness of a certain victory, the barons rallied again, and renewed the attack, gave the king's forces fuch a defeat, that they obliged the king to offer hard terms of peace, and put his fon Edward, with other hoftages, into their hands. From a windmill near the town is one of the moft beautiful profpects in the kingdom; and three miles to the weft of Lewes are the veftiges of a camp, called Ditchling caftle, near which, it is faid, there was anciently a town of the fame name. At South Malling, about a mile to the north-eaft of Lewes, there was a collegiate church, for a dean and three prebendaries, founded, it is faid, in the time of Cradwalla, king of Weffex, in the feventh century.

Newhaven on the Oufe, near its mouth, had formerly

*London to Brixthelmstone by Lewes.* 97

a good harbour, and capable of receiving vessels of a considerable size, but, through neglect, the harbour filled with sand, and the piers decayed. In the year 1731 an act of parliament passed, to restore the harbour and keep it in repair. Since that time its trade has flourished, and ships of various sizes are built here. It is a good road for vessels to run into when overtaken by tempestuous weather, as it has a good depth of water. A small sloop of war commonly lies here to defend the coast from smugglers. The harbour is defended by a small fort at the entrance.

Seaford is near to the sea, and, as a cinque-port, sends two members to the British parliament. It was formerly a large town, with four churches, but is at present only a small place, without a market, having frequently suffered from foreign enemies. The corporation granted by Henry VIII. consists of a bailiff, jurats, &c. Near Seaford is an ancient camp, called Chinting castle; and about three miles to the north-east is a village of Aldfriston, or Alfreton, where are many barrows, some of which have been opened; in one of them a human skeleton was found with an urn, knives, iron spikes, charcoal, &c.

In the road by Chailey we pass near Sheffield-place, the seat of Mr. Holroyd, now Lord Sheffield, seven miles and a half from East Grinstead. At Offam-street the seat of Mr. Partington. This road is a mile nearer than the other.

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*London to Brixthelmstone by Lewes.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lewes . . . . .	50	0	Brought up	51	6
Ashcomb . . . . .	1	6	Falmer . . . . .	2	3
	—	—	Brixthelmstone . . . . .	4	1
	51	6		—	—
			In the whole	58	2

AT Afhcomb is a feat of Mr. Boyce. At Falmer a feat of Lord Pelham, called Stanmer-park. Brighthelmstone is one of the most celebrated sea-bathing places in the kingdom, situated close to the sea, at the bottom of a bay, formed between Beachy-head and Worthing-point. It has no port, but vessels of 150 tons can lie close to the shore in calm weather and unload.

Brighthelmstone was anciently fortified, and some traces of the walls remain. Queen Elizabeth is said to have erected four gates; there was likewise a flint wall to the sea, three feet thick, with port holes, and a block-house, constructed in the reign of Henry VIII. since undermined by the sea, which has made great encroachments at different times, and to counteract its ravages, great sums have been expended by driving in piles of timber, and other means. In the road, about a mile from the coast, there is good anchorage for vessels of any size, where, with good cables, they are able to stand the roughest seas. The bay being open, whenever the winds make it troublesome to land, the packets can run into Shoreham harbour, six miles to the east, where they are perfectly safe, except when the wind blows off shore, in which case there is no difficulty in landing at Brighthelmstone. The number of inhabitants is computed at 6000, independent of the numerous visitors during the summer. There are two assembly-rooms, public libraries, and a theatre. It is no corporation. The principal market-day is on Thursday, but the market is open and stocked on every day except Sunday. Near 100 boats are employed in fishing, which carry three, four, or five men each; the sale of mackarels and herrings is said some years to have produced 10,000*l.* In time of peace, a packet sails every week, if the wind and weather will permit, to Dieppe. Vessels may be had at a short notice for any other part of France. Charles II. was conveyed from hence after the battle of Worcester, by Captain Tatterfal, who lies buried in the

church-yard. On the headstone of a grave is the following epitaph, dated 1779:

The hour concealed, and so remote the fear,  
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.

On the hills to the north of the town are two ancient camps, called Hollingsbery and White-hawk.



*London to Brighthelmstone through Ryegate.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kennington . . . . .	1	3	Brought up	21	0
Clapham Common . . . . .	2	0	Hookwood Common	5	4
Upper Tooting . . . . .	2	1	Crawley, Suffex . . . . .	3	7
Lower Tooting . . . . .	2	3	Pease-pottage-gate	2	4
Mitcham . . . . .	0	3	Hand Cross . . . . .	2	1
Sutton . . . . .	3	1	Cuckfield . . . . .	4	7
Tadworth . . . . .	4	4	Stone pound . . . . .	6	2
Walton Heath . . . . .	2	1	Patcham . . . . .	4	3
Ryegate . . . . .	3	0	Preston . . . . .	1	5
	<hr/>		Brighthelmstone . . . . .	1	7
	21	0		<hr/>	
			In the whole	54	0

CLAPHAM COMMON is surrounded with seats belonging to people of fortune, and rich merchants. Upper and Lower Tooting contain many good houses. At Mitcham, cross the Wandle. In this parish there are said to be 250 acres of ground employed in the cultivation of medicinal plants. Tadworth-court, the seat of Mr. Brown. Walton-heath, so named from a village called Walton on the Hill, about a mile and half to the right of the road.

Two miles before we reach Ryegate on the left hand, about a mile from the road, is Gatton, a very ancient

borough, and supposed, from a number of Roman coins and other antiquities, to have been in possession of the Romans. It has long sent members to parliament, and was once large and populous, but now only a small village, without a market. A soft stone is dug here, which will endure the fire, but neither sun nor air; much used for glass-houses and ovens. The river Mole rises in the parish.

Ryegate is situated in a vally called Holmsdale, extending to the South-downs in Suffex, in the woody part of which were often found out-lying red deer; and in the days of King James II. or while he was duke of York, they hunted the largest stags here that have been seen in England. The duke took great care to have them preserved for his own sport; but they have, since that, been most of them destroyed.

This Holmward is now chiefly overgrown with furze; but was famous for producing such quantities of strawberries, that they were carried to market by horse-loads.

It is suggested, that this place was in ancient times the retreat, for many ages, of the native Britons, whom the Romans could never drive out; and, after that, it was the like to the Saxons, when the Danes harassed the nation, and ravaged the country wherever they came. On this account, they retain here, in memory, the following lines:

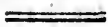
This is Holmsdale,  
Never conquer'd, never shall.

The country, though wild still, and perhaps having the same countenance now in many places as it had a thousand years ago, yet in others it is cultivated, and has roads passable enough in the summer quite through it, on every side; and the woods are in a great measure cleared off.

Ryegate is a very ancient borough, having sent members to parliament from the first. Near it are the remains of a castle, called Holms castle, built by the earls Warren;

under which Camden tells us he saw an extraordinary passage, with a vaulted room, hewn with great labour out of the sandy stone of which the hills about the town are composed. Here the turbulent barons are said to have held frequent meetings, and especially the evening before the celebrated congress in Runnymede. A gate with some round towers yet remain. A priory was founded here for crouched friars by William, earl of Warren and Surry, in the reign of King John, which at the dissolution was granted to the Earl of Nottingham: it became at length the property of Humphry Parsons, esq. lord mayor of London, at whose death it was, in the year 1766, sold, and afterwards pulled down. The celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury had a small house here, to which he was wont to retire, and seclude himself from company. The market-house was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas-a-Becket. Ryegate has a weekly market on Tuesday. Fullers'-earth is dug near the town. At Horley, about six miles south from Ryegate, was formerly a castle. Enter Suffex about a mile to the north of Crawley.

Cuckfield is a small place, but has a weekly market on Friday; its situation is pleasant, on an elevated spot. There is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



*London to Horsham and Brighthelmstone.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Upper Tooting, p. 99.	5	4	Brought up	12	6
Merton . . . . .	1	4	Epsom . . . . .	2	0
Morden . . . . .	2	3	Ashstead . . . . .	2	1
Ewell . . . . .	3	3	Leatherhead . . . . .	1	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	12	6	Carried over	18	5

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	18	5	Brought up	33	4
Mickleham . . . . .	2	0	Horsham . . . . .	2	3
Westhamble-street	1	1	West Grinstead . . . . .	7	0
Dorking . . . . .	1	3	Steyning . . . . .	7	0
Capel . . . . .	6	0	Bramber . . . . .	1	0
Warnham, Suffex	4	3	Brightelmstone . . . . .	9	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	33	4	In the whole	60	1

AT Merton we cross the river Wandle, supposed by some to be the place where Kinulph, king of the West Saxons, was killed by Kinchard Clito, in the small hut of an insignificant harlot, of whom he was violently enamoured. Kinchard himself was afterwards slain by the friends of Kinulph; and thus suffered the instant punishment of his treachery. At present this place shews only the ruins of a monastery, founded by Henry I. at the instigation of Gilbert, sheriff of Surry, and famous for the parliament held at it under Henry III. the day after his coronation, in which were enacted the provisions of Merton, which are the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta, and consists of eleven articles. In this assembly, upon a motion of the bishops for establishing a constitution of the canon law, by which marriage could legitimate issue previously born, the lay lords made that celebrated answer, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*. Walter de Merton (probably a native of this place), bishop of Rochester, and chancellor of England, had begun his college, on his manor of Maldon here, in 1274, but ten years afterwards removed it to Oxford, and died about four years after. Merton is become considerable for its calico printing and bleaching.

About a mile before we reach Ewell, a little to the left, formerly stood the palace of Nonesuch, begun by Henry VIII. on a spot before called Cuddington, though not finished by that prince. In the reign of



Queen Mary it was sold to the Earl of Arundel, who completed the design, and it was much celebrated for its magnificence and superb decorations. Charles II. gave it to the Duchess of Cleveland, by whom it was pulled down, and the materials sold: it is now only a farm-house. Exwell has a weekly market on Thursday.

Epsom is situated on the west side of Bansted-downs, near which are some springs of purging water, discovered in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and formerly much in use, though neglected of late years. At one end of the town is Durdens, a seat originally built of the materials brought from Nonesuch by the Earl of Berkely. This house was burned down, and rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac. There are several other seats near the town. Epsom had a market on Friday, now discontinued. The race-ground is to the north-west of the town. At Letherhead is the seat of the Earl of Tyrconnel. It is situated on the right bank of the Mole, over which is a bridge. Mickleham is on the same side of the Mole; and on the opposite side of the river is a seat called Norbury-park.

Dorking, or Darking, stands at the end of an ancient Roman road from London, called Stone-street. It is situated on a rock of soft sand-stone, on the angle of two vallies, surrounded with hills. It was visited by the Danes, and near it is the moat of a castle, which, it is supposed, was destroyed by those invaders. A weekly market is held on Thursday, particularly celebrated for the quantity and goodness of the poultry. Here is said to have been an ancient custom, by which the lords of the place had a right to claim the first night's lodging with every bride.

Between Mickleham and Dorking, on the left of the road, is a remarkable hill, by Mr. Camden called White hill, but at present Box hill, from a number of box trees planted on it by the celebrated Earl of Arundel. Near Dorking is Deepden, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, inhabited by Lady Burrel. Three miles to the east of Dorking, in the road to Ryegate, is

Betchworth, where was formerly a castle belonging to the Browns; great part of it was pulled down some years since, and the remainder is now a feat. Three miles west from Dorking, near the road to Guildford, is Wotton, once the feat of the celebrated Evelyn, author of the *Sylva*.

A little to the right of Capel is Oakley, where are the moat and keep of an ancient castle. Here was a custom of planting rose-trees over the graves of lovers by the survivors. At Oakwood, eight miles south from Dorking, in the road to Arundel, is a chapel of ease, founded for three parishes in Surry, and two in Suffex, by Edward de la Hale, and endowed with lands to the value of 200*l.* a year; seized at the reformation on the pretence of being a chantry: the small pittance left has since been augmented by Queen Ann's bounty: near it jet has been dug. On leaving Dorking, the country rises gradually for about four miles, till from the summit called Leith hill, or Lith hill, is one of the finest views in England, or perhaps in Europe, including the counties of Suffex and Surry, a part of the counties of Hants, Berks, Oxford, Buckingham, Hertford, Middlesex, Effex, and Kent, a circuit of 200 miles.

Mr. Dennis, the famous critic, writing to his friend, says, "I never in all my life left the country without regret, and always returned to it with joy. The sight of a mountain is to me more agreeable than that of the most pompous edifice; and meadows, and natural winding streams, please me before the most beautiful gardens, and the most costly canals. So much does art appear to me to be surpassed by Nature, and the works of men by the works of God.

"In a late journey which I took into the wild of Suffex, I passed over a hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno, from the Apennines; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean, from the mountain of Viterbo—of

Rome at forty, and of the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it; and that of the campagne of Rome, from Tivoli and Frefcati; from which two places you see every fort of that famous campagne, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Frefcati, to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from a hill which I passed in my late journey into Suffex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak of, is call Leith hill, and is about five miles southward from Dorking, about six from Box hill, and near twelve from Epfom. It juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminates the North-downs to the south. When I saw, from one of those hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith hill which faces the Northern downs, it appeared the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen; but after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision, but vision beatific. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilks of Surry and Suffex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pasture, being every-where adorned with stately rows of trees.

“ This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea; and it is no easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles distance, with their tops in the sky, appear more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles’ distance, see the very water of the sea, though a chasm of the mountains. And that which, above all, makes it a noble prospect, is, that at the same time that, at thirty miles’ distance, you behold the very water of the sea, at the same time that you

behold to the south the most delicious rural prospect in the world, at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box hill, and see the country beyond it, between that and London; and, over the very stomacher of it, see St. Paul's at twenty-five miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampstead beyond it.

“It may, perhaps (adds this famous critic), appear incredible to some; that a place which affords so great and so surprising a prospect should have remained so long in obscurity\*; in so great obscurity, that it is unknown to the very frequenters of Epsom and Box hill. But, alas! we live in a country more fertile of great things, than of men to admire them. Whoever talked of Cooper's hill, till Sir John Denham made it illustrious? How long did Milton remain in obscurity, while twenty paltry authors, little and vile, if compared to him, were talked of, and admired? But here in England, nineteen in twenty approve by other people's opinions, and not their own.”

On this hill a gentleman named Hull erected a tower, under which he was afterwards buried. A large part of this hill separated from the rest, and sunk down into the vally beneath. The part of separation is distinguishable at the distance of thirty miles, from the red colour of the soil. Enter Suffex two miles beyond Capel.

Horsham is one of the most considerable towns in Suffex, in respect to trade and population. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and another the last Tuesday in every month, for live cattle. It sends two members to parliament. A new county-gaol has been erected here. At Sele, near Horsham, are some small remains of a priory. Four miles north from Horsham, on the left hand of the road, is Rusper, where was a convent of black nuns.

Steyning is an ancient borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on

\* This letter is dated Aug. 27, 1717.

Wednesday. In the church, which is of Saxon architecture, were buried St. Cuthman and Athelwolf, king of Wessax, and father of Alfred. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, under the abby of Fêcamp in Normandy.

Seven miles south from Steyning is Terring or Tarring, formerly a market-town, near which, at a hamlet called Salvington, the learned John Selden was born, in the year 1584.

Bramber is likewise a borough, and sends two members to parliament; it is only a village, situated on the right bank of the river Adur. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. This castle and lordship were held by the family of Breose, for several generations, by the service of ten knights' fees. In the year 1208 King John, suspicious of the fidelity of William de Breose, then owner of the castle, sent to demand his children as hostages: Matilda, his wife, answered, that "the would not trust her children with the king, who had so basely murdered his nephew Arthur." The king, greatly incensed at the answer, sent soldiers to seize the whole family; but they had escaped to Ireland. In the year 1210 they were made prisoners, sent over to England, and closely confined in Windsor castle; where, to conclude the tragedy, they were, by the tyrant's orders, starved to death. Stowe says William escaped to France, where he shortly after died. Near Bramber was anciently an hospital called Bidlington spital.

New Shoreham, five miles south from Bramber, and fifty-five and a half from London, is a seaport on the Adur, with a haven, where vessels can enter only with the tide; the water rises to eighteen feet at spring tides, but in common tides only twelve, with three feet at low water. It sends two members to parliament, and in the year 1772 was disfranchised for corruption, but restored soon after. The chief trade is building of ships. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday. The town is about a mile from the sea, and a long wooden bridge is built cross the river, for the conveni-

ence of travelling between Chichester, Arundel, &c. and Brighthelmstone. Old Shoreham is a little to the north.

Ella is supposed to have landed at Shoreham with his three sons in the year 477, and after defeating the Britons founded the kingdom of the South Saxons, or Suffex. At Shoreham was a house of white friars, founded by Edward II. Three miles north-west from Shoreham is Cifsbury hill, an ancient fortification, probably of the Saxon Ciffa: Another road from Horsham to Brighthelmstone by Crowfield, Henfield, and Saddlescomb, is three miles nearer. At Saddlescomb is a large oval camp, called Poor man's walls.



*London to Arundel and Little Hampton.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Warnham, p. 101.	33	4	Brought up	48	4
Slinford . . .	4	0	Waterfield . . .	1	0
Billinghurst . . .	4	0	Bury . . . . .	2	0
Pulborough . . .	5	0	Arundel . . . . .	4	0
Hardham . . . . .	1	0	Lymster . . . . .	2	2
Cold Waltham . . .	1	0	Court-Week . . . . .	1	0
			Little Hampton . . . . .	0	6
	48	4			
			In the whole	59	4

AT Hardham, or Haringham on the Arun, was a priory of black canons. Arundel, situated on the right bank of the river Arun, is a considerable town, with two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday: a corporation and a borough. It owes its reputation, says Camden, to a castle which flourished under the Saxons, and was rebuilt on the arrival of the Normans by Roger de Montgomery, thence called earl of Arundel, which was large and well fortified; and it appears that

the name, style, and rank, of earl, is annexed to the castle, honour, and demesne, of Arundel, now vested to the Duke of Norfolk, and considerable estates are unalienably appropriated to the repairs of this noble mansion. Here was formerly a priory of black monks, and an hospital for poor men, both founded by the earls of Arundel. The river is navigable, with the tide, for vessels of 100 tons above the town, on which account a considerable trade is carried on, and some vessels are built.

The castle, which stands on the north side of the town, was garrisoned for Charles I. but soon taken by Sir William Waller. The learned Chillingworth was in the castle during the siege, and was taken prisoner; being at that time in an infirm state of health, he was removed to Chichester, and died soon after. In the church are many tombs of the Fitzalans and Howards. Arundel sends two members to the British parliament. At Amberly, a village four miles north from Arundel, was a castle, built on the side of the Arun by William Read, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward III.; and at Tortington, two miles to the south-west of Arundel, was a priory of black canons, founded by Haweis de Corbet. At Lymster was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the reign of the Conqueror, granted by Henry VI. to Eton college. Little Hampton is a small sea-port, situated on the left side of the river Arun, near its mouth. It has been within the last twenty years frequented for the advantage of sea-bathing.

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*London to Chichester.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newington-Butts	1	0	Brought up	6	1
Vauxhall	1	3	Putney-heath	1	5
Wandsworth	3	6	Kingston	4	5
	-----			-----	
	6	1	Carried over	12	3

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	12	3	Brought up	41	4
Thames Ditton . . .	1	6	Haslemere . . .	1	4
Eslier . . . . .	2	1	Fernhurst Lane . . .	1	1
Cobham . . . . .	3	4	Fernhurst . . . . .	2	0
Ripley . . . . .	4	1	Henly Hill . . . . .	1	5
Guildford . . . . .	6	1	Midhurst . . . . .	3	0
Godalmin . . . . .	4	1	Cocking . . . . .	2	4
Moufhill . . . . .	2	2	Singleton . . . . .	3	0
Brook-green . . . . .	2	7	Mid Lavant . . . . .	4	0
Gray's Wood . . . . .	2	2	Chichester . . . . .	2	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	41	4	In the whole	62	6

VAUXHALL is a hamlet of Lambeth, and particularly celebrated for the public gardens, long the summer resort of the gay; elegantly and sumptuously laid out, at a great expence. Here are some large distilleries, and several potteries; a manufacture of artificial stone, and a manufacture of shot by patent. When London and the suburbs were fortified by order of parliament, a fort was erected at Vauxhall, near the turnpike.

Lambeth is a very extensive parish, divided into eight precincts, viz. the archbishop's, the prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the dean's. It is chiefly remarkable for the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, originally founded by Archbishop Baldwin, in the year 1188, who first intended to have raised a superb structure at Hackington, near Canterbury, but the monks, with whom he was at variance, obtained the pope's mandate against it; when, taking down what he had erected, he removed the best of the materials to Lambeth, with which he built the palace, a college, and church, having before purchased the ground of the bishop and convent of Rochester, by a fair exchange. In the year 1250, Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, having by his arrogance rendered himself hateful to the citizens of London, retired for the security of his person to this palace, and finding it in a ruinous condition, within the space of three years



rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library and cloisters, the guard-chamber, the chapel, and Lollard's tower. From that time this palace became the residence of the greatest persons of the church, and was soon enlarged by many additional buildings; Cardinal Pole built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble structure. The Lollard's tower, which is thus named from a room in it prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliff, the first British reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by Chichely. Bishops Tunstal and Thirlby were committed to the custody of the archbishop by Queen Elizabeth: here also were confined the earls of Essex and Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, &c. In the year 1100 a synod was held here under Archbishop Anselm. In the year 1381 the rebels under Wat Tyler burned and spoiled all the furniture and books, drank up all the liquors, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. In the year 1641 it was attacked by a London mob, who broke some windows and set some prisoners at liberty. In the year 1642 an ordinance was passed to remove the arms from Lambeth palace; and the same year the archbishop's revenues were confiscated to the use of the commonwealth, and the house voted to be made a prison. The furniture was sold, and the wood and coals reserved for the soldiers. In the year 1648 it was put up to sale, and purchased for the sum of 7073l. 0s. 8d. by Scot and Hardy. The former, who was secretary to Oliver Cromwel, and one of the persons who sat at the trial of Charles I. was afterwards executed at Charing-cross, in the year 1660.

He converted the chapel into a ball-room; at which time the body of Archbishop Parker was taken out of his tomb, his monument destroyed, and the lead in which he was buried sold, and the corpse removed to a dunghill. At the restoration, by the directions of Archbishop Sancroft the body was recovered, and again decently deposited in the place from whence it had been taken, with an inscription, importing, that the body of

Matthew the archbishop there rests at last. Another monument to his memory, and relating the ignominious treatment his body had met with, was likewise set up by the same archbishop, in the south-west corner of this chapel. The windows of the chapel were formerly of painted glass, put up by Archbishop Morton: the repairing of these was charged on Archbishop Laud as an act of popery, and they were totally defaced by the puritans. In the year 1780 it was threatened by the infatuated mob, from an opinion that the archbishop (Cornwallis) was a friend to the Roman catholics.

The spacious hall was erected by Juxon, and the brick edifice between the gate and this hall, begun by Archbishop Sancroft and finished by Tillotson.

The library was first begun, or at least made of consequence, by Archbishop Bancroft, who, in the year 1610, bequeathed to his successors, his books, with all the maps and pictures in the gallery at Lambeth, and his papers and MSS. in his study. This collection was secured by the care of his successor Abbot, and much enlarged. During the civil war they were deposited at Cambridge, on a pretence that Trinity college had a reversionary right to them on the abolition of episcopacy. At the restoration they were restored, and several archbishops have since added to the collection. The number of manuscripts is about 1100, many of which are valuable.

From the present structure being thus erected at different periods, it is not all surprising that it has but little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is in most parts strong: the corners are faced with rustic, and the top surrounded with battlements; but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well enlightened, the Gothic work about it irregularly disposed, and it is in itself irregular.

At Lambeth there was likewise a palace built by Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, for himself and successors, who resided there occasionally till the sixteenth century. At the reformation it was granted to the

bishops of Carlisle. In the year 1647 it was sold by order of parliament for 220l. It was first used as a pottery, it afterwards became a tavern, a brothel, a dancing-school, and an academy. In one of the windows of the church is a representation of a pedlar and his dog, who bequeathed Pedlar's-acre to the parish, which Mr. Lyons judiciously observes is probably intended as a rebus on his name, rather than descriptive of his trade. The number of houses in this parish in the year 1796 was 4030. The Pedlar's-acre in the year 1504 produced only 2l. 8s. a year: in the year 1752 a fine was paid to the parish of 800l. for a lease at 110l. Here was anciently a palace of the Bishop of Hereford, now or lately a pottery. Cuper's gardens, once a place of public amusement, but suppressed in the year 1753, was in the year 1636 the garden of the Earl of Arundel, afterwards rented by the gardener, whose name was Cuper. The site is now occupied by a large manufacture of vinegar belonging to Mess. Beaufoy and co.

The hamlet of Stockwell contains about 120 houses. Here is a chapel of ease, built in the year 1767, towards which Archbishop Secker gave 500l.

Wandsworth is a considerable village on the Wandle. Towards the close of the seventeenth century some refugees, driven from France on account of religion, settled here, and introduced the manufacture of hats, which still, in some degree, exists. Here is also a large scarlet dye-house, a manufacture of bolting cloth, iron mills, a callico printing-house, with distilleries, oil mills, white-lead mills, a manufacture for printing kerseymeres, and another for whitening and pressing stuffs. The number of inhabitants in the year 1792 was 4554, including 367 children in the several schools, and forty-six poor belonging to the parish of St. Mary le Strand, lodged in the workhouse. Here are about twenty families of quakers, and two schools for children of that persuasion. Henry Smith, esq. who left so much

money to the poor, especially in the county of Surry, was born and buried at Wandsworth; the tradition that he was a beggar, and whipped out of Mitcham, seems to be not true, and certainly that parish is not excluded from his charity. Mr. Smith died in the year 1627; he was by trade a silversmith, one of the company of salters, and an alderman of London. The trustees have purchased several estates, and settled fifty pounds per annum on every market-town in the county of Surry, or gave 100*l.* in money. On every parish, with few exceptions, they have settled an annual revenue of six or eight pounds, more or less as they thought right. This charity is not confined to Surry, but may be extended to other places, as the trust may think proper. To the south-east of Wandsworth is the hamlet of Garret, well known for a mock election at the meeting of every new parliament.

About three miles to the south of Wandsworth is Wimbledon, where Sir Thomas Cecil, son of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, built a house in the year 1588, which afterwards became the property of General Lambert. This house and manor were purchased by Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, who pulled it down, and rebuilt it after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. The house, which became the property of Earl Spencer, was burned down to the ground by an accidental fire in the year 1785. The park, which contains 1200 acres, is laid out with much taste. Round the common, which is an elevated spot, are several handsome houses; and at the south-west corner is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a space of seven acres. This by Camden and others is supposed to be the spot where a battle was fought between Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. This battle is said to have been fought at Wibadune in the year 568. Putney common is near a mile from Putney. A little to the right of Putney common is Roehampton, a pleasant village, with many good houses: Lord Besborough has a seat here, in

which are some very valuable paintings. In the year 1780 much damage was done here and at Hammer-smith by a violent hurricane.

Kingston is a considerable town on the right bank of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Hampton-wick, in Middlesex, whence it is generally called Kingston-upon-Thames: according to some antiquaries it was anciently called Moreford, which rose out of an older town of the same name, lying low and subject to floods, in which, when England was pestered with the Danes, Athelstan, Edwin, and Ethelred, were crowned, whence it obtained the name of Kingstown or Kingston: besides the kings noted by Camden, others might be added, as Edward the Elder in the year 900, Edmund in 940, Edward the Martyr in the year 975, and another Ethelred, or Ethred, in the year 978. It sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II. and III. but not since, being disfranchised at the request of the inhabitants. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. It is a corporation, vested by a charter of King John in bailiffs, justices, gownsmen, learned steward, high-steward, recorder, and town-clerk. Kingstone-bridge is, next to London-bridge, supposed to be the oldest on the Thames. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Urns and Roman coins have several time been found here. A council is said to have been held here in the year 838, at which King Egbert and his son Ethelwolf were present. At the beginning of the troubles in the seventeenth century, on a report to the house of commons that Colonel Lunsford was at Kingston, where was a magazine for that part of the country, with 400 or 500 horse, the colonel was proclaimed a traitor. Kingston was sometimes in the hands of the parliament, and sometimes in the possession of the king: the hearts of the inhabitants were, however, generally friendly to the royal cause.

Near Kingston is the hamlet of Ham, containing about ninety houses, in which is Ham-house, a seat near the Thames, built in the year 1610, as it is said

for Henry, prince of Wales. In the reign of Charles II. it belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale, and was much altered. The ceilings were painted by Verrio: here are some good pictures and portraits. James II. retired to this house when the Prince of Orange came to England, and from thence escaped to France.

Thames Ditton is close to the Thames. Two miles from Thames Ditton is East Moulsey, situated on the right bank of the Thames, with a bridge across to Hampton-court, where a heavy toll is demanded for all passengers and carriages. The river Mole joins the Thames close to the village: another village, called West Moulsey, joins it.

Two miles to the south-west is Walton, situated on the banks of the Thames, with another bridge, curiously constructed of wood, with three arches, in the year 1750. Walton is supposed to owe its name to an ancient camp, on an eminence, called St. George's hill, q. d. *Walled Town*. It contains about ten acres, and a road passes through it.

About a mile from Walton, in the parish of Weybridge, is Oatlands, once a grand and beautiful palace and park, belonging to the Earl of Lincoln; and particularly celebrated for a grand terrace, in the centre of which the house was built, which commands a beautiful and extensive view of the river and adjacent country. The house was destroyed in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. It is now in the possession of the Duke of York.

Weybridge is on the river Wey, near its union with the Thames. Besides Oatlands, here are the beautiful seats of Ham Farm, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Portmore, and Woburn, the seat of Lord Petre. Near Oatlands is Cowey Stakes, where Camden, and other antiquaries, suppose Cæsar crossed the Thames into the territories of Casibelan.

At Esler is a seat formerly belonging to the bishops of Winchester, originally built by William Wainfleet, and improved by Cardinal Wolsey. It was rebuilt

some years since by Mr. Pelham, to whose heirs it belongs.

About a mile beyond Esler is Claremont, once a seat of the Duke of Newcastle, purchased and pulled down by Lord Clive, who began a new house on another spot: it is now the residence of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

Near Cobham is the beautiful seat of Pain's hill, some years since the seat of the Honourable Charles Hamilton, and by him converted from a rude and barren spot to one of the most beautiful in the kingdom.

At Purford, about two miles north-west from Ripley, Camden tells us, that the Earl of Lincoln built a house in his time, which a few years ago was pulled down by Lord Onslow; in this house was a pane of glass, on which was something of Queen Elizabeth's own writing.

Three miles to the west is Woking, where Henry VIII. had a house and manor, which he inherited from his mother, the Countess of Richmond.

About a mile to the left of Ripley is Ockham, the seat of Lord King; this, according to some, was the native place of William Ockham; a celebrated philosopher, and scholar of Duns Scotus, whose principles he controverted. He pleaded for the poverty of the clergy, and obtained from the pope the title of the Invincible Doctor. He died in Germany, about the year 1347. In the church-yard is a tomb erected over a grave in which is deposited the corpse of a carpenter of this place, with the following merry epitaph upon the tomb-stone:

JOHN SPONG, died November 17, 1736,  
 Who many a sturdy oak has laid along,  
 Fell by death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong.  
 Posts off he made, yet ne'er a place could get,  
 And liv'd by railing, tho' he was no wit,  
 Old saws he had, altho' no antiquarian,  
 And stiles corrected, yet was no grammarian.  
 Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect,  
 And, lasting as his fame, a tomb t' erect

In vain we seek an artist such as he,  
 Whose pales and gates were for eternity;  
 So here he rests from all life's toils and follies,  
 Oh! spare, kind Heaven, his fellow labourer Hollies.

Three miles beyond Ripley, on the right hand, are the remains of Newark priory, or Aldbury abby, a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Rauld de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes his wife. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir Antony Brown, by whose descendant, Lord Montague, it was sold, about the year 1711, to Sir Richard Onslow. Part of the church remains, but the other buildings have, from time to time, been pulled down and carried away.

Two miles from Guildford, a little to the right of the road, is Stoke, on the river Wey, where a saw-mill was erected about twenty years since. In the year 1796 an hospital was founded here, and endowed for six aged women, with a weekly allowance of 4s. each, by two brothers of the name of Parsons, who had been drapers at Guildford. One, William, died in the year 1799; the other, Henry, a few years before. The hospital is a plain substantial brick building, on a healthy spot, with a good garden: a body of laws is composed for its government.

Guildford lies on the side of a chalky hill, on the right side of the Wey. The situation is pleasant, and reputed healthy: it contains three churches, a public grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. and an hospital for the maintenance of single aged men and women, founded by Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who was educated in the grammar-school. It is said, the occasion of the endowment by the archbishop was to atone for the accidental murder of a game-keeper by a cross-bow. The archbishop was buried in Trinity church. Here are the remains of a palace of great extent, which is said to have been the residence of Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, which Camden



speaks of as going to decay; and not far from the river, the walls of an old ruined castle. It is a corporation, styled mayor and approved men of Guildford, with a town-clerk, recorder, and high-steward. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. There are annually horse races with a king's plate. The summer assizes are held here alternately with Croydon. Here was a house of black friars, and another of crouched friars: one, the property of Lord Onslow, is yet remaining; part of it affords accommodation for the judges during the assizes; assemblies likewise are held here, and a part of it is converted into a boarding-school: it is a Gothic structure. Not far from the priory, some extensive barracks have lately been erected by government. Here are some small remains of the clothing trade, once very considerable. Nothing, says Camden, has rendered Guildford so remarkable as the treachery and cruelty of Godwin, earl of Kent, who, in the year 1036, when Alfred, son of King Etheldred, and heir to the crown of England, came from Normandy to claim his right, received him here with the most solemn assurances, which he soon broke; for falling suddenly, in the night, upon the 600 Normans who attended the royal youth, he decimated them, as our historians relate, and that, not according to the ancient manner, putting to death every tenth soldier by lot, but he put to death nine out of ten, and with excessive cruelty redecimated the remaining tenth. As to Alfred, he delivered him up to Harold the Dane, who put out his eyes, and imprisoned him till his death. This story is, however, not altogether authenticated, and William of Malmesbury contradicts it. In the year 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, who had been by the discontented barons invited to take the crown of England, possessed himself of this castle. It was used as a common gaol for the county from the time of Edward I. to the reign of Henry VII. when a new county gaol was erected. The part now remaining was the

keep, the walls of which are of chalk, cased on the outside with sand-stone and flint, and ten feet thick, about forty-four feet square, and seventy feet high: the roof was taken off in the seventeenth century. In the chalky cliff, on which the castle stands, is a large cavern, with several chambers of large size, in all probability left by the diggers of chalk; but supposed, by the common people, to have had formerly a communication with the castle.

The river Wey is navigable for barges, from the river Thames to Godalmin. On the opposite side of the river is St. Catherine's hill, anciently called Drake hill, obtaining its present name from a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, purchased by Richard de Wauney, parson of St. Nicholas in Guildford, as a chapel of ease to that parish for ever; who procured a charter of Edward III. for holding a fair at that place every year, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew, which is still observed. The chapel is in ruins. Near the chapel was an ancient mansion of the lords of the manor of Braybœuf, now almost as much a ruin as the chapel.

Two miles beyond Guildford, on the right hand, is Lofely, a seat of the family of Molineux. Five miles east from Guildford, in the road to Dorking, is Aldbury-park, once the seat of the great antiquarian Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, afterwards purchased by the earl of Aylesford, who pulled down great part of the old mansion.

Godalmin on the Wey has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Near Godalmin, on the right hand, is Westbrook-place, the seat of the late respectable General Oglethorp; and about three miles to the west is Pepper Harrow, the seat of Viscount Middleton Lord Broderick.

Haslemere is on the borders of Suffex; it sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Tuesday. It is said to have formerly had five churches,

though now only one, and that a chapel of ease to Chiddingfold. There are two paper-mills near the town.

Midhurst, the *Midæ* of the Romans, is a neat well-built town, situated on the side of the Arun. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and sends two members to parliament. The burgage tenures, by which the members are elected, were sold, it is said, by the trustees of Lord Montague for 40,000 guineas. Here is a free grammar-school for twelve boys, founded in the year 1672.

Near Midhurst is Cowdry, once the magnificent seat of Lord Montague, richly adorned with paintings of Hans Holbein, and other masters; burned down with all its furniture in the year 1793, and nearly about the same time the noble owner, together with Mr. Burdett, his fellow traveller, was drowned in the river Rhine, rashly venturing to sail down the cataracts at Schaffhausen.

This noble house, before the melancholy accident of the fire, was thus described: "It is situated in a vally, encompassed with hills, lawns, and woods, thrown into a park, the river running underneath, which renders the place very agreeable in summer, but makes it dampish in winter. The house is square, and at each corner is a Gothic tower, which have a very good effect when viewed from the rising grounds. The hall is cieled with Irish oak, after the ancient manner. The walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, the statues by Goupe, the staircase by Pellegrini. The large parlour, or room at the hall, is of Holbein's painting; where that great artist has described the exploits of King Henry VIII. before Boulogne and Calais, his landing at Portsmouth, his magnificent entry into London, &c. In the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the ancestors of the family, and other history paintings of Holbein, relating to their actions in war. The rooms are stately and well furnished, adorned with many pictures. There is a

long gallery, with the twelve apostles as big as life; another very neat one, wainscoted with Norway oak, where are many ancient whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits. There are four history-pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle abbey."

The park is noble, having a great variety of grounds in it, and is well wooded with pines, firs, and other evergreen-trees, which are grown to a large size; and here are some of the largest chestnut-trees perhaps in England. The vallies which run through the park are well supplied with water, which keeps the grass in a constant verdure.

About a mile north of Midhurst is the village of Eafebourn, formerly a market-town. Here was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by John Bohun of Midhurst. About three miles to the north of Eafebourn are some ruins, situated in a deep bottom; so surrounded with wood as not to be visible till close to the spot. These ruins are called Verdley castle: the history is totally unknown. It appears to have been a quadrangular building, thirty-three feet four inches by sixty-eight. Some fragments of the walls only remain.

At Shulbred, or Shelbred, about four miles north from Midhurst, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Sir Ralph Ardent, or de Arden. Otway, the poet, was born at Trotton, five miles west from Midhurst.

At Durford, on the borders of Hampshire, was a priory of Premonstratensian monks.

Chichester is situated on the river Lavant, which a little below joins an arm of the sea. It is said to have been built by Cissa, the second Saxon prince of this county, and the residence of his successors; but the Roman pavement, and other circumstances, shew it to have been more ancient, and at least known to the Romans. It was erected into a bishopric, in the reign

of William the Conqueror, by Bishop Stigand, who removed the see from Selsey, where it was first founded by Edilwalch, king of Suffex, in the year 681; and the cathedral church of St. Trinity was begun to be built by Bishop Ralph, in the reign of William Rufus. To this cathedral belong a bishop, dean, precenter, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty-one prebendaries, four priest's vicars, six singing men, an organist, &c. The vicars of the cathedral were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. Before the conquest here was a monastery dedicated to St. Peter; and William of Malmſbury mentions a convent of nuns long before the episcopal see was brought hither. In the north-east part of the city was an hospital for a master and poor brethren, by William, dean of the cathedral, in the reign of Henry II. dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was refounded by Queen Elizabeth. Near, or without, the east-gate, there was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen, as old as Richard I. which escaped the general suppression. Not far from the north-gate was the house of grey friars, which Henry VIII. granted to the mayor and citizens. In the south-east part of the city was a house of black friars, said to have been founded by Eleanor, queen of Edward I.; granted to Edward Myllen. Chichester was walled round, and furnished with four gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal streets, with the names of East, West, North, and South, from their direction, extend from a centre, where stand a curious cross and-market-house upon pillars, erected by Bishop Read; three of them have a view of the cross from their lower ends, viz. the South, West, and East streets, but the North street not being directly facing the south, has not the advantage of this prospect. On this cross, which is an octagon with a large pillar in the middle, from which are sprung eight different arches, there are three dials to the clock; that facing the east has a minute hand. There is no dial to the north, as that side of

the cross is not seen from the North-street. On the west side of the cross is the following inscription:

*This beautiful cross, erected by Edward Story, bishop of Chichester, who was advanced to that dignity by Edward IV. 1478, was first repaired in the reign of Charles II. and now again in the twentieth of our present sovereign George II. 1746, Thomas Wall, mayor, at the sole expence of Charles, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny.*

And on the south side the following,  
*Dame Elizabeth Farrington, relict of Sir Richard Farrington, baronet, gave this clock as an hourly memento of her good-will to this city, 1724.*

And on the east side, in a niche, is a bust of King Charles I.

Here is a handsome council-house. The cathedral takes up one of these quadrants. It is remarkable for two side-aisles on both sides, and the pictures of all the kings and queens of England, from William the Conqueror to George I. on the southern wall; as on the opposite wall all the bishops. The monuments of Bishop Carleton and Bishop King are in this church, whose effigies are curiously done in marble.

In the year 1723, in digging a foundation at Chichester, was found, pretty deep in the ground, a large stone, six feet long and three broad, with a Roman inscription on it. In digging up the stone a few of the letters were erased, but they were easily supplied.

*Neptuno et Minervæ templum, pro salute dâmus divinæ ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii, Cogidubni regis, legati Augusti in Britannia, collegium fabrorum, et qui in eo a sacris, vel honorati sunt de suo dedicaverunt; donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.*

THAT IS,

This temple was dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, for the safety of the imperial family, by the authority of Tiberius Claudius. It was erected by the

college of artificers of King Cogidubnus, Augustus's lieutenant in Britain, and by those who officiated as priests, or were honoured, in it, at their own expence; the ground being given by Pudens the son of Pudentinus.

This stone was presented to the late Duke of Richmond, who placed it in a temple on a mount in his garden at Godwood, between the statues of Neptune and Minerva. Besides the cathedral, there are five parish churches within the walls, and one without.

Three miles from it is the house of his grace the Duke of Richmond, called Godwood. It was the ancient seat of the earls of Northumberland, and in a very ruinous condition; but the late Duke of Richmond built some offices, which were to have corresponded with a mansion-house designed by Colin Campbell, and published by him in his *Vitruvius Britannicus*. But the late duke, a little before his death, altered his design, and built a noble apartment on the south side of the house, cased with Portland stone, which was to have been one of the wings to the house his grace proposed to erect, had he lived a few years longer.

His grace had a noble menagerie, where he kept a great variety of foreign animals and birds. The park is small, but planted with clumps of several sorts of oaks, to the west and north of the house; but on the east and south side of the park, there are clumps of the different sorts of pines and firs.

It has an easy descent to the east, south, and south-west, with the prospect of a rich and beautiful landscape, bounded by the sea, for thirty miles in length. The Isle of Wight terminates the south-west prospect, and the famous St. Rook's hill covers it from the north. His late grace erected a room on a rising ground, at the upper part of the park, from whence is a view of the country for many miles, and a noble prospect of the sea, from the harbour of Portsmouth quite round by the Isle of Wight, many leagues out at sea. In

this room the duke frequently entertained company at dinner, there being a good kitchen built near it, with many other conveniences; a very pretty garden, stored with a great variety of curious plants and flowers in front, and on each side of the room, so as to render the place very delightful.

Near Godwood is a seat called Hainaker, and was formerly in the possession of the Delawars. The ancient part of the house is the remains of a castle; from the windows of the front there is a fine prospect of the sea. The park is small, but very beautiful. The late Earl of Derby made considerable additions to the house.

About three miles to the east of Godwood lies Charleton, a small village, remarkable for being the seat of fox-hunting. Here are many small hunting houses, built by persons of quality, who reside there during the season for fox-hunting; but the most beautiful of these buildings is that of his Grace the late Duke of Richmond.

Here is also a large room, which was designed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, where the gentlemen fox-hunters dine every day together, during their stay at the village.

The river almost surrounds the town, but the water is too shallow to admit ships of burden up to it, which are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch, or arm of the sea, near which the city is situated, is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving ships of great burden. Many of its banks are steep, where wharfs, or warehouses, might be erected at small expence. The entrance lies at a place called Cock Bush, near West Wattering (where it is supposed that Ella first landed), and a small island on the opposite side called Haling. The channel is not difficult, but there are sand banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impossible



for ships of heavy burden to come in, unless at spring tides. Merchant vessels are frequently built and repaired here, and sometimes ships of war. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarse cloths, has lately been established. The manufacture of needles, which has long been carried on here, is now almost annihilated. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for corn and provisions; and on every other Wednesday a market for live sheep and cattle.

Six miles and a half from Chichester, and ten and a half from Arundel, is Bognor, or Great Bognor, a village close to the sea, lately become a fashionable watering-place, through the public spirit of Sir Richard Hotham, who has built many good houses for the accommodation of company. Some years since it was chiefly known by some rocks which project about a mile into the sea.

Selsey, or Selsea, situated on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea, called Selsea harbour, was once the see of a bishop, created by Edilwalch, king of Suffex, in favour of Wilfrid, the exiled bishop of York, who first preached Christianity in these parts. Afterwards Ceadwalla, king of Wessex, defeated Edilwalch, and founded a monastery, in which he fixed the see, till it was removed to Chichester by Stigand, the twenty-second bishop, in the year 1075. Selsey is famous for its cockles, and the environs produce excellent wheat. Selsey Bill, a cape or promontory in the English channel, is about two miles to the south.

Four miles west from Chichester, on an arm of the sea, is Boscama, or Bosham, a seat of the Earl Godwin, where Harold, before he was king, frequently retired, and from whence, taking an excursion on the sea for his pleasure, he was driven by contrary winds to the coast of France, where he was kept prisoner till he confirmed by an oath the succession to the throne of England, after the death of Edward the Confessor, to William, duke of Normandy. Bosham was once a

considerable port, and Swain, eldest son of Earl Godwin, landed here with the fleet which the King of Denmark had sent him to make a descent on England, in the year 1049. When St. Wilfrid came among the South Saxons, about the year 681, he found at Bosham a small monastery under the government of one Dicul, a Scottish monk. After the conquest, William Warrelwast, bishop of Exeter, obtained of Henry I. the grant of this place to himself and successors, who were patrons and visitors of the secular canons or prebendaries, founded by the bishop in the choir of the parish church here, which was looked upon as a royal free chapel, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Chichester. The Bishop of Exeter was dean or provost, and there were several prebendaries. Some shew of a collegiate church remained till a general suppression, when it was granted to the Bishop of Chichester. In the church is a very ancient monument, supposed to be that of the daughter of King Canute.

North of Chichester is an ancient camp on St. Roch's hill, and a mile and half to the west another camp called Gonshill: a small distance to the west of Chichester is a large oblong camp, supposed to be Roman, called the Brill, or Broil.

Three miles north-east from Chichester is Boxgrove, where was a priory of Benedictines, founded as a cell to the abbey of Ely in Normandy, by Robert de Haya, in the reign of Henry I. Several parts of the house are still standing, and some converted into dwelling houses: these remains give no great idea of elegance, but shew that it was built in a substantial manner. The church is now used by the parish.

Seven miles west from Chichester, in the road to Portsmouth, is Emsworth, a pleasant village, situated close to the sea; and at a small distance is the island of Thorney, of a triangular form, about six miles in circumference. It is said to derive its name from the quantity of thorns it produced. It contains one village of the same name.

*London to Guilford.*

	M.	F.
Leatherhead, p. 102. . . . .	18	5
Bookham . . . . .	2	3
Effingham . . . . .	1	3
East Hertley . . . . .	1	6
Merrow . . . . .	4	4
Guilford . . . . .	2	2
	<hr/>	
In the whole	30	7

EFFINGHAM; at this place was a seat of William Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, who was created Baron Howard of Effingham, and high admiral of England, by Queen Mary, in the year 1552. His descendant was created earl of Effingham in the year 1731. Near Merrow is West Clandon-park, the seat of Lord Onslow. Guildford races are held on Merrow downs.

*London to Petworth.*

	M.	F.
Godalmin, p. 110. . . . .	34	1
Chiddingfold . . . . .	6	4
North Chapel, Suffex . . . . .	4	0
Petworth . . . . .	5	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	49	5

PETWORTH is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent seat of the Earl of Egremont, anciently belonging to the Percies, earls of Northumberland, and brought, with the rest of that estate, to the Duke of Somerset, who married the heiress of that noble house. From Sir William Wyndham, who married a daughter of the duke, it came to the present nobleman.

The duke pulled down the ancient house, and on the same spot built from the ground one of the best modelled houses then in Britain.

The apartments are very noble, well contrived, and richly furnished; but the avenues to the front want space. In the armory in this house they shew, besides several other curiosities, a sword which is said to be the sword of Hotspur; and the date upon the blade seems to countenance the opinion. It is not so unwieldy as other ancient swords usually are. Here is a considerable weekly market on Saturday.

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*London to Richmond, from Hyde Park Corner.*

	M.	F.
Brompton, Middlesex	1	0
Little Chelsea	1	0
Walham Green	0	6
Fulham	1	2
Putney, Surry	0	2
East Sheen	2	4
Richmond	2	0
In the whole	8	6

ON Passing Hyde Park turnpike we enter Knightsbridge, a considerable part of which is in the parish of Chelsea, the rest in that of St. Margaret, Westminster. St. George's hospital, formerly the seat of the Lord Laneshorough. Here is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which formerly belonged to an hospital or lazaret-house. Hyde Park was seized among the crown lands of Charles I. and sold: after the restoration it was reclaimed and stocked with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall. The canal was made by Queen Caroline. Some considerable barracks have been lately erected near the great western road. In

Hyde Park is a place called the Ring, which used formerly to be frequented by people of fashion in their coaches. Mr. Mifson, who published an account of his travels over England, speaking of this Ring, which was then in vogue, says, "The coaches drive round and round, and when they have turned for some time round one way, they face about and turn t'other: so rolls the world."

Brompton, a village joining to Knightsbridge, is much increased in population within the last thirty years: it has long been celebrated for its nurseries and gardens. Little Chelsea is a part of the village of Chelsea, which in the year 1717 contained 350 houses, and in the year 1796, 1350. On the south side of Chelsea, near the Thames, stands the noble hospital, like a magnificent palace, erected as an asylum for disabled, worn-out soldiers, and one of the best of the kind. The original building on the spot was a college, founded by Dr. Sutcliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign King James I. for the study of polemic divinity; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliff being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected becoming escheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to 150,000*l.* and the extent of the ground is above forty acres. In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men, and there are besides, in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants. These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other

clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The governor has 500*l.* a year; the lieutenant-governor, 250*l.*; and the major, 150*l.* Thirty-six officers are allowed six-pence a day; thirty-four light-horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have two shillings a-week each; forty-eight corporals and drummers have ten pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men are each allowed eight pence a week: the out-pensioners have each 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year. These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier. Near the hospital is an elegant place of public resort called Ranelagh, from a nobleman of that title, to whom it formerly belonged.

Some water-works were constructed in the year 1724 which supply Chelsea, Westminster, and parts of the west-end of the town. There are various manufactures in Chelsea; that of china has been succeeded by one of stained paper for rooms: there is likewise a manufacture of painted silk, cloth, paper, &c. for furniture; a manufacture of artificial stone, fire-proof earthen stoves, &c. The apothecaries' company have here a botanical garden, the ground granted to them for ever by Sir Hans Sloane, on condition that they presented annually fifty new plants to the Royal Society, till the number amounted to two thousand.

At Walham-green, which has the appearance of a village, are some good houses. Fulham, situated on the left bank of the Thames, is a considerable village with many good houses. The Bishop of London has a palace here. A bridge, for passing which a toll is demanded of every person on foot or otherwise, separates Fulham from Putney, a pleasant village on the right bank of the Thames. In the year 1647 Cromwell made Putney his head quarters, during which time the officers held their councils in the church round the communion table. In the year 1652 a duel was fought on the heath between Lord Chandos and Mr. Compton,

in which the latter was killed. There was very anciently a ferry between Putney and Fulham; but by an act of parliament a bridge was built and finished in the year 1729, at the expence of 23,975*l.* which sum was defrayed by thirty subscribers; the interest of the money to be defrayed by a toll on passengers crossing over. Some years since a share sold for 1300 guineas. In the year 1776 a house was built on Putney-heath by David Hartley, esq. for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his plates to preserve houses from being burned, and the experiment was successful and conclusive. Here was born Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, son of a blacksmith.

Opposite Chelsea, on the Surry side of the river, is Battersea, called by the Saxons Patricksea, or Patrick's Isle, with a bridge across, celebrated for the productions of its kitchen gardens, and especially asparagus. It gives title of baron to Viscount Bolinbroke.

About a mile to the north-west of Putney is Barnes, at a small distance from the Thames. On the outside of the church, against the south wall, is fixed a small stone tablet, inclosed with pales, and some rose-trees are planted on each side of the tablet: this is to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and who left 20*l.* to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose-trees preserved.

About a quarter of a mile from the church is Barn Elms, so called from its lofty elm-trees; consisting only of two houses, one of which belonged to Mr. Jacob Tonson, the celebrated bookseller, where he occasionally entertained the Kit-cat club, and built a gallery for their pictures. This house once belonged to Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to Sir Francis Walsingham. The other house is the manor-house.

A little to the left of Barnes, but at a considerable distance by water, from a bend in the river, is Mortlake, near the side of the Thames. A house here is

said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell, and since in the possession of Edward Colston, esq. the great benefactor to the city of Bristol, who expended in his life-time 70,000*l.* in public charities; this good man died here, in the year 1721. In the church-yard was buried the celebrated John Partridge, the astrologer: he was apprenticed to a shoe-maker, but being fond of reading, taught himself Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he studied physic, and obtained a diploma from Leyden, and was appointed sworn physician to Charles II. and to William III. and his queen. He published an Almanac, which went by his name, and various other astrological treatises; he died in the year 1715. Here also lie the remains of Alderman Barber and Sir John Barnard, knight, and member for the city of London.

At East Shene was the seat of Sir William Temple, afterwards Lord Palmerston's.

Richmond is a rich and populous village, on the side of the Thames: it was anciently called Sheen, and had a royal palace, in which Edward I. II. and III. resided; the last died here of grief for the death of his son, the Black Prince. Richard II. also resided here, but being disgusted with the place, on the death of the queen, afterwards deserted it, and let it run to decay. Henry V. repaired it, and founded three religious houses near it. In the year 1497 this palace was destroyed by fire, when King Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond he having borne the title of the Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here; and here also his grand-daughter, Queen Elizabeth, breathed her last.

Henry VIII. kept his Christmas here in the year after he came to the crown, and held a tournament here: after Cardinal Wolsey had given Hampton-court to the king, he was complimented in return with possession of Richmond for some time. Queen Elizabeth



was confined here during the reign of her sister; and after her accession to the throne it became one of her favourite places of abode. In the year 1603 the public courts were removed thither on account of the plague, and again for a little time in the year 1625; but were afterwards removed to Whitehall. Charles I. formed here a large collection of pictures. In the year 1650 the palace was sold, by order of parliament, for 10782l. 19s. 2d. Fuller, who wrote soon after the restoration, speaks of it as pulled down. The site is now occupied by several houses held under the crown.

In the reign of Henry VIII. there were two parks at Richmond, called the Great and Little, which were, in all probability, afterwards laid together, one only being mentioned in the year 1649, which adjoined the green, and contained 349 acres. It was then called the Little park, to distinguish it from the new park inclosed by Charles I. Cardinal Wolfey resided for some time at the lodge of the old park during his disgrace. In the year 1707 a lease of the lodge was granted to the Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided here till his attainder in the year 1715. The lease was afterwards purchased by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. who resided there much in the early part of his reign. The house was pulled down in the year 177— with an intention of rebuilding it. Near is an observatory, built by George III. in the year 1768 and 1769, and well supplied with astronomical instruments. A part of the land is now a dairy and grazing farm, and the remainder in gardens laid out with taste, and adorned with some fanciful and grotesque buildings.

The site of the priory of Carthusians founded by Henry V. was granted by King Henry VIII. to the Earl of Hereford, afterwards Duke of Somerset; after his attainder it was given to the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Gray. Queen Mary restored the convent; but it was dissolved again at her death. An ancient gateway, the last remains, was taken down about 1773.

Richmond Great Park, or New Park, was made by Charles I. and in the year 1659 was given by the parliament to the city of London. At the restoration it was reclaimed by the crown. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, in the different parishes of Richmond, Mortlake, Petersham, Putney, and Kingston. The great lodge was built by Sir Robert Walpole, at the expence of 14000*l.* when he was ranger in the reigns of George I. and II. The stone lodge was built by George I. after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. A bridge was built across the Thames, and finished in 1777. Here is a theatre royal.

Adjoining to Richmond, to the north-east, is Kew, a pleasant village. It was first the seat of Mr. Molineux, secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales. It afterwards became the favourite residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the parents of King George III. by whom it was greatly improved; but to its present majesty it principally owes a collection of plants, supposed to be the first in Europe. In the year 1758 a new wooden bridge was built across the Thames by act of parliament; but this has since been taken down, and a new bridge of stone erected in its stead.

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*London to Shepperton.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brentford	7	0	Brought up	13	2
Isleworth	1	4	Hampton	1	0
Twickenham	1	6	Sunbury	2	0
Teddington	1	2	Lower Hawford	2	2
Hampton Court	1	6	Shepperton	0	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	2	In the whole	19	0

ISLEWORTH is pleasantly situated on the side of the river Thames, opposite Richmond, with many good houses inhabited by people of fortune: Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, had a palace here, which was burned by the Londoners.

Twickenham is likewise situated on the bank of the Thames, and contains many seats of people of fortune and fashion; among them are the elegant Gothic structure of Strawberry-hill, late the property and residence of Horace Walpole; lord Orford, and the house of Alexander Pope. The church is a modern Doric building: here is a charity school for the clothing and education of fifty children.

Between Teddington and Hampton-court is Bushy-park, a royal demesne, with a ranger appointed by the crown, at present enjoyed by the Duke of Clarence.

Hampton-court is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston. This palace was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up two hundred and eighty silk beds, for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to King Henry VIII. who in return suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it; and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were so greatly admired by all foreigners as well as the natives, that the learned Grotius says of this place:

Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,  
Hampton curia, tuos consultat ille lares:  
Contulerit toto cum sparsa palatia mundo,  
Dicet, Ibi Reges' hic habitare deos.

If any Briton can be ignorant what wealth is, let him repair to Hampton-court, and then view all the

palaces of the earth; on comparing them he will say—  
“These are the residence of kings, that the abode of  
the gods.”

The park and gardens, with the ground on which  
the palace now stands, are about three miles in cir-  
cumference. The whole palace consists of three qua-  
drangles; the first and second are Gothic, but in the lat-  
ter is a most beautiful colonade, of the Ionic order;  
the columns in couples; built by Sir Christopher Wren.

By order of Queen Caroline, the great hall was  
erected into a theatre, with the intention of having  
two plays acted every week, during the residence of  
the court there; but only seven plays were performed.  
In this palace were some rich and elegant wrought  
tapestry and pictures, by the first masters: among  
others were the celebrated cartoons, by Raphael de  
Urbino, about thirty years since removed to Windsor  
castle.

Hampton-wick is situated at the end of Kingston-  
bridge, a mile and half to the north-east of the  
palace.

A patriot of this place has his memory recorded  
in a print, which the neighbours, who are fond  
of a walk in Bushy-park, must regard with veneration.  
It has under it this inscription: “Timothy  
Bennet, of Hampton-wick, in Middlesex, Shoe-maker;  
Aged 75, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave  
the world worse than he found it), by a vigorous appli-  
cation of the laws of his country in the cause of  
liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy-park,  
which had many years been withheld from the people.”

Hampton is situated to the south-west side of the  
Thames, with a bridge across to Moulsey: here was  
the house of the late Mr. Garrick, and of Mr. Beard,  
the celebrated singer.

At Sunbury, situated by the Thames, is Kempton-  
park, the seat of Sir J. C. Musgrave.

At Shepperton is a bridge across the river to Wal-  
ton: here are vestiges of a Roman camp.

About two miles north from Hampton is Hanworth-park, once a royal palace and favourite retiring place of Henry VIII. ; now the seat of Lord Vere.



*London to Portsmouth and Gosport.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Godalming, p. 110.	34	1	Brought up	62	3
Moufal or Mouthill	2	2	White Lane End	3	0
Hind Head Hill	4	7	Purbrook	0	7
Liphook	5	2	Cosham	1	7
Rake, Suffex	3	5	Hilsea	1	1
Sheet Bridge, Hants	3	4	Halfway House	2	4
Petersfield	1	2	Portsmouth	1	0
Horndean	7	4	Gosport	1	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	62	3	In the whole	73	6

PETERSFIELD is a town in Hampshire, with a weekly market on Saturday. It returns two members to parliament. At Cosham crosses a narrow channel between Portsmouth harbour and Langston harbour, into the island of Portsea. At Hilsea are some barracks.

Portsmouth, the chief sea-port of the kingdom, is situated on the south-west side of an island called Portsea, at the mouth of a considerable inlet of the British channel, called Portsmouth harbour. The town was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a bastion to the north-east, near the gate; and two forts of hewn-stone, at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, at great expence, fortified it with new works. King Charles II. after his restoration, directed great alterations, established new docks and yards, raised several forts, and fortified them after the modern man-

ner; which forts were augmented in the reign of James II. Since that time it has received great additions from succeeding princes, so that it is, at present, the most regular fortress in Britain; and, as it cannot be effectually attacked by sea, may justly be deemed impregnable. This town was secured for the parliament in the late civil wars, till the restoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catharine, the infant of Portugal, and here married to her. Within these few years, the government has bought still more ground for additional works; and no doubt it may be made impregnable by land as well as sea, since a shallow water may be brought quite round it. All forts of military and naval stores are disposed in the most exact order, so that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-house is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is so hard, that they can work at them but four hours a-day. The least number of men employed continually in the yard is said to be 1000; the docks and yards, in short, resemble distinct towns, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers; and they are under a separate government from the garrison. Here is a fine quay for laying up the cannon; and the arsenal at Venice is not better disposed. The town being low, and full of water and ditches, it is reckoned aguish; the streets are not very clean, the place being in want of fresh water; yet the continual resort of seamen and soldiers to it, the men-of-war being often paid here, renders it always full of people. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on the Gosport side by four forts, besides a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water; and on the other side by South-sea castle; but that castle, whilst we were at war with the French, in the year 1759, was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, whether by accident or design was never yet known.

The harbour is one of the finest in the world, as there is water sufficient for the largest ships, and is so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety: the principal branch runs up to Fareham, about six miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth; a second goes up to Portchester; and a third to Portsea-bridge: besides these branches, there are several rithes, or channels, where the small men-of-war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by surrounding lands; and from the fury of the sea by the Isle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about six miles distant.

On the 3<sup>d</sup> of July, 1760, a fire broke out at midnight in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the stores caught fire by lightning. In the warehouses that were consumed were deposited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 sails, besides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a still more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1770: it was first discovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all in a flame. The house where the pitch and tar were lodged was soon reduced to a heap of rubbish, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with such violence that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greatest consternation; but, by the wind shifting about, and the assistance of the marines and sailors, its progress was stopped before seven in the evening. The rope-house was again destroyed, December 7, 1776, when the damage was estimated at 60,000*l*. For this act an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. In August, 1782, a man-of-war, of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately sunk in this harbour.

Portsmouth sends two members to the British parliament. The civil government is by a mayor, alder-

men, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The markets here are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Several commodious bathing-machines are fitted up on South-sea beach. Here was an hospital founded by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester.

This haven is too well known to require particular description: yet from the excellency of it, we will examine it by the characteristics of a perfect harbour, laid down from the ablest writers on naval affairs; premising, that they give these only as ideal marks of what, according to their conceptions, should belong to a place deserving that title. The first then is, "That it be so situated, and of such a figure, as to be secure from all, or at least from most winds." The harbour of Portsmouth is so covered by the towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, the common, the block-house, gun-wharf, dock-yard, plantations, and the high hill of Portsdown, that the wind cannot blow from any point of the compass to the detriment of ships at anchor in it. The second rule is, "That it be of a proper depth, so that ships of any size may lie securely without raking their bottoms." This port is so deep, that a first-rate ship can ride at the lowest ebb, without touching the ground; and as she lies at anchor, she can take in her sea-stores and guns, and be at sea in half an hour. The third is, "That the bottom be sound and fit for anchorage." In respect to this, no harbour can more exactly answer the description than that of Portsmouth. The next requires, "That there be no sudden rocks, shelves, sands, or other troublesome impediments." From all these this haven is entirely exempt. The fifth demands, "That it should be capacious, so as to hold a large number of ships with ease and safety; and, if possible, divided into several branches." This noble port is so spacious, that it can conveniently contain the whole royal navy, or at least as great a part thereof as is ever laid up in ordinary. The main harbour runs up directly two miles in length from south to north, and then separates into two branches,



one running north-north-west, and the other north-east, each of them nearly of the same extent. The sixth requisite is, "That there be no bars or other obstructions to embarrass its entrance; and which may render the access difficult or dangerous." Portsmouth harbour is not broader at the mouth, as I have already said, than the Thames at Westminster; and as the water flows seven, and ebbs but five hours, the flux is greater out than in, so that the bottom is always scouring, and the water running out at an angle; throws the bar to the south-west, which is called the Spit, and leaves a deep channel, close under shore, to South-sea castle. The next demands, "That the sides, or the mouth, be well protected by forts, block-houses, and other fortifications, more especially if it be seated immediately upon the sea." There is scarce any thing in this respect wanting that could be wished at Portsmouth; for if attacked by sea, the enemies' ships must come directly under South-sea castle, and be afterwards exposed to a train of cannon from the town and the block-house, which must rake them fore and aft, for a mile together, before they reach the haven's mouth; and when stopped there, liable to their accumulated and constant fire. The eighth is, "That it have a pharos or light-house, or other conspicuous sea-marks." Portsmouth is as much distinguished in this as in any of the other particulars. The ninth position is, "That there be an arsenal for building and repairing ships, commodious in all respects, and more especially for launching them." The yard of Portsmouth is so convenient, that it has scarce its equal. Here are four docks, one of them so large as to admit two capital ships at a time; so that five may be docked and cleaned in a day, while the spring tides continue; that is, between forty and fifty in a month: and the improvements made here for setting of masts and rigging with the utmost dispatch, are such as would demand a long description. The next is, "That there be plenty of naval stores, ammunition, and provision of every sort." It may be

affirmed, that there is no place in Europe where these are to be found better in their respective kinds; in larger quantities, or in more complete order; insomuch that they astonish ordinary spectators, and yet are most admired by those by whom they are best understood. It is farther required, "That in the night season, or in time of danger, there may be a boom or chain in readiness to secure the entrance." This there is at Portsmouth, lying at the bottom of the harbour's mouth, which can be raised and fastened immediately on both sides, so as to stop any naval force, which must be exposed to the artillery of the town, block-house, and gun-wharf; which last contains all the cannon of the ships in ordinary, and where a most destructive battery may be raised at pleasure. The last is, "That there be a constant and sufficient garrison for the security of the port, against any sudden attempt to surprize, or any descent that may be made in order to reduce it." This also there is at Portsmouth; which is now a town regularly fortified in the modern style: and the common, the dock-yard, and the gun-wharf, are likewise so effectually secured, that it would necessarily require a very numerous army to invest and besiege it; nor could it then be taken without affording time sufficient for its relief. But how such a descent should be made, at least in our days, is not easy to conceive.

Thus it appears that Portsmouth derives from nature all the prerogatives the most fertile wits and most intelligent judges could devise or desire; and these have been seconded by art, without consideration of expence, which, in national improvements, is little to be regarded. Add to all this, the striking excellence of its situation, which is such, as if Providence had expressly determined it for that use to which we see it applied. And further, a very capital convenience to the harbour of Portsmouth, is the safe and spacious road of Spithead, which lies between the continent of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and is about twenty miles in length, and in some places no less than three in

breadth; so that it is capable of holding 1000 ships at a time, without the least difficulty or danger. It is defended from all winds blowing from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire, the town of Portsmouth fronting the middle of the road. The very sands in its neighbourhood contribute to its safety; as, for instance, the Spit, lying to the north, breaks the sea on that side, as the Horses Bank does to the east, and No Man's Land and the Mother Bank on the south. As to the bottom, it is perfectly sound and good, and the flux and reflux of the sea repairs all the injuries done by the anchors. The reader will be pleased to remark, that the limits of this road are exactly distinguished by buoys properly placed; so that here, as well as in respect to the king's yard and the harbour, the singular security and admirable congruity of every thing has induced the sailors, a sensible though not a ceremonious sort of people, to express the ease and safety they enjoy, by calling it the King's Bed-chamber. The reader will remark, that all this arises from the additions to, and improvements made by art on the advantages bountifully bestowed by nature; and this in a long series of years, after much observation, and with a large expence.

The island of Portsea, on which Portsmouth stands, is about fourteen miles in circumference, surrounded at high water on all sides by the sea; but united to the continent at the northern extremity by Port-bridge, which was formerly defended by a fortress. Adjoining to Portsmouth is Portsea, a new town, on what was before called Portsmouth common. The houses were first built on this condition, that in case of the landing of an enemy they were to be thrown down: but of this so little fear is entertained, that it bids fair to become larger than Portsmouth itself.

About a mile south of the town, near the sea, is South-sea castle, a fort, originally a block-house,

built by order of Henry VIII. surrounded by a fort, erected in the reign of Charles II. as appears by an inscription on a tablet. The whole was repaired in the beginning of the reign of George III. On September the 3d, 1642, this castle was taken by the forces of the parliament, and the town of Portsmouth capitulated the next day. South-west of the castle, and communicating by means of a bridge, is a battery faced with stone. It is now a garrison subordinate to Portsmouth.

On the west side of the harbour, one mile from Portsmouth, is Gosport, a large town, with a great trade, especially in time of war. Several forts are erected, and a platform of twenty cannon, level with the water, to defend the channel. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the south of the town is an hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France. Eleven miles south from Petersfield is Havant, pleasantly situated, not far from the sea, on the borders of Suffex. It contains about five hundred houses, and, besides a church, places of worship for Roman-catholics and presbyterians. It has a weekly market on Saturday. About a mile and a half south-east from Havant are the remains of an ancient mansion of the De Warblingtons, called Warblington castle, It appears to have been built of brick, and on the outside faced with stone. The ancient gateway and tower are now standing; the latter converted into a pigeon-house. A farm-house on the spot seems a part of the ancient building, or else formed of the ruins. The parish church is situated near the ruins, and was probably the family chapel.

Separated by a narrow channel from the coast is the island of Haling, of an irregular triangular form, about three miles and a half in length from north to south, and about two wide, except at its southern extremity, where it measures, in a narrow strip, as much as four.

It has several creeks on the east coast. There are three villages; North Haling, South Haling, and Stoke.

*The Isle of Wight.*

FROM Portsmouth to Ride, in the Isle of Wight, is about seven miles, and boats are continually passing to and from.

Newport is a corporation as well as a borough town; it is situated on the river Medina, nearly in the centre of the island, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The number of inhabitants is about 2780. In the year 1648 a conference was held between Charles I. and the commissioners from the parliament in the free-school, which was soon after followed by the trial of the king. Near it was a priory or hospital, dedicated to the holy cross, subject to the abby of Tiron, in France.

Near Newport is Carisbrook, supposed to have been a city in the time of the Britons. Near it was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abby at Lire, in Normandy, granted to the Chartreuse at Sheen.

On an eminence which overlooks the village is Carisbrook castle, originally built, as it is said, by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans under Vespasian. It was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, about the year 519, and the present name is supposed to be a corruption of Wightgarisburg. This fortress again falling to decay, was restored in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devonshire; and we are told by Camden, that it had then been lately rebuilt in a magnificent manner, by the governor of the

island. Some considerable repairs were done by Queen Elizabeth. In a shield over the outer gate is the date 159-, the last figure obliterated: beneath are the initials E.R. and under them the figures 40. In the year 1136 Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon, and son of him who built the castle, declaring for the Empress Matilda, fled to this castle, which was soon after attacked and taken by King Stephen. The earl escaped, and died in exile. In the reign of Richard II. the castle was attempted by the French, who had plundered the island; but they were compelled to retire.

At the beginning of the civil war, in the 17th century, Colonel Brett with the Countess of Portsmouth held this castle for the king. It was besieged by the militia of Newport, commanded by Moses Read the mayor, assisted by 400 seamen. The garrison consisted only of twenty men, and for these there was not three days' provision. In this situation the countess resolutely insisted on honourable terms, being else determined to hold out to the last extremity: after divers messages her demands were allowed. In the year 1647 King Charles, after his escape from Hampton court, retired to this island, of which Colonel Hammond, nephew to his chaplain, was governor; and he was by him brought to this castle on the fourteenth of November, and kept a prisoner till the thirtieth of the same month in the following year, when he was removed to Hurst castle, from thence to Windsor, and afterwards to London, where he was tried, condemned, and executed.

The walls of the ancient castle enclosed an area of about one acre and half, in form of a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; the entrance on the west side over a bridge, in a curtain between two bastions; then through a small gate, by a passage between embattled walls, and under a gate flanked with two round towers: an old door with its wicket opening into the castle yard. On the right-hand is a small chapel with a burial-ground; but at present no service is performed here. Farther on, on the north

side, are several ruins of buildings, where it is said Charles I. was confined, and in one of them is shewn a window through which he attempted to escape. Beyond these are the barracks, and the governor's house, in which are some handsome apartments. This vast building has been, for some years, converted into a military hospital. On the north-east angle is the keep, an irregular polygon, ascended by an ascent of seventy-two steps, and within nine more. From hence is a beautiful and extensive prospect over the island to the sea every way, except towards the west, where the view is interrupted by a hill. In this part was formerly a well, said to be 300 feet deep, now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle are the remains of another, called Mountjoy's tower; the walls of which are in some places eighteen feet thick. There is another well, covered over by a house, 1210 feet deep, the water of which is drawn by an ass in a wheel. The pail let fall into this well is near four seconds in its descent, and when it reaches the water gives a loud sound. The old castle is surrounded by a more modern fortification, built probably by Queen Elizabeth; it is a regular pentagon, faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, on the outside of which runs a deep ditch. Several guns are mounted on these works, which reach near a mile and half in circumference.

Newtown, or Newton, is situated in a bay on the north-west coast of the island. It was originally called Francheville, and is supposed to have received its present name when rebuilt after its destruction by the French. It is governed by a mayor and burgesse, and has a weekly market on Wednesday. The harbour at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, and affords the best shelter of any in the island; but is little frequented.

Yarmouth is a seaport, and a borough, on the north-west coast near the western extremity, at the mouth of Freshwater bay. It had once three churches, but now only one. It is, however, defended by a castle with

a garrison. The castle was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient borough, which was destroyed by the French. The castle is furnished with eight guns, and contains storehouses and barracks for troops. Yarmouth has a weekly market on Friday. Brading is situated on the east side of the island, with a haven, which at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons burthen, but at low water is dry. Brading is incorporated, and formerly sent members to parliament: it has a weekly market on Monday. The haven abounds in bysters, whizings, and flat-fish.

Cowes is a seaport on the north coast of the island, at the mouth of the Medina, which separates it into east and west. It is a place of good trade, and a great resort of merchant-ships, which often wait here for convoy. Passage-boats are continually passing between this place and Portsmouth, Gosport, and Southampton, and the packet with the mail for London departs from this port.

Near West Cowes is a castle built by Henry VIII. about the year 1539, to defend the entrance of the river. The castle, at present, consists of a small stone house, with a stone battery for eight guns; strongly fenced with piles and planks against the sea. The fort is commanded, under the governor of the island, by a captain, whose pay is ten shillings per day. Another castle was built at East Cowes on the opposite shore; but this has long since been demolished, and the materials carried away: the place is still called the old castle point. Camden says both these castles were in a ruinous state in his time. The distance between the castles was about a mile.

Two miles south from Brading is Sandown fort, a fortification built by Henry VIII. to guard the east coast in Sandown bay: here is a small garrison with a captain and gunner. Two miles to the north, a little east of Brading, is St. Helens, a village on the north-east coast of the island, situated in a road to which it gives name. Outward-bound vessels call here to take



in provisions and water. Here was an alien priory of Cluniacs founded before 1155, granted to the college at Windsor, now the seat of Sir — Grose. At Quarter or Arreton, four miles east-south-east from Newport was a Cistercian monastery, founded by Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon, in 1132: granted to J. and G. Mills. The quarries near this place are said have furnished stone for Winchester cathedral. At Appledercomb, seven miles south from Newport, was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abby of Monteburg in Normandy, now the seat of Sir R. Worley. Near the village of Chale, on the south side of the island, is St. Catherine's hill, 750 feet above high-water mark, on which is a tower called St. Catherine's tower, an octagonal building, used formerly as a beacon, and a chapel to an hermitage. At Godshill, five miles south from Newport, was a college and a school, founded by John Worley. Freshwater is a village at the west end of the island, situated at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name, two miles south from Yarmouth.

*London to Gosport by Alton.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Knightsbridge . . . . .	0	3	Brought up	9	3
Kensington . . . . .	1	2	Bedfont . . . . .	3	6
Hammersmith . . . . .	2	0	Staines . . . . .	3	2
Turnham Green . . . . .	1	3	Egham . . . . .	1	3
Brentford . . . . .	2	0	Virginia Water . . . . .	2	7
Smallbury Green . . . . .	1	2	Bagshot . . . . .	5	3
Hounslow . . . . .	1	1	Frimley . . . . .	4	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	9	3		30	0

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	30	0	Brought up	51	6
Farnborough	0	6	West Meon	7	12
Farnham	7	11	Warrford	11	5
Bentley Green	3	7	Exton	13	4
Froyle	2	2	Corhampton	0	4
Holyburne	2	1	Droxford	1	4
Alton	0	7	Wickham	5	4
Chawton	1	2	Fareham	3	4
Farrington	1	6	Porton	4	2
East Tisted	1	6	Gosport	1	0
	51	6	In the whole	78	3

**KENSINGTON** is a large and populous village, containing about 1250 houses. On the right side of the road, at the west end of Hyde Park, is a royal palace, formerly the seat of Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Winchelsea, and purchased by William III. who caused a carriage road to it from Whitehall to be made through St. James and Hyde Parks, with posts for lamps on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens, which were again improved by Queen Anne, and Queen Caroline, from the road at Kensington to the road leading to Acton; adding some acres, and including the Serpentine river, so that the whole contains about 350 acres, and the circumference is upwards of three miles. The palace is irregular, but the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures good. The palace is in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. At the end of Kensington, on the right-hand, is Campden-house, built in the year 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes. Anne, princess of Denmark (afterwards queen), resided here for some time with her son the Duke of Gloucester. It is now a boarding-school for ladies. At the end of Kensington, on the right-hand likewise, is Holland-house, built in the year 1607 by Sir Walter Cope, father-in-law to Richard, earl of Holland, now the property of Fox, lord Holland,

Hammer-smith, situated in the parish of Fulham, contains several good houses, among which is one of the Margrave of Anspach. There are many schools; and, besides a church, places of worship for dissenters, two charity schools, and a nunnery: the number of houses is about 800. On the left-hand of Turnham-green is Chiswick, on the side of the Thames, where is a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, built near the site of an ancient mansion belonging to Car, earl of Somerset, rebuilt in the manner of Palladio, by the Earl of Burlington, of which it was said by a wit of the time, "that it was too small to live in, and too large for a trinket to hang to a watch." The present noble owner has added two wings. Here are some valuable paintings and antique statues. A little beyond Turnham-green on the right is Gunnersbury-house, built by Mr. Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, and for some years inhabited by the Princess Amelia, daughter of King George II.

Brentford, on the north side of the Thames; is a place of considerable trade, independent of its being so great a thoroughfare; it takes its name from a brook or small river which rises near Barnet and runs into the Thames at this place. The business carried on in malting, mealing, and distilling, here is very considerable; as likewise in bricks and tiles, with an extensive pottery: boats go regularly every tide to London, and the market held weekly on Saturday is large for corn and provisions. Members of parliament for the county of Middlesex are chosen here.

In the year 1016 Edmund Ironsides attacked and defeated the Danes under Canute, and compelled them to fly to Staines; and in 1642 Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loss of their general and 500 men.

In a chapel at the west end of the town was a priory, hospital, or fraternity, of the nine orders of angels, consisting of a master, and several brethren, founded by John Somerset, chancellor of the exchequer, and chap-

lain to Henry VI.: granted to Edward, duke of Somers-

set. Near Brentford, on the left-hand, is Sion-house, anciently a monastery founded by Henry V. in 1414; very near the place where the house now stands, and was endowed with 1000 marks a-year for the maintenance of sixty nuns, including the abbess, and twenty-five men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgettines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget.

Sion was almost one of the first of the monasteries that was suppressed by Henry VIII.; perhaps not on account of any greater irregularities of behaviour which had been discovered in its visitors; but because the members of that society had been remarkably favourable to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for she met with a very friendly reception amongst them; and so far excited the curiosity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her at this very place. When the monastery was suppressed, its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 4944l. 11s. 11d $\frac{1}{2}$ . and, on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court favourite, but appropriated to the king's own use. And accordingly we find that when the corpse of Henry VIII. was to be removed from Westminster to Windsor to be interred, it laid the first night, not at Richmond, as is commonly supposed, but at Sion; which by this means became the scene in which a prophecy was supposed to be fulfilled. For father Peto, preaching before the king at Greenwich 1534, told him that the dogs would lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. Now as the king died of a dropsical disorder, and had been dead a fortnight before he was removed to Sion, it so happened that some corrupted

matter of a bloody colour ran through the coffin at that place. Whereupon the incident, though only a natural consequence of the aforesaid circumstance, was misconstrued into a completion of Peto's pretended prophecy, and considered as a piece of divine justice, inflicted upon the king, for having forced the Bridgettines from their religious sanctuary. In the next reign the monastery was given by King Edward VI. to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, the protector, who in the year 1547 (as it is generally supposed) began to build Sion-house, and finished the shell of it as it now remains. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square, so that it has four fronts, with a square court in the middle. After the duke's attainder and execution, on January 22, 1552, Sion was consecrated to the crown. Whereupon the furniture of the apartments in which the duke had lived (and they probably made a part of the old monastery) were given to Sir John Wroth, the keeper; and the new house, that is, the present house at Sion, to the Duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the Lord Guildford, and his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded August 22, 1553, Sion-house once more reverted to the crown; and three years after this, Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgettines; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign. Such of the nuns as persisted in their vows, carried away their portable treasures, and settled successively at Zirickzee in Zealand, at Malines, Rouen, and lastly at Lisbon, where the society still subsists. Some years after this second dissolution, which Sion had undergone as a monastery, it was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry, earl of Northumberland, and James I. gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. In the year 1646 the dukes of York and Gloucester

and the Princess Elizabeth were sent hither by an order of the parliament. The king frequently visited them at Sion in the year 1647. On the right-hand, a little out of Brentford, is Sion-hill, a seat of the Duke of Marlborough; and about a mile and half to the north of Brentford, towards the Uxbridge road, is Osterley park, a seat of the Earl of Westmoreland. It was anciently a part of the estate of the monastery of Sion, and granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham, who built a noble mansion, since pulled down, and rebuilt in the year 1670 by Mr. Child, the banker, whose daughter is by marriage Countess of Westmoreland. Osterley-house is situated in the parish of Heston, long celebrated for the excellency of its wheat. At Smallbury-green, on the right-hand, is a seat of Sir Joseph Banks, called Spring-grove.

Hounslow, partly in the parish of Heston, and partly in Isleworth parish, had formerly a market, but now discontinued. It is situated on the east side of a heath, to which it gives name, containing 4293 acres. At Hounslow there was a house of Trinitarian friars, for the ransom of captives taken by the Infidels, founded before the third year of Edward I.: the site, at the dissolution, was granted to Lord Windsor. On the heath are vestiges of several ancient camps: among those known are that of the Earl of Gloucester, when at the head of the Londoners, in the year 1267; that of Charles I. in the year 1642: soon after which the Earl of Essex mustered his army here. In the year 1647 there was a general rendezvous of the parliament forces under General Fairfax; and in the year 1686 James II. encamped here. In the year 1793 barracks for 400 men were erected on the north side of the heath, about a mile from Hounslow. About the middle of the heath, near the road, on the right, there are some powder-mills, and on the left some copper-mills. At Bedfont, in the church-yard, are two remarkable yew-trees, fancifully cut with the date 1704.

Staines, on the bank of the Thames, is said to have

taken its name from the Saxon word stana, or stone, because there stands a boundary stone to denote the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction on the river. It had for many years a wooden bridge; in the room of which, going to decay, a new one of stone has lately been erected; but on account of some fault in the foundation, this also must be taken down, and rebuilt: according to report, it is intended to throw an iron bridge across. Staines is a lordship of the crown, and governed by two constables, with four headboroughs appointed by the king's stewards. Here is a market on Friday. The town has lately been much improved, and the market-house, which stood in the middle of the high road, removed to one side. The Thames is here about 180 feet broad. Immediately crossing the bridge we enter Surry. On the right-hand, near Egham, the road branches off to the right towards Windsor, over Runny Mead, the celebrated spot on which King John was compelled to grant Magna Charta, the foundation of English liberty.

The barons next a noble league began;  
Both those of English and of Norman race,  
In one fraternal nation blended now,  
The nation of the free! press'd by a band  
Of patriots, ardent as the summer's noon  
That looks delighted on, the tyrant see!  
Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears  
His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge,  
And gives the charter, by which life indeed  
Becomes of price, a glory to be man.

THOMSON.

On it horse-races are now held annually in September. Two miles and half south from Staines lies Chertsey, near the Thames, a place of considerable trade in malt, bricks, iron hoops, and brooms, sent by barges to London, with a manufacture of thread. It is governed by a bailiff appointed by letters patent for life. It was formerly a place of consequence, and the residence of some of the Saxon kings. A monastery was founded

here in the seventh century, where Henry VI. was first interred, but afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windsor. This monastery was begun about the year 666, by Ekenwald, afterwards bishop of London, but finished and endowed chiefly by Frithwall, viceroy, or earl, of Surry, under Wolpher, king of the Mercians. Beoca the abbot and ninety monks being murdered, and the abbey burned by the Danes, it was refounded by King Edgar and Bishop Ethelwold, and dedicated to St. Peter, and filled with Benedictine monks. Henry VIII. granted this house and estates to Bisham abby; but at the general suppression, when Bisham abby fell, the site of Chertsey was granted by Edward VI. to Sir William Fitzwilliam. Nothing but part of the walls remain. On the site of this abby Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to King Charles II. built a handsome mansion.

Chertsey has a weekly market on Wednesday, for corn, poultry, &c. Here is a charity-school, founded in the year 1725 by Sir William Perkins, for fifty children, who are educated and clothed. To this place Cowley the poet retired when he quitted the busy scenes of life; the place of his residence is, though in a decayed state, still called Cowley-hall, and the Porch-house. About a mile west from the town is St. Ann's hill, which takes its name from a chapel subject to Chertsey abby, and dedicated to St. Ann, built in the year 1334. On the side of this hill is a beautiful seat of Mr. Fox. About two miles to the south of Chertsey is Botleys, the seat of Sir Joseph Mawbey, some years member for Surry. And about a mile to the south is Woburn-farm, the seat of Lord Petre.

At Egham is a neat alms-house, founded by Mr. Strode in the year 1706, for six men and six women. In the centre of the building is a good house for a schoolmaster, with a salary of 40l. a year, and some other perquisites, to educate twenty poor boys. And at the end of the town is another alms-house for aged



women, founded by Sir John Denham, baron of the exchequer in the reign of James I. and Charles I. in the year 1624. At leaving Egham the road ascends a part of Coopers hill, made famous by Sir John Denham, son of the judge, who resided in the parsonage-house. On the left-hand of the road, near Virginia-water, is an observatory, erected about forty years ago by William, duke of Cumberland, but never finished. On the right is Windsor Great Park, with a noble piece of water, confined by a stout and lofty dam, and a cascade falling down on the side of the road; constructed at a great expence by his majesty George III.

Bagshot-heath, which begins about two miles from Egham, is of great extent; but besides affording firing for the neighbouring inhabitants, it feeds an immense number of sheep and kine; the sheep are for the most part small, and their wool fine and valuable, but not universally so; and farmers who pay attention to their stock, have of late years much ameliorated their breed. Many inclosures, and even extensive parishes, are found in this heath. Near Bagshot, on the right, is Bagshot-park, once the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, since that of the Prince of Wales, and afterwards of Lord Harcourt. At Frimley is a seat formerly of the Tichburns, now of Mr. James. At Farnborough, a seat of Mr. Wilmot.

Farnham is a large and populous town, situated on the side of the river Wey. It was granted by Ethelbald, king of the west Saxons, to the bishops of Winchester, who have a palace built like a castle by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and bishop of Winchester. The dauphin Lewis seized it in the year 1216, but it was soon after taken and destroyed by Henry III. It was, however, soon rebuilt by succeeding bishops in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers at convenient distance. In the civil wars of the seventeenth century it was garrisoned for the king, under Sir John Denham, but he retiring to Oxford, where the king then was, it was soon taken by

Sir William Waller, who blowed it up in December, 1642. In the year 1648 the commons ordered an enquiry to be made into its state, and gave orders to dismantle it, and render it incapable of defence. At the restoration, Morley, bishop of Worcester, being translated to Winchester, raised by leases a considerable sum of money, which, with much more of his own private fortune, he laid out in purchasing a palace at Chelsea, and repairing the other mansions belonging to the see; in particular, he expended 8000l. pounds in repairing and rebuilding this castle, but without the least taste or judgment, the edifice being neither handsome nor convenient. The situation is lofty, but much exposed, and the appartments are numerous; adjoining to the park is Jay's tower, said, probably without truth, to have been built by the Romans, which was in great part destroyed by the parliament army.

The town contains some good streets, and many good houses; it is governed by two bailiffs appointed annually by the bishop, and twelve burgeses. Here is a weekly market on Thursdays, formerly one of the largest in the county. Farnham is celebrated for its plantation of hops, supposed to be the best in England; it was once a great clothing town, but that branch of business has declined some years.

About two miles east from Farnham is More-park, once the seat of Sir William Temple, whose heart, at his particular desire, was deposited under a sun-dial in the garden, in a china basin, at his death. At the further end of More-park is a cavern, called Mother Ludlam's Hole, formed in a rock, through which runs a continual stream of very fine water, which, after falling down a number of marble steps, empties itself into the river in the meadow below. The cave, according to report, was formerly the place of study for Dean Swift, when on his visit to Sir William Temple, at More-park. The grotto is large, but diminishes and winds away as the spring seems to have directed it. The bottom of it is

paved with a kind of mosaic tile, and the wider part is separated from the narrower behind by a little parapet, through which issues the flow of water, which thrills through marble troughs, one below another, till it is conveyed out of the grotto. Mother Ludlam was supposed, by the superstitious vulgar, to have been a benevolent fairy, and many legendary tales are told of her. It appears from the annals of Waverley abby, which stood at a small distance, that this cavern was dug for the purpose of collecting the several adjacent springs of water together for the use of the monastery. Waverley abby, situated on the banks of the Wey, was founded for Cistercian monks by William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliams, and shortly after to the Earl of Southampton. A handsome seat has been erected on a part of the ancient site, at present the residence of Sir Thomas Rich. Here are still to be seen some parts of a chapel and abby, which form a picturesque decoration to the garden. Bentley-green is in Hampshire.

At Froyle is a seat of Sir Thomas Millar.

Alton has three streets, one of which is wide, and contains some well-built houses. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. The river Wey runs through the town. At Chawton is a seat of Mr. Knight; and a mile beyond Farringdon, Pelham-place, the seat of Mr. Dumaresque. At East Tisted is Rotherfield-park, the seat of Mr. Taylor; and near West Meon, Brookwood, a seat of Lord Malmsbury. Near Corhampton, on the right, a seat of Mr. Penruddock Windham. At Warnford is a seat of the Marquis of Clanrickard, in whose garden stands the shell of an ancient mansion, called King John's house, and the Old house. This ruin measures on the outside eighty feet from east to west, and fifty-four from north to south. The walls are four feet thick, and constructed of flint set in grove-work. It is divided into two unequal rooms, the largest, to the east, forty-eight feet by sixty-six. It has two windows to the

north, and two to the south; and doors in the north and south sides, near the western extremity. About eighteen feet from the east and west walls, and ten from the north and south, stand four columns, which, with four half-columns, once probably supported a vaulted roof. These columns are of stone, compact and durable as marble. Most of the arches are circular.

Mr. Windham supposes it to be the original church built by Wilfred, archbishop of York, when he fled into these parts from the persecution of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the year 679. The new church was afterwards built by Adam de Port, baron of Basing, in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I. The Rev. Mr. Griffin, rector of Warnford, supposes that the present church is that which Adam de Port rebuilt on Wilford's foundation; and that the ancient building, called King John's house, was the original manor-house, and that the chief room now remaining was the great hall. The church of Droxford is of Saxon architecture, as well as that of Westmeon.

Wickham, formerly a town, now a small village, is remarked as the native place of William, surnamed of Wickham, the skilful architect to Edward III. by whom he was created Bishop of Winchester. This great man was born here in the year 1321, and died in the palace at Bishops Waltham.

Two miles east from Exton is a hill fortified with a rampart, called Old Winchester, on which, according to tradition, there was formerly a city; but of this no traces remain. Five miles south-west from Exton is Bishops Waltham, so named from a palace which the bishops of Winchester formerly had here. It had once a market, now discontinued. It gives name to a forest. The palace was destroyed in the civil wars, and little now remains but a part of the wall, overgrown with ivy; and the park is converted into a farm. The stews for keeping fish for the use of the house are still in being; and against a wall, near the ruins, is an ancient pear-tree, said to have been planted by William of

Wickham, who is said to have expended 30,000 marks in repairing and enlarging this mansion.

About a mile to the north of Bishops Waltham is Upham, where Dr. Young, the author of the *Night Thoughts*, was born, in the year 1684.

At Selborn, about three miles south-east from Faringdon, was a priory of black canons, founded by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1233; which was afterwards suppressed, and granted to William Wainfleet. Here was likewise a house of knights-templars.

At Colemore, one mile south from East Tisted, the learned Professor Greaves was born, in the year 1602.

Fareham is a seaport, situated on the north-west extremity of Portsmouth harbour. Vessels of 200 tons come up and unload at the quay. A large trade is carried on in coals imported; and a peculiar kind of bricks is made here, in large quantities, for exportation: there are likewise manufactures of ropes and stockings. Large vessels are built here. Heavy goods are brought from the metropolis in large vessels to Portsmouth, and from thence brought to Fareham in boats. The chief officer of the town is a bailiff. A bathing-house has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday. Not far from Fareham are the seats of Sir J. W. S. Gardner, bart. and Sir W. Bennet, bart.

Three miles west from Fareham lies Titchfield, near which was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester: after the suppression it was granted to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton, who built on the site a mansion in the form of a castle. We are told by Stowe, that Henry VI. here solemnised his marriage with Margaret of Anjou: and Charles I. concealed himself here when he escaped from Hampton-court; and here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Isle of Wight. It is at present in the possession of Mr. Delme; but great part of the

mansion has either fallen or been taken down. The ancient chapel has been used as a dove-house. Titchfield gives title of marquis to the Duke of Portland.

Two miles east from Fareham, on the north side of Portsmouth harbour, is Portchester, anciently called Port Peris, and a seaport before Portsmouth; but the sea withdrawing itself, the harbour became no more used: it is pretended that Vespasian landed here, and Ptolemy calls it *Μεγαλὸν Λιμὴν*, or the Great Port. Here is an ancient castle built to command the harbour below; the walls form a square of 440 feet, and contain an area of four acres: they are six feet thick, and in many places sixteen feet high, having thirteen towers, besides the keep, which has four. This castle is said by some to have been built by Gurgunstus son of Beline, who lived 375 years before Christ. It is certainly very ancient; but both its founder and age are unknown. In the reign of Edward I. the castle and town of Portchester, with the forest, were settled on Queen Margaret as part of her dower. It is at present the property of Mr. Thistlewaite, of whom it is leased by the crown as a place of confinement for French prisoners. Towards the south-east part of the area is the parish church of Portchester, where Henry I. in the year 1133, founded a priory of Augustine canons, which was not long after removed to Southwick, a village two miles to the north. The church has visible marks of antiquity, and was last repaired in the year 1710.

*London to Winchester, Southampton, and Fy-  
mington.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Alton, p. 152.	. 47	0	Brought up	69	4
Chawton . . .	. 1	2	North Stoneham . . .	4	0
Ropley Dean . . .	. 6	4	South Stoneham . . .	1	0
Bishops Sutton . . .	. 1	3	Southampton . . .	2	4
Alresford . . .	. 1	2	Redbridge . . .	3	3
Sewards Bridge . . .	. 1	0	Totton . . .	0	4
Staple Green . . .	. 1	4	Lyndhurst . . .	5	4
Winchester . . .	. 5	3	Brockenhurst . . .	3	3
St. Cross . . .	. 0	7	Bolder . . .	2	4
Compton . . .	. 1	4	Lymington . . .	3	0
Otterborn . . .	. 1	7			
	<hr/>		In the whole	95	2
	69	4			

BISHOPS SUTTON takes its name from a palace which the bishops of Winchester had here. Alresford is a market-town, situated on the river Itchin or Alre, which takes its rise in a pond at the north of the town, and empties itself near Southampton into the arm of the sea called Southampton Water. This pond is of considerable extent, and belongs to the Bishop of Winchester: the turnpike road was formerly made on the head of it. The causeway was originally made at the expence of Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1215, when all the rivulets and springs near the town were brought to centre in the pond; by which means a sufficient quantity of water was obtained to keep the river supplied: and as the same river, by means of locks and aqueducts, was made navigable for barges and lighters, this navigation brought great trade to the town of Alresford; but it has long been disused, and the navigation obstructed farther than Winchester. Alresford is governed by a bailiff and eight burgessees; and formerly it sent one member to

parliament. In the year 1690 it was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out in several places at one time, and again in the year 1710. The market is on Thursday. About two miles north from Alresford is Abbotstone, late the seat of the Duke of Bolton, but now reduced to a farm-house, the greater part being taken down; and a little farther north is the Grange, the seat of Mr. Drummond: at Old Alresford, which joins the present town, is a seat of Lord Rodney. Two miles south from Alresford is Tichburn, where Sir Henry Tichburn has an ancient seat, moated round, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II. from which time a dole or gift has been bestowed yearly on Lady-day of two pence in bread or money to all who came; and in the year 1791 no less than 1700 persons received that sum each. Three miles west from Alresford is Avington, the seat of the late Duke of Chandos.

Near Winchester is Magdalen hill, so called from an ancient hospital. On this hill is a fair of some celebrity, held on the second of August. Near this is Hyde, a kind of suburb to the town, where was an abby of Benedictine monks, founded by King Alfred, or his son, at the beginning of the tenth century: the abbot was mitred. This abby was first founded near the cathedral, and called New Minster; intended only as a house and chapel for Grimbald, a learned monk; but Alfred formed it into a noble monastery, and his son Edward, in the year 901, introduced secular priests, who were expelled by Ethelwolf, in the year 963, and Benedictine monks placed in their room. In this monastery Alfred and several other Saxon kings were interred. In the reign of Henry I. it was removed to Hyde. This abby was burned down in the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, by Bishop Blois; and it is said the monks, next year, gave him 510 lb. of silver, and 15 lb. of gold, besides plate and jewels, all which they saved from the fire.



Of this building very little remains, except part of the precinct wall, some out-building towards the street, and a gateway, the mouldings of which, on each side, exhibit the head of a king; the same head is found on a wall towards the south. The neighbouring church of St. Bartholomew was repaired and the tower built in the year 1541, out of the ruins of the abbey.

Winchester is a very ancient city, situated on the right bank of the Itchin, and known to the Romans by the name of *Venta Belgarum*, and by the Britons called *Caer-Gwent*. Under the Romans it was very considerable; and in it were manufactures of cloth for the emperor and army, of sails and of household linen. In the time of the Saxons, though pillaged more than once, it was a royal city, and the residence of several kings. Athelstan granted it the privilege of six mints; and in the year 660 it was erected into a bishoprick, the see being transferred from Dorchester to a monastery said to be founded by Lucius the first christian king of Britain, in the year 189. Under the Romans it increased, and became the depository of the archives or public records. It suffered considerably in the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the latter being besieged in it by the former, and to escape being taken, was carried out in a coffin. The castle is, by tradition, ascribed to King Arthur. In this castle William II. surnamed Rufus, was crowned. In the civil wars of the last century it was taken from Charles I. by Sir William Waller, and was afterwards demolished, except the Old Hall, a magnificent building, in which the assizes are held. In this also hangs what is fabulously called Arthur's round table, with the names of the knights upon it. Here is said to have been a monastery founded by King Lucius, which was destroyed in the persecution under Dioclesian, about the year 266, and restored under Deodatus the abbot, in honour of St. Amphibalus, about the year 300. It continued quiet about 200 years, till the reign of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons, by whom the monks were driven away or slain, and the church turned into

a pagan temple: all this is however doubtful. It is more probable that Kynegylfe, the first christian king of the West Saxons, began a cathedral here, which was finished by his successor, and monks were placed there by Bishop Birin in 646. These monks were destroyed by the Danes in 867; and next year secular priests took possession, and remained till 963, when Bishop Ethelwold, by the command of King Edgar, introduced Benedictine monks from Abingdon.

In the east part of the city was a convent of Benedictine nuns, begun by King Alfred, or his queen, and finished by Edward the Elder: this was granted to J. Bello and J. Broxholm. Alfred founded a house or chapel for Grimald, a learned monk whom he brought from Flanders, and by his will ordered a stately church to be built in the cemetery on the north side of the cathedral, which was finished by his son Edward, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Paul. Secular canons were first placed here, but in 963 monks were brought here by Bishop Ethelwold. This church, called the New Minster, being so near the cathedral, constant disputes arose between the monks, on account of their singing, bells, and other matters, so that about the year 1110 the new monks removed to Hyde, where Henry I. at the desire of William Gifford the bishop, built a new and noble abbey, dedicated to St. Peter, though sometimes called the abbey of St. Grimald, and sometimes of St. Barnabas. At the suppression Hyde abbey was granted to R. Bethel. An hospital was founded near one of the gates by Bishop Brinston, who died in 935. In the north part of the town was a house or college of Dominican friars, placed here by Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1221; granted by Henry VIII. to Winchester college: a house of grey friars, a house of white friars, and a priory of Augustine friars, were likewise given to the same college. In the city was an hospital for poor brothers and sisters, founded before the reign of Edward I, and another without the king's gate.

About the year 1387 Bishop Wickham began to build in the south suburbs a new and noble college, which still exists. In the meadows of St. Stephen, over against the gate of the bishop's palace, here called Wolvesey, was a college founded by John de Pontoise, bishop, in the year 1300, for a provost, six chaplains, &c. which, at the suppression, was granted to Thomas, lord Wriothesley. The present cathedral was begun in the 11th century by Bishop Walkelyn, who built the tower, choir, transepts, and probably the west end. Bishop Edinton undertook to repair the nave; but Bishop Wickham entirely rebuilt it in 1394. The choir under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I. The altar screen is by many considered as the noblest in England, though others suppose it inferior to that at St. Alban's.

When one enters at the west door under the middle aisle, and takes a view of it, it has a very venerable and majestic appearance. About 300 feet from the door is a low screen, which parts the choir from the nave, but does not intercept the view to the east end; the organ being fixed on one side of the choir, under the middle aisle of the north cross, or transept.

The vaulting of the roof is beautiful. But, looking on each side, one is offended with the massy pillars, whose diameters are as much too thick for the spaces of the arches, as those of Salisbury are too slender.

The entrance into the choir is by a noble flight of steps, the whole breadth of the middle-aisle. The screen is a fine piece of architecture, of the composite order. On each side of the great arch of the entrance are two recesses, enriched with entablatures and compass pediments; wherein are placed the statues of King James and Charles I. finely cast in copper.

This screen was designed by Inigo Jones; but, though exceeding beautiful, yet to join Roman with Gothic architecture is a solecism. One would imagine that Inigo's pride would not deign to let him give in to Gothic building; for in repairing part of old Paul's, he,

as far as was practicable, romanised that building; though Sir Christopher Wren, whose name is very great, would perhaps have done otherwise.

The cross, from north to south, is quite shut out of the choir by wooden partitions carried up a vast height; this, which is the ancientest part of the church, is by much the plainest; and the vaulting being left unfinished, all the timbers of the roof are exposed to view.

The style of building in this part is greatly different from the east and west part: the arches are turned femicircular, and the pillars are of another form, and have a nearer resemblance of one of the five orders. And this kind of building is what Sir Christopher Wren describes to be the true Gothic building; and all buildings with peaked arches, he says, should properly be called Saracen, and not Gothic, buildings, the Saracens being the inventors of it; and Sir Christopher, in his treatise concerning Westminster abby, gives reasons very conclusive for his opinion.

The stalls in the choir are of fine Gothic workmanship; to which the bishop's throne, erected at the expence of Bishop Mew, would have been a great additional ornament had it been Gothic, and of a piece with the rest of the choir.

The stone screen, where the high altar is placed, is an exceeding fine and tender piece of Gothic work; but in the angles of the niches, where formerly were images, the raised pannels have been chipt away, to make room for fixing a parcel of urns, or vases, which disgrace this fine piece, and make it mere botchery. Yet some maintain that the altar-piece given by Bishop Worley, is by much the noblest in England, if not in all protestant countries.

Within this church are many things worthy of observation. It was, for some ages, the burying-place of many English, Saxon, and Norman kings; whose remains the impious soldiers, in the civil wars, threw against the painted glass. The reliques of some of these, at the repair of the church, were collected by

Bishop Fox; and, being put together into six large wooden chests, lined with lead, were placed on the great wall in the choir, three on one side, and three on the other, with an account whose bones are in each chest, viz. Egbert, Adulphus, Edredus, Edmundus, Canutus, and those of Queen Emma. The inscriptions upon the first four are as follow, in ancient characters:

## I.

*Egbertus Rex obiit Anno Domini 835,  
Hic Rex Egbertus pausat cum Rege Kenulpho,  
Nobis egregia munera uterque tulit.*

## II.

*Adulphus Rex obiit 859.  
Ringilshi in cista hac simul ossa jacent & Adulphi  
Ipsus fundator, hic benefactor erat.*

## III.

*Edredus Rex obiit 955,  
Hoc pius in tumulo Rex Edredus requiescit,  
Qui has Britonum terras rexerat egregie.*

## IV.

*Edmund Rex obiit A. D.—  
Quem theca hæc retinet Edmundum suscipe, Christe,  
Qui vivente patre regia septra tulit.*

A great many persons of rank are buried in this church, besides the Saxon kings mentioned above; particularly, here lies, as they told us, under a grey marble, Lucius, the first christian king of this island, who died 180 years after Christ; and, as is pretended, founded a church where the cathedral now stands.

The tomb-stone of William Rufus is in the midst of the choir; his bones are in a chest of wood, which stands on the top of the septum, which parts the choir and the side aisles.

A tomb-stone, on which is this inscription; *Intus est cor Nicolai, olim Wintonien. Epif. cujus corpus est apud Waverly.*

A monument with this inscription: *Intus est corpus Richardi Wilhelmi conquestoris filij & Beornicæ ducis.*

Bishop Fox's monument; and Bishop Gardiner's, with his effigies as a skeleton on it. Bishop Fox altered the roof of the choir, and was a great benefactor to the church; he lies buried under his chapel (which they call his study), a little room behind the altar. Over the altar is this inscription: *O sacrum Convivium, in quo Christus sumitur!* The roof of the choir, over the altar, is beautified with the history of the passion, represented in carved work.

In the space behind the choir are two stately monuments, one for Cardinal Beaufort, brother to King Henry IV. who founded the hospital of St. Cross; another for Bishop Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen college, Oxford.

The monument of William of Wickham, mentioned above, founder of New college in Oxford.

Of each of which monuments and the persons, a few particulars.

The tomb of William of Wickham is very spacious, lofty, and magnificent, and was erected by his orders, in a little chapel in the body of the church, thirteen years before his death. There are these verses about it;

*Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus;*

*Istius ecclesiæ præsul, reparavit eamque.*

*Largus erat, dapifer; probat hoc cum divite pauper;*

*Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.*

*Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum:*

*Oxoniæ primum stat, Wintoniæque secundum*

*Fugiter oratis, tumulum quocunque videtis,*

*Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.*

That of Cardinal Beaufort, who was brother of King Henry IV. was exceeding rich, and curiously wrought; and the design is beautiful: but we are to observe, that in the time of Henry VI. Gothic architecture was brought to its greatest perfection. He is dressed in his

cardinal's robes and hat; and if the figure which represents him be like, he must have been a very comely man. The tomb of Bishop Wainfleet is on the other side of the middle aisle, behind the high altar, directly opposite to Beaufort's, and is built after that model, with very little variation; he is represented lying at length, with an heart in his hand. Magdalen college in Oxford, in regard to the memory of this bishop, keeps his monument in repair; and, a few years ago, beautified it. Bishop Fox's monument is very noble; nor is Bishop Gardiner's much inferior to it; but the populace in Queen Elizabeth's time, to shew their detestation of his memory, maimed and defaced the figure, which was made to represent him as lying in his coffin. But at this distance of time, he is allowed to have been, though not a good man, and a cruel persecutor, yet one of the most learned and able men of the age he lived in.

It may not be amiss to say a word or two more of the famous William of Wickham, who built the body of the church westward from the choir, where his statue is in a niche over the great window; and also of Bishop Wainfleet.

The former was a courtier before a bishop; and though he had no large share of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his skill in politics beyond his ecclesiastic knowledge. He is said to have put his master, King Edward III. whose minister and lord high chancellor he was, upon the two great projects which made his reign so glorious; viz. first, Upon setting up his claim to the crown of France, which brought on the war with France, in which that prince was three times victorious in battle. Second, Upon instituting the order of the garter; in which he obtained the honour for the bishops of Winchester to be always prelates of the order, as an appendix to the bishopric; and he himself was the first: the ensigns of that honour are joined with his episcopal ornaments;

in the robing of his effigies on the monument described above. He built Windsor castle for the said king, and fixed a wool-staple at Winchester.

To the great honour of this bishop, there are, besides New college, other foundations of his, as much to his fame as that of this church; but particularly the college in this city, which depends on New college, Oxon, the warden being appointed by that college, and is a truly noble foundation. The building consists of two large courts, in which are the lodgings for the warden, ten fellows, seventy scholars, three chaplains, and sixteen choristers, the masters, &c. and in the centre a very elegant chapel; beyond that, in the second court, are the schools, with a large cloister beyond them, and some inclosures laid open for the diversion of the scholars, particularly St. Katharine's hill, near this city, which has the remains of a camp, and is celebrated by several authors educated at this college. There is also a great hall where the scholars dine. In the chapel-window, belonging to the college, is good painted glass of imagery. In the middle of the cloisters is the library, a strong stone building, well contrived to prevent fire.

The scholars have exhibitions after a certain time of continuance here, if they please to study, in New college, Oxford, built, as I have observed, by the same noble benefactor.

The school has fully answered the end of the founder, who was resolved to erect an house for making the ages to come more learned than those that went before; and many learned and great men have been educated here.

This bishop likewise repaired, at his own expence, the road from Winchester to his palace in Southwark.

With regard to Bishop Wainfleet, it is delivered down to us, as an undoubted fact, that he proposed to the heads of New college to enlarge their endowment to double what it was before, provided the members of that body would pray for his soul jointly with



that of William of Wickham. But their veneration for the memory of their first founder was so great, that upon considering the proposal, they judged that the complying with it would be derogatory to his honour; and therefore refused this offer. After this, Bishop Wainfleet endowed Magdalen college; whose annual revenues arising by that endowment, and its augmentation since, amount to a great sum. This see is so rich, that one of its bishops refused to be preferred to Canterbury, saying, though that was the highest rack, this was the best manger.

Here is also Bishop Langton's chapel, of curious carved work, and therein his tomb.

Lord Weston's tomb, his statue in brass on it; Bishop Edington's; Dean Mason's, who was also a knight.

Behind the altar, under a very fine monument, lies the Earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of King Charles I. His effigy lies in copper armour, at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same; and is a very magnificent work.

The monument of Dr. Willis, bishop of this see in the reign of Queen Anne, is in the south aisle, a little above Wickham's; he is represented in his episcopal habit, upon a sarcophagus. It is a very handsome design, and well executed.

In digging the foundation of an house near the college, in a stone coffin, was found a stone set in a gold ring, with this inscription in very odd characters, supposed to be about the sixth century: *Domino Comite, fidele meo*: i. e. The Lord being my guide and faithful companion.

Upon the wall behind the altar stood several statues of Saxon kings and bishops, who had been buried in that part of the church, with these inscriptions under them: *Kenedelfus Rex, S. Birinus, Epc. Egbertus Rex, Adulphus Rex, Ethredus Rex, filius ejus, Edwardus Rex, sen. Kinewaldus Rex, Ethelstanus Rex, filius ejus,*

SCA Maria, Dominus Jesus, Edredus Rex, Edgarus Rex, Emma Regina, Alwidus Epc. Ethelredus Rex, SCS Edwardus Rex, filius ejus, Cnutus Rex, Hardecnutus Rex, filius ejus.

Under the forementioned Saxon kings is this distich :

*Corpora sanctorum sunt hic in pace sepulta,  
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miracula multa.*

Here is likewise king Hardeknute's tomb, whereon is this distich :

*Qui jacet hic regni Sceptra tulit Hardecanutus,  
Emmæ ac Cnutonis natus & ipse fuit.*

On another tomb-stone are these verses :

*Corpus Ethelmari cujus nunc Cor tenet istud  
Saxum, Parisiis morte datur tumulo.*

His heart was said to be found in an ewer.

On a tomb-stone in the choir is this inscription :

*Præfulis egregij pausant hic membra Richardi  
Focius, cui summi gaudia sunt poli.*

Here is also the monument of William de Basing, prior of this church.

At the east-end of this church is our lady's chapel (as it is there called), in which they have their morning six-o'clock prayers. King Philip and Queen Mary were married here; where Queen Mary's chair is still preserved. This chapel was built by two priors, Silksted and Hunton; there are half rebuses for their names carved on the roof.

On either side of the entrance into the choir are the statues in brass of King James I. and King Charles I.

At the west end of this church is a window, on the glass of which was painted the history of the Old Testament; but at present the glass is in a very shattered condition, owing, as is said, to wantonness of idle children.

At the east end also is a window, on the glass of which in painting are represented three figures, which are said to be designed for the Virgin Mary, her son Jesus Christ, and God the Father. A true relic of popish idolatry!

Over the door of the school stands a very good statue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber, whose workmanship are the two excellent figures over Bethlehem-gate, in London.

As the city stands in a vale on the bank, and at the conjunction of two small rivers, so the country rising every way, but just as the course of the water keeps the vally open, you must necessarily, as you go out of the gates, go up hill every way; but when once ascended, you come to the most charming plains, and most pleasant country of that kind in England; which continues, with very small interfections of rivers and vallies, for above fifty miles.

Here lived Constans, the monk, who was made Cæsar, and afterwards emperor, by his father Constantine; and who usurped the government in opposition to Honorius.

At the south side of the west gate of this city was anciently a castle, in which, it is said, the Saxon kings kept their court; which however is doubtful, and must be meant of the West Saxons only. This castle had been often besieged; particularly once by King Stephen, with his implacable enemy the Empress Maud in it; and that so closely, that the empress caused a report of her death to be spread, and, being put into a coffin, was carried out as a corpse, and so she escaped.

In the place where this castle stood, the late King Charles II. began (under the direction of Sir Christo-

pher Wren) a very noble design of a royal palace, which, had he lived, and finished it, would certainly have made that part of the country the resort of the quality and gentry of all parts of the kingdom.

The foundation was laid March 23, 1683 (in the digging for which they found a pavement of bricks, and coins of Constantine the Great, and others). There was particularly intended a large cupola, thirty feet above the roof, which would have been seen a great way at sea. The south side is 216 feet, and the west 326; and the shell, when it was discontinued, is said to have cost 25,000*l.* for the building was so far prosecuted, that it was carried up to the roof and covered.

The centre of this palace being exactly in a line with the centre of the west end of the cathedral, the city was to have been laid open the breadth of the transept or cross of the cathedral from north to south, in a street about 200 feet broad from the palace to the cathedral in a direct line; and on each side were to have been built houses for the nobility and persons of rank; the ground for which, and for the parks, was actually procured. The parks were to be near ten miles in circumference, and were to end west upon the open downs, in view of Stockbridge.

The principal floor is a noble range of apartments, twenty feet high.

This house, with a royal revenue, was afterwards settled by parliament as an appanage upon Prince George of Denmark for his life, in case he had outlived the queen; but his royal highness died before her majesty, when all hope of seeing this design perfected, or the house finished, vanished. And a few years after King George I. made a present to the Duke of Bolton of the fine pillars of Italian marble which were to have supported its staircase; and were said to be a present to the king from the Great Duke of Tuscany. It was fitted up for a prison for the French taken captive in the late wars between the

two nations; and contains no less than 160 rooms; in which, June 14, 1762, I was assured by the colonel on duty, there were confined upwards of 5000 prisoners of war.

In the High-street is a market cross, having five steps round it, which with the place about it serves at present for a fish-market; there is also in the same street a large handsome town-hall for the city, erected on Dorick pillars, in a niche, in the front of which is a statue of Queen Anne, with this inscription, *Anno Pacifico Anna Regina 1713*.—But the lower part of this building is disgraced by being used as mean dwellings for cooks' shops, barbers, &c.: they are now building a new market-house for flesh. At the west end of the town is an obelisk, with the following inscription:

*On the one side;*

This monument is erected by a society of natives, on the very spot of ground to which the markets were removed, and whose basis is the very stone on which exchanges were made, whilst the city lay under the scourge of the destroying pestilence, in the year 1669.

*Second side;*

A society originally established for the relief of their fellow-citizens, who happily survived that dreadful visitation, but were reduced by it to the utmost distress. Their first meeting was held August 26, of the succeeding year.

*Third side;*

Their ninetieth feast was celebrated with uncommon joy, August 23, 1759. A year auspicious and glorious to these kingdoms, for plenty restored, and the peaceful enjoyment of all national blessings, and for the renown and triumphs of their victorious arms through all quarters of the globe.

THO. BRERETON, JOHN BARTON, }  
JOHN CHILDS, JOHN BARRETT, } Stewards.

Beyond the river Itchin, eastward, is an high hill, called St. Giles's, from an hospital whose ruins only are now visible; and a church-yard seeming to have been a camp, besides the marks of bastions, and works of fortifications in the modern style. Here Waltheof, earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was beheaded by order of King William I. whose body was carried to Crowland, and said to work miracles.

In Bishop Pontiffara's register, in the year 1281, are enumerated within and without the walls of the city forty-seven churches and chapels: Bishop Andrews's register mentions only thirty-two: there are now only eight. The city is within the walls about a mile and a half in circumference. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, aldermen, and recorder; has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament.

On the north side of the cathedral is a decent college, founded by Bishop Morley, in 1672, for ten clergymen's widows: this same bishop rebuilt the college-schools and the episcopal palaces. Here are three charity-schools; and a public infirmary was erected in the year 1759.

King John resided much at Winchester, and his son Henry III. was born there; as was likewise Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. and William, duke of Saxony, from whom the present royal family of Great Britain descended. Henry IV. was married here, as was Queen Mary to Philip, king of Spain. In the year 1780 Winchester was made a garrison town by act of parliament.

The hospital of St. Cross was founded by Henry Blois, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1136, for thirteen poor men, with 100 others to dine here daily; the last part of the institution was soon abrogated, and replaced with four priests, thirteen secular, and four choristers. Bishop Toelive, the founder's successor, added 100 more in the year 1185. In the year 1370 the revenues were valued at 400l. per annum. In the

year 1444 Cardinal Beaufort made ample addition for two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, calling his institution *the alms-house of noble poverty*, with an endowment of 500l. per annum by Henry VI. This well-endowed house now contains only a master and nine poor brethren, with four out-pensioners. The church is a venerable and curious remains of Saxon architecture, in form of a cross, with aisles: the nave 150 feet long, the transepts 120. The lodgings of the poor people join the church, and form the west side of an extensive quadrangle. The north side consists of the master's house, which is spacious and elegant, the refectory, and magnificent gateway, over which last is a figure of Cardinal Beaufort, kneeling; the east side consists of a cloister, over which are ruined apartments, supposed to have belonged to the poor on Henry de Blois's foundation. At South Stoneham are mills for cutting blocks for the navy. In North Stoneham church is a monument to the memory of Lord Hawke, with a representation of his engagement with Monsieur Conflans.

Southampton is situated at the union of two rivers, the Test and the Itchin, which form a considerable bay, called Southampton-water, about a mile wide, opposite the town. Near the spot was formerly a town called Hanton, in Latin *Clausentum*, which was plundered by the Danes in the year 980; and in the reign of Edward III. it was burnt down by the French; after which it was rebuilt in the situation it now stands, which was surrounded with walls, ditches, battlements, and towers, and, for its further defence, a strong castle was built by order of Richard II. on a mount, or artificial hill; and a fort was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Portugal for wine and fruit, as likewise with the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, to which islands they send a certain quantity of wool, allowed by act of parliament: here are manufactures of silk and carpets. The town chiefly consists of one

broad well-built street, with some smaller branches, and contains five parish churches, and an hospital. It sends two members to the British parliament, and was made a county of itself in the reign of King John. The corporation is composed of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, sheriff, two bailiffs, common-council, &c. There are for the town eleven justices of the peace, viz. the Bishop of Winchester, the recorder, the mayor, the last mayor, five aldermen, and two burgesses: all who have passed the chair are aldermen. The mayor is admiral of the liberties. The resort of company here, during the summer months, for the purpose of sea bathing, has occasioned considerable improvements in the town, and a regular master of ceremonies has been appointed to regulate the amusements. The town is well supplied with good fresh water, from distant springs, by pipes; and adjacent to the town is a chalybeate spring. Packets sail regularly, in time of peace, from Southampton to Cherbourg: packet-boats sail every morning, except Monday, to the Isle of Wight. In time of war, a cutter is stationed here by government, which sails every fortnight for Guernsey and Jersey, and conveys passengers, or parcels; and vessels of from twenty-five to forty tons continually trade to those islands; besides which, there are about thirty vessels employed in foreign commerce, and upwards of one hundred in the coasting-trade: the river is deep enough for the largest ships. Southampton has three markets weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

At Southampton was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded, according to Speed, in 1179, and afterwards given to the priory of St. Dionysius. In the reign of Henry III. two merchants who were brothers, named Gervasius and Pratasius, converted their dwelling-house into an hospital for the poor, and endowed it with lands. The chapel being dedicated to St. Julian, it has been generally called St. Julian's hospital, but sometimes God's



house. This charity was further enriched by several benefactors. Edward III. at the instance of Queen Philippa, granted the mastership to Queen's college, Oxford, in whose patronage it yet continues. In the south-east part of the town, near the wall, was a house of Franciscan friars, first founded about the year 1240, which was granted by Edward VI. to Arthur Darcy.

At a small distance from Southampton, near the river Itchin, is Bevis-mount, supposed to be an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the passage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other side. The river is not very large, but the tide running up into it a good way beyond the town, forms a kind of bay just under this mount, which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the late Earl of Peterborough, his lordship purchased it, and converted it into a kind of wilderness; and as it was full of trees and brambles, he cut through them divers circular and intricate walks and labyrinths. His lordship used frequently to divert himself by dropping his friends in the midst of this wilderness, and, stealing away, let them wander up and down, till they found their way out of it. The mount terminates above, as is feigned of Parnassus, in a kind of fork; and between the two spires is a bowling-green, or parterre, adorned with fine Italian marble statues, brought by his lordship from abroad. It lies open on the side facing the river, and, when the tide is in, gives a most agreeable prospect. On one side of this parterre, declining gradually from the top of one of the spires to the green, was planted a little vineyard, exposed to the south; and on the other side, on the very summit of the spire, stood a summer-house, elegantly built and contrived, with a good cellar under it, where his lordship kept his wines, having no good cellarage at his house, which was near a quarter of a mile from the mount, from which his lordship called it Bevis-Mount. He intended to rebuild the house, and convert all the grounds lying between it and the mount

into gardens, had he lived a little longer, It is now the seat of Mr. Horne.

There are many things fabled here of Bevis, as there are in Wales and Cornwall of King Arthur, both of whom have suffered much from legendary writers and tradition; for as King Arthur performed many brave and gallant acts in war, and was of great bodily strength, so Bevis, who was a Saxon lord, was a man of much military courage and conduct, as well as personally strong. He was a great opposer of the Normans, and followed them down to Wales, and gave them battle near Caerdiff, in Glamorganshire, but was there defeated. It is said his sword may be still seen at Arundel castle; yet there are some who, from the fables with which their stories are mingled, doubt whether ever there were such persons as either of them.

About a mile north from Southampton is Bittern, where Camden saw the remaining walls and ditches of an ancient castle of the Bishop of Winchester, half a mile in circumference, and surrounded on three sides by the sea at high water. Here the Rev. Mr. Warner fixes the site of the ancient Clausentum, and thinks the name was derived from the words *Clausus* and *Intus*, being, as it were, land-locked on the river Itchen; the discovery of many Roman coins on this spot seems to confirm Mr. Warner's opinion. At Hamble or Hamelrife, situated on a creek of Southampton-water, four miles SE. from Southampton, was an alien priory of Cisterians, subject to the abby of Tiron in France. Between Southampton and Hamble is Netley, to the south of which, near the Southampton-water, are the ruins of Netley abby, founded in the year 1239, by Henry III. or, according to Godwin and Leland, in the year 1238, by Peter de Rupibus, for Cisterian monks; at the dissolution converted into a mansion for the Earl of Hereford, and afterwards the Marquis of Huntingdon, who is said to have converted part of the chapel into a kitchen and other offices, still reserving the east end for religious

use: in the year 1700 the estate came into the possession of Sir Bartlet Lacy, who sold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter of Southampton, who was, however, as we are told, by frightful dreams, or some religious scruples, prevented from pulling it down; but that avarice getting the better of his scruples, he persisted, and on removing one of the stones, it fell on him and crushed him to death. It now belongs to Mr. Dummer. Part of the chapel is still standing, which was built in the form of a cross, and, though greatly defaced, shews it was once an elegant building. There are also some remains of the refectory and kitchen. The whole is so overgrown with ivy and interspersed with trees, as to form a scene to inspire pleasing melancholy. The remains are considerable; and between it and the river is the shell of a fort, built by Henry III. About two miles from Southampton, in the road to Portsmouth, is Portswoodhouse, a magnificent structure built by Colonel Stibbert in the year 1776. Not far from it is the priory of St. Dionysius, situated on the west side of the Itching, founded for black canons by Henry I. now converted into a farm-house. Redbridge is situated on the right side of the river Test, anciently called Redford, at which in the infancy of the Saxon church was a monastery, the abbot of which, Cymberth, baptized, according to Bede, the two infant brothers of Arvandus, a petty prince of the Isle of Wight, just before his execution. These children, when Cedwalla the Saxon invaded that island, making their escape, concealed themselves at the little town *Ad Lapidem*; till being betrayed, they were put to death by Cedwalla's orders. Camden places *Ad Lapidem* at South Stoneham, about three miles to the east of Redbridge. Redbridge is chiefly known now for its timber wharf. Near Redbridge is Eling, a village on the Southampton-water, where are some docks for building and repairing ships. Here Camden says was an ancient monastery, called by Bede, *Reodford*, as early as 680.

At Lyndhurst, in the New forest, is a seat of the Duke of Gloucester. The New forest is about forty miles in circumference, and anciently contained many populous towns and villages, and thirty-six mother-churches, till it was destroyed and turned into a forest, by William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. built some castles in it, and it has now several towns and villages. It is situated in that part of Hampshire which is bounded on the east by Southampton river, and on the south by the British channel. It possesses advantages of situation, with respect to the convenience of water-carriage and nearness to the dock-yards, superior to every other forest; having in its neighbourhood several ports and places of shelter for shipping timber, among which Lymington is at the distance of only two miles, Bewley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles from the forest; and the navigation to Portsmouth, the most considerable dock-yard in the kingdom, is only about thirty miles from the nearest of those places. This is the only forest belonging to the crown of which the origin is known.

The original author of the Tour through Great Britain tells us, that a design was formed to settle the poor palatines, who were driven from their country by religious persecution, on this forest near Lyndhurst. Some people being ordered by Lord Treasurer Godolphin, says our author, to consider how these people should be provided for, without injury to the public, New forest in Hampshire was singled out to be the place for them.

Here it was proposed to draw a great square line, containing 4000 acres of land, marking out two large highways or roads through the centre, crossing both ways; so that there should be 1000 acres in each division, exclusive of the land contained in the said cross-roads.

Then to single out 20 men and their families, who should be recommended as honest industrious people, expert in husbandry, or at least capable of being in-

structed in it. To each of these should be parcelled, but in equal distributions, 200 acres of this land; so that the whole 4000 acres should be distributed to the said 20 families; for which they should have no rent to pay, and be liable to no taxes, but such as would provide for their own sick or poor, repairing their own roads, &c. This exemption to continue for 20 years, and then to pay each 50l. a year to the crown.

To each of these families it was proposed to advance 200l. in ready money, as a stock to set them to work, and to hire and pay labourers to inclose, clear, and cure the land; which, it was supposed, the first year could not be so much to their advantage as the following years; allowing them timber out of the forest to build themselves houses and barns, sheds and offices, as they should have occasion; also for carts, waggons, ploughs, harrows, and the like necessary implements.

These 20 families would, by the consequence of their own settlements, employ and maintain such a proportion of others of their own people, that the whole number of palatines would have been provided for, had they been many more than they were; and that without being any burthen upon, or injury to, the people of England; on the contrary, they would have been an advantage, and an addition of wealth and strength, to the nation, and to the country in particular where they should be thus seated.

Two things would have been answered by the execution of this scheme; viz.

1. That the annual rent to be received for all those lands, after 20 years, would abundantly pay the public for the first disbursements.
2. More money than would have done this was thrown away upon them here, to keep them in suspense, and afterwards starve them; sending them a-begging all over the nation, and shipping them off to perish in other countries.

This

This scheme, however well adapted to have provided for those unfortunate people, was not carried into execution. Two miles north from Lyndhurst is an ancient camp, called Castle Mallwood. Lymington is situated on a creek of the English channel, called Bolder-water, about three quarters of a mile from the sea, with a harbour for ships of considerable size, and the tide flows about a mile above the town. It is a borough-town, and has a weekly market on Saturday. It has long been celebrated for its salt, but the trade is less than it was some years ago. Near Lymington is an ancient camp, called Bucklands, or the Rings; and on the opposite of the river is an eminence called Windmill Map. These are supposed to have been the camps of Ambrosius.

Two miles south-east from Lymington is South Baddeley, where there was a preceptory of knights-templars, afterwards of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Between Southampton-water and Bolder-water, on a creek or river, King John founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, in the year 1204, with the privilege of sanctuary, called Bello Loco, or Beaulieu, being induced, as is said, by the following circumstance: the king having taken a prejudice against the Cistercians, some abbots of the order hoping to remove his dislike, and if possible obtain his favour, repaired to the king at Lincoln; when coming into his presence, he was so enraged at them, that he ordered his attendants to trample them under their horses' feet; but no one was found who would obey so cruel and so unheard-of a command from a christian prince. The abbots despairing of acquiring the king's favour, retreated hastily to the inn. The night following the king sleeping in his bed, dreamed he was brought before a judge; the said abbots being present, who were commanded to scourge him on the back with whips and rods: waking in the morning, he asserted that he had felt that scourging. This dream he related to an ecclesiastic of

his court, who told him that God had been uncommonly merciful to him, in thus clemently and paternally deigning to admonish him, and to reveal his mysteries to him; he therefore counselled the king to send immediately for those abbots, and humbly to ask pardon for his cruel order; to which the king consented, and afterwards granted them a charter for the foundation of this house, which he endowed with divers estates. The appellation of Beaulieu, or Fine-place, was very justly given to the spot where this abby now stands, and its environs, as it still possesses every requisite to form a beautiful situation. The remains of this monastery at present consist of the church, fitted up for a parochial one, repaired about the year 1743, as appears by a date on the great buttress at the east end; the prior's lodgings, converted into a dwelling-house; a ruined building, perhaps a dormitory; and the gate-house, or porter's lodge. The dwelling-house or prior's lodging is surrounded by a moat with a draw-bridge. The abby walls extend a great way, enclosing an area of sixteen or seventeen acres, well wooded and watered, and full of the foundations of ruined buildings. About three miles south-west from this abby, and one from Sowley Pond, are large ruins of the grange and farm-house, belonging to the monastery, a chapel, and particularly a large barn, measuring upwards of two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and seventy-five breadth, built chiefly with stone. Perkin Warbeck fled to this abby for sanctuary, in the year 1496, and surrendered, on promise of life and pardon.

Four miles south from Lymington is Hurst castle, a fort built in the reign of Henry VIII. on a neck of land, on the south coast of the county of Hants, in the narrowest part of the channel, between the Isle of Wight and the Continent, always supplied with a garrison of men; it is under a governor appointed by the crown, with a salary of 182l. 10s. per annum. This was the last prison in which the unfortunate

190 *London to Wokingham and Reading.*

prince Charles I. was confined, and continued here three weeks, when he went to London for trial.

Catshot castle, a fort built in the reign of Henry VIII. is situated on a point of land at the west of the entrance into Southampton-water, with a garrison: the governor is appointed by the crown; the salary 45l. 12s. 6d.

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*London to Wokingham and Reading.*

	M. P.		M. P.
Egham . . . . .	18 0	Brought up	27 0
Virginia-water . . . . .	2 4	Bracknell . . . . .	1 0
Blackneft . . . . .	2 1	Wokingham . . . . .	4 0
Sunninghill . . . . .	1 0	Kings-street . . . . .	2 0
Afcot-heath . . . . .	1 0	Loddon-bridge . . . . .	1 1
Martins-hern . . . . .	2 3	Early-common . . . . .	1 2
	<hr/>	Reading . . . . .	2 5
	27 0		<hr/>
		In the whole	39 0

AT Virginia-water, the road enters the Great park, and passes about half a mile through a land lately broken up and put into cultivation by order of his majesty: on the right is a noble stream of water, or canal, the middle of which is a great depth: on Shrubs hill, an eminence to the left hand, is a building erected about fifty years ago by William, duke of Cumberland, uncle to King George III. called the Belvedere.

Near Blackneft, a seat of Mr. Barwell.

Sunninghill is a pleasant village, with many good houses, and long celebrated for its chalybeate waters.



The wells are situated in a vally at the west extremity of the village.

Near Sunninghill, a little to the south-east, is Bromhale, where was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Edward the Black Prince; the remains of which were granted to St. John's college, Cambridge.

About two miles from the wells, and a mile to the left of the road, is Swinley-lodge, the hunting seat of the master of the king's buckhounds, now the Earl of Sandwich.

Near Ascot-heath is the king's kennel; and a little to the north-west was a camp in the years 1799 and 1800. Ascot-heath races are held annually a fortnight after Whitsuntide. At Martins-hern, a small seat of General Gordon; a mile on the right-hand, a seat of Mr. Walsh; a mile and a half to the left, South-hill, a seat of Sir Stephen Lushington.

Between Bracknell and Wokingham, on the right-hand, is a house, now the residence of Mr. Neat, where, according to the constant report of the neighbourhood, Mr. Pope was born; and about half a mile from it is a small wood, called Pope's wood, where it is said he used much to walk and study. On one of the trees is this inscription, "Here Pope sung," cut by order of the late Countess of Gower.

Wokingham, or Oakingham, contains two hundred and ninety-eight houses, in four streets, and about 1350 inhabitants. The streets meet in a large area, in which is an ancient market-house of timber and plaster, built about the reign of James I. or Queen Elizabeth. The corporation by charter of James I. consists of an alderman, high steward, recorder, burgeses, and town clerk. There is a weekly market on Tuesday, remarkable chiefly for the quantity and goodness of the poultry, especially chicken, of which great numbers are bought by higlers for London. Neither the trade or manufactures are considerable: the chief of the latter are sorting wool; mills for throwing silk,

a new establishment of gauzes, a few denims, and shoes.

As it is the only town in Windsor forest, all the forest courts are held here. The church is large, with three aisles, and supported within by some handsome pillars of chalk. It is situated at the east end of the town, in a part of Wiltshire, which is separated from the rest of the county. Thomas Godwyn, bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this town, and lies buried in the chancel with a mural monument of black marble, with his epitaph in Latin: he died in 1590. Against the same wall is a black marble tablet, with the following inscription:

*In memory of  
Edward Cotton, Esqre.  
(late of this Parish). This  
Monument was erected by  
Elizabeth his Wife and sole Executrix.  
Obiit. 28. Dec. 1682.*

This worthy name of Squire Cotton  
Can never dye, although his bones ly rotten;  
Eased from all paines, removed far from strife,  
A tender husband to his loving wife;  
Sleeps near this place: he past through life to death,  
And won the race, although he lost his breath:  
Hee'th pay'd the debt which once we must pay all,  
His virtues live, though afters funeral.  
His surviving relict, for a good intent,  
Hath caused to be raised this monument.  
Vivit post funera virtus.

The Rose-inn, or rather Molly Mogg, daughter of the landlord, is celebrated by a song, written by that triumvirate of wits, Swift, Pope, and Gay, who often came to the house, in their acquaintance with Sir William Trumbul, and the family at East Hemstead-park. It is but justice to say, that the lady was of irreproachable character: she, in conjunction with her

sister, kept the inn after her father; but on the decease of her sister, she retired some years before her own death, which happened in the year 1758.

There has been many years a custom to bait two bulls in the market-place every St. Thomas'-day. A small estate was left by a Mr. Staverton, to purchase a bull, which after being baited was to be given to the poor: but that not being sufficient to supply the number of claims, the inhabitants have been accustomed to buy another, which is distributed at the same time.

Archbishop Laud left 50*l.* a-year, which on every third year is to be paid to three maidens, natives of the town, who have served one and the same master or mistress for three years successively: on other years the fifty pounds are to be applied to the apprenticing five boys. The same sums are bequeathed to Reading, Windsor, and Wallingford.

About a mile south from the town is an hospital, founded in 1663, by Henry Lucas, esq. secretary to the Earl of Holland, lord chief justice in Eyre, in the reign of Charles I. and member of parliament for Cambridge; for a chaplain, or master, and sixteen brethren, under the direction of the drapers' company.

At a small distance from the hospital is Luckley, a seat of C. Fyfe Palmer, esq.

Four miles east from Wokingham, near Easthampstead, on a part of what is called Bagshot-heath, is a large ancient camp, called Cæsar's, from which is an extensive view to the north-west and south; within the intrenchments were the head quarters of a camp in the year 1792; and for a small space of time, there was another encampment in 1800.

At Easthampstead is the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, formerly of Sir William Trumbul, the friend of Pope; and in Easthampstead church is the grave-stone of the reverend Mr. Fenton, with the epigraph written by Mr. Pope.

Three miles north-east from Wokingham is Ben-

field, a pleasant village, in which are many good houses, inhabited by people of fortune; and near it is Billingbear, a noble old mansion and park belonging to Lord Braybrook.

Two miles north from Wokingham is Bill-hill, the seat of Colonel Levison Gower.

At Loddon-bridge is a market on Monday for cattle.

A mile beyond on the right is Bulmarsh-heath, on which Reading races are run annually in August.

Near it is Woodley, a seat of Henry Addington, esq. chancellor of the exchequer.

On the left of Early common, the seat of Mr. Golding.

Further on, to the left, White Knights, the Marquis of Blandford.

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*London to Winchester and Pool.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bagshot, p. 151. . . . .	26	0	Brought up	67	6
Blackwater . . . . .	4	1	Amphill . . . . .	2	2
Hartford Bridge . . . . .	5	1	Romsey . . . . .	3	0
Hartley Row . . . . .	0	7	Owre Bridge . . . . .	3	0
Murrel Green . . . . .	1	7	Cadnam . . . . .	3	0
Hook . . . . .	0	7	Stony Cross . . . . .	2	3
Maplederwell Hatch . . . . .	3	7	Picked Post . . . . .	6	1
Basingstoke . . . . .	2	3	Pounder . . . . .	1	7
Popham Lane . . . . .	5	6	Ringwood . . . . .	1	1
Popham . . . . .	1	1	St. Leonard's Bridge . . . . .	3	5
East Stratton . . . . .	3	0	New Bridge, Dorset . . . . .	0	6
Worthy . . . . .	5	4	Leigh . . . . .	4	4
Winchester . . . . .	2	0	Winburn Minster . . . . .	0	6
Pitt . . . . .	2	2	Poole . . . . .	6	4
Hursley . . . . .	3	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	66	5
	67	6			

ABOUT two miles to the right of Hartford-bridge is Bramshill-park, the seat of Sir Richard Cope, bart. In this park Archbishop Abbot accidentally killed the keeper, as mentioned in the account of Guildford. Near Hartley-row, at Elvetham, is the seat of Sir H. G. Calthorp, bart. which formerly belonged to the Earl of Hertford, by whom Queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained in her progress in the year 1591. Adjoining to Hartley-row, on the south-east, is Hartley Wintney, where was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by Roger Colrith, in the reign of the Conqueror.

Five miles and a half from Hartley-row, towards the south, is Odiham, a small market-town, situated at the side of a chalky hill: here was anciently a castle of the Bishop of Winchester, which held out fifteen days for King John against the Dauphin of France, defended only by thirteen men. In the reign of Edward III. David, king of Scotland, was kept prisoner here. Of this castle nothing remains but the keep, which is an octagonal building; there are traces of some ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, sufficient to point out its ancient shape or extent when entire. The number of houses in the town and parish of Odiham is about 330. The market is on Friday. An agriculture society was established here in the year 1783. There is a free-school, and alms-house for twelve aged poor. Near Odiham is Dogmersfield, a seat of Sir Henry Paulett and St. John Mildmay. Basingstoke canal passes through the town.

At Hook, a seat of Sir James Tilney Long, bart. At Maplederwell Hatch the New Basingstoke canal crosses the road. On the left is Hackwood, the seat of the late Duke of Bolton. At Andwell, a little to the right of Maplederwell Hatch, was an alien priory belonging to the abby of Tiron in France, which was given to Winchester college.

Basingstoke is a populous and well-built market town, of considerable antiquity. It is a corpora-

tion, under a mayor, high-steward, recorder, &c. Here is a manufacture of druggets and shalloons; and the market, held on Wednesday, is very considerable for corn, and the trade of the town is much benefited by a navigable canal made from hence to the river Wey. In the church, which was built under the auspices of Fox, bishop of Winchester, lie several of the family of Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton college, Oxford, who had considerable property here. Sir George Wheeler, the traveller, was vicar of this church. Here was born John de Basingstoke, a learned Grecian, archdeacon of Leicester, and intimate friend of Matthew Paris and Bishop Grossthead, who first introduced the Greek numerals into England, and died in the year 1252; and Richard White, professor at Douay, who wrote the early British History in eleven books, seven of them printed at Arras in the year 1597.

Henry III. founded an hospital at Basingstoke, at the desire of Walter de Merton, for aged priests, particularly from his college at Oxford, after its foundation. Of this collegiate hospital, founded in the year 1261, part of the chapel roof lately remained pannelled, with Merton college arms in the interfections, and one of the Gothic windows stopped up. The walls were of flint. Every mark of its antiquity was destroyed by a new brick building, about the year 1778. Sir William Sandys, knight (chamberlain and privy-counsellor to Henry VIII. who created him Lord Sandys), and Bishop Fox, obtained the king's leave to found at Basingstoke a free chapel and guild of the Holy Ghost, with a priest to officiate in the chapel, and teach in the school. It was dissolved 37th of the same reign. Cardinal Pole restored its estates, and they were again seized in the civil wars, but restored again with the school in the year 1670, by the care of Bishop Morley. The chapel has been in ruins ever since the civil war; only part of the east and south wall remains, with a once beautiful hexangular tower and staircase at the

fourth-west corner. There are no remains of a tomb for its founder, who was buried here; and both the school and chapel have been too much neglected ever since the year 1673.

Basing, or Old Basing, is about a mile and half to the north-east. This estate anciently belonged to Adam de Port, lord of Basing, who built the church of Warnford, from whom it descended to William Powlet, created lord St. John of Basing and earl of Wiltshire by Henry VIII. and marquis of Winchester by Edward VI. This nobleman built here a most magnificent house. He was created treasurer by Mary, and held the office thirty years; and being asked how he preserved himself in that place through so many changes of government, replied; "By being a willow, and not an oak." He was buried in the church here, as were his descendants. His great-grandson John, marquis of Winchester, made his noble house here (the largest of any subject's) a garrison for Charles I.: it endured a two-years' siege under its lord, and being at length taken by treachery in the year 1645, was plundered and burned to the ground. All that now remains is the site, which is circular, like a keep, with an area in the middle, and the garden walls. In the year 871 a bloody battle was fought here between the Saxons, under King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, and the Danes, which ended in favour of the latter.

About two miles north from Basingstoke, in the parish of Sherburn St. John, is the Vine, a seat of Mr. Chute, so called from the vines first brought here and planted for shade, not for the sake of the fruit, by the first Lord Sandys, who built the house.

A little to the north-west of Sherburn St. John is Monk's Sherburn, or West Sherburn, where was an alien priory, cell to the abby of Benedictines at Cerisy in Normandy, founded by Adam de Port, in the reign of Henry I. This priory was granted by Henry VI. to Eton college, and afterwards to the abby of St. Julian

at Southampton, with which it was given to Queen's college, Oxford.

Ten miles north-west from Basingstoke, and fifty-five from London, is Kingsclere, formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, where the corn is chiefly sold by sample. The principal trade is malting.

Not far from the town is Cannon-park, once a seat of the Duke of Cumberland, and lately of Counsellor Lade.

About a mile and half to the south-west is Burghclere, an ancient camp, and some barrows.

Three miles to the west is Highclere, where is a seat of Lord Porchester.

Seven miles north from Basingstoke, on the borders of Berkshire, is Silchester, once Vindonum, the capital of the people by the Romans called Segontiaci; the Britons called it *Caer Segont*, from whence comes the Latin name *Segontium*; the Saxons called it *Selcester*, which Camden thinks is the same as great city. Ninnius says it was built by Constantius, father of Constantine the Great; and it is also, by ancient historians, said, that Arthur was crowned here. However these things may be, it was certainly a very ancient and a very large city, as the remaining walls even at this time testify, and many Roman coins which have been found at different times. It was destroyed, as was supposed, in the wars between the Saxons and the Britons. Leland says, the wall was about two miles in compass, with four gates, and contained three fields, or eighty acres, with the manor-place itself, and the church; the houses stand without the wall; "the corn in these fields," says he, "is marvellous fair to the eye, and ready to shew perfection: it decayeth, owing to the foundations on which it grows. On the wall grow some oaks of ten carts load the piece: the ground within almost level with the wall: the wall without is, in some places, six or seven feet high." Dr. Stukeley



says it is a parallelogram 2600 by 2000 feet, facing the cardinal points; the north wall most entire. The wall consists of nine unequal sides, built of rows of stones and flints alternately, and some in the herring-bone fashion: its greatest height is about eighteen feet, and its thickness fifteen feet: the ditches in some places ten or twelve yards over: it has four gates, and two openings lately made for waggons on the north-east side. The streets are traceable, of which the four principal lead to the gates, and foundations on each side. One area which they inclosed, probably the forum, was twenty-seven feet by sixteen, and in it foundations of free-stone three feet thick, of a larger structure, in or near which were foundations of an altar about three feet by four, and three high, surrounded with wood-ashes and coals; other rooms thirty-three by twenty-eight. Many coins, both brads and silver, from Julius Cæsar to the latest emperors, have been found, and some gold and silver British. Of the Roman coins found here, some of the rarest are gold coins of Allectus, of Valentinian, and Arcadius. One spot, called Silver-hill, where are foundations of some large buildings, has yielded a great quantity of silver coins. Here have been also found pieces of lead pipes, keys, thimbles, swords, masons' tools, saws, bells, necklaces of blue beads or links, and pieces of pillars used as mill-stones. Just without the wall, at the north-east corner, and 100 yards off, is an amphitheatre, now a pond; both the wall and seats are a mixture of clay and gravel; the wall about twenty yards thick below the seats, and decreasing gradually to four yards at the top. A military road, called *Lonbank* and *Grimfdike*, pitched with flints, runs from the south gate of the town to the north gate of Winchester; another, called the *Portway*, leads from the south gate of Silchester by Andover, by the camps at Egburg and Quarley, crosses the river at Port-town, and goes in a line to the east gate of Old Sarum. A considerable one, on Mortimer-heath, runs at right angles to the Bath road, and points

to the town sided by tumuli, of which numbers are in the neighbourhood. On digging for gravel on Mortimer-heath were found horns of stags and elks, a flint axe, and subterraneous timber. The same discoveries have been made in digging for peat in Brimpton-marsh, about three miles off. At about 300 yards from the wall is a bank and ditch covering near two-thirds of the city; and about one mile and half to the north-west, near a small village called the Soak, are remains of a camp; and, half a mile from that village, a bank and ditch of several miles extent, which may be part of a Roman road to Spinæ.

Four miles from Basingstoke, on the left hand, is Kempshot, a hunting seat of the Prince of Wales.

Two miles east from Stratton, on the right, Micheldever, a seat of the Duke of Bedford; and a mile further, Grange-park, the seat of Lord Lonsdale.

Near Pitt is Farley Mount, on which the late Sir P. St. John erected a mausoleum in memory of a favourite hunter, which, with his master, leaped into a marble-pit twenty feet deep, and afterwards won the hunters' plate at Winchester.

In the parish of Hursley are the remains of Merton castle, one of the palaces of the bishops of Winchester, built in the reign of King Stephen by Henry de Blois, then bishop, about the year 1138: he surrounded it with a park, and soon after fortified it with strong entrenchments, when he and the king, his brother, were laying siege to Winchester castle, where the Empress Matilda had taken post with Robert, earl of Gloucester. It was become ruinous in the fourteenth century, and was alienated from the see in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Only a fragment of a tower constructed of flints remains surrounded with entrenchments. In the centre of the ruin is a farm-house: the original well remains. This estate once belonged to Richard Cromwell, who married the eldest daughter of Richard Major, lord of the manor: it at present belongs to Sir Thomas Heathcote, whose father built an elegant seat, called Hursley-lodge.

Romsey, or Rumsey, is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, and contains two parishes, but only one church. Here was once a large woollen manufacture, but it is now declined: the principal trade is in sacks, paper, and beer; and on Saturday is a considerable market for corn. Here was a convent of nuns, founded by King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwald, a Saxon nobleman. The church yet remains a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, built in the form of a cross, and arched with stone; and there is now growing on the outside, on the top of the steeple, an apple-tree, which has for many years borne fruit of two different kinds, viz. redstreaks and golden pippins: it is supposed a kernel might originally have fallen into a crevice of the wall. In this church were buried Edward the Elder, his son Alfred, and daughter Eadburga. Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdown, was born here, in the year 1623.

Near Romsey is Broadlands, a beautiful seat of Lord Palmerston.

Three miles north from Romsey is Mottisfont, a village on the Test, where was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by William Briwere, in the reign of King John: granted in exchange to Lord Sandys.

At three quarters of a mile from Owre-bridge, on the left, is Paulton-park, a seat of Lord Mendip.

Ringwood, situated on the east side of the river Avon, is supposed, from its name, to have been a Roman station, and was anciently called Regnum, and the people Regni: but this is objected to, and the ancient Regnum applied to Chichester. Ringwood has been long celebrated for its beer, considerable quantities of which are exported. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday.

Between Ringwood and Poole, five miles from the latter, at West Parley, is a Roman camp, called Dudbury.

Eight miles north from Ringwood, in the road to Salisbury, is Fordingbridge, on the river Avon. Here is a manufacture of ticking, which employs many

hands. It is not incorporated, but a constable is chosen annually at a court-leet. Here is a market on Friday, but not large.

Five miles north from Fordingbridge, seven from Salisbury, and eighty-seven from London, is Downton, an ancient borough. Here is a considerable trade in malt, a manufacture of ticking, and a paper-mill, but the principal employment of the poor is making lace.

About two miles north-west from Downton is an ancient camp, called Clerebury; and between Downton and Salisbury, on the side of the Avon, is Longford-castle, a seat of the Earl of Radnor, pleasantly situated in a vally by the side of the Avon, which runs through the garden. The house, built in King James the First's time, is in a triangular form, with round towers at each corner; in which are the dining-room, library, and chapel. The rooms, though not large, are very pleasant, chearful, and elegantly decorated; and, though richly furnished, yet the decorations of the rooms, and the furniture, do not appear over-gaudy. The gallery is very fine, and contains some admirable pictures of the greatest masters. At each end of this gallery hang two landscapes of Claud Lorrain; the one a rising, the other a setting sun; which are esteemed two of the best pieces now in the kingdom of that great master.

The pictures, furniture, and fitting up of this gallery, it is said, cost 10,000l.

At Newbridge we enter Dorsetshire.

Near Leigh is Great Canford-house, a seat of Sir John Webb.

Winburn Minster owes its surname to an abby founded here in the year 713, by Cuthberga, sister of Ina, king of the West Saxons, who quitted her husband, the King of Northumberland, and founded here a house for nuns; which decaying by time, and injuries sustained by the Danes, a new church was erected in its place, with a fair crypt under the choir, and a lofty spire on the steeple; and, instead of nuns, a dean and prebendaries were placed in it. Reginald Pole was dean,

afterwards a cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury King Etheldred, an excellent prince, brother of Alfred, being slain in battle with the Danes at Wittingham, is buried in this church, with an inscription on his tomb, repaired in Camden's time :

*In hoc loco quiescit Corpus S. Etheldredi, Regis West Saxonum, Martyris, qui Anno Dom. DCCCLXXII. xxiii. Aprilis, per Manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

*That is,*

Here rests the Body of St. Etheldred, King of the West Saxons, and Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the Pagan Danes, in the Year of our Lord 872, the 23d of April.

Near him lies Gertrude, marchioness of Exeter, mother of Edward Courtney, last earl of Devon of that family ; and on the opposite side of the choir, John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, with his wife, whose daughter Margaret, countess of Richmond, wife of Henry VII. founded here a grammar-school, which was much augmented by Queen Elizabeth. The choir of the church has fourteen stalls, and cathedral service was till lately performed on Saturdays and holidays, but the chanting is left off. The spire on the eastern tower fell down about the year 1600. The church is now served by three ministers, elected by the corporation ; and the town is governed by two constables and two bailiffs. When the Danes, by their artifices, had engaged the English in a civil war, and had broken the connection between King Edward the Elder and his kinsman Ethelwald, the latter aspiring to the crown, and inveterately hating his sovereign, fortified the place in the strongest manner he was able : but upon the first approach of Edward with his army, and their encamping at Badbury, he fled to the Danes, his allies. This Badbury is a hill about two miles distant, fortified with a treble

rampart, and is said to have had a castle, the residence of the West Saxon kings: its traces now remain.

Pool is supposed to take its name from the bay on the north side of which it is situated, and by which it is surrounded on all sides, except on the north. It lies on the border of a barren dreary heath, which affords no pleasant view to travellers who come from the more delightful part of the country; it is a peninsula, joined to the parish of Canford, by an isthmus or neck of land; and is the most considerable port, and most populous town in the county. The ground on which Pool stands is three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad; there are only three or four considerable streets, running nearly from north-east to south-west, besides a cross street parallel with the quay, with several lanes of communication. The buildings are generally mean and low, but of late years many elegant houses have been erected. Here is a great trade carried on to several parts of the world, but chiefly to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina; Henry III. granted a market on Thursdays, and there is another small market held on Mondays.

A Roman road from Winbourn to Pool may be an argument to prove that the Romans used this spot as a convenient landing-place, whence they directed their marches to and from their station at Winbourn. Leland gives the following account of this place: "Pool is no town of ancient occupying in merchantise, but rather of old tyme a poor fishar village, and a hamlet or member of the paroch church (i. e. of Canford). It is in *hominum memoria*, much encreased with fair buildings and use of merchantise. It standith almost as an isle in the Haven, and hangith by north-east to the mayne land, by the space of almost of a fite shot. And in this place is a dyke, and to it often comith throughout the Haven water, and here is an embatelid gate of stone to enter into the town. The length of the town leythe almost full by north and south; the key for the shippes, standith south east. There is a

fair town house of stone by the key. King Richard III. began a piece of a town waulle at one end of the kay, and promised large thinges to the town of Pool. I can gather no otherwise, but whereas of old times, shippes came somewhat nere Wereham, up the Haven, and there had vent of their wares, and synce shippes lost there rode there for lack of depth of water; shippes kept and resortid nerer to Pole town, and so it by a little encreased, and Wereham felle clene to ruins. Howbeit Wereham was ons so re-raised in the Danes wars. There is a fair chirche in Pole: there lyith agayn the kay, a point of land, as a causey, after the fascion of a broad swerd with a sharp, the poynte is agayn towarde the town, and the brode parte hangynge up to the land, and by this causey men cum from Lichet to the fery. The water of the Pole haven gulfish in on bothe side of this causey or point of ground. If a man should round about cumpace the water within the mouth of the Pole Haven, it wold streach welle towards twenty miles. There be men alive that saw almost all the town of Pole kyverid with sedge and rushes." Camden observes, "that in the last age it was improved from a sedgeplat, with a few fishermen's huts, to be a well-frequented market-town, and grew very wealthy, being adorned with fair buildings; and, from the time of Richard III. by I know not what ill destiny, or rather negligence of the townsmen, it has been decaying so that now the houses for want of inhabitants are quite out of repair." After this time, Pool seems generally to have flourished; but in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on the breaking out of the wars in Spain, the Spanish merchants, who before much frequented it, left it: there still remain many old houses of Flemish buildings, viz. timber and plaster, in the Spanish taste; and though the failure of this branch of trade might and did effect it, it seems to have recovered itself in part of that and the two following reigns. During the whole time of the civil wars it was a garrison for the parliament, and a very

troublesome neighbour to the adjacent country, particularly to Blandford, Winbourn, Wareham, and Corfe Castle. August 20, 1642, the treasurer of the county paid 50*l.* towards fortifying the town; soon after it was summoned by the Marquis of Hertford, then at Sherborn, but to no purpose; it was then provided with ordnance and a garrison. In the year 1643, Prince Maurice neglecting to improve the enemy's fears, and staying too long at Dorchester and Weymouth, summoned Pool, which returned so peremptory a refusal, that he resolved to attack it; but the Earl of Crawford, who was quartered in this neighbourhood, by means of Captain Phillips, held intelligence with Fr. Sydenham, a captain in the garrison, to admit him into the town; who seemed inclinable, if he might have his pardon, and a valuable consideration, but he communicated his design to the governor; the earl assured him that his terms should be complied with, and as an earnest, sent him forty pounds: it was then agreed that on such a night Sydenham should be captain of the watch, and his men on the guard; the earl to approach in the dead of the night, and the gates to be left open, and the earl to cause a horn to be blown, as Sydenham used to do for want of a trumpet, that the town, and a frigate lying near the gate, might not suspect them; they should then enter the town, and seize the ship. The earl then sent him 100*l.* more, and promised him a major's commission and the ship. At the time appointed, February the 20th, the earl, with eight troops of horse and two regiments of foot, in all 500 men, advanced, and with half of his men entered the gate, just before which was raised an half-moon, and guns planted; as soon as they entered, the chains were drawn up, and the soldiers fired, and the earl with difficulty escaped. Had not the guns been planted too high, most of them had been cut off; there were taken twenty prisoners, fifty horse, above two hundred arms, and several killed; most of those who entered were slain or made prisoners. Pool



sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, alderman, a sheriff, a coroner, and an indefinite number of burgesses; the mayor is admiral within the liberty. In the reign of Elizabeth it was erected into a county.

The church was at first a chapel of ease to Canford; the body is part of the original structure, the aisles have been added since. In the south aisle is a monument, with the following inscription: "Near this place lies the body of Peter Jolliffe, who in the late wars signalized himself against the French with uncommon courage, and frequently revenged their insolence towards the English by captivity or death. William the Third, in justice to the merit of so brave a man, rewarded his services with a commission, and a medal of gold. George the First, at his accession to the throne, gave him the command of this town, and all military matters. Thus having been distinguished by these two great kings, and established a general reputation in the world, he died in the 72d year of his age, on the 12th day of November, in the year 1703: he left several children. William, the youngest (whose filial piety may the reader imitate), caused this monument to be erected to his memory."

The church-yard being too small, a large field was consecrated by Dr. Porteus, bishop of Chester, since bishop of London, in the year 1781, for a burying-place. Besides the church, there are places of worship for presbyterians, quakers, and anabaptists.

A new town-hall was erected in the year 1761, by Mr. Gulston and Mr. Calcraft the members. Here are some alms-houses, and a free-school.

The trade of Pool is chiefly confined to Newfoundland; a number of seamen are trained up to this fishery; young stout country fellows indent themselves for two summers and a winter, during which time, being constantly employed in boats or ships, they become seasoned to the sea, and fit to rank as mariners. The exports in provisions, nets, cord-

ages, fail-cloth, and all sorts of wearing-apparel, with a variety of other commodities, for the consumption of the planters and servants, are to a very great amount: their returns are in cod and salmon, sent to foreign markets; oil, seal-skin, furs; and lately cran-berries are become an article of consumption. The harbour is good for any ship not exceeding the draught of fourteen feet: the first flood, or proper high water, is at nine or south-east, then it ebbs an hour and half, and flows as much, making the counter or latter flood at four, or eleven three-fourths, then it ebbs till past four; so that it flows with the counter-flood near seven hours, and ebbs five: it flows up and down at spring tide six feet, at neap tide four feet six inches; the counter-flood flows up and down, or perpendicular, at spring tides, six feet, at neap tides four.

This harbour is on all hands allowed to be one of the largest, best, and safest in the whole Channel, for merchant ships to lie in, as the ground is every-where soft, and water always sufficient at spring-tides for vessels of sixteen feet draught of water to come up to the quay; and there are very good anchoring-grounds in Swannage bay, and likewise in the bay of Studland, just without the harbour; as also opposite Brownsea castle, at the entrance of the harbour. There are belonging to this port, 230 sail of shipping; burthen, 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men: about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing.

There is a long narrow neck of land, which projects from the north-east part of the Isle of Purbeck, called South-haven point; and such another shoots out of the main land of Dorsetshire, called North-haven point: the distance between these is about a quarter of a mile, forming the entrance to the bay and harbour of Pool.

Directly facing this entrance lies the island of Brownsea, which divides the stream; the largest and navigable branch flows to the north, and leads to Pool.

This island was formerly only a barren spot, with only one house and an old castle, intended for the defence of the harbour. It was purchased by the late Humphry Sturt, esq. who, by planting and other improvements, has converted it into a most delightful spot: the castle is built upon, and enlarged with additional buildings commanding an extensive view of the British channel, Isle of Wight, Studland bay, and the country round. Government in the late war gave guns to each haven-point, besides a battery on each side of the castle, to secure the harbour and town from the incursions of privateers. The quays have been very much enlarged and improved of late years at several different times, being extended in a right line from one end to the other, and are rendered very spacious and commodious. On the Ham side of the harbour there are quays to careen ships to throw out and take in ballast, with intermediate slips for building, where there have been nine on the stocks at one time: the communication from one side of the harbour is by means of a passage-boat, large enough to hold eighty persons, which continues to ply all day, and is hauled by a rope stretched from one side to the other, for which every family pays only four pence a-year, and every stranger a halfpenny each time. In the reign of James I. and Charles I. great quantities of oysters, taken in and near the harbour, were pickled, barrellled, and sent to London, Holland, the West Indies, Spain, and Italy. In the year 1747, in digging a dock for a ship, on the tongue of land opposite the harbour at Ham, a large bed of oyster-shells was found six feet and an half thick, regularly piled one upon another; the ligatures of most were visible; the whole bed was covered over with about a foot of black mold: but this was not a natural bed of oysters, for they had been all opened, and the fishermen had a knack of taking them out without breaking the ligatures: they were formerly opened at Ham, and the shells left on the shore, but about the

year 1640 or 1670 they were forbid by the corporation, who imagined they prejudiced the channel; one which they opened them in the boats on the mud, near the strand, and threw the shells there, by which that hill of shells was raised, which at low water, at least, is surrounded by the sea, and called the oyster bank. The bay, or at least that part of it which immediately surrounds Pool, is called Luckford lake in some maps, and is of a very large extent, like a sea, having a narrow entrance on the east from the British channel. It contains several islands; on the south side lies Brownsea the largest, Fursey, St. Helen's, Long and Round islands; Grove island, Stone island, Perquain or Pelham and Horse islands, &c. This bay is full of mud-banks, intersected by a great number of channels, by which boats and other small vessels can pass. The navigation in the bay is almost wholly confined to the channels, there is no sailing over the mud-banks, even at high-water, except for boats lightly laden, or those of the smaller size: the winding of the channel lengthens the way.

At Canford, six miles north from Pool, was anciently a seat of Longsword, earl of Salisbury.

Christchurch is seven miles south from Ringwood, and ninety-seven and an half from London, situated at the union of the Avon and the Stour, from which circumstance it was anciently called Tynham, Twinamburne, or Tynhamburne, and received its present name from a collegiate church for secular canons, built in the time of the West Saxons, and dedicated to Christ. About the year 1150 regular canons of the order of St. Augustine were introduced, and a prior constituted, still allowing the secular canons to remain. Of the ruins of this once magnificent structure little remains but the church, a part of the refectory converted into a hot-house, some ruinous walls, a mill, and the miller's house, once probably the porter's lodge, or dwelling for some inferior domestic. The church, now parochial, is built in the shape of a cross, with a hand-

some tower at the west end: high up on the west side of the tower is a figure of Christ, crowned with thorns. The inside of the church is handsome, the whole length three hundred and two feet, and the breadth from wall to wall sixty. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, alderman, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It has a good barred haven, to be entered at high water; some vessels trade from hence to London. Here is a weekly market on Monday. At a small distance north from the church stood the castle, which, though probably belonging to the crown, was never of great extent, as appears from the keep and the ruined walls of the east and west, still standing, which enclose an area of only twenty-eight feet by twenty-four. These walls are ten feet thick, and stand on an artificial mount, of about twenty feet in height. About two miles to the east, at the village of Somerford, was a farm belonging to the priory, which, at the dissolution, was with the manor granted to John Draper, the last prior. It consists of a ruined brick house, apparently not older than the reign of Charles I. but probably erected on the site of a more ancient building. At the east end of this house is an ancient chapel, with the letters J. D. cut on a square stone window block, probably the initials of John Draper, the prior above mentioned: the roof of this chapel is handsomely arched with wood, the building itself is of stone; in it is the place for keeping the holy water: several fish-ponds are yet remaining. The river, formed by the united streams of the Avon and the Stour, was anciently called *Ostium Alauni*.

About two miles south from Christchurch is a headland, or cape, called Hengistbury-head, which forms the western boundary of Christchurch bay. About a mile west from this cape is an ancient stone entrenchment, and some barrows.

*London to Corf Castle and Swannage.*

	M.	F.
Winborn Minster	100	1
Wareham	10	0
Corf Castle	5	4
Swannage	6	0

In the whole 121 5

WAREHAM is situated near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itself into Pool Harbour. This is a very ancient town, being the burial-place of Brithric, a Saxon king, in the year 800, and in the year 875 was plundered by the Danes. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it had 148 houses, and two mints; but under William the Conqueror it had only seventy, which last prince built a strong castle. It at one time contained eight churches, which are now reduced to three. During the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud it suffered very much, as likewise in the last century. In the year 1762, 133 houses were destroyed by fire. It is a corporation, and sends two members to the British parliament. The mayor is, by ancient prescription, coroner of the town, and of the island of Purbeck. Wareham is surrounded with high walls of earth, and contains within the walls about 230 houses, and rather more than 1100 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday.

Five miles west from Wareham, on the right bank of the Frome, is Bindon, where, according to some, the Britons were defeated by the Saxons in the year 614. Here was an abbey of Cisterians, founded in the year 1172. A mansion, erected on the spot by Lord Bindon, was burned in the civil wars. Near it is an ancient camp, called Flower-barrow.

Three miles south from Bindon is East Lulworth,

where was an ancient castle, now the seat of Mr. Weld.

Two miles from Bindon is Winfrith, or Winfroth, in the reign of Edward III. held by the family of Newburgh, by serjeantry, to hold the basin when the king washed his hands at his coronation.

Owre Moigne, three miles farther west, was held by the family of Wells, by the service of being baker: both these the grants of Henry I.

Near Wareham is the village of Stowborough, which was anciently governed by a mayor; and it is supposed by some antiquarians that Wareham rose from its decay.

Eight miles north from Wareham is the small market town of Bere Regis; and near it, Woodbury-hill, an ancient camp, on which is held a large annual fair.

Three miles north from Wareham is a Danish camp, called Woolfbarrow, or Oldbury.

Corf Castle is situated in the island of Purbeck, and takes its name from an ancient castle, said to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his court here. It was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Charles II. and governed by a mayor and eight burgeses, who, having passed the chair, are styled barons. It is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. The town is on a rising ground, and declines to the east, consisting of two streets, mostly built of stone: it is the principal and only town in the isle, and its parish is very extensive. Its only trade is in stone and knit stockings. The town is separated from the castle by a stately bridge, of four arches, over a very deep dry ditch. On the west side of the church-yard is the town-hall. It has a large lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction or visitation. Corf Castle was anciently a place of great importance, and residence of the Saxon kings. Here Elfrida caused her son-in-law, Edward, king of England, to be assassinated, to make room for her son Ethelred. John kept his regalia here: state prisoners

were confined in it, and it was the prison of the unfortunate Edward II. It was one of the chief castles belonging to the crown; and when Simon Montfort took Henry III. was the third castle on the list required to be given up. Henry VII. repaired it, and in the civil wars it made a resistance that occasioned its complete demolition. Lady Bankes, in the absence of her husband the chief justice, defended it six weeks against above 500 of the parliament's forces. Two years after it was taken by surprise, and destroyed. It consisted of four wards: in the third, or upper, on the hill-top, are magnificent remains of the principal buildings. Of the round tower in the whole circuit, some are sunk from their bases by the explosion of gunpowder.

At the foot of the castle, to the north-east, is St. Edward's, or Kingsbridge, where the king's body is supposed to have been found dragged by his horse after his assassination. Corf Castle has a weekly market on Thursday.

Near Smedmere, about two miles south-west from Corf Castle, is found what the country people call coal money, two or three feet deep below the surface, mixed with the bones of some animals: the pieces are round, two or three inches in diameter, one side flat, the other convex, on which are some mouldings; but whether they are coins or not has not been determined.

Purbeck, though called an island, is a peninsula nearly oval, formed by the river Frome and the sea, and in the time of James I. was a forest abounding in game. This part of the county is eminent for vast quantities of stone, which is cut out flat, and used in London, in great quantities, for paving court-yards, vallies, avenues to houses, kitchens, foot-ways on the sides of the high-streets, and the like, and is very profitable to the place, as also in the number of shipping employed in conveying it to London. There are several rocks of very good marble, only that the veins in the stone are not black and white as the Italian, but grey, red, and other colours.



Swannage, or Swanwich, is a village at the south-east extremity of the county of Dorset, and of the isle of Purbeck, with a small bay, from whence is a considerable exportation of stone: fifteen thousand tons were sent from hence to Ramsgate in the years 1750, 1751, and 1752. In the year 877 a part of the Danish army marched from Wareham to Exeter to join their companions, the rest went by sea, and most probably, says Mr. Hutchens, took shipping here, and a sudden storm overtaking them, 120 sail were lost.

*London to Salisbury, Exeter, and Plymouth.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Basingstoke . . . . .	45	1	Brought up	103	6
Worting . . . . .	2	2	Winterbourn Whit-		
Overton . . . . .	5	4	church . . . . .	4	7
Freefolk . . . . .	1	7	Milbourn . . . . .	2	5
Whitchurch . . . . .	2	0	Dewlish . . . . .	1	5
Husborn . . . . .	2	0	Piddletown . . . . .	2	0
Down House . . . . .	2	7	Dorchester . . . . .	4	7
Andover . . . . .	1	7	Winterbourn . . . . .	4	6
Little Ann . . . . .	1	7	Traveller's Rest . . . . .	6	5
Middle Wallop . . . . .	4	6	Bridport . . . . .	3	3
Lobcomb Corner,			Chidiock . . . . .	2	6
Wilts. . . . .	3	1	Charmouth . . . . .	4	1
Winterslow Hut . . . . .	1	1	Hunter's Lodge Devon.	3	4
Salisbury . . . . .	6	3	Axminster . . . . .	2	0
Coombe Bisset . . . . .	3	3	Wilmington . . . . .	6	1
Woodyates Inn, Dor.	7	0	Honiton . . . . .	3	3
Cashmoor Inn . . . . .	5	0	Ferrybridge . . . . .	3	1
Tarrant Hinton . . . . .	2	6	Fair mile Inn . . . . .	2	0
Pimpern . . . . .	2	2	Rockbear . . . . .	4	6
Blandford . . . . .	2	3	Honiton Clyft . . . . .	2	0
Brianstone . . . . .	0	2	Heavytree . . . . .	2	5
	103	6	Carried over	170	7

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	170	7	Brought up	197	2
Exeter	1	7	Brent	1	7
Alphington	1	4	Biddeford Bridge	3	1
Shellingford	1	4	Ivy Bridge	2	1
Chudleigh	6	1	Woodlands	0	7
Knighton	2	0	Lee Mill Bridge	1	7
Bickington	4	3	Ridgeway	3	5
Ashburton	3	2	Plymouth	4	7
Buckfastleigh	2	7	Stonehouse	1	1
Dean Prior Court	1	1	Plymouth Dock	0	7
Harburton-Ford	1	6			
	<hr/>		In the whole	217	5
	197	2			

TWO miles beyond Worting, a little out of the road on the left, is the village of Oakley, the native place of William Warham, who was archbishop of Canterbury from the year 1524 to 1534.

Overton was formerly a borough and a market town, but, through neglect, the charter for both is lost. Here is a paper-mill, and a mill for throwing silk. Here are two good inns.

At Freefolk is a paper-mill, where the finer kinds of paper are manufactured.

Whitchurch is a market and corporation town, and sends two members to the parliament.

Three miles north-north-west from Whitchurch is an ancient camp, called Egbury.

At Husborn is a noble house, lately erected, of the Earl of Portsmouth.

Andover is a populous, well-built town. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, recorder, &c. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The market-house is a handsome modern building, with a council-chamber over it, where the business of the corporation is transacted, and public assemblies are held. A navigable canal has been made from Andover to Southampton through Stockbridge and Romsey, and

a junction is proposed to be formed with the Basingstoke canal. In the reign of William the Conqueror the parish church of St. Mary was made a cell to the Benedictine abby of St. Florent, at Saumur, in Anjou; and afterwards, in the reign of Henry V. granted to the college at Winchester. Here was an hospital as early as the reign of Henry III.

Four miles south from Andover is Wherwell, where was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Elfrida, daughter of Orgar, earl of Devon, and widow of King Edgar, to expiate the murder of her first husband Ethelwold, and her son-in-law Edward: granted at the suppression to Lord Delaware. Here is a seat of Mr. Iremonger.

A little to the south-west of Andover is an ancient entrenchment, called Barksbury-hill.

There are three villages of the name of Wallop, which take their name from a brook that runs into the Test, three miles south from Stockbridge. These villages, as early as the conquest, belonged to a family of the same name. Sir John Wallop, in the year 1513, fitted out several ships, and with 800 men burnt twenty-one villages in Normandy, and many ships in several ports, in revenge for the French burning Bright-helmstone in the year 1506. His nephew, Sir Henry, distinguished himself in Queen Elizabeth's Irish wars. His lineal descendant John was created, by George I. baron Wallop, of Farley Wallop, near Basingstoke, where the family seat is, and viscount Lymington, and in the year 1743. earl of Portsmouth, which titles are now enjoyed by his descendants.

At Lobcomb-corner we enter Wiltshire.

At Winterslow is a seat of Lord Holland.

Salisbury is situated in a vally, on the river Avon, which divides into several streams, watering most of the streets. The town was originally built on a hill, a situation first chosen by the Britons, and continued by the Romans, who called it Sorbiodunum, and the Saxons Searysbyrig. King Egbert resided much here;

and Edgar held a council here in the year 960. The bishoprick was first founded by Ina, king of the West Saxons, being separated from Winchester. In the year 1003 it was taken and ruined by Swain, father of Canute, but afterwards recovered itself; and, by the authority of a council, and the liberality of the conqueror, Herman, bishop of Sherburn and Sunning, transferred his see hither; and his immediate successor, Osmond, began to build the cathedral. William I. after he had taken his survey of England, summoned hither all the orders of the kingdom to swear allegiance to him. Bishop Roger finished the cathedral in the most splendid manner. The castle, which belonged to the bishops, had, upon a difference between King Stephen and Bishop Roger, been seized by the king, who placed a governor and garrison in it. This was looked upon as a violation of the rights of the church, and occasioned frequent differences, the issue of which was, that the bishop and canons thought of removing where they were less disturbed. This was first projected by Bishop Herbert Pauper, in the reign of Richard I.: but that king (Richard the First) dying before it could be effected, and the turbulent reign of John ensuing, they could not carry it into execution till the reign of Henry III. when Bishop Richard Poore pitched upon the present site of the cathedral, then called, from its low situation, Merefield, q. d. Marshfield: many of the townspeople had removed before. The church was begun in May, 1220, for the more effectual carrying on of which the bishop, in his constitutions, recommended to all priests in his diocese to remind dying persons of a charitable contribution to this fabric. The body is supported by ten pointed arches on a side, resting on clusters of the lightest pillars; each transept has three such arches, forming as many chapels; and the choir has seven arches. Between the choir and presbytery is a second transept on each side, with two arches. The chapter-house is large and fair octagon, with a clustered pillar in the middle, the frieze all round under

the windows charged with reliefs of scripture history, uncommonly elegant for the time, and not much defaced. The cloister on the south is one of the largest and most magnificent in England. A notable and strong square tower for great bells stands on the north side of the church in the yard. The west front and buttresses all round have been filled with statues. In the nave are the monuments of several bishops, two of them brought from Old Sarum. Here is also a singular monument of a boy bishop, so called from the custom of celebrating St. Nicholas's festival by children habited as priests, which obtained in this and some other cathedrals at home and abroad. Here also was a chapel over the tomb of Walter first lord Hungerford, who died in the year 1499, now removed to the south side of the choir. In the choir and transepts are many monuments of bishops. In the centre of the Lady chapel lies Bishop Osmond; and on one side of him, William Longespee, or Longsword, earl of Salisbury, natural son of Henry II. by fair Rosamond, and Montacute earl of Salisbury; and on the other Lord Stourton, executed for murder in the reign of Mary, and two bishops. The cathedral has lately undergone a thorough repair, and the improvements in the choir are, perhaps, superior to any of the kind in the kingdom, it having the appearance of a work of the fourteenth century. The entrance is awfully striking: the windows at the east end are all of painted glass; the subjects are the elevation of the brazen serpent, and the resurrection: the former was a gift of the Earl of Radnor, in the year 1781, designed by Mr. Mortimer, and executed by Mr. Pearson; it is comprised in three compartments, and consists of twenty-one figures, all of which are admirably executed; its dimensions are twenty-one feet in height by seventeen feet six inches in width. The other, the subject of which is the resurrection, was designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and executed by Mr. Egington, near Birmingham: the window is twenty-three feet in height, and is comprised in three

compartments; it principally consists of one figure, which is a full length of our Saviour just rising from the tomb, from which a light, or glory, proceeds, and diffuses itself throughout the whole, dispersing the darkness of the night: in the left compartment is a distant view of Mount Calvary and the crosses. The windows on each side this are painted in mosaic, and those on the north and south sides of what was the Lady's chapel are ornamented with the same elegant work: these, together with the range of columns within, and the vaulting above, form perhaps one of the grandest perspectives in architecture to be conceived, and cannot fail of producing the most solemn effect. The singularity of there being in this cathedral 365 windows, &c. &c. is explained in the following verses:—

As many days as in one year there be;  
 So many windows in this church you see;  
 As many marble pillars here appear,  
 As there are hours throughout the fleeting year;  
 As many gates as moons one year does view:—  
 Strange tale to tell! yet not more strange than true.

The bishop's palace at the north end of the close was principally built by Bishop Beauchamp, and greatly improved within these few years by Bishop Barrington. To this cathedral belong a bishop, dean, a precentor, a chancellor, three archdeacons, a sub-dean, a sub-chanter, forty-five prebendaries, six of whom, being residentiary, are styled canons; four vicars, or petty canons; six singing men, eight choristers, an organist, and other officers. Bishop Jewel built a library: Bishop Ward erected and endowed a college for ten ministers' widows. In that part or suburb of Salisbury called Harnham, stood the college de Vaux, built by Bishop Giles de Bridport in the year 1260, for the entertainment of several scholars who retired hither on account of some disturbance at Oxford: here they studied university learning, and, having a testimonial from their chancellor of their proficiency, frequently

went and took their degrees at Oxford. Bishop Poor, who began the cathedral, founded the hospital of St. Nicholas, hard by Harnham-bridge, for a master, eight poor women, and four poor men. On the south side of this hospital, which still subsists for six men and six women, is a chapel standing in an island; and on the north an old barn, where was once a church of St. Martin, removed into the city on account of the floods. The great bridge in this suburb was built by Bishop Bingham in the year 1245, which, by bringing the great western road this way, occasioned the decay of Wilton.

Fisherton was a village, with a church, before New Sarum was built; and here was a house of black friars. In the north-east part of the city was the collegiate church of St. Edmund, founded by Bishop Walter de la Wyle, before the year 1270, valued at 94l. per annum: this church is memorable for that unprecedented and rigorous prosecution carried on against Sherfield, in the star-chamber, for defacing certain paintings in the east window in a fit of intemperate zeal. There was also a house of grey friars in the city. Trinity hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II. is yet in being, and maintains a master and twelve poor men. The city was first incorporated by Henry III. and increased so, after the deserting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the western road through this city, by a grant from Edward III. that it soon became one of the most thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, &c. Besides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury whites, for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, and of cutlery. It sends two members to the British parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Old Salisbury, or as it is generally called Old Sarum, was quite forsaken in the reign of Henry VII. and is

now reduced to a single house, with some ruins and intrenchments; it however preserves the privilege of a borough, and actually sends two members to parliament.

Salisbury-plain is a very extensive open country, lying to the north-east and south, with few villages or inhabitants, and was formerly much infested with robbers. It extends in length from Winchester to Salisbury twenty-five miles, from thence to Dorchester twenty-two miles, thence to Weymouth six miles, so that they lie near fifty miles in length; and in breadth they reach also in some places from thirty-five to forty miles. Those who would make any practicable guess at the number of sheep which usually feed on these downs, may take it from a calculation made at Dorchester, that there were 600,000 sheep fed within the circumference of six miles around that town.

The whole country is generally a vast continued body of high chalky hills, whose tops spread themselves into fruitful and pleasant downs and plains, upon which great flocks of sheep are fed, &c. But the reader is desired to observe, these hills and plains are most beautifully intersected, and cut through, by the course of divers pleasant and profitable rivers; along and near the banks of which there always is a chain of fruitful meadows and rich pastures, and those interspersed with a great many pleasant towns, villages, and houses, and among them many of a considerable magnitude; so that, while you view the downs, and think the country wild and uninhabited, yet, when you descend into these vales, you are surpris'd with the most pleasant and fertile spot in England.

No less than four of these rivers meet all together at or near the city of Salisbury, the waters of three of which run through the streets of the city; viz. the Nadder, the Willy, and the Avon. 1. The Nadder rises near the end of the Blow-mill course, and passes by Chilmark. 2. The Willy rises about Warminster; runs by Yarnbury, a vast Roman camp (where some



distinguish Vespasian's name, a great semicircular work at the entrance; over against which, on the other side the Willy, is another camp); then running by Orcheston, remarkable for a kind of very long grass, it gives name to Wilton, and forms the canal before the front of Wilton house; and then joining the Nadder, runs through the gardens at the end of the avenue.

3. The Avon rises from under a great ridge of the hills, which divide Wiltshire into the north and south, adorned with the Wanfdike. It passes southward through a great number of villages to Ambresbury.

There is another road to Salisbury, by Popham-lane and Stock-bridge, which joins the Andover-road at Lobcombe-corner. Stockbridge is a borough-town, with a weekly market on Thursday. Sir Richard Steele was once a candidate for this place, and carried his election by a stratagem; after treating the burgeses and their wives, he took a large apple, and sticking it full of guineas, he declared it the prize of that man whose wife should be first brought to bed after that day nine months. This occasioned a great deal of mirth, and secured his election. Stockbridge is sixty-six miles from London.

Two miles north-west from Stockbridge is an ancient camp, called Dunbury.

And three miles south-west on the Wallop, is Broughton, a populous village, supposed to be the ancient Brige, or Brigæ.

Two miles east from Salisbury is Clarendon-park, in which are the remains of two palaces, one built by Henry III, the other more ancient. Several parliaments were held here; the first in the reign of Henry II. when the celebrated statutes, called the statutes of Clarendon, were enacted, by which the power of the clergy was reduced. Here was likewise a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Henry II. Near it is an ancient camp. It gave title of earl to Hyde, lord chancellor; and at present, to the noble family Villiers.

Twelve miles west from Salisbury is Cranbourn, or Crambourn, in Dorsetshire, but on the borders of Wiltshire; it gives name to a chase of considerable extent, which contains six lodges. The town is not large, but pleasantly situated. It has a weekly market on Thursday. Here is a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Bishop Stillingfleet was born in this town. Here was formerly a monastery, cell to Tewkesbury, founded by Aylward, earl of Gloucester, in the year 930.

Near it is Woodlands, where the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was found after the battle of Sedgemoor.

At Knolton, four miles to the south-west of Cranbourn, was a priory, cell to Sherborn, founded by Orgar, earl of Devonshire.

A little to the left of Cashmoor-inn is Critchill-house, a seat of the Prince of Wales; and about a mile to the right Chettel, a seat of Mr. Chaffin.

Blandford, or Blandford-Forum, is situated in a fruitful soil, on the river Stour, over which are three bridges. Blandford is styled a burgh in ancient records, but sent members to parliament only twice in the reign of Edward III.; Ralph de Usher and Roger de Manyngford. Its antiquity appears from Doomsday-book, as well as from several stone coffins that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous size, and the head of a spear, known to have belonged to the ancient Britons, settled here before the arrival of the Romans. It is governed by a bailiff, and ten capital burgeses, or common-council; who have power to purchase and enjoy lands in fee, &c. to have a common seal, and a serjeant-at-mace. Few towns have handsomer buildings and shops. Market-day on Saturday, which is supplied with a great quantity of butcher's meat, &c. The principal manufacture of the town and neighbouring village is that of thread, waistcoat and shirt buttons, which employs many thousand women and children. The town has suffered considerably by several great fires, one before

the year 1579; about the year 1677 was another. In the year 1713 the lower part of East-street was consumed, supposed by some malicious person. June 4, 1731, the whole town (excepting the lower part of East-street, which was burnt in the last fire) was destroyed. It began at a soap-boiler's, or tallow-chandler's, the corner of Brianstone and White-cliffe Mill streets: three fire-engines were burnt, or rendered un-serviceable, in a short time: a brisk north-west wind carried the fire into distant parts of the town, and a grocer's shop blew up, having a cask of gunpowder in it, by which means the thatch was blown over the town, so that in the space of a quarter of an hour near twenty houses were on fire: the wind shifting to the north-east and east, carried the flakes to every other part of the town, and to the adjacent villages, Blandford St. Mary and Brianstone, and consumed all but three houses. It is remarkable, that the houses destroyed by fire in the year 1713, and rebuilt, were not burnt in the fire in the year 1731; so that in the space of twenty years the whole town was burnt, except a few outhouses. The fire was so violent and rapid, that very little property was saved. Above sixty families had the small-pox raging during this calamity, none of which perished in the flames, but were removed under hedges in the fields, and but one died. The loss amounted to upwards of 85,726*l.* exclusive of insurances. In the year 1732, an act of parliament passed to rebuild the town with brick and tile. Blandford gives title of marquis to the Duke of Marlborough. In the year 1756 a camp was formed near the town, under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, the Duke of Bedford, &c. Christopher Pitt, and Creech, two poets, Lindsey, archbishop of Armagh, Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, and Lisle, bishop of Norwich, were natives of this town.

At Tarrant Crawford, on the river Tarrant, three miles south-east from Blandford, was a convent of nuns, founded by Ralph de Kahaines, in the reign of

Richard I. and further endowed by Richard Poer, or Poor, bishop of Salisbury, whose heart was buried here, as was likewise Joan daughter of King John, and wife of Alexander, king of Scotland, and Joan a natural daughter of King John, and wife of Llewellyn, prince of Wales. Near it is an oval camp. The river Tarrant gives name to several other villages, as Tarrant Hinton, Tarrant Keynston, Tarrant Monkton, Tarrant Preston, Tarrant Rushton, and Tarrant Gunville.

At this last is Eastbury, a noble house, built by George Doddington, afterwards lord Malcombe.

You approach this house through a beautiful little lawn; and, passing through the grand arcade, on each side of which the offices are ranged, you land, from a flight of steps of eleven feet high, under a noble Doric portico, crowned with a pediment extending sixty-two feet, the pillars whereof are forty-six feet high; from whence you enter a most magnificent hall, adorned with many statues and busts.

The salon is one of the finest rooms in the kingdom.

The main body of the house extends 144 feet, and is ninety-five feet in depth; to which join the arcades, which form the great court. This court is 160 feet in breadth, in the clear; and its depth, from the house to the entrance, is 210 feet. The arcades are ten feet wide. The offices, placed on each side these arcades, in the centre of them, extend each 133 feet, and are in depth 161 feet. The inner court of these offices are 160 feet by eighty, in the clear. Beyond these, other buildings are carried in the same line, fifty feet each way, and which form two other courts; so that the whole front of the building and offices extends 570 feet. These buildings being of different heights, and the beautiful turrets at each corner of the house, with their Venetian windows rising above all the rest, give the whole structure a very grand appearance.

Nine miles north-west from Blandford is Sturminster, on the river Stour, where was formerly a castle on the opposite of the river to the town, which was

anciently a separate town, called Newton: and the whole is now generally called Sturminster Newton. Here are two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday: the number of inhabitants is about 2000. The principal manufacture is white baize or swanskin. This town was burned down in the year 1729.

Not far from it are the remains of an abby.

Near Child Ockford, two miles to the south, is Hameldon hill, an ancient fortification; and near its another, called Hod hill.

Three miles from Sturminster is Ockford Pitzpaine, once a market-town; a quantity of British silver coins was dug up here in the year 1753.

At Bambury hill, a mile to the north-west, is an ancient camp: At Brianstone, a seat of Mr. Portman. Near Winterbourn, Whitchurch, is Whatcombe, the seat of Mr. Plydell.

About two miles to the north-west lies Milton-abbas, or Abby-milton, or Middleton, which takes its name from an abby of Benedictines, founded by King Athelstan, according to Camden, to atone for the murder of his brother Edwin. This abby at the suppression was preserved entire, by Sir John Tregonwell, who made it the place of his residence. Great part of the church remains, but the other parts were taken down in the year 1771, except the great hall, by the Earl of Dorchester (then Lord Milton), the noble owner.

Two miles north-west from Milton-abbas is Melcomb-horsey, where there is a square camp of 20 acres. At Milton, surnamed St. Andrews, is a large oblong camp of seven acres, double-trenched. Here is a seat of Mr. Pitt, built by Sir George Morton, one of which family was a cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Piddletown takes its name from a river called Piddle (anciently Trent), which rises near Cerne, and runs into Pool harbour. It is added to many other villages, Piddle-trenthide, Piddle-hinton, Torners-piddle, Tol-

piddle, and Off-piddle. Piddletown had formerly a market.

Near Dorchester on the left is Kingston-houses, the seat of Mr. Morton Pitt. Dorchester, the county-town, is situated on high ground on the right side of the river Frome; its ancient name was Durnoviaria, i. e. the passage of the river. It was very early fortified, and had four gates and a ditch; the walls are said to have been destroyed by the Danes, whose burying places or tumuli are scattered round the town: it bears evident marks of antiquity in its military ways, and many coins have been discovered and other antiquities. In the time of the Saxons it had two mints; in the reign of Edward the Confessor there were 170 houses which contributed to every service due to the king. It was incorporated by Charles I.

The streets are mostly broad, and the houses generally built with stone: a new town-hall and market-place has lately been erected. It contains three churches and three alms-houses. The assizes for the county are held and the representatives for the county are chosen here. Dorchester is famous for strong beer, great quantities of which are sent to London: it had once a considerable manufacture of broad cloth, but that has been some years on the decline: it is computed that not less than 600,000 sheep are fed within six miles of the town, and the ewes frequently bring two lambs, and generally at an earlier season than in most other parts of the kingdom. An ancient Roman wall appears quite round the town, but eastward a street is built upon it, and the ditch filled up: it is still called the Walls, for that way the town is swelled out into a considerable village, with a church and handsome tower, named Fordington. On the south and west side, without the walls, an handsome walk of trees is planted. The banks of the river Frome are steep; for the town stands on high ground. Beyond the river are meadows, and warm sandy lands; on this side, the fine chalky downs, pleasant for riding, and profit-

able in excellent grain. The air must needs be wholesome, the climate warm, and a sufficient distance from the sea. It was almost totally burnt down in the year 1613; the loss in houses, goods, &c. was computed at 200,000*l.* It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgeses, and sends two members to parliament.

The common highway or public road from London, the town of Blandford, and other places of Dorsetshire, formerly crossed part of the common or moor, through a considerable length of waters, subject to floods in the time of heavy rains, and through a ford on the river Frome, which was a very dangerous passage both for horses and carriages, and in time of floods utterly impassable. Sensible of these inconveniences, a public-spirited lady, Mrs. Lora Pit, proposed to obtain an act of parliament to erect a bridge or bridges over the river Frome; and to make a causeway to the east end of the town of Dorchester, over Forthington-moor; which passed in the session of 1746. She also agreed to maintain this road and bridge for three years, at her own expence. The arches of the bridge extend over the river, and other foundrous places of the moor, where the new road was made; which leads to the town of Dorchester. A design of such public utility, greatly redounded to the honour of the lady.

Dorchester is a regular town, with handsome wide streets; but the houses, though built of stone, are old and low. It is kept very clean, by reason of its high situation, and the river Frome, on which it is situated.

There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been destroyed by the Danes; and a house of Franciscan friars, founded in the reign of Edward III. The county gaol is situated at the east end of the town.

About a quarter of a mile to the south is an ancient amphitheatre, called Maumbury. It is an oval work raised on chalk, on the surface of the down.

On the top is a terrace and parapet, with three w leading up to them; and four little eminences on them, and vaults under one end. The area is concave and about an acre; the shortest diameter 140 feet, the longest 220, and at an election in the year 1705 it held 10,000 people. In the middle of each side is a parcel of seats near thirty feet broad. A silver coin of the Emperor Philip was ploughed up near it. Half a mile west from the town is Pomey, or Poundbury, an irregular camp 378 paces by 147, on the steep bank of the river, by some ascribed to Swain the Dane, by others to the Romans.

About a mile to the south-west is Maiden castle, one of the largest and most complete Roman camps in the west, fortified by a treble ditch and rampart, the inner very deep and high. It is oval, and has two entrances, defended by the lapping over each other. The area, according to Aubery, is thirty acres. The west part, facing the prætorium, has been assigned to the foot, and was capable of containing three legions, or 18,000 men: the east part, behind the prætorium, was for the officers. Near the south entrance is the mouth of a cavern, but for what use uncertain. The *Via Iceniana* runs within a mile of it, and thence branches a vicinal way to the entrance; and a vicinal road to Weymouth passes near the west end.

Seven miles and a half west-south-west from Dorchester is Abbotsbury, situated in a fertile soil about two miles from the sea. It owes its name to an abby of Benedictine monks, founded by Orking, steward to Canute, in the year 1026, of which small vestiges remain. It had formerly a market on Friday, which was changed to Thursday, and is now discontinued. Here is a manufacture of cotton stockings, besides which the principal employment of the inhabitants is fishing. A little to the west of the town is a noble swannery belonging to Lord Ilchester.

A little to the south-west is a large decoy; and a



mile and a half west from the town is an ancient fortification, called Abbotsbury castle.

At Portesham, two miles to the east, is a large cromlech; a stone ten feet by six, resting on nine others.

Seven miles and a half south from Dorchester is Melcomb Regis, situated at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to the British parliament, which privilege it had before Weymouth. It was appointed a staple in the reign of Edward III. and in the next reign the French burnt it, and it was thereby rendered so desolate a place, that the remaining inhabitants prayed and obtained a discharge from customs. On account of its quarrels with Weymouth, in the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Pool; but in that of Queen Elizabeth they were restored to it by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flourishing state of both. In the two last reigns mentioned, a wooden bridge, with seventeen arches, was built from hence to Weymouth, to which, as well as its church, the chief contributors were certain citizens of London, and upon its decay it was rebuilt in 1770. It is united with Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town. At Melcomb Regis was a Dominican priory.

Weymouth is separated from Melcomb by the river, and the communication kept up by means of a draw-bridge, which is opened for the admission of vessels. It is a well-frequented port, and is defended by two castles, Sandford and Portland. The harbour is a tide-harbour, but the road has good anchorage in four or five fathoms. The merchants principally trade to Portugal and Newfoundland. The public assembly-rooms were begun in the year 1777, by subscription, and a few years promised unfavourably; but for some

years past it has become one of the most fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing in the kingdom, and has been honoured with several visits of the royal family. Weymouth sends two members to the British parliament: the markets are on Wednesday and Friday.

Three miles south from Weymouth is the island of Portland, as it is called, though really a peninsula, being joined to the continent by what is called the Chesil Bank, which has a heap of pebbles thrown up by the sea, which reaches from Abbotsbury to Portland. This island, in the decline of the Saxon empire (for it is not mentioned by historians before that time), felt the ravages of the Danes more than any other place. At the end of the Danish war, it became part of the possessions of the church of Winchester. It is scarce seven miles round, and is encompassed with a ridge of high rocks, but is lower in the middle parts, here and there inhabited, producing plenty of corn, and good pasture for sheep, but so barren of wood, that the poorer inhabitants use cow-dung dried in the sun for firing. Portland continued in the church of Winchester till the tenth year of Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, had it in exchange. The quarries at the west end of the island afford excellent stone, first brought into repute in the reign of James I. Near the light-houses is a remarkable cavern, from which the water rises up like a fountain, and small boats shelter themselves in it. Portland-race is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmest seasons. Portland-bill, the southern extremity of the island, is a noted place for seamen, and on it are fixed two light-houses for the direction of ships. Portland contains only one parish, divided into several hamlets, in which are about 300 houses. In the year 982 it was plundered by the Danes; in the year 1052 it was plundered by Earl Godwin, who came with a fleet from Bruges. In the year 1404 it was attacked by the French, but they were soon repulsed.

It was fortified in the years 1587 and 1596. Very early in the civil wars it was seized by the parliament.

Two miles north-west from Dorchester is Wolverton, an ancient seat of the Trenchards.

Four miles south-east from Dorchester, on the Frome, is Woodford castle, now a seat of the Earl of Ilchester.

Seven miles north from Dorchester is Cerne, or Cerne Abbas, which last appellation it owes to an abby of Benedictines founded here by Ailmer, a Saxon nobleman and earl of Cornwall, in the year 987, of which are but small remains. On the side of a steep hill to the east of the town is a gigantic human figure, 180 feet in height, supposed to have been intended as the representation of the idol Heil, destroyed by Augustine the monk: other traditions consider it as a figure of Cenric, son of Cuthred, king of Wessex, who was killed in the year 748. Cerne is famous for strong beer, much of which is sold under the name of Dorchester. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday.

Four miles north-east from Cerne, at Bucklands Abbas, is an ancient camp, where arms and Roman coins have been found.

Six miles north-west from Dorchester, on the river Frome, lies Frampton, once a market-town. Here is a seat of Mr. Brown.

Eleven miles and a half north-west from Frampton is Beaminster, at the source of the river Bride, or Brit, which runs into the sea at Bridport. In this parish are three manors, called Beaminster Prima, Beaminster Secunda, and Beaminster Parsonatus, annexed to three prebends of Salisbury cathedral. The clothing trade was established in this town at an early period, and is still in a thriving state. Here is also a considerable sail-cloth manufacture, and another of locks, and other iron, tin, and copper goods, for home consumption and exportation. The conveniency of water has afforded great encouragement to the tanning business; and many machines, in the various trades of the town,

are worked by water only. In the middle of the town stands the market-house, which is a modern building. The quarter-sessions were held here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the beginning of that of Charles I. Near the market-house was formerly a cross, whose site was exempt from the tolls of the market. The market is on Thursday. In the church-yard is an alms-house, founded in the year 1634, by Sir John Strode of Parnham, knt. and also a free-school for teaching twenty poor boys of the town, reading, writing, and arithmetic, founded by Mrs. Francis Tucker, in the reign of William III. The whole number of inhabitants is about 2000.

Bridport, an ancient seaport, derives its name from the river Bride or Brit, which runs into the sea. It consists of three good streets, and contains about 250 houses. It sends two members to parliament. The chief manufactures are twine, sail-cloth, and hats. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, and a new market-house has lately been erected. The harbour, which is a mile and a quarter from the town, has been of late years much improved, and will admit vessels of 200 tons. The shore of the harbour abounds in copperas stones, cornua ammonis, and other fossils. In the time of the Saxons, Bridport had a mint: and at one time the manufacture of hemp was so great, that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was ordered that the cordage for the English navy should, for a limited time, be made here, or within five miles of it, and no-where else; which act was confirmed by almost every parliament for near sixty years. Yet this trade is sunk to little or nothing, though the soil between this place and Beaminster is so fruitful in hemp, that when a man was hanged, it was proverbially said, he was stabbed with a Bridport dagger.

The situation of the town is low. It was incorporated by Henry VII. and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and Charles II. by whose charter two bailiffs are to be chosen yearly out of fifteen ca-

pital burgesſes; and the corporation was empowered to chooſe a recorder and town-clerk, &c. The buildings are chiefly ſtone, and rather mean; but ſome of brick, and neatly built. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held in the town-hall once a year. Here was formerly a priory, which ſtood near the bridge, at the eaſt end of the town, now a dwelling-houſe, called St. John's. At the weſt end of the town was an hoſpital, beſides which there are three chapels. At Chidioc was an ancient caſtle of a family of the ſame name, afterwards belonging to the Arundels, deſtroyed in the civil wars. Charmouth is a pleaſant village, near the ſea, on the ſmall river Char, or Carr. Here the Danes are ſaid to have landed, and twice to have defeated the Engliſh; firſt in the reign of Egbert, in the year 833, and again in the reign of Ethelwolf, in the year 840. Charles II. had a narrow eſcape here, in his attempt to paſs over to France. Five miles north from Charmouth is Lambert caſtle, an ancient camp; and a little further to the north-eaſt another, at Pilſdon hill.

At Winterburn, or Winterburn Abbas, is a circle, twenty-eight feet diameter, of nine ſtones, from ſeven to three feet high; half a mile weſt of them, a ſingle ſtone, ten feet by five; and half a mile further, four more, four and two feet high. A number of barrows overſpreads the adjacent down, ſingle, and in groups of three and four. Five miles weſt from Winterburn, at Chelcomb, is a large ancient camp. At Eggardon hill, ſix miles weſt from Bridport, is a camp, containing about ſix acres; at Toller Porcorum, two miles north from hence, are many barrows; and two miles from Toller, to the north-eaſt, at Catſtoke, there is an ancient fortification.

Axiſminster is a market-town, ſituated on the left ſide of the river Ax, on the borders of Dorſetſhire. The addition of "miſter" it owes to a miſter founded by King Athelſtan, for ſeven prieſts, to pray for the ſouls of thoſe who fell in a battle he fought againſt

the Danes at Bremaldown, in the neighbourhood. Besides the church, there are places of worship for Roman-catholics, methodists, and anabaptists. A manufacture of carpets, wrought with needles by women, is carried on with considerable reputation; besides which there are manufactures of cloth, cotton, tapes, and druggets. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish is about 2500. The market is on Saturday. About a mile to the south-west was Newenham abby, founded by Reginald Mohun, earl of Dunster, for Bernardine monks, or, according to Tanner, for Cisterterians, which was granted to the Duke of Norfolk.

Honiton is a town situated near the river Otter, in a rich soil. It principally consists of one large street, of houses mostly built since a fire in the year 1765, by which 160 houses were consumed. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually as the lord of the manor's court, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, first kept on Sunday, till altered in the reign of King John. The church stands on a hill, half a mile from the town; which being found inconvenient, a new chapel was built in the year 1743, and, after being burnt down in 1765, was rebuilt in the year 1769. It is said, that the first manufacture for making serge in Devonshire was established at Honiton. Large quantities of butter are sent weekly from hence to London. Five miles north from Honiton is the village of Dunkefwell, where there was an abby for Cisterterian monks, founded by William Briwere, in the year 1201. Heavitree is the native place of Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian, and of the learned Hooker; and Pinho, a little to the north, gave birth to John and William Reynolds, the one a papist, the other a protestant, who converted each other.

Exeter, the capital of the county, is built on the river Ex, about twelve miles from the English channel. When first founded is altogether unknown; but it was probably in the possession of the Romans.

Ptolemy calls it *Ifca*, and Antoninus *Ifca Danmoniorum*; the Saxons called it *Exceancester*, *Exeaster*, or *Excester*; the Britons named it *Caer Isk*, *Caer Uth*, and *Pencaer*. In Latin it is called *Exonia*, from whence the modern word *Exon*. It is situated, according to William of Malmesbury, in a marshy dreary soil, which will hardly yield good oats, and often producing straw without corn. The cathedral church was first founded by Athelstan in the year 922, but it was not erected into a bishopric till the year 1046, when the see was brought hither from Crediton, when Leofric the bishop enlarged the church, and erected a palace for himself. Exeter was surrounded with walls, and had six gates, most of which are pulled down. Besides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are eighteen other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houses. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c. and was incorporated by King John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. All pleas and civil causes are tried by the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; criminal causes, and private wrongs, are judged by eight aldermen, who are justices of the peace. In the north-west corner of the city stood the castle, called *Rougemont*, from the colour of the hill on which it was built, supposed to have been founded by the West Saxon kings, and afterwards made the seat of the earls of Cornwall. Nothing but the outer walls remain. This castle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city held out against Fairfax, who blockaded it for two months. The principal public buildings are the guildhall and public hospital. The guildhall is a spacious and convenient building, built in its present form in the year 1593, but repaired in 1720. The public hospital was erected by subscription in the year 1740, for the sick and lame of the city and county of Devon. The trade of the city of Exeter consists principally in the exportation of coarse woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and

Somerſet. Theſe goods the merchants of Exeter buy rough from the loom; mill, dye, and finiſh them for uſe, and afterwards export them: they chiefly conſiſt of druggets, duroys, kerſeys, and everlaſtings, which find a ready ſale in Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, France, and Portugal, to the annual amount of more than half a million ſterling. Beſides this, the Eaſt-India company take off a quantity of long-ells, amounting to the value of about 105,000*l.* of which about a fourth part are ſhipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making thoſe woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. The reſt of the wool made uſe of is the product of Devonſhire and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewiſe imports dyeing drugs, wines, and fruit, from Spain and Italy, linens from Germany, and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It ſends ſhips to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries. It ſupplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, eſpecially oats, to London. Exeter was twice ravaged by the Danes, firſt in the year 875, and again in the year 1003, through the treachery of the governor, when great part of it was levelled with the ground; and before it had recovered itſelf the laſt time, it was beſieged and taken by William the Conqueror. In the year 1136 it was taken by Stephen from the Earl of Devon, who had renounced his allegiance, and fled thither. Edward I. eſtabliſhed a mint. In the reign of Henry VII. it was beſieged by Perkin Warbeck, but made ſo brave a defence, that he was compelled to raiſe the ſiege; and the king, in teſtimony of the brave conduct of the citizens, preſented them with a ſword, which he himſelf had worn, to be carried before the mayor in all public proceſſions. In the reign of Edward VI. it was aſſaulted by a great number of inſurgents, out of Cornwall and Devonſhire, headed by Humphrey Arundel, but held out till the rebels



were attacked by Lord John Ruffel, and defeated with great slaughter, on Clyst heath, about two miles east from the city, on the 6th of August, in the year 1549, a day annually observed as a day of thanksgiving, and called Jesus-day. At the lent assizes, in the year 1583, while some prisoners were arraigned, a noisome smell infected a great number of people, and many died; among others were Serjeant Flowerdby, who sat as judge, Sir John Chichester, Sir Arthur Bassett, Sir Bernard Drake, Robert Cary, esq. and Thomas Risden, esq. justices, and most of the jury, said to be brought to the gaol by some Portuguese prisoners. In the year 1632 Lord Hopton attempted to take it for Charles I. but soon after he had withdrawn his troops into Cornwall, it was taken by Prince Maurice. In the year 1645 it was besieged by General Fairfax, and surrendered on terms. It is by some supposed that here stood a famous monastery, called Adestancester, where St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans, who was born at Crediton, was educated, under Wolfhard, about the year 690. We are told that there were anciently three religious houses within the close: the first a nunnery, afterwards the dean's house; the second a monastery, reported to have been founded by King Ethelred in 868; and the third a monastery of Benedictine monks, founded by King Athelstan in 932; and for this last there is good authority. During the ravages of the Danes, the monks left the city, and were replaced by King Edgar in 968. In 1003 they were driven out by Swein, but restored by Canute in 1019. When the bishoprics of St. Germans and Crediton were united, and the see transferred to Exeter, in 1050, the monks were sent to Westminster abby, and secular canons placed in their room, by Bishop Leofric, but the chapter was not fixed for a dean and prebendaries till 1225. In the 26th of Henry VIII. the revenues of the bishopric were valued at 1556l. 14s. 6d. but so much has been wrested from it, that it is now only set down in the king's books at 500l. There belong

to the cathedral a bishop, dean, twenty-four prebendaries, whereof nine are residentiaries, four archdeacons, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, of whom one is organist, six secondaries, ten choristers, vergers, &c. William the Conqueror, or his son Rufus, founded here an abby of Benedictine monks. A free chapel for four prebendaries was founded in the castle, by William Avenill, in the reign of King Stephen. An alien priory was founded by Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon: granted by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge. Without the gate was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded by W. Fitz Ralph in 1164. A priory or hospital of Augustines, dedicated to St. John Baptist, was founded within the east gate of the city, by Gilbert and John Long, merchants, of Exeter, about the year 1239, which still continues under the government of the corporation. On the north side of the cathedral was a house of Dominican friars, founded in the reign of Edward I. which, at the suppression, was granted to John, lord Ruffel. A house of Franciscan friars was first built near the town-wall, between the north and west gates, in the reign of Edward I. but afterwards removed without the south gate. An alms-house for twelve poor men and twelve poor women, called Fratres Calendarum, founded by John Grandison, bishop of Exeter, was afterwards converted into a college for vicars choral of the cathedral, incorporated by Henry VIII. An alms-house was founded in Preston-street, called the Ten Cells, for ten poor women, by Simon Grendon, about the year 1406. In Rock's-lane was an hospital, founded by Sir William Bonville, in 1407. Another hospital, called God's House, was situated without the south gate, founded by William Wynard, recorder of the city, in the reign of Henry IV. An alms-house was founded, likewise without the south gate, by John Palmer, in 1479; and another alms-house, at the east end of Exbridge, by John Moore, mayor, and Bartholomew Fortescue. St. Catherine's

alms-house, founded by John Stevyns, M. D. and canon residentiary, is still existing, under the dean and chapter. On the south side of the high altar, in the cathedral, were erected, and are still to be seen perfect as when first made, three seats or alcoves, adorned with Gothic carvings, to the height of about twenty-five feet, which are supported with brass pillars: in the middle of these was the bishop installed by the king and queen. The form of words thus:

*I Kyngé Edward, taking Leofricke bye the Ryghte Haunde, and Edythe my Queene bye the Lefte, doe installe hym the fyrste and most famous Byschoppe of Exon, wythe a grate Desyre of Aboundance of Blessynges to all such as shall furder and encrease the same; but wythe a fearful and execrable Curse on all such as shall diminish or take anye thyng from it.*

The church may be said to be upwards of three hundred years in building; for Robert Warlewast, made bishop in 1150, built the choir; Peter Quivil, who ascended the episcopal throne in 1280, the body of the church; John Grandison, consecrated in 1327, the two last arches at the west end, and covered the whole roof; and Peter Courtenay, then bishop of Exeter, afterwards of Winchester, completed the north tower, in 1485: and very remarkable it is to behold the uniformity with which it was carried on; for nobody can discover the least incongruity in the parts, so much is it like the workmanship of one and the same architect. There are some ancient funeral monuments in the cathedral; but, first, let us take notice of the bishop's throne in the choir, which, at the dissolution of episcopacy, in King Charles I.'s time, was, as an useless thing, taken down; but, whether the workmen employed to do it were well affected to that order, or else had private instructions from somebody in power, who foresaw that it would some time or other be of use again, certain it is, that a great deal of care was taken of the materials; for it is now replaced,

and every part of it as sound as when first made. The Gothic carvings about the canopy are at least sixty feet high, and a vast deal of good workmanship of that kind is about it; it appears coeval with the see. The cathedral hath two steeples, one at each end of the cross building. At the upper end of the Lady's chapel, now converted into a library, is a monument of Sir Peter Carew and his lady. There are other little chapels, and in them several ancient monuments: to wit, Sir Gaven Carew's and his lady's (they were both poisoned); Bishop Stafford's (who was once chancellor of England); Mrs. Elizabeth Barret's (a hearse cut in marble); Bishop Cotton's; Sir John Gilburne's and his lady's; Bishop Carey's; Bishop Bramscombe's; Bishop Oldham's, in the wall (he was excommunicated); Bishop Stapleton's, and one of his brother's, a knight; Sir Thomas Speke's; one of another Sir Peter Carew, who died at Ross in Ireland; Mr. Harbin's; Dean Lacy's, his effigies as naked, carved in stone (he was found dead in his study); Bishop Masham's; and one of Courtney, earl of Devonshire; another of Bohun, earl of Hereford; Bishop Lacy's, who built the chapter-house; and, in the wall of one of the wings, a monument of Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter; the Lord Chichester's. Bishop Stapleton, above mentioned, was the pious founder of Exeter college, in Oxford; which society, in grateful remembrance of their benefactor, a few years ago repaired and beautified his monument, which, in regard to some of the carvings about it, is exceedingly beautiful. The chapter-house is oblong, like a chapel, handsomely gilded on the top. There is a good area about the church. The altar-piece is a representation of the inside of the church in perspective, a fine piece of painting, and, excepting only a little injury it received from the swords of the saints militant in the civil wars, exceedingly well preserved. The fine painted glass (of which there is a great deal) underwent the fury of the same reformers, who, after they had made forcible entry,

and "taken to themselves this house of God in possession," under the umbrage of an ordinance of parliament of the 28th of August, 1643, broke out the best of those paintings, and irretrievably ruined all the scripture history therein represented: neither was their rage confined to those brittle materials; for the carved figures of the patriarchs, prophets, kings, &c. of which there were a great many, became objects of their zeal. The river Ex was anciently navigable up to the city, till, in the year 1311, the Earl of Devon, out of spite to the inhabitants, made weirs and dams to obstruct the navigation, since which vessels unload at Topsham. The first bridge at Exeter was erected in the year 1250, by Walter Gervis, a citizen. Three markets are held weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, one of which was first instituted in the year 1538, for the sale of ferges, of which from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds worth have been sold in one day. Exeter sends two members to parliament.

At Cowick, about a mile south from Exeter, was a Benedictine monastery, cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, and afterwards to Tavistock. Chudleigh contains above three hundred houses, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Exeter. The chief employ of the poor is in the woollen manufacture. About a mile from it is Ogbrook, the seat of Lord Clifford.

Ashburton, situated in a vally half a mile from the Dart, is one of the stannary towns of Devonshire, and the neighbouring hills were formerly much celebrated for their mines of copper and tin. The manufacture of serge is considerable, and a market is held for the sale of wool and yarn, besides another on Saturday for corn and provisions. It sends two members to parliament. The other stannary towns are Chegford, Plympton, and Tavistock. Four miles north from Ashburton is Hey Tor, a huge rock, which gives name to a hundred; and about a mile further, towards

the west, lies Withycomb, where, in the year 1638, by a storm of thunder and lightning, three persons were killed, and sixty-two wounded, in the church, during divine service. A little to the west of Buckfastleigh are the remains of a monastery of Cisterians, founded in the year 1137 by Ethelwald Pomery. Brent is a small town, and had a market on Saturday, on the river Aven, which rises in Dartmoor, and runs into the English channel in Bigbury bay.

Plymouth, one of the most considerable seaports, is situated at the mouths of the Tamar and the Plym, in a bay of the English channel, called Plymouth sound, capable of receiving a thousand sail. The mouth of the Tamar is called Hamoaze, and the mouth of the Plym, Catwater. It was anciently called Sutton, and seems to have consisted of two villages, Sutton Vautort and Sutton Prior, and arose from a fishing village, on account of its double harbour, to be a place of great consequence, and is well fortified. It is defended by several forts, mounted with near three hundred guns, and a citadel erected in the reign of Charles II. opposite to St. Nicholas's island, which contains a large storehouse, and five regular bastions. In war time the outward-bound convoys frequently rendezvous here, and homeward-bound vessels frequently put in here for pilots, or for a wind. In the reign of Edward III. part of this town was burnt by the French, and in the reign of Henry IV. six hundred houses were burnt by the same enemy. During the civil wars of the 17th century, Plymouth adhered to the parliament, and stood a siege of the royal army for some months. At the restoration Charles II. built a fort between the sea and the town, which keeps the inhabitants in awe, and defends the harbour. The inhabitants carry on the pilchard fishery, and a considerable trade to the Straits of Newfoundland. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to the British parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Mon-

day, Thursday, and Saturday. Plymouth has two churches, besides places of worship for dissenters. Here was formerly a friary of Franciscans. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000.

Plymouth Dock is situated at the mouth of the Tamar, called the Ham Ouze, or Hamoaze, and was first designed for the purpose of a wet and dry dock, in the reign of William III. to which two others have been added since, with all the conveniences for building and repairing ships, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. After the docks were constructed, storehouses were built for the arms, rigging, sails, &c. with houses for the officers of different kinds to live in. Here are also commodious barracks, and a military hospital; all which, together with houses of tradesmen, &c. have made Plymouth Dock nearly as large as Plymouth itself.

At the entrance of Plymouth sound was a large and dangerous rock, covered at high water, but at low water bare, where many a good vessel has been lost, when they thought all their dangers at an end. On February 15, 1760, in a dreadful hurricane, that did great mischief both by land and sea, the *Ramilies*, a very fine second-rate man-of-war, Captain Taylor commander, with 734 men on board, was lost. Being embayed between the Bolt-head and Bolt-tail (which first they had mistaken for the Ram-head, and imagined they were going into Plymouth sound), and close upon the rocks, they let go their anchor, and cut away all their masts, and rode safe till the evening; when the gale increased so much, that the hull parted, and only one midshipman and twenty-five men, out of the whole number, jumped upon the rocks, and were saved.

Upon the rock, which was called the Eddystone from its situation, the ingenious Mr. Winstanley undertook to build a light-house for the direction of sailors, and with great art and expedition finished it; which work, considering its height, the magnitude of its building, and the little hold there was to fasten it to

the rock, stood to admiration, and bore out many a bitter storm. Mr. Winstanley often visited, and frequently strengthened the building by new works; and was so confident of its firmness and stability, that he usually said to those who doubted its standing in hard weather, that he only desired to be in it when a storm should happen. But, in the dreadful tempest of November 27, 1703, when he happened to be so unfortunate as to have his wife, he would fain have been on shore, making signals for help, but no boat durst go off to him; and in the morning, after the storm, nothing was to be seen but the bare rock, the light-house being gone, in which Mr. Winstanley and all that were with him perished: and, a few days after, a merchant ship, called the *Winchelsea*, homeward bound from Virginia, not knowing the light-house was down, ran foul of the rock, and was lost, with all her lading, and most of her men. There was another light-house built on the same rock, by the corporation of Trinity-house, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the fifth of Queen Anne; but, December 2, 1755, this took fire, and all the timber work was burnt, but the stone work, thirty feet high, and founded on the rock, remained unhurt. Admiral West, at Plymouth, seeing the fire, sent out a boat, and brought off the two men who had the care of the place. Another was built within four years, which was also burnt in 1770, and rebuilt in 1774, by Mr. Smeaton. The building, as it is now constructed, consists of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland stone and granite are united together by a strong cement, and let into horizontal steps by dove-tails on the south-west. The ingenious architect discovered that Portland stone was likely to be destroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expensive and laborious, the external part only was constructed with this,



and the internal part with the other. To form a strong and broad base, and a strong bulk of matter to resist the waves, the foundation is one entire solid mass of stones, to the height of thirty-five feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. It is about eighty feet in height.

Men and horses are conveyed cross the Tamar by a ferry, called Crimble passage; it is safe in fair weather, but dangerous when the wind is high. On the opposite side is Mount Edgecumbe, in the parish of Maker, which, though joined to a part of Cornwall, is itself in Devonshire. On this spot is the charming seat of the noble earl so called. It is related, that the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, when sailing up the channel, in the year 1588, was so charmed with the situation, that he marked it for himself in the designed partition of the kingdom. It was made a garrison for Charles I. Maker steeple is a sea-mark; and about three miles to the south is the village of Rame, the chapel of which is situated on a promontory called Rame-head. Passage point, west of the entrance into Plymouth sound, is a mile and a half north-east from Rame-head; and between Passage point and Mount Edgecumbe lies Caufand bay.

London to Topsham.

Bridport,	p. 215,	134
Lyme Regis		8
Colyford, Devonshire		6
Sydford		9
Newton Poppleford		3
Woodbury		5
Topsham		3

In the whole 170

LYME, or LYME REGIS, is a seaport and a borough. It might be truly said, that Lyme Regis has neither creek or bay, road or river, and yet a harbour has been constructed. The materials for it were vast rocks weighed up out of the sea, with empty casks (at what time we know not), which casks being placed in a regular order to a considerable breadth, and carried out a great way, some say three hundred yards, the interstices being filled up with earth, high and thick walls of stone were built upon those rocks in the main sea, and so thick, that large buildings (among them a handsome custom-house upon pillars, with a corn-market under it, and warehouses) have been erected thereon. Opposite to this, but farther into the sea, is another wall of the same workmanship, which crosses the end of the first; and comes about with a tail parallel to that. But the point of the first or main wall is the entrance into the port, and the second or opposite wall breaking the violence of the sea from the entrance, the ships go into the basin, and being defended from all winds, ride there as secure as in a mill-pond or wet-dock. This singular work, which answers the intention of a pier, is called the Cobbe; and for keeping it in constant repair (which is done at the expence of the town, and proves sometimes very chargeable) there are annually chosen two Cobbe wardens. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, but has declined since the end of the seventeenth century. In the year 1644 it stood a siege of two months against the forces of Charles I. Off this place the English fleet first engaged the Spanish armada. The duke of Monmouth landed here on the 11th of June, 1685, with about fourscore followers. In the town or neighbourhood Sir George Summers was born, who discovered the Bermudas islands, and which from him were also called Summers islands. Lyme is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Friday. Lyme might be strengthened by a fort; but as the walls of the Cobbe are firm enough to carry what guns they please to plant

upon them, they did not seem to think it needful, especially as the shore is convenient for batteries; they have therefore some guns planted in proper places, for the defence of the Cobbe and the town. Nevertheless it suffered by the French war in the reign of Queen Anne, but is recovered since. Many handsome stone houses have been lately built by merchants residing there.

Before we leave Lyme Regis, it may not be amiss to mention, that, notwithstanding modern as well as ancient writers speak of the construction of this port as something very singular and extraordinary, yet none have proposed the imitation of it, though there cannot be a more pregnant instance than this, of the possibility of making (though it may be in a better manner) a port upon almost any part of our coast, where the conveniency of the country required, or the opening such a port should appear the most probable means of improving it; one or other of which circumstances would turn such ports to the advantage of most of the maritime counties in this island. After all, Lyme, considering the bigness of it, may pass for a place of wealth. Here we find the merchants begin to trade in the pilchard fishing, though not to so considerable a degree as they do farther west, the pilchards seldom coming up so high eastward as Portland, and not very often so high as Lyme.

Eleven miles and a half west from Colyford is Ottery St. Mary, a town on the left side of the river Otter, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Here was a college of black monks, founded by Grandison, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Edward III. At Feniton, or Veniton, two miles north from Ottery St. Mary, the Cornish rebels were defeated by Sir John Russel and Lord Grey. Four miles south from Colyton, on the west side of the Ex, is Seaton, formerly a seaport, but the harbour is choked up with sand. Axmouth, on the opposite side of the river, is in a similar state. Colyton, or Culliton, six miles west from Lyme, is situated on the river Coly, which after runs

into the Ax. It has a weekly market on Thursday. John, duke of Marlborough, was born at Ash, about two miles from Colyton, in the year 1642. Topsham is situated on the river Ex, and is the proper port for the city of Exeter, with a quay and a custom-house. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Four miles south from Topsham, on the right bank of the Ex, is Powderham castle, supposed to have been built by William Dewe, one of the followers of William the Conqueror. It is now the seat of Lord Courtney.

### London to Exmouth.

Colyford, p. 247. 1149  
 Sidmouth 810  
 Otterton 6100  
 Exmouth 514  
 In the whole 1690

**SIDMOUTH** is situated near the sea, at the mouth of a small river, called the Side, and was anciently a considerable seaport; but the harbour is so choked up with sand, that no large vessels can get in. It however is a considerable fishing-town, and in the season much frequented by company for the benefit of sea-bathing. Here was formerly an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abby at Montbury in Normandy, and afterward to Sion abby. At Otterton there was a priory of black monks. The river Otter, which rises on the north-east part of the county, on the borders of Somersetsshire; runs into the sea a little below the town. Exmouth is situated on the north side of the river Ex,

near its mouth. It was once defended by a castle. The river Ex rises in the western part of Exmoor, and passing by Exeter, Topsham, &c. empties itself into the sea. It was by the Roman writers called Isca, and by the Britons *He*. Vessels take pilots on board at Exmouth, to pass the bar, and conduct them up to Topsham. Three miles north-east from Exmouth is Budeleigh, or Budley, where Sir Walter Raleigh was born. It was once a market-town.

*London to Plymouth by Totnefs.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216.	172	6	Brought up	195	2
Alphington	1	4	Modbury	12	0
Kenford	2	0	Yealmton	5	4
Hall Down	2	0	Brixton	1	4
Red Lion	6	4	Plympton Earl	2	4
Newton Bushel	2	4	Plymouth	5	0
Totnefs	8	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	221	6

NEWTON BUSHEL is situated on the river Teign, and has a weekly market on Wednesday. Newton Abbot is a village adjoining. The river Teign rises in two streams: one a little to the south of Chegford, called the West Teign; the other about two miles north of Ashburton; both unite a little below Newton Bushel: the united stream soon after widens considerably, and, after a further course of six or seven miles, runs into the English channel at Teignmouth. Teignmouth is composed of two villages, east and west, each of which

has a church. Some vessels are fitted out for the Newfoundland fishery, and several employed in the coasting trade. In the year 800 the Danes landed, and after having killed the commanding officer, took the place; and in the reign of Queen Anne it was burnt by the French. East Teignmouth was once a borough, and endowed with considerable privileges; one of which yet remains, that of claiming whatsoever valuable is found about the body of any person drowned between the Clerk Rock northward, and a place called Hackney, to the south. Here was also a prison; and a market was held on Sunday, till put a stop to in the reign of Henry III. East of the haven is a shoal of sand. At the mouth of the river was formerly a fort, now in ruins. The number of inhabitants is about 1850. Between Newton Bushel and Teignmouth is Bishop's Teignton, a village where was anciently a sanctuary, and a palace belonging to the bishops of Exeter, built in the reign of Edward III. Dawlish, about two miles north from Teignmouth, is near the coast, and much frequented in the season as a watering place. Six miles to the south-east of Newton Bushel, near the sea, an abby was founded in a village called Tor Mohun, about the year 1196, by William Brewer, for Premonstratensian monks. Torbay is a celebrated place of rendezvous for the English navy against westerly winds, about twelve miles in circuit; but sometimes, especially with a southerly or south-east wind, ships have been obliged to quit the bay, and put out to sea, or run into Dartmouth for shelter. The Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. landed here in 1688; as it is said the Emperor Vespasian did, when he came against Arviragus, king of Britain. Near Tor is Mary church, said, but on what authority I know not, to be the first church founded in the county.

Totnefs, a town situated on the right bank of the Dart, about twelve miles from the sea, was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, great part of which is yet remaining. It is a corpo-

ration, invested by charter of King John in a mayor and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. The river here is broad, and the tide flows ten or twelve feet at the bridge. The chief employment of the people is the manufacture of woollen, and fishing. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. According to the legend this is the port where Brute landed. Here was a priory of black monks, founded by Ivel de Totness, lord of Barnstaple; an hospital, and a house for lepers. Berry Pomeroy, a village on the other side of the river, opposite Totness, owes its name to the noble family of Pomeroy, who had formerly a castle here. Modbury was anciently a borough, and sent members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Thursday. Modbury is noted for a liquor called white ale. Yealinton is situated on a river called Yealme, which runs into the English channel about five miles below. Here Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, had a palace. Plympton Earl, or Plympton Maurice, is an ancient borough and corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It consists of two streets, in which are about two hundred houses. Here was a castle belonging to the ancient earls of Devon, and some of the houses are held on the tenure of castle-guard, for defending and repairing it, though now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday, besides another for cattle, held every second Wednesday in the month. This place was also called Plympton Thomas, out of respect to Thomas à Becket. At Plympton St. Mary was a priory of black canons, founded by one of the Saxon kings, changed by the Bishop of Exeter to canons regular, in the reign of Henry I. Near Plympton is Saltram, a seat of Lord Boringdon.

*London to Dartmouth.*

	M.	F.
Newton Bushel, p. 251. . . . .	187	2
Abbots Kerwell . . . . .	1	5
Marldon . . . . .	2	0
Cheriton . . . . .	5	0
Kingsweare . . . . .	7	1
Dartmouth . . . . .	0	4
In the whole	203	4

NEAR Newton Bushel is Ford, a feat of Lord Courtenay.

At Kingsweare we cross the river to Dartmouth, situated on the declivity of a hill near the mouth of the Dart, whence it enters the English Channel. Brice tells us, it is composed of three distinct towns, and that its connected name is Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardness. Clifton, the most ancient of the three, derives its name from the cliffs of the harbour; it is also called the south town and St. Patrock, or St. Patrick, from a chapel dedicated to that saint, contiguous to the castle. Dartmouth was next built, and received its name from the situation. It is also called North Town, in respect to Clifton and St. Saviour's, from a chapel. Hardness was last built, and is the most northerly of the three. Dartmouth is however now used to signify the whole. It is large and populous, with a convenient haven, capable of receiving 500 ships into its basin. The entrance is defended by a castle, and two platforms of guns. It was incorporated by King John for a mayor and aldermen, and Edward III. granted the burgeses the privilege of being toll free throughout England. The streets are irregular, seated one above another, and the houses generally lofty. The quay is large, and in the street before it, many considerable merchants reside, who trade to Portugal, Italy, &c.



with fish from Newfoundland, bringing back wines, oil, and fruit. There are twenty coasting vessels belonging to the port, and about 330 employed in fishing and foreign trade. Dartmouth is esteemed a good nursery for seamen, not less than 3000 hands being employed in the fishery; a certain proportion of which by order of parliament must be landmen. There are three churches, one of which is situated on a hill, and the tower, sixty-nine feet in height, is a sea-mark. Here are three charity-schools. The market for corn and provisions is on Friday, but that for fish daily. In the reign of Richard I. the town was burned by the French. In the civil wars it was besieged and taken by General Fairfax for the parliament, and again in the reign of Henry IV. In the year 1704, Monsieur Chastel, a French captain who had burned Plymouth, and made a descent here, was intercepted with his men, and made prisoner by the country people, among whom the women are said to have distinguished themselves by their bravery. The opening into Dartmouth harbour is not broad, but the channel deep enough for the biggest ship in the royal navy; the sides of the entrance are high mounted with rocks; without which, just at the first narrowing of the passage, stands a good strong fort beyond a platform of guns, which commands the port.

The narrow entrance is not much above half a mile; and then it opens, and makes a basin, or harbour, able to receive 500 sail of ships, where they may ride with the greatest safety; and the entrance may be chained up on occasion. "I went out in a boat to view this entrance, and the castle, or fort, that commands it; and coming back with the tide of flood, I observed some small fish to skip and play upon the surface of the water; upon which I asked, what fish they were? Immediately one of the rowers or seamen started up in the boat, and throwing his arms abroad, as if he had been mad, cries out as loud as he could bawl, a scool! a scool! The word was taken on the

shore as hastily as it would have been on land if he had cried fire; and by that time we reached the quay, the town was all in a kind of uproar.

“The matter was, that a great shoal, or, as they call it, a school of pilchards, came swimming with the tide directly out of the sea into the harbour. The boat-owner lamented his being unprepared for them; for he said, that if he could but have had a day or two’s warning, he might have taken 200 ton of them; in short, nobody was ready for them, except a small fishing-boat or two; one of which went into the middle of the harbour, and, at two or three hauls, took about 40,000.

“It was observed, that beyond the mouth of the harbour was a whole army of porpoises; which, it seems, pursued these pilchards, and, it is probable, drove them into the harbour. The school drove up the river as high as Totness-bridge, as we heard afterwards; so that the country-people who had boats and nets, caught as many as they knew what to do with.”

The Dart rises at Dartmoor, about five miles south from Okchampton.

Brixham is a small fishing-town, about three miles north-east from Dartmouth. Here is a celebrated spring called Laywell, which ebbs and flows sometimes four times in an hour: now and then it intermits.

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### *London to Kingbridge.*

	M.	F.
Totness, p. 251, . . . . .	195	2
Harberton-ford . . . . .	3	0
Morleigh . . . . .	2	3
Kings-bridge . . . . .	6	2
	<hr/>	
In the whole	206	7

AT Cornwothy, two miles east from Harberton-  
ford, was a convent of nuns.

At Morleigh was an ancient fort called Stanefbo-  
rough, which gave name to a hundred, now in ruins.  
According to tradition, the church was built by Sir  
Peter Fishacre, as a penance for having killed the  
minister of Woodleigh, a neighbouring parish.

Kingsbridge is situated on an inlet of the English  
channel, called Salcomb river. It has a market on  
Saturday. On the other side of a small rivulet, which  
runs into the Salcomb, is Dodbrook, with which it  
communicates by a bridge, noted for its white ale,  
which pays a compensation for tithe to the rector.

*London to Saltash.*

	M.	F.
Plymouth, p. 216.	215	5
Weston	2	6
Saltash	1	6
In the whole	220	17

SALTASH is situated in the county of Cornwall,  
on the right bank of the Tamar, which is navigable  
for vessels of burthen; is governed by a mayor and  
aldermen, by charter of Charles II. who hold the  
manor of the duchy of Cornwall, and keep a court of  
admiralty. This place was anciently called Effe and  
Afehe. It has sent members to parliament from the  
reign of Edward VI. and has a weekly market on Sa-  
turday, Brice says Tuesday. The communication  
with Devonshire is by a ferry.

*London to Fowey.*

	M.	Fs
Plymouth Dock, p. 216.	217	5
Torpoint, Cornwall.	0	4
St. Anthony	3	2
Crosthole	2	4
East and West Looe	7	7
Fowey	8	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole,	239	6

**EAST LOOE** is an ancient fishing-town, containing about 200 houses, on the east side of the mouth of the Looe. It is governed by a mayor and burgeses, in virtue of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The harbour is defended by a small battery.

West Looe is situated on the opposite side of the river, with a stone bridge across. It has a mayor and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament; but though more ancient than East Looe, it is inferior in population and trade. The Looe is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. At the mouth is a small island, called St. George's, which abounds in sea pies.

Fowey, or Foy, is a seaport on the west side of a river of the same name, which runs into the English channel. The history and situation of this town are thus related and described by Leland in his *Itinerary*: "The town of Fawey ys a market town, walled defendably to the se coast, and hath gates also; yn the town ys but one chyrche, but the howses of the towne be well buylded of stone and yl. inhabited. Also at the entery of the haven on the west side is a blockke howse, and a chapel of S. Catherina by the same. Also there is on the same syde a towre with ordinans for the defens of the haven. At the east syde of the

havens mouth of Fawey, stondith a town for the defens thereof, and a chapel of S. Savyor, a lyttle above the same. Ny by the said town stondith a fishar village, cawled Polman. There is at the west point of the haven of Fawey mouth, a blok house, devised by Thomas Treury, and made partely by his coff, partely by the town of Fawey. A litle higher on this point of the hille, is a chapel of St. Catarine; and hard under the root of this hille, a litle withyn, the haven mouth, is a litle bay or creke, bearing the name of Catarine.

“ About a quarter of a mile uppe on the west side of Fawey haven is a square towre of stone, for the defence of the haven, made about King Edward IV. tym, and a litle above this towr on the same side is Fawey town, lying along the shore, and builded on the side of a great slatty rok kind hill. In the middle of the town upon the shore itself, is a house builded quadrantly in the haven, which shadoweth the shippes in the haven above it, from three parts of the haven mouth, and defendith them from stormes. The name of the town of Fawey, is in Cornish Conwhath: It is set on the north side of the haven, and is set hanging on a maine rocky hille, and is in length about a quarter of a mile.

“ The towne longed to one Cardinham, a man of great fame, and he gave it to Tywartraith Priorie, of which sum say that Cardinham was founder, sum say Campermulph of Bere. But at this gift, Fawey was but a small fisher town. The paroch church of Fawey is of S. Fimbarrus, and was impropriate to the priorie of Tywartraith. The glorie of Fawey rose by the warrs of King Edward the First and Third, and Henry Five day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and so waxing riche, felle al to merchaundice, so that the town was haunted with shippes of divers nations, and their shippes went to al nations. The ships of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey, about Edward the Third tyme, would

vale no bonet, beying required, whereupon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, when Fawey men had the victorie, and thereupon bare their armes mixed with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the gallants of Fawey. The French men diverse tymes assailed this town, and last most notably, about Henry VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury the second, with her men repelled the French out of her house, in her housband's absence, whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right fair, and strong embattled towr in his house; and embatling all the waulles of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fawey. In Edward the Fourth day, two stronge towers were made a litle beneth the town, one on eche side of the haven; and a chayne to be drawn over. When warre in Edward the Fourth days seased betweene the French men and Englishch, the men of Fawey used to pray, kept their shippes, and assailed the French men in the sea agayne. King Edwardes commandment, whereupon the captains of the shippes of Fawey were taken, and sent to London, and Dartmouth men commanded to fetche their shippes away, at whiche tyme Dartmouth men toke their in Fawey, and toke away, as it is sayde, the greate chaine that was made to be drawn over the haven from towr to towr. Thomas Treury, now livinge, and the towne, made a blocke-house on St. Catherine's hille botom."

With respect to the two towers built by King Edward IV. they are both extant, though in ruins, all the floors being fallen in. Two links of the boom or chain, which ran across the harbour, were taken up by a trawl-boat about the year 1776; they were strongly incrusted with stones, shells, and other bodies, and are now or were lately preserved in the grotto of Philip Rashley, esq. at Menabilly, near this town. Theffry-house, called the Place, the castellated mansion mentioned by Leland, is still standing, though much out of repair. The tower on the north-east angle has

fallen down, and many other parts seem likely to follow. It was a handsome building, the outside highly decorated with ornaments cut in the stone. It has a very fine old hall, with a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved; and under a coat of arms in stucco is the date 1575. In another room are divers coats of arms in old painted glass; among them one with the plume of feathers, having on each side of it the letters E. P. probably signifying Edward, prince of Wales. Under it is the motto, thus mis-spelt, *Hic Dien*. Several parts of this house have been repaired in the modern style. The chief entrance to it is from the church-yard up three flights of steps, and through a ruined gateway, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes: the gardens run along upon an eminence, overlooking the town and harbour. The church, which stands a small distance south from it, is a handsome edifice; the tower adorned all over with carvings. In it are several monuments, chiefly for the Treffrys and Rashleys, some of them having the figures of knights in armour engraved on stone, in the same manner as practised on brass. No wheeled carriage can come into the town of Fowey, owing to the narrowness and sudden turnings of the streets.

Fowey has a coinage for tin, considerable quantities of which are dug in the neighbourhood.

At Trewardreth, situated on a bay to which it gives name, five miles north-west from Fowey, was formerly a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at Angers; granted to Edward, earl of Hertford.

St. Germans in Cornwall, nine miles west-north-west from Plymouth-dock, on the river Tidi, a branch of the Lyner, was once the see of a bishop, but now a small village, yet preserving the privilege of sending two members to parliament, and the shadow of a corporation. It owes its name to a bishop of Auxerre, who extirpated the Pelagian heresy from Britain, to whose honour a priory of secular and afterwards of regular canons was founded by Athelstan, which was

erected into a bishopric in the year 981, by removing the see from Bodmin. In the year 11049 the see was united to Crediton, by the interest of Bishop Levinus, a favourite of Canute, and what remains of the episcopal palace is converted to a farm-house about a mile distant. The priory was obtained in exchange by the ancestors of Lord Eliot, fitted up as a family mansion, and the name changed to Port Eliot. The conventual church is now used as the parish church; and in Camden's time the inhabitants carried on a good trade in fishing. The parish is accounted the largest in Cornwall, and includes sixteen villages.

Between St. Germans and Saltash is Trematon or Tremerton castle. This is supposed to have been one of the castles of the dukes of Cornwall before the conquest; but by whom built or when is unknown. After the conquest it belonged to William, earl of Mortain and Cornwall, who resided here and held a market. The castle stands in the parish of St. Stephen, near Saltash, and on the north side of the river Tamar. It consists of a base-court, having on one side a circular keep on an artificial hill. The base-court measures about three quarters of an acre. The keep stands at one end of this court: the wall of the keep is ten feet thick.

The river Tidi rises about eight miles west-south-west from Launceston, and joins the Lyner a little below St. Germans: the Lyner rises about a mile farther to the east, and after joining the Tidi, runs into the Tamar, a little below Saltash.



*London to Tavistock, Grampond, and Truro.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216.	172	6	Brought up	214	6
Pocomb	2	4	Leskiard	8	0
Longdown End	1	4	Leftwithiel	11	6
Crew	1	0	Pelyn	1	2
Morton Hampstead	7	0	St. Blaifey	2	6
New-house	7	0	St. Aulfle	4	2
Two-bridges	6	6	Sticker	2	6
Merriville-bridge	3	0	Grampond	3	2
Tavistock	4	2	Probus	2	4
Newbridge cross the			Trefilian	2	2
Tamar	3	4	Truro	2	6
Callington, Cornwall	5	4			
	<hr/>		In the whole	256	2
	214	6			

TWO miles north-west from Morton Hampstead lies Chegford or Chagford, one of the stannary towns. Near Two-bridges is Crockern Tor, an eminence on Dartmoor, where the stannary courts were appointed to be held, being nearly at an equal distance from each; and formerly a seat for the warden and jurors, and the cryer of the court, were rudely hewn out of the stone and kept here; and according to ancient custom, no laws relating to the stannaries in Devonshire could be enacted elsewhere; but it seems that it has seldom been appropriated to this purpose of late years.

Tavistock, situated near the left side of the Tamar, is a borough, and one of the stannary towns, governed by portreeve, large and populous, but not incorporated. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Here was an abby of Benedictines, founded in the year 961, by Ordulph son of Orgar, earl of Devon: the abbot of which was mitred, and sat in parliament. In this abby a

lecture was founded for the cultivation of the Saxon language, and here was printed, in the year 1525, a translation of Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Of this house there are some remains, and among other things part of the butments of the arch of a bridge over the Tavy, which the inhabitants call Guile-bridge, and relate the following story: viz. That one Childe, owner of the manor of Plymstock, made his will, and gave the said lands to the church where his body should be buried; and that, afterwards, hunting in the forest, he lost his company, and his way; and though, as his last shift, he killed his horse, and got into the warm belly of him, he at length died there with the extremity of cold. The body, after some search, was found by the Tavistock men (who had, by some means, come to the knowledge of his will), and by them carried away toward their abby. The Plymstock men, hearing thereof, lay in ambush for them at a bridge where they apprehended they must pass; but in this they were deceived; for the priests built a slight bridge on purpose, over which they carried the corpse; by which stratagem, they obtained the said land; and hence, says the tradition, this is called Guile-bridge.

Here is a medicinal spring. Sir Francis Drake was born near this town.

At Buckland Monachorum, or Monks Buckland, four miles south from Tavistock, was a Cistercian abby, founded by Amicia, countess of Devon, in the year 1278.

Six miles south from Tavistock is Bere Alston; about half a mile from the Tamar, an ancient borough, which sends two members to parliament.

Three miles further south is Bere Ferris, anciently celebrated for its mines of silver, which were a few years since opened again.

Callington, or Kellington, in Cornwall, contains about 400 inhabitants, sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Wednesday: it

has no charter of incorporation, but is governed by a portreeve chosen at the manor court. On Cit hill, about two miles from Callington, Sir John Call has built a castle, in view of his own seat.

Liskeard is a town corporate, with a mayor, burgeses, recorder, &c. and contains about 1000 inhabitants. It has a coinage for tin, of which there are many mines in the neighbourhood, and a large weekly market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the earls of Cornwall, which in Leland's time was in ruins.

Four miles north from Liskeard, in the parish of St. Clere, stand the Hurlers, three circles of stones, which, by the vulgar, says Borlase, are supposed to have been once men, and thus transformed as a punishment for their hurling on the Lord's day.

Four miles north-west from Liskeard is the village of St. Neots. This place owes its name to a near relation of King Alfred, who died here in the year 890, and was removed from hence to St. Neots in Huntingdonshire. The church was before dedicated to St. Guerir, and it is said that Alfred being sick, prostrating himself in prayer before the altar of the saint, recovered his health. The old church is totally destroyed. The present one is a fine country church; and the windows are adorned with several paintings, scriptural and legendary. Near the town are two monumental stones, one with an inscription, which in the Continuation of Camden is supposed to be the base of a cross. In the neighbourhood likewise stands a huge group of rocks, thirty-two feet high, with a stone under them, supposed to be shaped like a cheese, whence the pile is called the *Wring-cheese*. On a plain adjoining are three circles of large stones, of different diameter but in the same line, which Dr. Borlase supposes to be druidical, made use of as temples, tribunals, or amphitheatres.

Lestwithiel, supposed by Camden and Borlase to be

the ancient Uxella, and by the Britons called Pen Uchel Coed, is situated on the river Fowey.

It was formerly a place of considerable note, and had the privilege of coining money, granted by the Earl of Cornwall. Leland says, "Lost Whythiel havynge a market ys the shyre towne of Cornwall. For ther the shyre is kept by the shriffe ons yn the moneth: also at this town ys quinag of tynne twys a yere, and by the shyre hawle appere ruines of aun-cyent buyldinges."

It was incorporated by Richard, king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, and is governed by a mayor and burgesses. The river Fowey was formerly navigable for vessels of considerable burthen up to the town: it was then a flourishing place, but the river is now filled with sand, the trade lost, and the town decayed.

About a mile from the town are the ruins of Restormel castle, once the seat of the earls of Cornwall. Leland in his Itinerary says, "The park of Restormel is hard by on the north-side of the town of Lostwithiel: tynne workes in this parke, good woode in this parke. Ther is a castel on an hill in this park, wher sumtymes the Erles of Cornewall lay. The base court is fore defacid. The fair large dungeon yet stondith. A chapel cast out of it a newer work than it, and now onrofid. A chapel of the Trinite in the park not far from the castelle." The castle and park are leased from the duchy of Cornwall, and lately belonged to Mr. Masterman, member for Bodmyn. Lostwithiel is yet one of the stannary towns; sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Friday. The common gaol for the stannary is here, and the county courts are held here.

At St. Blaize is a stone about seven and a half feet high, inscribed on both sides, which some suppose to have been erected as a memorial how far the Saxons penetrated westward.

St. Austle is a market-town, nearly in the centre of the county. In the environs are considerable mines of

tin and quarries of china-stone, of which many hundred tons are yearly sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and the potteries of Staffordshire. The market is on Friday.

In the parish of St. Austle, about two miles from the town, is Charles-town: it was till lately a small village called Polmear, a name supposed to be derived from its situation in a bay of the British channel; *pol* in the Cornish language signifying *pool*, and *mear* signifying *great*. This village contained only three or four dwellings, till a few years since Charles Rashleigh esq. the proprietor, erected several houses, and warehouses for fish, a thread manufacture, a chapel, an hotel, and gave it the present name of Charles-town. A pier has been constructed at the bottom of the town, with a dock capable of receiving vessels of 700 tons, and many coasters are built here: on a cliff above, a battery has been formed, with four eighteen-pounders to defend the harbour. The exportation of metallic ore, granite, and china-stone for the potteries, is considerable.

Gram-pound is a borough-town and a corporation, with a mayor, recorder, &c. It is supposed to be the ancient Voluba. It sends two members, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The church of Probus was formerly collegiate.

Truro is situated at the conflux of two small rivers, which form a harbour, with a convenient quay for vessels of about 100 tons. The chief trade of the place is shipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. This town has the benefit of a tin coinage, and the lord warden of the stanneries holds his court here. It was here that the western forces of Charles I. under Lord Hopeton, surrendered to General Fairfax, who with great military skill had driven them; after the battle of Naseby, from Exeter quite into the toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to pass him. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday; and it sends two members to parliament.

*London to Exeter through Shaftesbury.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Salisbury, p. 215 . . .	80	6	Brought up	114	3
Fisherton . . . . .	0	6	Obourn . . . . .	1	4
Fugglestone . . . . .	2	6	Sherbourn . . . . .	1	2
Wilton . . . . .	0	6	Nether Compton . . . . .	2	2
Barford . . . . .	2	3	Yeovil . . . . .	3	0
Fovant . . . . .	3	7	East Chinnock . . . . .	5	0
Donhead . . . . .	6	3	Hafelbury . . . . .	2	3
Ludwell . . . . .	1	2	Crewkern . . . . .	2	4
Shaftesbury . . . . .	2	7	Chard . . . . .	7	7
East Stour . . . . .	4	2	Stockland . . . . .	6	1
West Stour . . . . .	1	0	Honiton . . . . .	6	0
Henfridge . . . . .	4	2	Exeter . . . . .	16	3
Melbourn Port . . . . .	3	1			
	<hr/>		In the whole	168	5
	114	3			

WILTON, a borough-town, situated on the Willy, was anciently called Ellandune. At this place Egbert, king of the West Saxons, fought a successful battle, in the year 821, against Beorwulf, the Mercian, but with so much slaughter on both sides, that the river ran with the blood of the slain. Here likewise, in the year 872, Alfred fought the Danes, and was at first victorious; but soon after, by the uncertain fortune of war, worsted, and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times it was very populous, and King Edgar, according to the chronicles, embellished it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter Edith abbess. But it appears to be of older date, from the ancient charter of Edgar, in the year 974, in which we find this passage: "The house founded by my great grandfather King Edward, in a famous place, well known among the inhabitants by the name of Wilton." And in the life of Edward the Confessor we have these words: "While St. Edward was building the abby of St. Pe.

ter, at Westminster, Editha, his wife, began at Wilton, where she had been educated, a monastery of stone, in a royal style, instead of the wooden church, her holy zeal keeping pace with the king's." Nor did this town decline, though ravaged by the Danes, till the great western road was carried from hence through Salisbury. Its monastery owed its origin to Weoxstan, or Wulstan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltshire, who, about the year 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here; for a college or chantry of secular priests. After his death, in the year 800, his relict, Alburga, sister to King Egbert, changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is sometimes ascribed to her brother. Alfred founded another nunnery, on the site of the old palace, and incorporated it with the former. Edward the Elder was so great a benefactor, as to be esteemed the founder. Wilton, though much reduced, is still the county town, a corporation, and borough, sending two members to the British parliament. *Le-land* says, it had once twelve or more parish churches, which the learned continuator of *Camden* thinks is mere popular tradition. Wilton is one of the principal objects in a history of the arts and belles lettres. The Earl of Pembroke's magnificent house here was begun on the site of the nunnery, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI. 1551. He dying in the year 1569, his son Henry finished it, and died in the year 1630. *Holbein* and *Inigo Jones* planned the buildings. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*, for his sister, third wife of Earl Henry. *Vandyke* drew many of the race. Thomas, the seventh earl, completed the collection of pictures, and assembled the throng of statues; and a late earl, Henry, has shewn, by a bridge designed by himself, that, had Jones never lived, Wilton might have been a villa worthy of ancient Rome. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole collection of the cardinals *Richlieu* and *Mazarine*, and the greatest

part of the Earl of Arundel's. It is universally acknowledged; that the apartment called the salon, and the great dining-room, are the noblest pieces of architecture that have been hitherto produced. The first is a cube of thirty feet, the other is a double cube of sixty by thirty; and both of them thirty feet high. When you are entered these grand apartments, such variety strikes upon you every way, that you scarce know to which hand to turn yourself first. On one side you see several rooms filled with paintings; all so curious and various, that it is with reluctance you leave them; and, looking another way, you are called off by a vast collection of busts, and pieces of the greatest antiquity of the kind, both Greek and Roman. In one end of the grand room is the celebrated family picture by Vandyke, twenty feet long, and twelve feet high, containing thirteen figures, big as the life, which rather appear as so many real persons than the production of art. The picture over the chimney is Prince Charles, and his brothers, the dukes of York and Gloucester; and over the doors, on each side of the capital picture; are two admirable portraits of King Charles I. and his queen. The other pictures in this room are of the Pembroke family, drawn at full length, all by Vandyke. In most of the apartments are marble chimney-pieces, of the most exquisite workmanship, all carved in Italy; with many curious statues, basso-relievos, and pictures of the most famous masters. The loggio in the bowling-green (which has pillars beautifully rusticated, and is enriched with niches and statues), the grotto (the front of which is curiously carved without, as it is all marble within; and has black pillars of the Ionic order, with capitals of white marble, and four fine basso-relievos from Florence), the stables, and other offices; are all beauties in their kind; which would tire description. The collections of head-pieces, coats of mail, and other armour, for both horse and men, are also a curiosity. They shew those of King Henry VIII. Edward VI. and of an earl of



Pembroke, nick-named Black Jack, which he wore when he besieged and took Boulogne in France. Twelve other complete suits of armour, of extraordinary workmanship, are also there; the rest, being about an hundred, are only for common horsemen. The garden front is justly esteemed one of the best pieces of the renowned Inigo Jones, and is 194 feet long. The gardens are on the south of the house, and extend themselves beyond the river, a branch of which runs through one part of them. Over this river was erected one of the most beautiful bridges in England, on which is an open colonnade of the Ionic order. After you have passed this bridge, you ascend a fine sloping hill, the top of which is set off by a wild sort of plantation. On the summit of this hill the earl built a summer-room, and from hence you have a charming prospect of the city of Sarum, and the north side of its cathedral. If his lordship had proceeded with the design which he once had thoughts of prosecuting, that is, to erect a Stonehenge in miniature, as it was supposed to be in its perfection, according to Dr. Stukely, on the hill in his garden, which overlooks the whole country round, and on which is an equestrian statue of the emperor Marcus Aurelianus, it would have added to the curiosities of Wilton, and been the admiration of foreigners, as well as natives; for who that sees that stupendous piece of antiquity in its ruins, would not have been desirous to behold it as it was in its supposed flourishing state? Upon the highest eminence, which overlooks Wilton, and the fertile vally at the union of the Nadder and Willy, is the noted place called Kingbarrow. This is certainly Celtic, says Dr. Stukely, and, with great probability, the very tomb of that Carvilius who attacked Cæsar's sea-camp, in order to divert his renowned enemy from his close pursuit of Cassibelan. This prince is supposed to have kept his royal residence at Carvilius, now Wilton, near which place King Edgar's queen spent the latter part of her life, in a religious retirement, and for that

purpose built a house there. Wilton has long been celebrated for a manufacture of carpets.

Near Fovant is a camp, called Chiselbury, and another at Broadchalk, about three miles to the south. Two miles north-north-east from Donhead is Wardour castle, which anciently belonged to the family of St. Martin, afterwards to Thomas Arundel, created baron Arundel of Wardour by James I. who had before been created a count of the empire for his brave conduct at Gran, against the Turks, by the emperor Rodolphus II. In the year 1643 Lady Blanch, widow of Thomas, second earl, held this castle a week, with only twenty-five men, against one thousand three hundred of the parliament forces, who, notwithstanding the articles of surrender, plundered and damaged both castle and park, cut down the trees, and broke down the heads of twelve ponds. They were dislodged by Lord Arundel, at his return, who ordered a mine to be sprung under the castle, whereby the building was so shattered, that more than half is now down. It stands beautifully in a garden, under a woody hill, with a large piece of water before it; and the present lord has built an elegant house at a little distance from it. Sir Nicholas Hyde, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, was born here, and died in 1631. At Tisbury, to the north-east of Wardour castle, is a camp.

Shaftesbury is an ancient town, situated on a high hill. According to tradition, it was by the Britons called *Caer Palladur*; but this Camden thinks a vulgar error, and that it was founded by Alfred, quoting an inscription in support of his opinion. Leland tells us of an inscription set up as a memorial that Shaftesbury was rebuilt by Alfred, after it had been destroyed by the Danes. However that be, it seems to have owed much of its grandeur to a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Ethelgiva, wife of Edmund, great grandson to Alfred. It was given out that the body of Edward the Martyr had been brought from Wareham, and interred in this monastery; in consequence of

which the place was so much frequented by people from all parts of the kingdom, that it became a populous city, and, before the conquest, had twelve churches (of which only three now remain) and three mints. It is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It is a corporation, vested by charter in a mayor, recorder, burgessees, &c. and has a weekly market on Saturday. The place consists of about 540 houses, many of which are of free-stone, and the inhabitants are estimated at 2270. Water is so scarce here; that it used to be supplied from a neighbouring village, called Melcomb. The indulgence of fetching their water from Melcomb obliged them to make an annual acknowledgment, which is somewhat whimsical: On the Monday before Holy Thursday, the mayor, aldermen, &c. went in procession, having a large quantity of plate carried before them, called a prize besom, in form of the London garlands on May-day, dressed with peacocks' feathers;—the plate was borrowed from the neighbouring gentry;—and when they arrived at the manor-house, it was presented, together with a calf's head and a pair of gloves, to the lord, or his steward, who received it with great formality, and distributed twelve penny loaves and twelve dozen of beer to the populace; after which the plate was again delivered to the mayor, and carried in procession back again to the town. In the reign of George I. a Mr. Benson, one of their representatives in parliament, presented the inhabitants with engines, by means of which the water was raised above three hundred feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a large cistern in the middle of the town, from the distance of two miles. Yet even this is laid aside, and they have dug several pits, in which they preserve the rain water; and the poor get their living to this day by fetching it in pails or on horses. The chief manufacture here is shirt-buttons, in which about twelve hundred women and children are employed. In a window on

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the north side of Trinity church we read the following epitaph :

Good men need not marble,  
We dare trust to glasse  
The memory of Wm. Whitaker, Esq.  
Why dyed 3d Oct. 1646.

Four miles from Shaftesbury is Gillingham, on the river Stour, one of the largest parishes in the county, being forty miles in circumference. Near it was a palace of the ancient Saxon and Norman kings, in which Henry I. resided, and which was repaired by King John, at the expence of the county. Here are some mills for throwing silk. Near Gillingham was anciently a forest, called Gillingham forest; and another, called Blackmore or White Hart forest, anciently extended from Shaftesbury to Yeovil. According to tradition, says Camden, Henry I. came to hunt here, and having run down several deer, saved the life of a most beautiful stag, which T. de la Lynde, a nobleman in these parts, with his companions, afterwards took and killed. But they soon found how dangerous it is to provoke a lion: the king being exceedingly offended, imposed a heavy fine on them; and the lands which they held remain to this day charged with an annual fine to the treasury, called white hart silver. Stalbridge, seven miles and a half from East Stour, is a small town, with a weekly market on Saturday, once the residence of the great Boyle. Here is a seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, and an ancient cross, twenty-two feet high. About two miles from Stalbridge is Thornhill, once the seat of Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter, who erected here an obelisk in memory of George I. seen many miles round.

Milbourn Port is in Somersetshire, situated on a branch of the river Parret. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament, but has no market. Beyond Milbourn Port we re-enter Dorsetshire.

Sherborn is a town of considerable antiquity, and erected into a bishopric by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in the year 704. In the reign of Ethelred, Sunning was annexed to it. Twenty-five bishops sat here, and the bishopric continued till, in the eleventh century, the see was removed to Salisbury, when the county of Dorset was made a part of that diocese, and so continued till it was granted to a new bishop, created at Bristol by Henry VIII. Soon after the translation of the see to Salisbury, the cathedral of Sherborn was converted into an abbey. The church is a most magnificent structure both within and without, being the best in the county, and so much prized by the inhabitants at the reformation, that it is said they bought it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to save it. Roger, the third bishop of Salisbury, built a castle here, in that part ever since called Castletown; but King Stephen, incensed at the bishop's pride, seized it, and his successors kept it until the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a bishop of more courage than learning. This was the first castle that was regularly besieged in the civil wars, and the last that held out for Charles I. Sir Walter Raleigh built a seat at a small distance from the old castle, and in one of the rooms are his arms, with the date 1594. It is now the seat of the Earl of Digby. Castletown, or that part in which the castle was built, is separated from the town by the river Parret, and has a church of its own. Edward VI. founded at Sherborn a grammar-school for fifty boys; and Robert Neville, bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1448, endowed alms-houses for sixteen men and eight women. The number of inhabitants is about 2200 in Sherborn, and 125 in Castletown. Here was formerly a good trade in medley cloth, but the chief manufacture at present is throwing of silk. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

We cross the river Ivel just before we reach Yeovil, a large and populous town, pleasantly situated to the south of some lofty hills. It is a corporation, governed by a portreeve and burgesses. Many proofs of antiquity have been discovered, such as Roman coins and Mosaic pavements. The town of Yeovil consists of twenty streets and lanes; some of the streets are wide, and contain many good stone and brick fashed houses. In the year 1449 one hundred and seventeen houses in this town were destroyed by fire; among which were fifteen houses belonging to the chantry of the Holy Trinity, founded in the parish church here; eleven belonging to the chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, without the church; nineteen belonging to another chantry of the Virgin Mary, within the church; and two belonging to the alms-house. Forty days of indulgence were granted to charitable contributors on this occasion. The market here is kept on Friday, and is very large, for corn, cattle, and pigs for bacon, cheese, butter, flax, and hemp. In the two last articles there is frequently from 600l. to 1000l. returned on a market-day. There is a good market-house, seventy feet long and twenty wide, supported by twenty stone pillars; and in the middle of it are the remains of an ancient cross. There are also several rows of shambles. There was formerly a large manufacture of woollen cloths, but now the principal one is of leather gloves, in which a great number of hands are employed. Here are some alms-houses, founded by John Wobourn, minor canon of St. Paul's, in the year 1476. Near the town is a pool, the water of which is green, and supposed to receive that tincture from some latent veins of vitriol. There is also a chalybeate spring, which is reckoned to contain more steel than most others of like nature. The town abounds with fine springs, and in the centre is a common pump, from which a great part of the inhabitants are supplied with water. At East Chinnock is a salt spring.

At East Coker, about three miles south from Yeovil, the foundations of a Roman dwelling were discovered in the year 1753, consisting of several rooms, one of which was floored with a tessellated pavement, with a variety of figures. Under the pavement was a hypocaust; and a great quantity of bricks, bones, and corroded pieces of iron, were discovered in the other apartments.

Hafelborough is the native place of Wulfrick, a celebrated saint, prophet, and hermit, born about the year 1146. Here was a monastery for regular canons, founded in the time of St. Wulfrick, which was destroyed in the barons' wars.

Crewkern is reckoned a very ancient town, and receives its name, as supposed, from the two Saxon words, *cruse* a cross, and *carne* a cottage, or place of retirement. It is situated in a vally, well watered and wooded, and contains five streets. The river Parret is about half a mile to the east, and the Ax about half a mile to the south of the town. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles beyond Crewkern, on the right-hand, is Hinton St. George, with the seat of the Earl Paulet.

Chard is situated on the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Devonshire. It consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other, and a long row of houses called Crow-lane. At the west end of the town rises a very fine spring, from which leaden pipes are conveyed to four conduits, which supply the inhabitants with excellent water, and the surplus forms small streams, of about two feet wide, on each side of the principal streets, between the carriage and foot way. It is observed by the annotator on Camden's *Britannia*, that the stream from these springs may be easily turned north or south, either into the Severn or South sea. This is a real fact, and hence it appears that this is the highest land between the vales which communicate with either sea. Both the channels may be seen from a spot called Bounds-

lane; and from Snowden hill a vast prospect discloses the Welch lands beyond the Severn. At the angle where the two streets meet stands an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel, but now used as a town-hall. Another public edifice stands near the middle of the principal street, which served formerly for an assize-hall, and now occasionally for a market-house. The market is held on Mondays; and great quantities of corn and cattle are brought thereto. It is also the largest market for potatoes in England, thirty waggon-loads being brought on a market-day frequently during the season, and seldom less than twenty. There is a range of shambles, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth, covered with a roof of tile, and supported by brick pillars. This town was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament. This privilege, however, has for many years been lost, by reason of a disuse and a neglect of the charter, originating from some public and popular dispute. The town is now governed by a portreeve (who is annually chosen at a court-leet out of the burgesses) and two bailiffs. The portreeve, besides his other offices, has the government of an hospital, endowed with two estates by a Mr. Harvey, for the use and benefit of old and infirm parishioners, who have generally been chosen by the said portreeve and burgesses.

Between Chard and Axminster is Ford abby, founded for Cisterians in the year 1141, by Richard de Albere, or de Brioniis, baron of Okehampton, of which Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, was the first abbot. It is now almost entire, and the seat of Mr. Gwynne. Here the roads join.



*London to the Land's End.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216.	172	6	Brought up	250	3
Adderwater . . .	2	2	Trespen . . .	3	1
Taphouse . . .	4	7	Buckshead . . .	2	6
Cheriton Crofs . . .	2	6	Truro . . .	1	1
Crockernwell . . .	1	3	Calenick . . .	1	2
South Zeal . . .	6	5	Perran Arworthal	3	6
Okehampton . . .	4	3	Sticken Bridge . . .	1	2
Brideftow . . .	6	0	Penryn . . .	2	6
Lifton . . .	8	6	Buttrefs . . .	4	5
Launcefton . . .	3	7	Menehy . . .	2	5
Hick's Hill . . .	4	5	Trewannock . . .	1	2
Trerethick Bridge	1	5	Helftone . . .	1	4
Five Lanes Inn	1	3	Breage . . .	3	0
Trewint . . .	0	4	St. Hilary Down	3	1
Palmer's Bridge . . .	2	3	Marazion . . .	3	3
Temple . . .	4	1	Penzance . . .	3	2
Bodmin . . .	6	3	Treeve . . .	1	4
Fradden . . .	11	6	Sennen . . .	7	0
Summer Court . . .	1	7	Trevecan . . .	0	6
St. Michael . . .	2	1	Land's End . . .	0	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	250	3	In the whole	299	2

OKEHAMPTON, fituated near the fource of the Oke, is an ancient borough, fending two members to parliament, and governed by a mayor, burgeffes, recorder, &c. It has a manufacture of ferges, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle erected by Baldwin de Brioniis, and difmantled by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtney, marquis of Exeter. The church is fituated on a hill, about a mile from the town; and in the market-place is an ancient chantry chapel, now in uſe. The river Ock, or Oke, is only a ſmall river, and joins the Towridge.

about two miles north from Hatherleigh, after a course of only about fourteen miles.

Lydford, on the river Lyd, near the forest of Dartmoor, now only a village, was formerly a town fortified, surrounded with walls, and moated. There were three gates, of which no remains are visible. It is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes in the year 997. Here is an ancient castle, in which courts are held for the duchy of Cornwall, and offenders against the stannary laws used to be confined in a dungeon, so dreary and dismal, that it gave rise to a proverb, *Lydford law; punish a criminal first, and try him afterwards*. It was made use of by Sir Richard Grenville, Charles I.'s general; and its merits are celebrated in a humorous song, written by Mr. Brown, who went to visit his friend confined there. It is said to be the largest parish in England, including almost the whole of Dartmoor. The village contains not above fifteen houses, and the situation is bleak and dreary.

Dartmoor, a mountainous part of Devonshire, between Chagford and Tavistock, is about twenty miles long, and fourteen broad, including about 100,000 acres, abounding in mines, and affording pasture for about 100,000 sheep, and a proportionable number of other cattle. On this forest are a great number of eminences, called Tors, most of which are distinguished by peculiar names; and rivers rise which flow to both the channels, as the Tavy, the Plym, Dart, Em, Taw, Lyd, Oke, and a few others. The inhabitants of this wild part, says Brice, who are by the circumjacent people called Moor-men, are esteemed the most ignorant and rustic people in the west of England; strangers indeed to luxury, but as much to gentleness and good manners.

The river Lyd is at the bridge seventy feet deep, and below scarce ever less than sixty, though not above eight feet wide between the rocks. About a quarter of a mile from the village is a remarkable cataract, the fall of another stream into the Lyd, two hundred and

forty feet down a steep rock. The Lyd rises in Dartmoor, about four miles to the north-east, and runs into the Tamar about a mile from Lifton, a village, once a place of some note, giving name to the hundred.

Launceston, or Dunheved, in Cornwall, on the river Attery, which soon after joins the Tamar, is a borough, and the county town, where the winter assizes are held. It is governed by a mayor and burgessees, sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In Leland's time it had three gates and a postern. Here was formerly a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, which, in the year 1150, was converted into a monastery of black canons, with the privilege of a sanctuary, by Reginald, earl of Cornwall, who about the same time built a castle a mile from Lanstuphadon, Launstaveton, or Lostephan, the old town, and gave it a market. Borlace, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, supposes this castle to be older than the year 900, and says, it is not improbable that this spot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was undoubtedly a castle here before the conquest, of which Othmarus de Knivet was hereditary constable, and was displaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger, earl of Moncton, with the earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and estates. William, his son and heir, kept his court here, and probably made so many alterations and additions, that he has by some been considered as the founder. From him it fell to the crown, with his other lands, and was at length made, and still continues, a parcel of the estates of the duchy of Cornwall. Leland, treating of this castle, says, "the hill on which the keep stands is large, and of a terrible height, and the *ark* (*i. e.* the keep) of it, having three several wards, is the strongest, but not the biggest, that he ever saw in any ancient work in England. Borlace, who seems to have examined this building with great attention, thus de-

scribes it: "The principal entrance is on the north-east, the gateway one hundred and twenty feet long, whence, turning to the right, you mount a terrace running parallel to the ramparts, till you come to the angle, on which there is a round tower, called the Witches tower, from which the terrace runs away to the left, at right angles, and continues on a level parallel to the rampart, which is nearly of the thickness of twelve feet, till you come to a semicircular tower, and, as I suppose, a guard-room and gate: from this the ground rises very quick; and, through a passage of seven feet wide, you ascend the covered way betwixt two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows for observation, and yet cover the communication between the base court and the keep or dungeon. It consisted of three wards: the wall of the first ward was not quite three feet thick, and therefore could only be a parapet for soldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. Six feet within it stands the second wall, which is twelve feet thick, and has a staircase, three feet wide, at the left-hand of the entrance, running up to the top of the rampart; the entrance of this staircase has a round arch of stone over it. Passing on to the left, you find the entrance into the innermost ward; and on the left of that entrance a winding staircase conducts you to the top of the innermost rampart, the wall of which is ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high from the floor. The inner room is eighteen feet six diameter; it was divided by a planching into two rooms. The upper room had to the east and west two large openings, which were both windows, and (as I am inclined to think) doors also, in time of action, to pass from this dungeon out upon the principal rampart, from which the chief defence was to be made; for it must be observed, that the second ward was covered with a flat roof at the height of the rampart, which made the area very roomy and convenient for numbers."

The chapel was enlarged in the reign of Henry VI. for a parish church, and rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. In this town members for the county are elected; and the assizes were constantly held, till, by an act of parliament, in the reign of George I. the lord chancellor was empowered to appoint any other town in the county.

Adjoining to Launceston is a village called Newport, which is a borough, and sends two members to parliament.

South of Launceston, near the Tamar, is a range of mountains, called Kingston-hill, anciently rich in tin mines, where the miners of Cornwall and Devon formerly held their meetings. In this part the Danmorian Britons, about the year 821, having invited the Danes to invade Devonshire, and drive out the Saxons, were almost entirely cut off by King Egbert.

Bodmin, or Bodman, called by the Britons Bofuenna, near the centre of the county, and at an equal distance, about twelve miles from the English and the Bristol channel. It sends two members to parliament, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor and burgeses. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 905; but being burnt by the Danes, the see was, in the year 981, translated to St. Germain's. The summer assizes, and the Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county, are held here. The principal manufacture is that of serges and combing of wool. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. A wake or carnival is held annually, about the middle of July, on Holgaver-moor, near the town, the sports of which, it is said, so much amused Charles II. when he passed this way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which they pretend had its origin before the conquest.

St. Michaels is a village, but as a borough sends two members to parliament.

Penryn is situated on an eminence at the mouth of the river, which runs into Falmouth harbour, with a good trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It

is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; a borough, sending two members to parliament; and has two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday: the church was formerly collegiate, with a provost and twelve prebendaries. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle.

Falmouth, supposed by Camden to be the ancient Voluba, three miles and a half from Penryn, and 270 from London, is situated at the mouth of the Fale, near the English channel, with a good harbour, and a road for shipping, supposed to be the best in Great Britain; capable of receiving vessels of any burthen, and guarded by two castles: packets for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, sail regularly from this port, which is the occasion of considerable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, and has three markets weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

One of the fortresses, called Pendennis castle, was first constructed by Henry VIII. and afterwards strengthened and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth: according to Leland, it was about a mile in compass, and almost surrounded by the sea. In the year 1646 this castle was bravely defended for the king, by John Arundel of Trerice, then eighty years of age, assisted by his son, a colonel in the royal army, and afterwards created Lord Arundel of Trerice, with many other loyal gentlemen of the county: the garrison held out till they were reduced to only a day's provision, and then obtained their own conditions before they surrendered.

The fortress has within a few years been repaired, and is now garrisoned with a company of invalids. The establishment is for a governor at 300l. per annum, and a lieutenant-governor at 91l. 5s.

The harbour is by Ptolemy called Cenionis Ostium. In the parish of Constantine, five miles south-west from Penryn, is a vast tolmén, or stone, poised on two natural rocks, supposed to weigh 800 tons; and

at Mên, a neighbouring village, was a large stone, in the shape of the Greek capital letter Omega, or a large cap, thirty feet in girt and eleven high. The river Hel rises about four miles west from Penryn, and runs into the English channel six miles south from Falmouth. The river Lo runs into the sea about four miles south of Helstone.

South of these rivers, which at one part are not two miles asunder, is a peninsula called Menag; surrounded on the east, south, and west by the sea. It is about eight miles each way, and contains many villages. The southern extremity forms a cape, called the Lizard Point.

Ten miles south from Penryn, on the east coast of the peninsula, is St. Keveryn, where was anciently a college of secular canons, and a sanctuary.

Helstone is situated on the river Lo, which at its mouth extends to a considerable width, and is called Lopool. This river is also called Cober. Helston is one of the towns appointed by the stannary laws for the stamping of tin, with a good trade, large and populous. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Monday. Near the town once was a rocking stone, called Men Amber, or Men an Bur, i. e. the top stone. It was eleven feet long, six feet broad, and four high; and so nicely poised on another stone, that a child might move it. This stone was undermined, and thrown down by Shrubfal, governor of Pendennis castle, under Oliver Cromwell. Near Helston likewise is a fortification of stones, piled up, in a large circle, without cement, called Earth castle.

Marazion, Market Jew, or Merkin, a fishing-town, is situated in Mount's bay, with a market on Thursday. Leland calls it Marhasdethow, alias Forum Jovis; it was burned by the French in the reign of Henry VIII. The parish church is a mile from the town. The harbour is but indifferent.

Four miles east from Marazion, are the Godolphin

hills, celebrated for mines ; they give title of earl to a noble family of the same, several centuries the lords of the soil.

Mount's bay, is a large bay of the English channel, which takes its name from St. Michael's mount, a rocky hill or mountain, nearly opposite Marazion.

This mount is called by Ptolemy, Ocrinum, by the Cornish men it is named Karah-Luz en-lewz, that is, the gray or hoary rock in the wood, from a number of trees which formerly grew between it and Penzance. In the book of Landaff it is named Denful, a compound word, signifying a hill dedicated to the sun. In the sixth century it obtained the name of St. Michael Stow, St. Michael in Monte, and St. Michael de Magno Monte ; and as early as the fifth century was deemed a holy place, for St. Keyna, daughter of Braganus, king of Brecknockshire, came hither on a pilgrimage about the year 490, and was soon afterwards joined by her nephew Cador, who miraculously caused a spring of water to flow out of a dry spot, on which occasion a church was erected to his memory.

Edward the Confessor found here a few monks, and endowed them with the property of the mount, and other lands, on condition they observed the order of St. Benedict. After the conquest, Robert, earl of Mortain, who was also duke of Cornwall, gave this monastery to the abby of St. Michael de Periculo Maris, like this situated on a mount near the sea-coast of Normandy : this monastery was seized by the crown as an alien priory, and given by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards by Edward IV. to Sion abby.

At the general dissolution, Henry VIII. gave the revenues and the government, for it had been many ages a garrisoned fort, as well as a religious house, to Humphry Arundell, esq. a branch of the family of Lanhern : it afterwards came to the family of St. Aubyn.

In the reign of Richard I. while that monarch was



prisoner in Germany; Henry de la Pomeroy surpris'd this place, expelled the monks, and fortified it; but hearing the king was out of prison, and returning home, he for fear of punishment put an end to his life, when it was surrendered to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the king. Though the descendants of Pomeroy relate this story differently, saying that a serjeant at arms, who had been kindly entertained by this nobleman at Berry Pomeroy in Devonshire, arrested his host to answer before the king for a capital crime, which unexpected summons he took so ill, that he stabbed the messenger, and fled to St. Michael's mount for sanctuary, where he caused himself to be bled to death.

In 1471, John de Vere, earl of Oxford, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Barnet, with a few followers in the disguise of pilgrims seized this fortress, and for a long time defended it against the forces of Edward IV. and at length surrendered on reasonable terms. In the reign of Henry VII. Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, fled thither, where she was taken and conveyed to the king, by Lord Daubeny. In the reign of Edward VI. during the Cornish insurrection, divers gentlemen of the county fled hither with their wives and families for protection; but provisions failing, they were compelled to surrender to the rebels.

In the beginning of the grand rebellion, it was first held for the king by Sir Arthur Bassett, who was governor, but in April, 1646, it was taken for the parliament by Colonel Hammond, after a considerable defence: the garrison were allowed to retire to the Scilly islands. The Marquis of Hamilton was prisoner here. The colonel found fifteen pieces of ordnance, with great store of ammunition and provisions.

The eastern part of this edifice seems to overhang the almost perpendicular rock on which it stands; the height from low water mark to the top of the building is said to be two hundred and thirty-eight feet. At

the bottom of the rock, on the north side, is a handsome pier and basin, capable of receiving more than fifty sail of fishing vessels. It was constructed in the year 1425, when Edmund, bishop of Exeter, granted forty days' indulgence to all those who should contribute. The whole of the edifice is in a complete repair, and affords a most delightful summer residence to the owner, who generally spends a few weeks here.

The island is fortified on different parts with batteries of cannon, some of them capable of keeping off a privateer; and the fishermen would in case of need furnish gunners, and perform the other duties of a garrison. A spot of ground is set apart for a burial ground, the place being extra parochial. On the south side of the chapel is a small projection, seen over the battlements of the tower, the remains of a lantern, and vulgarly called St. Michael's chair. This was supposed in the general description of the place to confer the reins of domestic government on that person, man or wife, who shall have the courage to ascend and seat themselves in it. The rock below and the neighbouring coasts are the great resort of the Cornish choughs.

Five miles south-east from Marazion, in a bottom, are the remains of Pengerick castle, consisting of the walls of the keep, a square tower of three stories, with a smaller one annexed to the north-east side, containing a flight of winding stone steps, leading to the top of the building, which is covered with lead, the whole faced with squared stone: it is all much decayed, and several of the floors fallen in. We are not informed either of the time when, or of the person by whom, this castle was built. It is at present the joint property of several, of whom the Duke of Leeds is chief. The castle with a small farm was, in the year 1774, let for ten pounds a-year.

The mansion was entire in the beginning of the 17th century: and we are told that in the reign of Henry VIII. the barton and manor were purchased by

Mr. Milliton, who having killed a man privately, made the purchase in his son's name, and immured himself in a secret chamber of the tower, seeing none but his trusty friends; and died without being called to account for the offence. Pengerwick signifies the head ward, or command, fenced or fortified place; and pen-gweras-ike, the creek, cove, or bosom of waters head help.

Penzance is a seaport-town, well built, and populous, with a good trade, and many ships belonging to it; but the harbour will not admit large vessels, being almost dry at low water. The chief trade is in fish and tin. The country about abounds in metallic ore, and it is said that veins of lead, tin, and copper, are to be seen in the sea at low water. In the year 1595 it was burned by the Spaniards, but was soon rebuilt, and made a coinage town. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Four miles south from Penzance, on the left side of Mount's bay, lies Mousehole, a harbour for fishing boats, called in Cornish Port-Inis, which had formerly a market. In the year 1595 it was burned by the Spaniards. Opposite is a small island called St. Clement.

Two miles north-west of Penzance is the village of Madern, where is a well, the water of which is said to possess great virtue.

Five miles to the west is St. Buriens, so called from a church dedicated to St. Burien, an Irish female saint, founded by King Athelstan, who, it is said, granted the privilege of sanctuary to it, when he landed here on his return from the conquest of the Scilly Islands. In the reign of William I. here was a college, which according to Borlace, was founded likewise by Athelstan. It was destroyed in the reign of Charles I. by Shrubfal, governor of Pendennis castle. In this village is a circle, of nineteen large stones, twelve feet from each other, and one much larger than the rest in the centre, called by Camden

Biscaw Woune, and supposed by him to have been some trophy of the Romans, or of Athelstan, after he had reduced the Danmonii. Borlace calls the circle Boscawen-un, and seems to ascribe to it greater antiquity, as if erected for the various purposes of religious worship, council, judicature, and elections; and sometimes also of a theatre. The continuator of Camden thinks, from their general appearance, they could not have belonged either to the Romans or the Saxons.

Land's End, the western extremity of the county of Cornwall, and of England, was called by Ptolemy Bolerium, and *Αντιουσαιον*, or Antivestæum, and by Diodorus Belerium; perhaps, says Camden, from the British word *pell*, which signifies most remote. The British bards call it Penrighuæd, or the promontory of blood; and their historians, Penwirth, or promontory to the left. By the Saxons it was named Penwithsteort, and by the inhabitants, Pen-von-las, or Land's End. There is a tradition, that this place ran farther out into the sea, and that the ground now covered by the water was called Lions. On the outermost rocks of low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper, and the neighbouring inhabitants say a lighthouse stood on it formerly.

A little to the north is Whitefand bay.

Five miles north from the Land's End is the village of St. Just, where is a large amphitheatre with stone benches, and many circles of stones. And three miles farther north, on the coast of the Bristol channel, is Penden Vau, where there is a large artificial cave; and not far from hence, in the parish of Morva, is a regular Danish entrenchment, called Castle Clum.

This part of Cornwall affords many other monuments of stone, besides those noticed, of various size and form; but in general they are circular; why, or by whom, they were constructed, appears doubtful. Dr. Borlace attributes them to the Druids; I can hardly be satisfied with this hypothesis, nor can I give a better.

The Scilly Islands are a cluster of islands at the entrance of the English channel, situated due west from the Lizard Point, and seen in a clear day from the Land's End. Beheld at a distance, these islands appear like so many high banks in the water, as land usually appears off at sea; but the rocks about the islands, especially those to the westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches. St. Mary's is the largest of the Scilly Islands, containing as many houses and inhabitants as all the rest. Its greatest length is two miles and a half, middlemost breadth almost one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height, and abound in mineral ores. The vallies are fertile, and the fields, like those of Cornwall, are enclosed with stone hedges. The highest land yields a prospect of England, in a clear day, and ships going out and returning at the mouth of the channels. Here is also morass-ground, in two parts of this island, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which supply the cattle with water in dry seasons; in the upper of which is a pretty large and deep lake. This island is defended by a strong garrison, situated upon the west part of it, overlooking the town and isthmus, and commanding the country that way, and to the sea about the batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounted with sixty-four pieces of cannon, some of them eighteen-pounders. It also contains a company of soldiers, a master-gunner, and six other gunners; a store-house, with arms for arming 300 islanders, who are obliged to assist the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-house, barracks, bridge, and strong gates; and upon the summit of a hill, above a regular ascent, going from Hughtown, the capital, stands Star castle, with ramparts and a ditch about it.

About a mile south-west of the south part of St. Mary's garrison, lies St. Agnes' island, otherwise called the Light-house island, upon which stands a

very high and strong light-house, seen in the night at a great distance, by which ships going out of, or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly Islands. It is also of use to all coasting-vessels crossing the channels.

About three miles and a half northerly of the most northern part of St. Agnes' island, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the island of Tresco, the capital town of which is called the Dolphin (probably corrupted from Godolphin), consisting of a church, and about half a score stone-built houses.

About two miles from the northernmost part of St. Mary's, or one from the easternmost part of Tresco, lies the island of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermost part, stands a day-mark, next the coming-in of Crow-sound, appearing, at a distance, as conspicuous by day as the light-house upon St. Agnes', but is not altogether so high and large. It is built with rock-stone, round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This serves to direct vessels crossing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

About half a mile from the west side of Tresco island, to the westward of the landing-place, lies the island of Bryer, which is inhabited by several families. The number of people upon the island of St. Mary is about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the islands of Tresco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampson: in the last and smallest of which inhabited islands lives but one family, which goes to the places of worship in the other islands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat. The air of these islands is mild and pure; their winters are seldom subject to frost and snow. When the former happens, it lasts not long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their summer is much abated by sea-breezes; they are, indeed, frequently incommoded by sea-fogs, but these are not unwhole-

some. Agues are rare, and fevers more so. The most fatal distemper is the small-pox; yet those who live temperately, survive commonly to a great age, and are remarkably free from diseases. The soil is very good, and produces grain of all sorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities. They still grow a little, but the bread made of it is unpleasant. For this reason they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have such abundance, that, though they use it both for bread and beer, they have more than suffices for their own consumption. Potatoes is a new improvement. They have all sorts of roots, and pulse and fallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and every thing of that kind, under proper shelter, thrive exceedingly, but they have no tall trees. The ranuncula, anemone, and most kind of flowers, are successfully cultivated in their gardens. They have wild fowl of all sorts, from the swan to the snipe; and a particular kind, called the hedge-chicken, which is not inferior to the ortolan. Tame fowl, puffins, and rabbits, in great number. Their black cattle are generally small, but very well tasted, though they feed upon orewood; their horses are little, but strong and lively. These islands lie so in the middle, between the two vast openings of the north and south narrow seas, or, as the sailors call them, the Bristol channel and the Channel (so called by way of eminence), that it cannot, or perhaps never will be avoided; but that several ships, in the dark of the night, and in stress of weather, may, by being out in their reckonings, or by other unavoidable accidents, mistake; and if they do, they are sure, as the sailors call it, to run bump ashore upon Scilly, where they find no quarter among the breakers, but are beaten to pieces, without any possibility of escape. One can hardly mention the rocks of Scilly, without letting fall a tear to the memory of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and all the gallant spirits with him, who in the admiral's ship, with three

other men-of-war, and all their men, running upon these rocks, right before the wind, in a dark night, were lost, on his return from a fruitless expedition against Toulon. Sir Cloudefly Shovel was lost October 22, 1707. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet, in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie too in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudesley, in the Association, ordering fail to be made, first struck, in the night, and sunk immediately: several persons of distinction being on board at that time were lost (particularly Lady Shovel's two sons, by Sir John Narborough), with about 800 men. The Eagle, Captain Hancock commander, underwent the same fate. The Romney and Fire-brand also struck, and were lost; but the two captains and twenty-five of their men were saved. The other men-of-war escaped, by having timely notice.

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*London to Tregony and St. Mawes.*

	M.	F.
St. Austle, p. 263 . . . . .	242	6
Sticker . . . . .	2	6
Tregony . . . . .	5	2
St. Mawes . . . . .	10	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	260	6

TREGONY is situated on a river which joins the Fale, is a corporation, governed by a mayor and burgeses sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday.

St. Mawes is a small place, situated on the east side of the entrance into Falmouth harbour, on a neck of land.



opposite Falmouth. It consists only of one street, but sends two members to parliament. A castle was built here in the reign of Henry VIII. The land in the neighbourhood is reckoned the best in the county, and has the appellation of Roseland.

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*London to Redruth and St. Ives.*

	M.	F.
St. Michael, p. 279. . . . .	250	4
Zealla . . . . .	3	3
Perran's Alms-house . . . . .	2	1
Blackwater . . . . .	4	4
Redruth . . . . .	3	0
Camborne . . . . .	3	6
Leland . . . . .	5	4
St. Ives . . . . .	4	6
	<hr/>	
In the whole	277	4

REDRUTH is a town situated in the midst of mines. It is a place of considerable trade, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday.

On Carnbre hill, near Redruth, are several karns or groups of rocks, the spaces between which, in the seventeenth century, were filled with oaks. Fourteen circles of stones are to be traced, from seven to twelve paces in diameter. In the year 1744 a great number of celts were found here, and in the year 1749 a great quantity of British gold coins.

Just without Camborne church-yard is a grave-stone, with a Latin inscription of the tenth century.

Leland is situated on the west side of the river Heyle.

About two miles to the south, at St. Erth, was an ancient Roman fort; near which a patera of tin, with an inscription, *Livius modestus Doctjuli filius Deo Marti*, was discovered, with some other antiquities.

St. Ives, or St. Ithes, is a sea port, situated on the west side of a bay in the Bristol channel, to which it gives name, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The harbour is almost choaked with sand, though there are several vessels employed in the coasting trade and fishing. It is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Charles I. Camden calls this place St. Iie's, and it is said to owe its name to Iia, an Irish lady, who lived here in great sanctity, being before called Pendas. The north-west wind has driven the sand on this coast, so that the situation of the town has been changed more than once.

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*London to Padstow.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Launceston, p. 279.	213	5	[Brought up	231	2
St. Stephen's Down	1	4	St. Teath . . . . .	0	2
Egloskerry . . . . .	1	2	Tregear . . . . .	2	4
Haleworthy, or Hall			Pendogget . . . . .	1	0
Drunkard . . . . .	6	2	St. Endellion . . . . .	1	4
Davidstown . . . . .	1	4	St. Minver . . . . .	3	0
Camelford . . . . .	4	0	Trediffick . . . . .	1	0
Tramagennow . . . . .	1	0	Tredilly . . . . .	1	0
Helstone . . . . .	1	0	Padstow . . . . .	1	4
Knert's Mill . . . . .	1	2			
	<hr/>		In the whole	243	0
	231	3			

**CAMELFORD**, though small, is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament, being created a borough in the reign of Henry III. by Richard, earl of Cornwall. It has a weekly market on Friday. This place is otherwise called Gaffelford; and Leland informs us, that its ancient name was Kemblan. Historians inform us, that a battle was fought here in the year 542, between the British prince Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in which the latter was slain, and the former mortally wounded. In the year 820 another battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons.

Six miles north from Camelford, near the Bristol channel, is Boffiney, a borough which sends two members to parliament; but the actual name of the town, or village, for it has no market, is Trevena, and that of the parish Tintagel; which last gave name to an ancient castle, in which the celebrated King Arthur is said to have been born. It was situated on a peninsular cape of very high land, near the sea, and was the seat of the earls of Cornwall; and here Earl Richard, king of the Romans, entertained his nephew, David, prince of Wales, after whose death the castle went to decay.

About three miles north-east from Boffiney is Bofs castle, or rather Bottereaux castle, so called from an ancient castle built by the family of the Bottereaux, after whom it came to the Hungerfords.

Padstow is a seaport, situated on the left bank of the river Alan, or Camel, near its mouth, with a convenient harbour for vessels of 500 tons at high water. Vessels trade regularly from hence to London and Bristol, and considerable quantities of slate are exported. The access to the harbour is however difficult, having rocks on the east side, and a bar of sand on the west. It is said that its ancient name was Lodeneck, Loderic, or Laffenac, among the Britons or Cornish, and called Adelstow by the English or Saxons. The present name it owes to St. Petroc, an Irish saint,

being contracted from Petrocstow. A monastery was founded here in the fifth century; but being much infested by the incursions of the Danes, the monks removed to Bodmin. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

At Karentoc, or Carntoc, near Padstow, was a priory of regular canons, founded by Edward the Confessor.

The river Alan, or Camel, rises near Camelford, and runs into the Bristol channel a little below Padstow.

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*London to St. Columb.*

	M.	P.
Camelford, p. 296. . . .	228	1
St. Teath . . . . .	3	4
Wadebridge . . . . .	9	4
St. Columb . . . . .	7	4
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In the whole	248	5

WADEBRIDGE, or WARDBRIDGE, is a bridge across the Alan, on account of the danger in passing by the ferry. It is said, that some of the arches are founded on wool-packs, on account of the quicksands. Near it are nine large stones in a row, called the Sisters.

St. Columb, called Magna, to distinguish it from another place, which is a village about six miles to the west, was so called from Columba, a female martyr, to whom the church was dedicated. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Near it is Langheron; the seat of the Arundels in Camden's time.

About a mile to the east is Castle an Dinas, a circular mound of earth, deeply entrenched.

*London to Stratton.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216. . .	172	6	Brought up	191	6
Newton St. Cyrus	4	4	Sampford Courtenay	2	4
Crediton . . .	3	0	Jacobstow . . .	3	0
Coleford . . .	4	0	Hatherleigh . . .	3	4
Bow, or Nymet Tracy	3	4	Holfworthy . . .	13	4
North Tawton . .	4	0	Stratton, Cornwall	7	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	191	6	In the whole	221	2

CREDITON, on the river Crede, or Creedy, which joins the Ex about two miles north from Exeter, is a considerable town, and once sent members to the parliament which sat at Carlisle in the reign of Edward I. In the year 910 it was erected into a bishopric, the see being removed from Tawton; and in the year 1032 the see of St. Germain's was annexed. The bishopric continued till the year 1050, when the see was removed to Exeter, and the cathedral became collegiate. It is governed by a magistrate called a portreeve, and is divided into eastern and western town, the latter of which is the most considerable. The market, which is held on Saturday, was, in Brice's time, inferior to few in the kingdom as to the articles of flesh and yarn, seventy bullocks throughout the winter quarter being the weekly supply of the shambles, and sheep in proportion, besides poultry and game: and, with regard to the woollen trade, 1400 or 1500 ferges were, one week with another, manufactured, and carried to Exeter to be dyed, milled, finished, and exported. In the year 1743 a dreadful fire broke out in the western town, and destroyed four hundred and sixty houses; the loss by which in the whole was computed at near 60,000*l*. Another fire happened in the

year 1772, when almost the whole town was consumed. Crediton was the birth-place of Wilifred, or Boniface, the German apostle, who, after preaching the gospel to the Hessians, Thuringians, and other Germans, was murdered by the Frisians in the year 354, and buried in the abby which he had founded at Fulda.

Chumleigh, or Chimleigh, is a town thirteen miles north-west from Crediton, in the road from Exeter to Barnstaple, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a castle. The church, which is collegiate, with four prebends annexed, suffered considerable damage by lightning in the year 1797.

Coleford has a market on Friday.

At North Tawton is a large pit or pool of water, out of which a spring or small brook sometimes flows for several days together, and then ceases, which the common people consider as ominous of evil.

Sampford Courtenay is said to be the place where the insurrection of the Devonshire men began in the year 1549.

Hatherleigh, near the union of the Towridge and the Ock, has a weekly market on Friday.

Holfworthy, or Houlfworthy, on the side of a navigable canal, has a market on Saturday.

About three miles beyond we cross the Tamar into Cornwall.

Stratton has been long celebrated for its gardens, and especially for garlic. Near this town the parliament forces were defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, and their General Chudleigh taken prisoner. In the year 1754, by a storm of thunder and lightning, several cattle were killed near Stratton, and considerable damage done, but no human lives lost. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Two miles north-west from Stratton is Bude harbour, on the Bristol channel, belonging to the port of Padstow, which of late years has been much frequented, and a considerable trade is carried on with Ireland, Wales, and Bristol.

*London to Taunton, Barnstaple, Biddeford,  
and Hartland.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yeovil, p. 268.	121	6	Brought up	154	2
Preston . . . . .	1	0	Maiden Down . . . . .	3	1
Odcombe . . . . .	2	0	Sampford Peverel . . . . .	4	7
Montacute . . . . .	1	0	Halberton . . . . .	2	0
East Stoke . . . . .	2	0	Tiverton . . . . .	3	0
South Petherton . . . . .	1	4	Calverleigh . . . . .	2	4
White Lackington . . . . .	5	0	South Moulton . . . . .	16	0
Ilminster . . . . .	1	4	South Alla . . . . .	2	0
Horton . . . . .	1	6	Filleigh . . . . .	1	4
Ashill . . . . .	2	0	Swinbridge . . . . .	3	4
Hatch Beauchamp . . . . .	3	0	Landkey . . . . .	2	2
Taunton . . . . .	5	6	Newport . . . . .	1	2
Runwell . . . . .	3	0	Barnstaple . . . . .	1	0
Chilson . . . . .	0	4	Biddeford . . . . .	8	4
Wellington . . . . .	1	4	Hartland . . . . .	14	0
Rockwell Green . . . . .	1	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	219	6
	154	2			

AT Preston is a free-school for clothing and educating twenty-four children. Near the church is a large old building, with Gothic windows and arched doors, called Preston abbey.

Odcombe is the native place of the celebrated Thomas Coryate, whose father was rector of the parish, and lies interred in the chancel. The son, after rambling through Europe, published an account of his travels, under the title of *Crudities hastily gobbled up in five months travels in France, Savoy, Italy, &c.* He afterwards travelled through Greece, Turkey, and Persia, to Hindostan, and died near Surat in the year 1617. Humphry Hody, a learned divine, and author of "A Dissertation against Aristotles's History of the

Seventy-two Interpreters," was likewise a native of Odcombe.

Montacute; originally called Logoresberg, and Bifchöpeston, received its present name from a sharp hill, whose bottom covers twenty acres, on which the Earl of Mortain, brother of William the Conqueror, built a castle, and named it from a friend Drogo de Montacute, who accompanied him to England. The son and successor of the Earl of Mortain founded a monastery for black Cluniac monks at the foot of the hill, and endowed it with the borough and market of Montacute, and divers other estates and manors. The castle being neglected, soon fell to decay, and the remains of it were converted into a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, in the reign of Henry I. and the repairs and enlargement of the monastery. At the dissolution the revenues were estimated at 45*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The estate now belongs to Mr. Phelips, who has a seat here. On the summit of the hill, an area of about half an acre, where the castle once stood, is a round tower, sixty feet in height, crowned with an open balustrade; on this is fixed a flag-staff, fifty feet in height, whereon a flag is occasionally displayed. The market has been long discontinued.

East Stoke is a part of the parish of Stoke under Hamden. This estate belonged to the Earl of Mortain, but being forfeited, was granted to the Beauchamps, who, in the reign of Edward I. built a large mansion, afterwards embattled as a castle, now in ruins, the small remains being converted into the offices of a farm-house, and the chapel into a cyder cellar. Here was a college of black canons, founded by John de Beauchamp in the year 1304.

South Petherton, situated on the Parret, has a market on Thursday. Here is a manufacture of dowlas. The bridge over the Parret was formerly of wood; but being in a ruinous state, and two children having been drowned in the river near it, the parents of the child-



ren rebuilt it of stone, with the representation of the infants as a memorial of the circumstance.

Two miles north-east of Petherton is Martock, supposed to be so named from a remarkable oak, under which the markets were formerly held. Here are two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday. The market-house stands in the centre of the town, and near it a handsome fluted column, with a dial, being a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan, now at Wilton-house, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. In the town there are about 102 houses, and in the whole parish, which is very extensive, and divided into nine tithings, there are 380, and about 2000 inhabitants. The church is a large and elegant Gothic structure, with thirty-five windows, all of crown-glass, except those of the chancel. These windows were formerly of painted glass; and there yet remains, at least there did in the year 1782, a head of Edward VI. The church is one hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty-two wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. It is ornamented with an organ, and a superb altar-piece, in stucco plaster, erected at the expence of John Butler, esq. a native of Martock. There are likewise some monuments.

Ilminster, situated on the river Ille, contains about 300 houses. Here is a manufacture of narrow cloths. A free grammar-school was founded in the year 1550, by Humphry Walrond and Henry Greenfield: the endowment is considerable, and affords a salary of 40l. a-year to the master, and 20l. a-year and a house to the writing master. The parish includes eight hamlets, in one of which (Dillington) Lord North, late chancellor of the exchequer, had a seat. The market is on Saturday.

Horton is a hamlet of Ilminster.

Ashill is supposed to derive its name from the number of ash-trees. In the parish is a medicinal spring, and a bath, belonging to the Earl of Egremont.

Taunton is situated on the river Tone, which rises about six miles north-west from Wivelscombe, and runs into the Parret between Langport and Bridgewater. This town, in point of size, buildings, and respectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. Its extent from east to west is nearly a mile, and it consists of four principal streets, which are wide, and very well built, and contains two parish churches. There is a noble spacious market-place, in which is a handsome commodious market-house, with a town-hall over it, the building whereof was completed in the year 1773. The markets are large, and kept on Wednesday and Saturday. The woollen manufacture has flourished in this town almost ever since its first introduction into England by the emigrants from Flanders; the first manufacture being established here about the year 1336. Of late years it has decayed, and its success has been, in a great measure, translated to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A silk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Taunton is an ancient borough by prescription, and has returned members to parliament from the year 1294. It was incorporated by King Charles I. and again by King Charles II. and put under the government of a mayor. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. The corporation have neither lands, houses, nor joint stock, the last charter precluding them from any such possessions. The castle stands on the west side of the town, and is part of a stately edifice, erected by William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, and lord of the town, in the time of Henry I. In the year 1642 this castle fell into the hands of the parliament army, who placed a garrison therein, and intended to have made it their chief hold in all this country; it was, however, quickly rescued from them by the royalists; under the Marquis of Hertford, and as quickly retaken by Colonel Blake for the parliament, who in 1645 defended it against an army of 10,000 men, that was brought against it by Lord Goring. After the restoration King Charles II.

ordered it to be dismantled, in which ruinous state it has continued to this day. It stood nearly upon the site of a fortress, erected about the year 700, by Ina, king of the West Saxons, for the purpose of better securing the conquests which he had made in this part of Britain, and awing those disaffected nobles who fixed a jealous eye on his dominions. On the 18th of June, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth arrived at Taunton, which he made his head-quarters; and, having won many persons of considerable esteem to his cause, he procured himself to be proclaimed king, on the Cornhill, the 21st following, by the title of James II. and then published three several proclamations, against the king, the parliament, and the Duke of Albemarle. After his defeat the assizes were held here by Judge Jefferies, for the trial of the rebels, which have been emphatically called *the bloody assize*. Taunton sends two members to parliament. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, or, according to Speed, a convent of nuns, founded by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1110, a monastery of Carmelites, and an hospital for lepers.

Wellington is a well-built town, with four streets, the principal of which is half a mile in length, and has considerable manufactures of serges and druggets. The market is on Thursday.

About four miles to the south of Wellington, on the borders of Somersetshire and Devonshire, is Black Down, a dreary mountainous district. On this down are an immense quantity of flints, lying in vast heaps, upwards of sixty yards in circumference. They are called Robin Hood's Butts, and supposed to be placed over the graves of men who fell in the wars between the Danes and Saxons.

Margaret, countess of Richmond, resided at Sampford Peverel. It took the name of Peverel from an ancient family, many of whom lie buried here.

Tiverton, situated on the Ex, where it is joined by

the Lowman, has long been famous for its woollen manufacture, particularly of kerseys. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and from that time has sent members to parliament. The church not being large enough for the inhabitants, another was built, and made a perpetual curacy by act of parliament. A free grammar-school was founded here by Peter Blundel, a merchant, in 1599, for 150 scholars, and well endowed for the support of the master, and exhibitions for scholars to Baliol college, Oxford, and Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge. Here is also an English free-school, founded by Robert Comins, or Chilcot, in the year 1609; and a public charity-school. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of serges, druggets, duroys, sagatees, diapers, &c. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. This town has been three times nearly destroyed by fire. In the year 1598, 600 houses were destroyed; in 1612, the loss sustained was computed at 35,000l.; and in the year 1731, another fire destroyed 200 of the best houses, with most of the manufactures, to the amount of 150,000l. Next year an act of parliament was passed for rebuilding it, enjoining that the new houses should be covered with lead or tile, instead of thatch; that no perilous trades should be exercised in the streets; no stacks of corn, straw, hay, &c. be erected there; that fire-engines should be provided against the like accidents; that houses should be demolished, to stop any future fire; that particular houses should be pulled down for widening the streets and passages.

In the parish of Butterleigh, three miles south from Tiverton, is a fortified hill, called Cadberry, and another at a few miles distance, called Dolberry.

At Crüwys Mörchard, four miles west from Tiverton, the church-steeple was shivered, and the bells melted, by lightning, in the year 1689.

From Tiverton to South Moulton is a continual succession of steep hills.

South Moulton is situated on the small river Moule, which runs into the Taw, about six miles to the south. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and once sent members to parliament, in the reign of Edward I. The chief manufactures are serges, shal-loons, and felts. The church is a handsome structure, and contains a beautiful altar-piece and some monuments. Here is a free school, founded and endowed in the year 1614. The market is on Saturday. The manor of South Moulton was anciently held by the family of Martin, on the tenure of finding a man, with a bow and three arrows, to attend the Earl of Gloucester, when hunting in the neighbourhood.

Fifteen miles west-south-west is Torrington, or Great Torrington, on the right bank of the Towridge, over which is a bridge. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and formerly sent members to parliament, but not since the reign of Edward III. The inhabitants carry on a trade with Ireland, whither they send many stuffs; and it has two churches, an alms-house, and a charity-school. On the south side of the town are the remains of a castle. The market is on Saturday.

At Frithelstoke, about a mile to the west, was a priory of Augustin canons, founded by Sir William Beauchamp.

Potherige, three miles south-south-east from Torrington, was the native place of General Monk, created baron Potherige and duke of Albemarle.

In Monkley church, about two miles north-west from Torrington, is a monument to the memory of Sir William Hankford, chief justice of the king's-bench, reported by some to be the person who sent the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. to prison. Fearing the king's displeasure, he retired to his seat here, and charging his keeper to kill any person who, in the night, would not tell his name and business, was himself killed.

Three miles from South Moulton, in the road to Barnstaple, is Castle-hall, the seat of Lord Fortescue.

Barnstaple is situated on the river Taw, over which is a bridge of sixteen arches, built at the expence of one Stamford, a merchant of London, who seems to have conferred this favour in return for the advantages he had received in trading with the town. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-council, and was anciently furrounded with walls, and defended with a castle, and the liberties of a city and a good harbour; but the harbour is so shallow, that vessels cannot come up to the town, yet it has some considerable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to the British parliament. Barnstaple bay is an opening in the Bristol channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge. Barnstaple is familiarly, in the neighbourhood, called Barum, and it is so written on the mile-stones.

The Taw rises in Dartmoor, and runs into the sea a little below Appledore.

In the parish of Braunton, about five miles north-west from Barnstaple, some hundred acres have been covered with sea-sand, under which large trees are sometimes found buried.

At Pilton, adjoining to Barnstaple, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Malmesbury, founded by King Athelstan.

Tawton, three miles south from Barnstaple, on the right side of the Taw, though now a village, was originally the first bishopric in Devonshire, afterwards removed to Crediton.

At Tawstock, on the Taw, opposite Tawton, was a grand seat, built by the Bourchiers, earls of Bath, burnt down in the year 1786.

Between Barnstaple and Biddeford, at East Leigh, or Canon Leigh, was a priory of Augustine monks, founded by William Clavell, in the reign of Henry II.

changed to a convent of nuns by Matilda, countess of Gloucester and Clare, in the reign of Edward I.

Biddeford, anciently Renton-by-the-Ford, is a seaport on the Towridge, about two miles from Barnstaple Bay. It seems to owe its name to the place of passage across the river being built near or by the ford. The chief part of the town is on the west side of the river, and the other and smaller part on the east, with a communication by means of a bridge of twenty-four arches, a furlong in length. This bridge was built in the middle of the fourteenth century, by charitable contributions in Devonshire and Cornwall, and is supported by lands set apart for that purpose, the management being placed by a decree of chancery in the hands of trustees, who are the principal inhabitants of the town, and annually elect two wardens, treasurer, and clerk. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and formerly sent members to parliament. For about a century the inhabitants of Biddeford carried on a considerable trade, particularly to Virginia, up the Mediterranean, and to Newfoundland; but for the last forty years it has been on the decline. There is a manufacture of coarse earthen ware, of which great quantities are sent to various parts of the kingdom; and many loads of oak bark are sent annually to Ireland and Scotland. The market, which is held on Tuesday, is large, and well supplied with corn and provisions.

Three miles north from Biddeford, at the mouth of the Towridge, where it joins the Taw, in Barnstaple Bay, is Appledore, a seaport, situated on the side of a hill. Here Hubba the Dane landed in the reign of Alfred, and, falling in with the English, was defeated and slain, with 1200 men, before Kinwith castle, or Henny castle, supposed to be just by.

Hartland is situated near the coast of the Bristol channel, on a neck of land called Hartland Point. A bill was passed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to make it a seaport. Here is a weekly market on Saturday;

and the people coming constantly to it out of Cornwall, the fisher-boats of Barnstaple, Biddeford, and the other towns on the coast, lying often under the lee, as they call it, of these rocks, for shelter from the south-west or south-east winds; at which time the seamen go on shore here, and supply themselves with provisions: nor is the town unconcerned in that gainful fishing trade which is carried on for herrings on this coast. From this point or promontory, the land falling away for some miles, makes a gulph or bay, which, reaching to the head-land or point of Barnstaple haven, is called from thence Barnstaple Bay; so that these two trading towns have but one port between them. They were formerly inconsiderable places; at present they are very great and thriving. The manufactures of the large towns behind them, and their easy passage by the rivers before mentioned, the fisheries on the coast, and their correspondence with Ireland, have raised them to great wealth and credit. At Hartland was a monastery of black canons, first founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, and further endowed by William Brewer, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry III. Hartland point is called by Ptolemy Herculis Promontorium.

The river Towridge rises about six miles south-south-east from Hartland, passing by Hatherleigh, Torrington, &c.

About three miles to the east is Clovelly, a small fishing-town, and celebrated for its herrings, with a pier erected at a great expence by the family of Carew, to whom it belongs. Near it are the vestiges of a Roman camp, called Clovelly Dikes.

About four miles south from Hartland, on the coast, is Hole, the birth-place of Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Mehennet, in Cornwall, who, in the reign of Henry VIII. taught his parishioners the lord's prayer, creed, and decalogue in the English tongue.



*London to Columpton and Bradninch.*

	M.	F.
Wellington, p. 301. . . . .	149	2
Row Green . . . . .	1	0
Maiden Down . . . . .	3	1
South Appledore . . . . .	3	4
Willand . . . . .	3	4
Columpton . . . . .	2	2
Bradninch . . . . .	2	4
	<hr/>	
In the whole	165	1

COLUMPTON, or CULLOMPTON, is situated on the river Culm, which joins the Ex about two miles above Exeter. It has a manufacture of serges and du-roys, and a market on Saturday.

Near Columpton is Paltimore, the seat of Sir C. Bampffield.

Bradninch is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a small market on Thursday. In the hills near the town iron ore is found; and some attempts have been made to discover coal, but hitherto without success. This place anciently sent members to parliament, but was excused on account of the expence. There are five paper-mills within two miles of the town. Bradninch was almost destroyed by fire in the year 1666.

*London to Bridgewater and Ilfracomb.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Salisbury, p. 215.	80	6	Brought up	121	7
Wilton	3	0	King's Weston	3	4
Ugford	1	0	Piper's Inn	6	4
Barford	1	6	Athcot	1	0
Teffont	4	4	Knowle	5	4
Chilmark	1	2	Bridgewater	4	0
Fonthill	2	2	Cannington	3	4
Hindon	1	4	Nether Stowey	4	4
Willoughby Hedge	2	6	Holford	2	6
Mere	4	0	Doniford	4	4
Bourton	3	4	Watchet	1	2
Wincaunton	3	4	Dunster	5	0
Stoke Holloway	2	3	Minehead	2	4
Bruton	2	2	Porlock	6	0
Cole	1	0	Coilntesbury, Devon	11	0
Ansford Inn	2	0	Linton	2	0
Cianville	1	0	Martinhoe	3	2
Alford	1	4	Comb Martin	6	6
Lidford	2	0	Ilfracomb	4	6
	<u>121</u>	<u>7</u>	In the whole	200	1

**CHILMARK** is noted for its quarries.

At Fonthill is the seat of Mr. Beckford. The house was burnt down in the year 1755; just after it was finished. It has since that time been rebuilt in a more magnificent manner.

Hindon is a borough-town, which sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Thursday. The greater part of the town was destroyed by fire in the year 1754. Hindon church is a chapel of ease to East Knoyle, where Sir Christopher Wren was born.

Mere is a small town, with a market on Thursday. Here was formerly a castle. Near it is an ancient

camp, called Whitehole hill; and two miles to the north another, called Oldbury castle.

Two miles from Mere is Stourhead, the beautiful seat of Sir H. C. Hoare, bart. anciently belonging to the Lords Stourton.

Wincaunton is a place of antiquity, and was the seat of many actions between the Britons, Saxons, and Danes. In this town was shed the first blood in the revolution of 1688, when the Prince of Orange passing through it, in his way from Torbay to London, attacked a party of the king's dragoons, and put several to the sword. It has a market on Wednesday.

To the north-east of Wincaunton, in the county of Somerset, lies the village of Pen, or Pen Selwood, where, in the year 658, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, and in so decisive a manner, that the Britons never after made head against their enemies. In the year 879 the Danes are said to have been defeated here by King Alfred; in the year 1001 a few of King Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes; and, in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by King Edmund.

Fourteen miles west-south-west from Wincaunton is Ivelchester, or Ilchester, on the river Ivel, from which it takes its name. According to Nennius, the Britons called it *Caer Pensavelcoit*, that is, the city at the head of the river's mouth in the wood. It was an important station of the Romans, who called it *Ifchalis*, and surrounded it with walls and a ditch, in many places yet visible. At the Norman conquest it was a city of note, and contained within its walls one hundred and seven burgesses, and many churches. It at present consists of four streets, with one church, a place of worship for dissenters, and is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses. In the year 1088, Geoffrey bishop of Coutances, and William D'Ewe, attempted to take possession of this town in favour of Robert, duke of Normandy, but were repulsed by the

inhabitants. It was made the county town, and the assizes were appointed to be held here, in the reign of Edward III.; they are now held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. The county gaol, a modern building, is situated here. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Wednesday. The ancient manufacture of Ivelchester was thread lace, which is now much declined. A silk manufacture was established some years since. Opposite the gaol, on the other side of the river, are the remains of an ancient hospital, founded by William Dacus, or Dennis, about the year 1226; not far from which stood a house of lepers; and where the silk manufacture is now carried on was a house of black friars. Opposite to it is an alms-house for six poor men, and a woman to take care of the dwelling. The celebrated Roger Bacon was a native of this town, and one of the monks in the house here.

About a mile south from Ivelchester, on an island in the Parret, in the parish of Muchelney, or Michelney, was a monastery of black canons, which, according to some, was founded by Athelstan, though Leland ascribes it to King Ina.

Five miles north-east from Ivelchester is Queen Camel, now a village, though formerly a town of some note, with two markets weekly, till almost destroyed by a dreadful fire about two centuries ago.

The Ivel, or Yeo river, called by the Romans *Velex*, rises near Charlton Horethorn, on the borders of Dorsetshire, and joins the Parret near Langport.

Three miles from Wincaunton, in the road to Ivelchester, is South Cadbury, where, at the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, is an ancient fortification, called Cadbury castle, or more properly Camelet. The shape is between round and square, conforming to the shape of the hill. Part of it seems to be hewn out of the solid rock, and is defended by four ditches; and within is a still higher entrenchment, of a circular form, probably the *prætorium*, or citadel, vulgarly

called King Arthur's palace. The rampart was of stone, now overspread with earth, and has only one entrance from the east, which is guarded by ditches. The area contains above thirty acres. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, and coins, chiefly of Antoninus and Faustina.

Bruton, or Brewton, situated at the south-west extremity of the forest of Selwood, on the river Brew, which rises about six miles to the east, and runs into the Bristol channel in the mouth of the Parret. The town consists of five streets, and contains about 320 houses. In the market-place is an ancient cross, built by John Ely, last abbot of Bruton; and about the middle of the high street is a market-house, built by a subscription of the farmers who attended the market. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of a number of poor men, women, and children, with a school of instruction, founded by Hugh Saxey, a native of the town; the income of the whole is said to amount to 2500*l.* a-year. Here is likewise a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. the master of which has a stipend of 80*l.* a-year. The principal manufacture is silk-throwing and making stockings. The market is on Saturday. Here was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Aumerle, earl of Cornwall, about the year 1005.

Three miles south-west from Bruton is Castle Cary, containing about 146 houses, which had once a market, but long since discontinued, and the market-house converted into dwellings.

At Alford is a medicinal spring. Beyond Alford the road on the left is to Somerton and Langport.

Somerton, eight miles from Alford, was once the county town, and gave name to the whole. It is situated on a rise, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile part of the county, and contains about 250 houses, chiefly built of stone dug in the neighbourhood. The government of the town is vested in constables, and there is a hall for holding petty sessions. It is supposed to have been a Roman town; but of this history is

silent, but more certain that it was fortified and walled round by the West Saxon kings, and that Ina had here a palace. In the year 877 this town was plundered by the Danes; soon after which it was fortified with a citadel or castle, whither John, king of France, was removed from Hartford castle in the reign of Edward III. The common gaol of the county was erected here, out of the ruins of this castle. It has a weekly market on Tuesday.

Langport, situated on the Parret, at its union with the Ivel, is an ancient town, and, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was accounted a royal burgh, and once sent members to parliament. It was then large, and said to have been moated round; at present no vestiges of fortification are visible, and it consists only of two streets. East of the church is a small ancient building, called the Hanging chapel, in which is a free-school, founded by Thomas Gillet, in the seventeenth century. The market is on Saturday. In the year 1645 a brigade of the royal army, under Lord Goring, stationed here to guard a pass, were overpowered by the parliament forces, with the loss of 300 men killed and prisoners. Sir John Digby was dangerously wounded, and died soon after.

In the parish of Curry Rivel is Burton Pynsent, the seat of the great Earl of Chatham, to whom it was bequeathed by Sir William Pynsent. About a quarter of a mile from the house is a fine column, 140 feet high, erected by the Earl of Chatham to the memory of Sir William, said to have cost 2000*l.*

King's Weston is supposed to be a corruption of Kinwardston. Here the Devonshire and Cornish rebels were defeated by Sir Hugh Paulet, in the reign of Edward VI.

From Piper's Inn, almost to Bridgewater, the road is on an eminence, from whence are beautiful and extensive views. It is called Poldon hill.

On the right-hand of the road, four miles beyond Ashcot, at Edington, a number of clay moulds for

making Roman coins were found; some of them joined with the metal in them. They had the impressions of Severus, a Caracalla, with their empresses Julia and Plautilla. Twenty of them are in the Ashmolean Museum.

Near the church is a medicinal spring.

Bridgewater is a seaport on the river Parret, which runs into the Bristol channel, about seven miles below the mouth, being called Bridgewater Bay. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. The houses, about 500 in number, are in general irregular, but the streets are wide. It has a large church, and places of worship for dissenters and quakers. The corporation consists of a mayor, two aldermen, and twenty-one capital burgesses, with a recorder, who are empowered to hold four sessions every year, for determining all crimes and misdemeanors, under capital offences, committed within their jurisdiction. Bridgewater was formerly the private property of William de Brewere, one of the great barons of King John, by whom a charter was given to the said William de Brewere, for erecting Bridgewater into a free borough, with privileges to his tenants there. This charter is dated at Chinon in France, on the 26th of June, 1200. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to the British parliament. The castle here was built in the reign of King John. Here is a quay, called the haven; and a new iron bridge over the Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of King John. King Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, or, as some say, Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, &c. The revenues, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tythes, the manor of East Stour, in Dorsetshire, &c. are valued at 5000*l.* per annum. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough, it having been made a distinct county by Henry VIII. It has a

spacious town-hall, and a high cross, with a cistern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from thence to most of the streets. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and sustained more than one siege. The situation of it renders it easy to be fortified, the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide rises, at high water, near six fathoms, and sometimes flows in with such impetuosity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does so, unawares, it often occasions great damage to ships driving foul of each other, and frequently oversetting them. This sudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the channel, especially in the Severn. It is also known in the north, particularly in the Trent and the Ouse, at their entrance into the Humber, at Bristol; and in several other places. The manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. for the internal parts of Devon and Cornwall, are brought to this port in large trows, and from hence conveyed in waggons. The duty paid at the custom-house on imports, amounts to about 2,500*l.* a-year. About forty vessels, from thirty to a hundred tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place, and from hence the neighbourhood is supplied at a moderate rate. The river is navigable for large barges to Taunton and Langport. About six miles south of the town, the rivers Tone and Parrot meet. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed here in the year 1685, and soon after defeated in Sedgemoor. The market is weekly, on Thursday, for cattle, cheefe, corn, and provisions. Here was a priory of grey friars.

At Borough, or Boroughbridge, at the union of the Tone, and the Parret, six miles south from Bridgewater, is an ancient chapel, much injured in the civil wars of the 17th century, when a party of royalists were besieged by the parliament forces, and, after a brave resistance, compelled to surrender. It belonged



to the village of Aller, where Godrun the Danish king was baptized, after being defeated by Alfred at Edington. In the neighbourhood, at Aller Moor, a battle was fought between the royalists and parliament forces in the year 1645.

Two miles south-west from Borough, in the river Tone, is the island of Athelney, with a bridge to it, called Athelney bridge. This spot, which was anciently environed with impassable marshes and morasses, will be ever memorable for the retreat of King Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eastern part of his dominions. The register of Athelney sets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine successive years, was at length reduced to the necessity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the isle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a small cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the son of King Kynegilfus. After his emersion from this retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monastery for Benedictine monks on the spot which had given him shelter, endowing the established with the whole isle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens.

Three miles south-west from Bridgewater, in the road to Taunton, is North Petherton, near the Parret, consisting principally of one street, with several good houses. It had formerly a large corn market on Saturday, of which there are present only small remains. It gives name to a hundred, and the parish is of great extent; including no less than seventeen hamlets.

Two miles to the south of Petherton is the parish of Durston, in which was the priory of Buckland Sororum, founded by William de Erleigh, in the year 1167. The monks of this house, on account of their riotous and disorderly conduct, were afterwards removed to Taunton, Barlinch, and other monasteries; and the house given to Garner de Neapoli, for a priory of sisters hospitallers, for the benefit of the order of St. John.

### 320 *London to Bridgewater and Ilfracomb.*

Cannington contains about fifty houses, one of which is a ruinous mansion of the lords Clifford, inhabited by a farmer. Here was a convent of black nuns, founded by Robert de Courcy, about the year 1140.

Nether Stowey contains about 106 houses, in three streets, built in the shape of the letter Y. There is a small and neat market-cross of an octangular form, standing on eight small pillars, with a clock and a bell, which bell is usually sounded to proclaim the time of divine service, the church being a quarter of a mile from the town, and formerly there was a castle, of which no vestiges remain, but the ditch. The market is on Tuesday.

Watchet is a seaport, on the Bristol channel, containing about 140 houses. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and there was a large herring fishery; but now very few vessels belong to the port, and those are employed in the freightage of coal, kelp, alabaster, and lime-stone. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the harbour was cleaned out, and a pier built at the expence of the Wyndham family and the Luttrels, at that time joint lords of the manor. This pier was, in the beginning of the present century, repaired by the care of Sir William Wyndham, and a duty granted, by two acts of parliament, on all goods imported here, has been applied to making good the expence of its farther reparations. The coast is rocky, and the cliffs, two miles westward from the town, abound with very fine alabaster; and great plenty of the lichen-marinus, sea-liverwort, or laver, is gathered on them at low water, by the inhabitants, and sent to distant parts of the country. A market is held here on Saturday. Watchet is not a parish of itself; but belongs to St. Decumans, so called from a saint, who came to this coast from Wales, in the seventh century, and lived as a hermit. Of this saint many fabulous stories are told, and a church was erected to his memory.

On this coast are vast quantities of rock, or rather pebbles, which the sea, at low water, leaves uncovered, from whence the neighbouring inhabitants fetch them on shore to a higher ground, and burn them into lime for dressing their land : but it is more especially useful in building ; as no cement whatsoever is more lasting for jets d'eau heads, piers, and other masonry that is to lie under water ; in which position it runs up to a stone as hard as marble. The cliffs are stored with alabaster, which, by the wash of the sea, falls down, and is conveyed from hence to Bristol, and other places on this shore, in great plenty. Neither should it be omitted, that the inhabitants burn great quantities of sea-weed to supply the glass-makers at Bristol.

Walking on the beach near Watchet, I discovered among the large gravel great numbers of stones, fluted in imitation of the shells of fishes of all kinds : many of the flat kind are double, and curiously tallied one in another, which may, by a violent stroke, be separated. Some I have seen as broad as a pewter-dish, and again others no bigger than a pepper-corn ; but in all of them the flutings are regular ; some like the escallop, in rays from a centre, others like the perriwinkle, in spiral lines : in these and all other forms they lie here in great plenty.

Two miles south-west from Watchet is the village of Cleeve, or Cliff, which takes its name from its craggy cliffs, close to the Bristol channel. Here are some remains of a monastery, founded for Cisterians, by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, in the year 1188. And near an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by pilgrims, and enriched by offerings.

Between Watchet and Taunton, five miles from the former, and twelve miles from the latter, is Stogumber, or Stoke Gomer, a small town, with a market on Saturday. Many Roman coins have been found here. The situation is on the south-west side of an extensive ridge, called Quantock hills. And two miles to the

east is Crowcomb, anciently a market-town and borough, both which privileges are lost; it is however yet governed by a portreeve. As some men were digging stone for the roads in a field at Nettlecomb, called Knap-Dane, four miles south from Watchet, they discovered several bushels of human bones, supposed to have belonged to a party of Danes who landed at Watchet in the year 918, and were killed by the inhabitants.

Dunster is situated on the margin of a rich vally, about a mile from the Bristol channel. It was anciently a fortress of the West Saxons, and a place of note; at which time it was called Torre; in after-times it was called Dunestorre, and by contraction Dunster. It was granted by William the Conqueror to William Mohun, who rebuilt the ancient Saxon fortress, enlarged the town, and founded a priory of Benedictine monks. In the reign of Edward III. the castle became the property of the Luttrells, and is at present a seat of that family. The town is small, consisting only of two streets, with a few good houses of stone, the rest low, of rough stone, and thatched. It formerly sent members. Here is a market on Friday.

Minehead, anciently written Manheved; Munheved, and Mineheved, is a seaport on the Bristol channel. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament; and has a weekly market on Wednesday. It was a considerable place of trade, both for the great quantities of wool and linens it imported from Ireland, as for the considerable manufactures carried on in the woollen branch at home, but it is now gone much to decay; there being only a few vessels employed in the coal-trade, and a small herring fishery. This port is the best situated of any in the Bristol channel, being a safe and commodious harbour, and of the most easy access; it was but little frequented otherwise till lately; but on account of the pleasantness of the situation, and salubrity of the air, a number of persons have been induced to visit it as a bathing-place in the

summer season. This borough was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with great privileges, on condition the corporation should keep the quay in repair; but its trade falling off, the quay was neglected, and they lost their privileges. A statute was obtained in the reign of King William, for recovering the port and keeping it in repair, by which they were to have the profits of the quay and pier for thirty-six years, which have been computed at about 200l. a-year: and they were at the expence of new building the quay. In pursuance of another act, confirming the former, a new head has been built to the quay, the beach cleared, &c. so that the largest ship may enter, and ride safe in the harbour. The town contains about 500 houses, and 2000 souls. It was some years since nearly destroyed by fire.

Six miles south from Minehead is a lofty mountain called Dunkery, whose base is twelve miles in circumference. The highest part towards the south, 1770 feet above the level of the sea, at highwater mark. On the top and sides are the ruins of several fire-hearths, formerly used as beacons to alarm the country in case of invasion, or civil commotion.

Porlock is situated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Bristol channel. At the west corner of the bay, which forms a concave of near three miles from point to point, the quay is situated, and there is a small pier: three or four vessels belong to the harbour, and are usually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild-fowl. A market was formerly held here every Thursday, but there are now only three markets in a year. Porlock had anciently an extensive chace, and a palace of the Saxon kings. In the year 918 the Danes made an attempt upon the town, but were repulsed with great loss. In the year 1052, Harold, son of Earl Godwin, returning from Ireland, landed here and committed great devastation; and it is supposed at that time destroyed the royal

palace. A small unfinished camp, of an oval form, in a wood, about a mile and a half from the town, is supposed to have been formed at that time. The inhabitants preserve this transaction in memory to this day.

Comb Martin, or Martin's Comb, is a small town near the Bristol channel, with a cove for unloading of boats. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of hemp : and the neighbouring hills were once famous for mines of tin and lead ; and some veins of silver being discovered in the reign of Edward I. 337 men were brought from Derbyshire to work them, and it is said the silver produced was of service to Edward III. in his wars with France. They were again attempted in the reign of Elizabeth. Here was a market, now nearly or quite disused.

Berinerber, between Comb Martin and Ilfracomb, is the native place of Jewel, bishop of Salisbury.

Ilfracomb is a seaport, situated on the Bristol channel.

It is a commodious haven, from its natural advantages, but for its greater security a pier was long ago built, and a light-house erected, which were of much service. But these and other conveniences were entirely made at the expence of the owner of the soil ; and indeed most of these western ports were supported in this manner. As for instance, that of Watchet, by the now noble house of Wyndham ; that of Minehead, by the ancient family of Luttrell ; and this of which we are speaking, by the Wreys, or as it is also written Wray.

Ilfracomb is a corporation (governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers) and a borough, though it does not now, nor ever did, send members to parliament. It consists chiefly of one good street, from the church to the sea-side, upwards of a mile long, and is a neat, well-built, populous, and thriving place, which is principally owing to its position, standing close upon the sea ; so that ships can run in there, when it would be dangerous to go up to Biddeford or Barnstaple ; and for this reason, several of the traders in the last-men-

tioned town do a great deal of their port business here. In our own times, some disputes arising about the customary dues paid to the lord of the manor, it was found necessary to apply to the legislature for settling those duties, that were now become requisite for maintaining and improving this haven, which was accordingly done by act of parliament, made anno 1731. By this salutary law they are very prudently, as well as clearly, settled, and made payable to Sir Bouchier Wrey, his heirs and assigns, being lord of the manor of Ilfracomb. And it is provided, that all the money raised by them, or recovered for forfeitures given by the act, shall be laid out in repairing and supporting the pier, light-house, warp, warp-house, boats, and harbour; so that it is not only in a very good condition, the quay being upwards of 800 feet long, but a sufficient fund is established for its constant maintenance in that condition. The church was formerly a prebend of Salisbury, tenable by a layman; and was held by the learned antiquarian Camden.

In the church of Morthoe, about three miles south from Ilfracomb, is an ancient tomb, ascribed to Sir William Tracy, one of the murderers of Becket.

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*London to Wivelscombe and Bampton.*

	M.	F.
Taunton, p. 30.	148	2
Longford Bridge	2	0
Milverton	6	0
Wivelscombe, or Wiveliscomb	4	0
Bampton	8	0
In the whole	168	2

MILVERTON, anciently a borough, gives name to a hundred. It had formerly a considerable manu-

facture of serges and druggets, which of late years has been on the decline. The market is on Friday.

Wivelscombe, situated on the river Tone, contains seven streets or lanes, about 360 houses, and 1550 inhabitants. Here were formerly two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday, but the former is discontinued. It is governed by a portreeve. A considerable woollen manufacture has, for more than two centuries, been carried on in this town, and still flourishes. The goods mostly made are blanketings, knap-coatings, kerseys, and other coarse cloths, shrouds, crimmes, and baize. Many of these are sent to London, Bristol, and Exeter, for home consumption, and for exportation to Spain and Guernsey.

Bampton, anciently Brenton, formerly sent members to parliament. It is governed by a portreeve, and has a market on Saturday. Here, according to some historians, a battle was fought in the year 628, between the West Saxons and the Britons, in which the latter had 20,000 killed. Here is a chalybeate spring. Bampton is the native place of John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read Aristotle at Cambridge, and died in the year 1361.

London to Dulverton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bridgewater, p. 312	142	3	Brought up	154	7
Durleigh	1	4	Raleigh's Cross	4	0
Faulty	1	4	Holwellslade	1	4
Eamore	1	0	Woolcot	3	2
Water Pits	0	0	Heal Bridge	4	0
West Bagborough	3	0	Dulverton	1	6
Willet	3	4			
	154	7			



AT Enmore is a castellated mansion, built by a late Lord Egmont.

Dulverton, situated in a vally, on the left bank of the Ex, consists of two streets, which are paved, and small streams of water run through them. The tolls of the market, which is held on Saturday, are distributed among the poor inhabitants annually. The chief manufacture is coarse woollen cloths and blankets.

*London to Warminster, Wells, and Glastonbury.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Andover, p. 215.	63	4	Brought up	93	3
Weyhill	3	2	Warminster	4	6
Mullen Pond	1	4	Bugley	1	0
Park House	4	2	Corsley Heath	3	0
Ambresbury	5	1	Frome	3	0
Winterburn Stoke	5	1	Whatley	3	0
Deptford	4	4	Shepton Mallet	9	0
West Codford	3	0	Wells	5	0
Upton Level	1	5	Glastonbury	5	7
Heytesbury	1	4			
	<hr/>		In the whole	128	0
	93	3			

WEYHILL is celebrated for its annual fair for sheep, hops, cheese, &c.

Ambresbury is situated on the river Avon, on the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered by Hengist the Saxon. In the reign of Edgar a synod was held here; and in the year 995 Elfrid was here elected archbishop of Canterbury. A monastery is said also to have been founded in this place for three hundred monks, in the time of the

Britons, by one Ambrius, an abbot; or by Aurelianus Ambrosius, which was destroyed by Gurmund, or Ceaulin. In the year 980 Alfrida, or Ethelfrida, widow of King Edgar, founded a convent of Benedictine nuns, in which Eleanor, queen of Henry II. was buried. Here is a fine feat belonging to the Duke of Queensberry, granted to some French nuns, about the year 1795. The celebrated Mr. Addison was a native of this place. Not far from Ambresbury is a Roman camp, the east side 800 paces in length, and the west 280, defended on both sides by the Avon; the area about forty acres. Here is a market on Friday.

Near Durnford, three miles south from Ambresbury is an ancient camp, called Okebury.

Two miles beyond Ambresbury, on the right, is that remarkable monument of antiquity, Stonehenge; an assemblage of vast stones, composing, as supposed, four circles, some of them fifteen feet in length; but for what use or purpose brought there, is not clearly ascertained. Many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of stones, similar in nature, though perhaps none of equal size, are to be found on Marlborough downs, a continuation of this vast plain; a sufficient proof that they are not artificial. Some suppose them to have been brought as a monument or tomb for Ambrosius: Inigo Jones ascribes it to the Romans, and attempts to prove it to be a temple: others, thinking it a corruption of Stone-Hengist, consider it a monument erected to Hengist, the first Saxon commander who invaded Britain: some think it was raised by Ambrosius, in memory of the Britons murdered here; and others again, led by Aubrey, and guided by Dr. Stukely, see in it a complete druidical temple. The authors of the Universal History suppose it rather to have been a sepulchral monument, and not a temple. Our readers may adopt which hypothesis they please; but perhaps there would be but little wonder that a Roman army should place these stones here, merely as a memorial of their

having been on the spot; and, by that warlike people, the task is not so very difficult as at first sight it may appear: I confess myself unable to decide. The Britons called it *Choir Gawr*.

The late Mr. Collinson, in his *Beauties of British Antiquity*, says, "This remarkable structure, the noblest of all those of the Britons, had long perplexed the antiquaries of every age, who seemed, as it were, to try how widely they could differ in opinion about its use, and the purposes of its erection: some supposing it a temple, others the work of giants, and of magic; some attributing it to the Romans, others to the Saxons, and others to the Danes. Dr. Stukely, at length, seems to have determined the matter, and in a learned treatise, published about forty years since, to have overthrown these opinions by another of his own, no less ingenious than the others were absurd; proving it, by almost irrefutable arguments, to have been the metropolitan temple of the British druids. Here the debate has ever since rested. However, although there can be no doubt of its having been a British structure, yet there are some considerations that induce one to believe it did not (as that writer maintains) merely serve the purposes of religion, but that it was used as a chief court on civil as well as religious occasions.

Cæsar tells us, that all the states of Gaul usually assembled from all parts, at a certain time of the year, to settle public affairs, punish delinquents, and decide controversies, at a place consecrated and appointed for that purpose, in which the archdruid sat as judge, and distributed sentence to the people. Might not Stonehenge have been such a place of rendezvous; and might not the stone, commonly called the altar, which, by the way, has been proved to be of too perishable a nature to resist fire, have in those days been the throne or seat on which the judge sat in his penetrale?

Stonehenge stands on Salisbury-plain, on the brow of an easy hill, in such a manner that the whole pile is visible from every approach to it, and presents the most

whimsical appearance that is possible to be conceived. It was not without reason that our ancestors called it the giants' dance; for the extravagance of its figure, and the unexampled bulk of its materials, bespeak it, at least in appearance, too great a work for common men's hands.

Some of these stones are computed to weigh between thirty and forty tons, and antiquaries have been not a little puzzled to account for the means used to raise them into their airy situation. The most probable conjecture is that of the learned Mr. Rowland, who, in his *Mona Antiqua*, thus accounts for the phenomenon: "The powers of the lever," says he, "and of an inclined plane, being some of the first things understood by mankind in the use of building, it may be well conceived that our first ancestors made use of them; and that, in order to erect those prodigious monuments, we may imagine they chose where they found, or made, where such were not fit to their hands, small aggeres, or mounts of firm and solid earth, for an inclined plane, flatted and levelled at top; up the sloping sides of which, with great wooden levers, upon fixed fulciments, and with balances at the ends of them, to receive into them proportional weights and counterpoises, and with hands enough to guide and manage the engines, they that way, by little and little, heaved and rolled up those stones they intended to erect to the top of the hillock, where laying them along, they dug holes in that earth, at the end of every stone intended for a column or supporter, the depth of which holes were equal to the length of the stones, and then, which was easily done, let slip the stones into these holes straight on end; which stones so sunk, and well closed about with earth, and the tops of them appeared level to the top of the mount on which the other flat stones lay, it was only placing those incumbent flat stones upon the tops of the supporters, duly poised and fastened, and taking away the earth from between them, almost to the bottom of the

supporters, then there appeared what we now call Stonehenge, Rollrich, or Cromlech, and where there lay no incumbent stones, or standing columns or pillars."

Stonehenge consists of four ranges of enormous stones, placed one within the other, the two outermost of which are circular, the inner oval. The outer circle in its perfection seems to have consisted of sixty stones, which were placed in the following manner: Thirty stones were fixed upright in the ground, at the distance of four feet one from the other, on a circular line, measuring three hundred and ten feet in circumference; on the tops of these thirty other stones, of less dimensions, were placed, serving as architraves or imposts to the uprights, and secured by tenons and mortises. There are yet seventeen of those upright stones remaining, the lowest of which is at least seventeen feet in height, the highest upwards of twenty, all of them about six feet broad, and three thick. Of the imposts, which are about seven feet long, six are now standing, in the same position as originally, on the heads of others, and sufficiently evince the shape of the circle, when perfect. It is observable, that these stones, though rough in appearance, have all, as much as is above ground, been wrought with the chisel, but the part that lies in the earth remains in its pristine rough state.

The inner circle is about nine feet from the outer one. This range was composed of forty small stones, only six feet high, and one thick. They were never crowned with other stones, like the outer circle, but were placed within the other by way of ballustrades, in order to compose a walk or circular aisle, previous to the entrance into the interior parts of the edifice. Ten stones are all that at present remain standing of this circle.

At a considerable distance within this, is the principal part of the work, which, for distinction sake, we will call the penetrale, answering to that part

of our modern session-houses where the counsellors and judge are stationed apart from the crowd. This consists of two ranges of stone, placed somewhat in an oval figure, and were originally thus disposed. On each hand as you enter from the north-east side of the two circles, were four upright stones, not placed at equal distances, like those of the outer circular range, but two and two in couples, each couplet crowned with an impost. At the top were two others placed in the same manner, with another over them. These last mentioned were the highest stones in the whole structure; one of the uprights, which now reclines on a stone of the inner oval, being above twenty-three feet in length, and seven in width: the other upright, with the imposts, are both dislodged and broke in two; but the rest of the stones that composed this range have better escaped, being in a manner perfect: indeed one only of the three first stones on the right hand is entire; but the other couplet on the same side, with its impost, still remains standing; as do both those on the left-hand, which are of a prodigious magnitude, and much thicker than the rest, yet better proportioned. The tooth of time has marked every one of these stones in an astonishing manner. The inner oval, or last range of stones, stands at the distance of three feet from the other. These stones were at first nineteen in number, of unequal height, and seemingly of a different nature from the rest. In form they are, as Stukely observes, like an Egyptian obelisk, tapering a little towards the top. Time and violence have left no more than six of them standing. Near the upper end of the penitente, which is, as has been said, composed of two oval ranges, is the stone commonly called the altar; which formerly was raised high, and served very well the purpose of a seat, commanding a distinct view of all the parts of the building. It is now sunk low, and broken in two by the fall of the large stones of the outer oval: its length is fourteen, and its breadth near four feet.

The whole of this structure is encompassed with a broad ditch, which is found round almost all the works of the druids. Between this ditch and the building stands a huge rough stone of a pyramidal form, which is by some called the Friars-heel, and of which some strange story is related. Several other stones are likewise dispersed within the ditch, but they all probably belonged to the outer circle.

The whole number of stones that composed this venerable pile is as follows :

Upright stones of the outer circles . . . . .	30
Their imposts, or stones laid over them . . . . .	30
The inner circle: . . . . .	40
Upright stones of the outer oval . . . . .	10
Their imposts . . . . .	5
Stones of the inner oval . . . . .	19
The throne . . . . .	1

135

Of this number only ninety-two, including fragments, remained in February, 1778.

On the elevated parts of the plain, about Stonehenge, and indeed through the whole extent, are great numbers of tumuli, or barrows; thrown up over the graves of the dead. In the year 1722 the Earl of Pembroke opened a barrow, in order to find the position of the body observed in those early days. He pitched upon one of the double barrows, where two are enclosed in one ditch. He made a section from the top to the bottom; an intire segment from centre to circumference. The composition was good earth quite through, except a coat of chalk of about two feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence it appears, that the method of making the barrows was, to dig up the turf for a great space round, till the barrow was brought to its intended bulk; then, with the chalk dug out of the environing ditch, they powdered it all over. And the notion of sanctity, annexed to them, forbid people trampling

on them, till perfectly settled, and turfed over; whence the neatness of their form to this day. At the top, or centre, of this barrow, not above three feet under the surface, my lord found the skeleton of the interred, perfect, of a reasonable size, the head lying northward towards Stonehenge.

The year following, by my lord's order, Dr. Stukely began upon another double barrow. He began upon the lesser, and made a large cut on the top from east to west. After the turf, he came to the layer of chalk, as before; then fine garden-mold. About three feet below the surface, a layer of flints, humouring the convexity of the barrow, which are gathered from the surface of the downs in some places, especially where it has been plowed. This, being about a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mold, another foot; in which was inclosed an urn full of bones. The urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, and crumbled into pieces. It had been rudely wrought with small mouldings round the verge; and other circular channels on the outside, with several indentions between; made with a pointed tool. The bones had been burnt, and crowded all together in a little heap, not so much as a hat-crown would contain; the collar-bone, and one side of the under-jaw, remaining very entire. It appears to have been a girl of about fourteen years old, by their bulk, and the great quantity of female ornaments mixed with the bones; as great numbers of glass beads of all sorts, and of divers colours, most yellow, one black; many single, many in long pieces, notched between, so as to resemble a string of beads; and these were generally of a blue colour. There were many of amber, of all shapes and sizes, flat squares, long squares, round, oblong, little, and great; likewise many of earth, of different shapes, magnitude, and colour; some little and white, many large and flattish, like a button, others like a pulley; but all had holes to run a string through, either through their diameter or sides; many of the button-sort



seemed to have been covered with metal, there being  
a rim worked in them, wherein to turn the edge of the  
covering. One of these was covered with a thin film  
of pure gold. These were the young lady's ornaments,  
and had all undergone fire; so that what would easily  
consume, fell to pieces, as soon as handled; much of  
the amber burnt half through. His person was an  
heroine; for they found the head of her javelin in  
brass. At bottom were two holes, for the pins that  
fastened it to the staff; besides, there was a sharp  
hooking round at one end, square at the other, where  
it went into the handle. Our author preserved what  
ever is permanent of these trinkets; but recomposed  
the ashes of the illustrious defunct, and covered them  
with earth, leaving visible marks at top of the barrow  
having been opened (to dissuade any other from again  
disturbing them); and this was his practice in all the  
rest. He then opened the next barrow to it, in the same  
ditch; which he supposed enclosed the husband or  
father of this lady. At fourteen inches deep, the  
mold being mixed with chalk, he came to the entire  
skeleton of a man; the skull and all the bones exceed-  
ingly rotten, and perished, through length of time;  
though this was a barrow of the latest sort, as he  
conjectured. The body lay north and south, the  
head to the north, as that Lord Pembroke opened.  
Next he went westward to a group of barrows,  
whence Stonehenge bears east-north-east. Here is a  
large barrow ditched about, but of an ancient make.  
On that side next Stonehenge are ten lesser, small, and,  
as it were, crowded together. South of the great one  
is another barrow, larger than those of the group, but  
not equalling the first; it should seem, that a man and  
his wife were buried in the two larger, and that the  
rest were of their children or dependents. One of  
the small ones, twenty cubits in diameter, he cut  
through, with a pit nine feet in diameter, to the sur-  
face of the natural chalk, in the centre of the barrow,

where was a little hole cut. A child's body, as it seems, had been burnt here, and covered up in that hole; but, through length of time, consumed. From three feet deep he found much wood-ashes, soft, and black as ink, some little bits of an urn, and black and red earth, very rotten; some small lumps of earth, red as vermilion; some flints burnt through: towards the bottom, a great quantity of ashes, and burnt bones. From this place he counted 128 barrows in sight.

In some other barrows he opened were found large burnt bones of horses and dogs; together with human; also of other animals, as seemed of fowl, hares, boars, deer, goats, or the like; and, in a great and very flat old-fashioned barrow, west from Stonehenge, among such matters, he found bits of red and blue marble:

Lord Pembroke told the doctor of a brass sword dug up in a barrow here; which was sent to Oxford. In that very old barrow near Little Ambresbury, was found a very large brass weapon, of twenty pounds weight, like a pole-ax, said to be given to Colonel Wyndham. In the great long barrow, farthest north from Stonehenge, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to be an archdruid's, was found one of those brass instruments called celts, thirteen inches long, which, he thinks, belonged to the druids, wherewith they cut off the mistleto. Mr. Stallard of Ambresbury gave it to Lord Burlington. It was repositied in Sir Hans Sloane's cabinet, and most probably removed, with the other rarities of that famous collector, to the British museum.

This mode of interment, says Pennant, was in use with the most polished nations, with the Greeks and with the Romans, as well as with the most barbarous. The ancient Germans practised this rite, as appears from Tacitus. The druids observing the same, with the wild addition of whatsoever was of use in this life, under the notion that they would be wanted by the deceased in the world below: and in confirmation

of this, arms, and many singular things of unknown use, are to this day discovered beneath the places of ancient sepultures.

The remote Sarmatæ, and all the Scandinavians, agreed in the burning of the dead: and the Danes distinguished by this and the different funeral ceremonies three several epochs.

The first, which was the same with that in question, was called Roifold, and Brendetiide, or the age of burning.

The second was styled Hoigold, and Hoifetiide, or the age of tumuli, or hillocks. The corpse at this period was placed entire, with all the ornaments that graced it during life. The bracelets, or arms, and even the horse of the departed hero, were placed beneath the heap. Money, and all the rich property of the deceased, used to be buried with him, from the persuasion that the soul was immortal, and would stand in need of those things in the other life. Such was the notion both of the Gauls and of the northern nations. Among the last, when piracy was esteemed honourable, these illustrious robbers directed that all their rich plunder should be deposited with their remains, in order to stimulate their offsprings to support themselves and the glory of their name by deeds of arms. Hence it is, we hear, of the vast riches discovered in sepulchres, and of the frequent violation of the remains of the dead, in expectation of treasures, even for centuries after this custom had ceased.

The third age was called Christendom's-old, when the introduction of Christianity put a stop to the former customs; for Christians abhorred this species of obsequies; and though they stilled not to give their bodies to be burnt in their lives, detested that mode after death; affecting rather depositure than absumption, and properly submit unto the sentence of God, to return not unto ashes, but to dust again.

Hence we may learn the time of abolition of the

custom of burning among the several nations : for it ceased with paganism. It therefore fell first into disuse with the Britons : for it was for some time retained by the Saxons, after their conquest of this kingdom, but was left off on their receiving the light of the gospel. The Danes retained the custom of urn-burial the last of any ; for of all the northern nations who had any footing in these kingdoms, they were the latest who embraced the doctrines of Christianity.

Some of the ancient tumuli consist of heaps of naked stones, such as those in the Isle of Arran, in many parts of Scotland, and in some parts of Cornwall. Others are composed with stones and earth, nicely covered with earth and sod. Of these the base is in certain places level with the ground, in others surrounded with a trench : they were sometimes formed of earth only. Others are of a conoid form, and some oblong. Finally, other places of ancient sepulture consisted only of a flat area, encompassed with upright stones.

The urns are also found placed in different manners : with the mouth resting downwards upon a flat stone, secured by another above ; or with the mouth upwards, guarded in a like way.

Very frequently the urns are discovered lodged in a square cell, composed of flags. Sometimes more than one of these cells are found beneath a cairn, or tumulus. When numbers are found together, the tumulus was either a family cemetery, or might have contained the reliques of a number of heroes who perished with glory in the same cause : for such honours were paid only to the great and good.

The urns found in these cells are usually surrounded with the fragments of bones that had resisted the fire : for the friends of the deceased were particularly careful to collect every particle, which they placed with the remains of the charcoal about the urns, thinking the neglect the utmost impiety. We have no cer-

tainty of the ceremonies used by the ancient Britons on these mournful occasions; but from many circumstances which we continually discover in our barrows, there appear many analogous to those used in ancient Greece and Rome.

The Greeks first quenched the funeral pile with wine, and the companions or relations of the departed performed the rest. Such was the ceremony at the funeral of Patroclus.

The duty of collecting the bones and ashes fell to the next of kin. Thus Tibullus pathetically entreats death to spare him in a foreign land, lest he should want the tender offices of his nearest relations :

Me tenet ignotis ægrum Phœacia terris,  
Abstineas avidas, mors violenta, manus !  
Abstineas, mors atra ! precor : non hic mihi mater,  
Quæ legat in mœstos ossa perusta sinus.  
Non Soror, Assyrios cineri quæ dedat odores,  
Et fleat effusis ante sepulehra comis.  
Delia non usquam !

Here; languishing beneath a foreign sky,  
An unknown victim to disease I lie ;  
In pity then suspend thy lifted dart,  
Thou tyrant death; nor pierce my throbbing heart:  
No mother hear me her last debt to pay,  
Collect my bones, my ashes bear away :  
No sister o'er my funeral pile shall mourn ;  
Nor mix Assyrian incense in my urn :  
Nor, Delia, thou, oh thou, my soul's first care,  
Shall with thy dear, dishevell'd locks, be there. R.W.

In Virgil's account of the funeral rites of Pallas we find many ceremonies that were used by the northern nations. Animals of different species were burnt, or deposited with the body. The spoils of war and weapons of various kinds were placed on the pile: the bones and ashes were collected together, and a heap of earth, or a tumulus, flung over them. Each of these circumstances are continually discovered in our barrows. Horns, and other reliques of quadrupeds, weapons of brass, and of stone, all placed under the

very same sort of tombs as are described by Homer and Virgil. Perhaps the other ceremonies were not omitted : but we have no record that will warrant us to assert that they were in all respects similar.

At Willy, near Deptford, is an ancient camp, called Yanesbury castle ; and not far from it others, as Bilbury, Dunshot, Walsbury, and Groveley castle.

Heytesbury, situated on the river Willy, is an ancient borough, and was once the residence of the Empress Matilda. It sends two members to parliament, and has a large woollen manufacture, but no market. The church is collegiate ; and here is an hospital, founded about the year 1470, by Robert, lord Hungerford, and his wife, for twelve poor men and a woman. Great part of the town was burned in the year 1766.

Warminster, situated on the Willy, which rises not far from it, and runs into the Avon at Salisbury, is a large and populous town, supposed to be called Verlucio by the Romans. The trade is considerable, especially in malt, with a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth : and the market for corn, on Saturday, is equal to any other inland town in the kingdom. It has one parish church, at the west end of the town, and a chapel in the centre, two places of worship for dissenters, and a free grammar-school for the education of twenty boys belonging to the town. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered near it. A small stream called the Dever, or Deveril, which rises about two miles north from Mere, and like, as is said of, the Mole, in Surry, loses itself in the earth in one or two places, runs into the Willy near this town. It gives name to several villages, as Kingston Deveril, Monkton Deveril, Brixton Deveril, and Hill Deveril.

Frome, or Frome Selwood, on a river of the same name, is a large populous town : the last name it derives from an ancient forest, so called. The streets are thirty-eight in number, narrow, and irregular ; the houses generally built of rough stone, and their roofs

covered with stone tile dug on the spot. It has long been famous for its woollen manufacture. From a late survey it was found to contain, in the town, 1348 families, and 6342 inhabitants; seven hamlets belong to it, which contained sixty-six families, and 315 inhabitants: besides 270 detached houses, in which were 1448 inhabitants: making altogether in the whole parish 1684 families, and 8105 inhabitants. The principal peace-officers are constables. Here is one parish-church, and several places of worship for dissenters. The market is on Wednesday. Here was a monastery founded by Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborn: but the monks were compelled to quit their abode by the persecution of the Danes. It is said that here was likewise a priory, and a convent of nuns.

Three miles south from Frome is Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath. This house was begun in the year 1567, by Sir Thomas Thynne, ancestor of the present noble owner, on the site of a dissolved priory, purchased by him of Sir John Hersey, and was twelve years building. The gallery of portraits is considered as one of the finest in England. This priory was founded for black canons, by Sir John Vernon, and afterwards annexed to Hinton in Somersetshire.

Two miles west from Frome, at Elm, is an ancient camp, called Tedbury, where many Roman coins have been found.

Two miles further west is another camp on Newbery Hill in the parish of Mells, called Wadbury; and a little to the north-east, another called the Bulwarks. In the parish of Mells coals are found, as likewise a species of clay fit for crucibles; lead, manganese, pipe-clay, and fullers'-earth.

At Nunney, three miles south from Frome, was a castle, which in the civil wars was garrisoned by the king, but taken by the parliament forces in the year 1645, with all its stores; when it was burned, to

prevent its falling again into the hands of the king. In the parish is an ancient camp.

Five miles south from Frome is Witham, where was a monastery of Carthusians, founded by Henry II. in the year 1181.

Shepton Mallet is a populous town, containing 967 houses, besides 170 others in the hamlets adjoining. It has long been famous for its manufacture of woollen cloth and knit-stockings. It contains one parish-church, and places of worship for methodists, presbyterians, and quakers. In this town was anciently a tumbrel, or cucking-stool, set up by Hugh de Vivonne, lord of the manor, in the reign of Henry III. for the correction of scolding women. The market was originally granted for Monday, but is kept on Friday. The market-cross is a curious structure, consisting of five arches, supported by pentagonal columns, erected in the year 1500, and lands of considerable value are bequeathed for its support. In the year 1763, one Owen Parfitt, an old man, by trade a tailor, but who had, in his younger years, served as a soldier in America, was living at Western Shepton, in this parish, in the turnpike road to Wells. By long illness, and a melancholy turn of mind, he was reduced to such extreme weakness as to be obliged to keep his bed, and was emaciated almost to a skeleton. He depended on his neighbours for support, and was taken care of by an aged sister. By his own desire he had several times been brought down stairs, in an elbow-chair, and placed in the passage of the house for the benefit of the air. In this situation he was left one evening for a few minutes; but on his attendant's return (strange to tell!) this helpless man was missing, and no-where to be found, nor has he ever since been heard of. A man of his description was observed the same evening in the west woodlands of Frome, but his person could not be identified. It is generally supposed that, seized with some sudden fit of phrensy, or impelled by some extraordinary effort of nature, he quitted his seat, and



that, leaving the town, he rambled through bye-paths, till he fell into some pit, pool, or cavern, and thus terminated his existence.

The city of Wells is said to receive its name from a remarkable spring, called St. Andrew's Well, vulgarly Bottomless Well, which rises near the episcopal palace, and emitting a copious stream, surrounds that structure with its waters, and thence transmits them through the south-west parts of the town. Its ancient appellations were Tethiscine, Tudington, Tidington, Theodorodunum, Welwe, Wielea, and Foniculi, most of them alluding to its fountain. The city is small and compact, in general well built, and neatly paved. It is divided into four verderies, in the manner of wards. The market-place is on the east side of the city, and is wide and airy. In it there stood till lately a curious market-cross, built in the year 1542, by Bishop Knight and Dean Woolman, for the accommodation of poor people. Near the site of this cross stands the city conduit, the water of which is derived by leaden pipes from an aqueduct, built by Bishop Beckington, near the source of St. Andrew's well, between the cathedral and the palace. This city was first incorporated by Reginald Fitz Joceline, in the time of Richard I. and afterwards the charter was confirmed by King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, erected the city into a free borough, and granted the citizens a free market on Sundays. It was then styled The Master and Commonalty of the Borough of Wells; but the 19th of July, 31 of Elizabeth, it was incorporated by the name of Mayor, Masters, and Burgesses of the City of Wells, and was to consist of a mayor, recorder, &c. From the 26th year of Edward I. the city has sent members to parliament, who in the reign of Henry V. were chosen in the county court; but in the reign of Edward IV. by the mayor and commonalty. This city is indebted for its origin to the religious zeal of Ina, king of the West Saxons, who, in the year of our Lord 704, founded here a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the

honour of St. Andrew the Apostle, whose sacred stream invited him to this spot of solitude and retirement. Sixty-two years after, that is, in the year 766, Kineulf, successor to Segebert, in the West Saxon territories, gave, for the support and maintenance of the clergy here established, who at first were only four in number, eleven manſes or farms, ſituated near the river Welwe, and contiguous to the vally of Afancomb; in which ſtate this little ſeminary ſubſiſted till the year 905, when ſeveral biſhops, having been conſecrated by Phlegmund, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in purſuance of an edict iſſued by Edward the Elder, one of them was appointed over King Ina's college at Wells, and the province of Somerſet was aſſigned him for his diocēſe and ſeat of juriſdiction. In the year 1087, John de Villula, a native of Tours in France, ſucceeded to the biſhopric. This prelate, being ſtrongly attached to the city of Bath, whence he derived his infant fortune in the practice of phyſic, without any intimation of his clergy, determined to fix his pontifical ſeat there. In this deſign he was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abby and biſhopric together, and gave him 500 marks, with which he purchaſed the whole city; and then, renouncing Wells, took upon himſelf the title of Biſhop of Bath. He afterwards rebuilt the monastery there, and appointed a prior over it; by which means the monks of Bath, after having had abbots over them for upwards of one hundred years, became ſubordinate to the priors, and ſubject to the biſhops of the diocēſe. After this great contentions aroſe betwixt the people of Bath and Wells, which of thoſe cities ſhould be honoured with the epiſcopal ſeat; and the matter being referred, by compromise, to the biſhop's arbitration, he ordained, that the biſhops of this diocēſe ſhould not be called biſhops of Wells, as they had been of old, nor of Bath, as they were of late; but that, taking their name from both churches, they ſhould, for the future, be called biſhops of Bath and Wells; that each of the churches,

when the see was vacant, should appoint an equal number of delegates, by whose votes the bishop should be chosen, and that he should be installed both at Bath and Wells. The cathedral, the greater part of which, as it now stands, was built in the year 1239, by Bishop Joceline de Wells, in the form of a cross, measures in length from east to west 380 feet, and from north to south 130 feet. The number of houses is about 600, and the inhabitants about 4000. The summer assizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday.

Glastonbury is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on a spot once called Ynyswytryn, or the Glass Island, in Latin Avalonia, surrounded with marshes. It owes its celebrity to an ancient abby, whose history, abounding in fable, is said to be as follows: Philip the apostle, thirty-one years after the death of Christ, on the dispersion of the Christians, preached the gospel among the Franks, of whom he converted and baptized many; and being desirous of extending Christianity as far as possible, chose out eleven of his most zealous followers, over whom he set his friend, Joseph of Arimathea; and having given them his benediction, sent them to Britain to preach the faith.

Arviragus was then king of that part wherein they landed; who although not converted, yet permitted them to settle in his kingdom; and for that purpose granted them this place and other lands, to the amount of 12 hides, manses, familys, or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they enclosed with wattles, or hurdles, and with the same materials erected a place of worship, being the first christian church in this island. The legend says that St. David, bishop of Menevia, or St. David's, some time after intending to consecrate it, was forbidden by our Lord, who appeared to him in a vision, and as a token that he had himself performed that ceremonial, with his finger pierced St. David's hand; which wound was the next day seen by many persons.

Here these holy men lived a kind of eremitical life, spending their time in acts of penitence and devotion; they, however, frequently went out into the adjoining country, where by their preaching they converted many of the pagans to Christianity.

Two of the successors of Arviragus, observing the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of his subjects, encouraged them in their undertakings, and confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince. After the death of these holy men, the people, for want of pastors, revolted to their idolatry, so that Christianity was nearly forgotten; when King Lucius coming to the throne, and being desirous of knowing the tenets of the christian religion, applied to Pope Eleutherius, and entreated him to send some preachers into his kingdom. Eleutherius accordingly dispatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who soon converted and baptized that king and most of his subjects; and in travelling about to instruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this island; where, finding this chapel built by Joseph and his followers, which had many evidences of having been used as a place of worship by Christians, they obtained it of the king, and appointed twelve of their number to reside there. These lived a sort of monastic life, serving God in the ancient chapels, and keeping up their number, choosing a fresh member on the death of any of their fraternity. This society was at length reduced into a more regular form by St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who instructed them in the monastic discipline, and became their first abbot, in which office he continued 39 years. St. Dunstan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict.

This place was famous for the residence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas the historian: after them came St. David, who added to the east end of the old church, a lesser chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin: near this chapel was buried St. Joseph of Arimathea, with the

other disciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunstan, and many other saints and martyrs.

The monks were now enabled to make themselves an oratory of stone; which they dedicated to Christ and his apostles, St. Peter and Paul. The old church was repaired with more lasting materials; the number of monks increased; in a word, this community began to take hasty strides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards so renowned.

The account here given is far from being uncontroverted; many of our most learned antiquarians doubting whether either Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here; among them are found the respectable names of Spelman, Stillingfleet, and Collier. On the other hand, it is not denied, that the popular opinion, founded on tradition, ran strongly for this being the burial-place of Joseph of Arimathea; and, by a record preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, it appears, one John Blome of London, in the reign of Edward III. obtained a licence, dated at Westminster, June 10, in the year 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of Joseph of Arimathea, according to a divine revelation which he said he had on that subject in the preceding year.

This abby was most liberally endowed by the munificence of King Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the house with so much land and so many privileges, that he has by some, particularly Bishop Stillingfleet, been deemed the founder. It was likewise benefited by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; but at the conquest, King William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers; and in the year 1083, made one Turstan, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards that king restored to it some of these lands, confirming them by grant.

In the year 1116 or 1120 the church was rebuilt by Herlewin, successor to Turstan; and in the year 1184 the whole monastery, except part of the abbot's lodg-

ings and the steeple, was consumed by fire : after which, there then being no abbot, King Henry II. sent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitz Stephens, to take care of the revenue of the abby ; who began and partly finished a new church and offices of the house ; these were perfected by the Abbot Henry de Saliaco, or Swansea ; in whose time the tomb of King Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. It is said King Henry II. on the faith of several ancient songs recording his being buried in this place, ordered search to be made ; and at about seven feet under ground, a kind of tomb-stone was found, with a rude leaden cross fixed on it, on which was a Latin inscription, in barbarous Gothic characters, the English of which is, " Here lies buried the famous King Arthur, in the isle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of King Arthur. These were, by the care of the abbot, translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument.

Richard Whyting, the last abbot, refusing to surrender up his abby to King Henry VIII. was sent for to town ; and in his absence persons were deputed to search his study, who pretended to find there in a cabinet a little book written against the king's divorce ; upon which being indicted, he was found guilty of high-treason, and was dragged on a hurdle to the top of a high hill which overlooks the monastery, and whereon stands the church called the Torr ; here he was hanged in his monk's habit, after which he was quartered, his head set up on the abby-gate, and his quarters sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester, and Bridgewater. The king soon after took possession of the lands and revenues of this abby ; which were valued, according to Speed, at 3508l. 13s. 4d. ; Dugdale, 3231l. 7s. 4d. The site was granted in the reign of Edward VI. to Edward, duke of Somerset ; and by Elizabeth to Sir Peter Carew.

It was in this monastery that St. Dunstan took the

devil by the nose; the story is thus related in the Golden Legend, printed by William Caxton in the year 1493: "And thenne he was made abbot of Glasten bury by consente of the kinge and hys brother Edmund. And in that place ruled full well and relygyously the monks his brethren, and drewe them to holy lyvyng; by good example gyvyng. Saint Dunstan and St. Ethelwolde were bothe made preestes in one daye, and he was holy in contemplation, and when soo that St. Dunstan was wery of prayer, thenne used he to werke in gold-snythes werke wyth hys own handes, for to eschewe ydleness; and he gave alwaye almesse to poure people for the love of God. And on a tyme as he sat at his werke, his hert was on Jehesu Cryst: his mouth occupied wyth holy praiers, and his hondes besi on his werke: but the devyle, which ever had grete envye at him, came to him in an eventyde in lukeness of a woman (as he was busy to make a chalys): and with smyling, sayd yt she had greate thynges to tell him, and thenne he bad her say what she wolde, and thenne she began to telle hym many nice trifilles and no maner therein: and thenne he suppoled that she was a wycked spirite, and an one caught her by the nose wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote, and thenne the devyelle began to rore and crye and faste drewe awaye, but Saynte Dunstone held fast tyll it was ferry wythin the nighte, and thenne he let her goo: and the fende departed wyth an horrible noise and crie, and sayd that all the people mighte here, alas! what shame hath this carle done to me, how may I best quyte him agen, but never after the deuyell had never lust to tempt him in that crafte."

The kitchen is much more entire than any other of the buildings of this monastery, and was probably of more modern construction: this surmise is somewhat justified by a tradition, which says, that King Henry VIII. having some disputes with one of the abbots, threatening to burn his kitchen, thereby insinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily answered, that he

would build such a one, that all the wood in the royal forests should not suffice to accomplish that threat; and forthwith erected the present edifice: perhaps, this might be true in some former king; but the building seems rather older than the reign of Henry VIII. At the west end of the church are the walls of a chapel dedicated to Joseph of Arimathea.

The town of Glastonbury was built by King Ina about the year 708, and by him endowed with many privileges. About the year 873 it was ruined by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch. In the year 1184 both it and the abby were consumed by fire, and restored by Henry II. It, at present, contains two parishes, and consists of two streets, containing about 360 houses; in many of which are incorporated some of the materials brought from the abby.

The George inn was anciently an hospital for the entertainment of pilgrims resorting to the shrine of St. Joseph; the front is curiously ornamented with arms in niches and entablatures. It was formerly decorated with figures (said to be the twelve Cæsars), two of which, with a mutilated figure of Charity, yet remain. In the place of the porter's lodge was erected a good dwelling-house, the owner of which in the last century pulled down an old mantle-piece, and placed it in the street, where it lay for several years. He was once offered three shillings for it, but would not sell it under three and four-pence. At length, his daughter going to build a small chamber, got a workman to saw it out to make stairs; when in a private hole, which had been purposely made in it, the mason found near 100 pieces of gold, of the time of Richard II. and Edward III. and of the value of about eleven shillings each.

Not only the town, but the environs of Glastonbury, abound with religious reliques. The most conspicuous is the Torr, or tower of St. Michael, standing upon a very high hill, north-eastward from the town, on which poor Whyting met his untimely end. On this bleak



and desolate spot the saints Phaganus and Diruvianus erected a small oratory to the honour of St. Michael the archangel, which was re-edified by St. Patrick, and beautified by some of his successors. The succeeding abbots enlarged upon the ancient plan, and here built not only a large and elegant church and monastery; but also other buildings, dwelling-houses, and offices, and obtained many grants of privileges from several of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by several abbots at a vast expence, the labour being very great to convey materials up the immense ascent, were totally destroyed by an earthquake which happened in the year 1271; but afterwards more splendidly rebuilt, and the church erected, of which the tower still remains, and lifts its head into the clouds, an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the surrounding country.

South-west from the town is Wearyall hill, an eminence so called (if we will believe the monkish writers) from St. Joseph and his companions sitting down here all weary with their journey. Here St. Joseph stuck his stick into the earth, which, although a dry hawthorn staff, thenceforth grew, and constantly budded on Christmas-day. It had two trunks or bodies, till the time of queen Elizabeth, when a puritan exterminated one, and left the other, which was of the size of a common man, to be viewed in wonder by strangers; and the blossoms thereof were esteemed such curiosities by the people of all nations, that the Bristol merchants made a traffic of them, and exported them into foreign parts. In the great rebellion, during the time of King Charles I. the remaining trunk of this tree was also cut down; but other trees from its branches are still growing in many gardens of Glastonbury, and in different nurseries of this kingdom. It is probable that the monks procured this tree from Palestine, where abundance of the same sort grow, and flower about the same time. Where this thorn grew is said to have been a nunnery dedicated to

St. Peter, without the pales of Wearyall hill park, belonging to the abby.

Besides this holy thorn, there grew in the abby churchyard, on the north side of St. Joseph's chapel, a miraculous walnut-tree, which never budded forth before the feast of St. Barnabas, viz. the 11th of June; and on that very day shot forth leaves, and flourished like its usual species. This tree is also gone, and in the place thereof stands a fine walnut-tree of the common sort. It is strange to say how much both these trees were sought after by the credulous; and though the former was a common thorn, and the latter not an uncommon walnut: Queen Anne, King James, and many of the nobility of the realm, even when the times of monkish superstition had ceased, gave large sums of money for small cuttings from the original. Nor did the rage of superstition cease to harrass this ancient but desolated place till the year 1751, when thousands of itinerants found reason to complain of their journies hither, and, in heaviness returning, lament their ill-drawn perfses.

One Matthew Chancellor, a parishioner of North Wotton, near the town, who had been afflicted with an asthma 30 years, gave out upon oath, that about the middle of October, 1750, having had in the night time a violent fit, and afterwards falling asleep, he dreamed that he was at Glastonbury, some way about Chain gate in the horse-track, and there saw some of the clearest water he ever saw in his life, and that he kneeled down on his knees, and heartily drank thereof. As soon as he stood up, there seemed to be a person standing before him, who pointing with his finger to the spring, addressed him thus: "If you will go to that free-stone shoot, and take a clean glass, and drink a glassful fasting seven Sunday mornings following, and let no person see you, you will find a perfect cure of your disorder, and then make it public to all the world." He asked him, "Why seven Sunday mornings?" and was answered, that "The world was made in six days, and on the seventh, God Almighty rested from his labour, and blessed

it above other days. Besides," continued he, "this water comes from out of the holy ground where a great many saints and martyrs have been buried." He further told him something concerning our Saviour's being baptized in the river Jordan, but that he could not remember distinctly when he awoke. In consequence of this conversation, the man went the Sunday morning following to Glastonbury, which is about three miles from the place where he lived, and found it exactly according to his dream; but it being a dry time, and the water not running very plentifully, he dipped the glass three times into the hole under where the shoot dropped, took up the value of a glassful, and drank it, giving God thanks. He continued to do so seven Sundays, and perfectly recovered from his disorder.

It is incredible how eagerly this ridiculous story was credited. People of all denominations flocked hither from every part of the kingdom, to partake of the waters of this salubrious stream. Every inn and house of Glastonbury and its environs were crowded with guests and lodgers; and it is a fact well authenticated, that the town in the month of May, 1751, contained upwards of 10,000 strangers. If the reader would wish to know the success which these itinerant invalids experienced from their visit, he must be informed that this spring, discovered by a vision in the night season, was no more than a spring of common fair water, possessing no medical properties whatever; and that the whole story was designedly trumped up with a view of bringing custom to the town, which had strangely dwindled since the demolition of its abby. The spring is in the road to Shepton Mallet under the Tor hill. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday.

*London to Bruton through Shrewton and  
Warminster.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Ambresbury, p. 327.	77	5	Brought up	99	1
Shrewton . . . . .	5	6	Shire Water Pond	0	4
Chiltern . . . . .	5	0	Maiden Bradley	5	0
Heytesbury . . . . .	4	0	Yarnfield, Somerset.	1	0
Boreham . . . . .	2	4	Kilminster . . . . .	1	0
Warminster . . . . .	2	2	Brewham . . . . .	4	0
Samborn . . . . .	0	4	Bruton . . . . .	3	0
Crockerton . . . . .	1	4		—	—
	99		In the whole	113	5

AT Maiden Bradley is a seat of the Duke of Somerset. Here was a priory of canons regular, founded by Manasses Basset in the reign of Henry II. and a house of lepers founded also by one of the family of Basset.

In the parish of Kilminster, two miles from the church, is a small encampment called Jack's Castle, supposed to be Danish, as King Alfred gave that people a decisive overthrow near the spot, in memory of which a stately tower was erected some years since by Henry Hoare, esq. of Stourhead, the adjoining parish. On a tablet over the entrance is the following inscription: "Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian; the father of his people, and the founder of English monarchy and liberties."

Mr. Hoare's seat at Stourton, called Stourhead, is built of stone, pretty near a square; not very large, yet the exterior part has an air of grandeur, which is heightened by the eastern front, having a double flight of stone steps, supported by ballusters. The furniture and disposition of the rooms appear comfortable, as well as grand and convenient.

*London to Axbridge.*

	M.	F.
Wells, p. 327. . . . .	122	1
Cheddar . . . . .	8	0
Axbridge . . . . .	2	0
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In the whole . . . . .	132	1

**CHEDDAR**, celebrated for its cheefe, contains about 200 houses, and 1100 inhabitants. It had once a considerable market, but discontinued for more than a century. Here is a considerable paper-mill; and the poor are employed in spinning and knitting stockings. The place is much visited by strangers on account of a vast romantic chasyn of rocks, called Cheddar cliffs, whence issue nine small springs, which join about forty yards from their source.

Axbridge on the river Ax, over which is a wooden bridge on stone arches, contains about 190 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. It is a corporation, vested in a mayor, aldermen, and burgeses; sent members to parliament, till excused at the request of the inhabitants in the reign of Edward III. It has a manufacture of knit stockings, and a weekly market on Saturday.

Six miles south-west from Axbridge is the village of East Brent, in which is a remarkable coped eminence called Brent Knoll. On the top of this hill, a thousand feet above the sea, there is a large double irregular intrenchment, in which Roman coins have been found. The West Saxons are supposed to have made use of this fortress; and Alfred on it is supposed to have defended himself from the Danes. Near it is a spot called Battleborough.

*London to Market Lavington and Westbury:*

	M.	F.
Ambresbury, p. 327. . . . .	77	5
Market Lavington . . . . .	10	0
Westbury . . . . .	10	0
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In the whole	97	5

MARKET LAVINGTON, otherwise East Lavington, or Steeple Lavington, has a market on Wednesday.

Westbury is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and supposed by some to have risen out of the ancient Verlucio, which others place at Warminster; but, however that be, it was most probably known to the Romans, as great quantities of their coins have been found near. The cloth manufacture is considerable, as well as the trade in malt. Here is a market on Friday.

Four miles east from Westbury is Edingdon or Edindon, anciently Eathandune, where the Danes met with a complete overthrow by King Alfred, who obliged them, by a solemn oath, to leave the kingdom. Between this village and Westbury is Bratton castle; an ancient encampment of the Danes, where they held out a siege of fourteen days against Alfred. It is situated on the point of a high hill, and double trenched on the north and south sides, with very deep trenches. It is an oval form, 300 paces long, and 200 broad, covering an area of about twenty-four acres. On the south-west side of the hill, which is composed of chalk, is the representation of a white horse, near one hundred feet high from the toe to the top of his ear, and as much from the ear to the tail; erected, in all probability, in commemoration of Alfred's victory at Edingdon. Here Bishop Edingdon built a new church in the year 1347, and founded a chantry or college for a dean and twelve ministers, whereof part were prebendaries: afterwards changed

to Bonhommes, by the desire of the Black Prince, in the year 1358. Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, was murdered here by Jack Cade's mob, as he was saying mass.

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*London to Bath.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hounslow . . . . .	9	3	Brought up	65	1
Cranford-bridge . . . . .	2	7	Froxfield . . . . .	2	7
Longford . . . . .	2	6	Enter Marlborough		
Colnbrooke . . . . .	1	6	Forest . . . . .	4	2
Langley Broom . . . . .	1	4	Marlborough . . . . .	3	0
Slough . . . . .	2	4	Manton . . . . .	1	0
Salt-hill . . . . .	0	5	Fifield . . . . .	1	0
Maidenhead . . . . .	4	7	Overton . . . . .	1	5
Harehatch . . . . .	6	0	West Kennet . . . . .	1	3
Twyford . . . . .	1	6	Silbury-hill . . . . .	0	7
Reading . . . . .	5	1	Beckhampton-inn	0	5
Calcot Green . . . . .	2	4	Devizes . . . . .	7	3
Theale . . . . .	2	1	Selves-green . . . . .	3	5
Woolhampton . . . . .	5	4	Melksham . . . . .	3	3
Thatcham . . . . .	3	5	Shaw . . . . .	1	7
Speenhamland . . . . .	3	0	Shaw-hill . . . . .	1	5
Speenhill . . . . .	0	4	Blue Vein . . . . .	2	1
Speen . . . . .	0	4	Kingdown-hill . . . . .	1	3
Benham-park . . . . .	1	0	Bathford . . . . .	1	2
Halfway-house . . . . .	2	0	Bath Easton . . . . .	0	5
Hungerford . . . . .	5	2	Bath . . . . .	2	4
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	65	1	In the whole	107	4

NEAR Cranford-bridge, on the right, is Cranford-park, a seat of the Earl of Berkly. A little beyond on the right is Arlington, or Harlington, which gave title of baron and earl to Sir Henry Bennet, principal secretary

to Charles II. In the church-yard is a yew-tree fancifully cut, of which a representation was engraved by James Wigley. A little to the right of Longford is Harmondsworth, or Harmsworth, where was an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abby at Rouen, granted in the year 1391 to William Wickham, who made it part of the endowment of his college at Winchester. It was granted by Edward VI. to Sir William Paget.

Colnbrooke, so called from the river Coln, which passes by and separates it from Middlesex, consists principally of one street. Camden supposes it to have been anciently called Pontes, and that the Danes, after their defeat by Alfred at Farnham in the year 894, secured themselves in the small islands formed by the branches of the Coln, till the king was obliged to retire for want of provisions. Here is an ancient chapel founded by Edward III. with the market-house adjoining: the market, formerly held on Tuesday, is not kept.

Two miles south from Colnbrooke is Wyrardsbury, or Wraybury; near the Thames, in which parish was Ankerwike, a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Sir Gilbert Montfichet and wife, in the reign of Henry II. granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith.

On the Thames opposite Wyrardsbury is an island called Charter Island, on which it is delivered down by tradition that King John signed Magna Charta after he had given his consent at Runnymede, which is just by:

At Langley Broom, on the left, a road turns to Windsor by Ditton-park, a seat of Lord Beaulieu; on the right is Langley-park, a seat of the late Duke of Marlborough, now of Sir R. B. Harvey, bart.

Between Slough and Salt-hill, on the right, is Baylies, a seat of the Earl of Chesterfield.

At Salt-hill is a seat of Lord Grosvenor.

Three miles from Maidenhead, on the right-hand, is Burnham, a village which gives name to the hundred, the native place of Dr. Aldrich, provost of Eaton, and bishop of Carlisle; here was a convent of Augustine



nuns, founded in the year 1265, by Richard, earl of Cornwall, granted to William Tyldesly.

Near Maidenhead, on the right-hand, is Taplow, a seat of the Earl of Inchiquin; and farther on to the north, Clifden, another seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, burned down a few years since; and Hedfor, a seat of Lord Boston.

Cross Maidenhead-bridge into the county of Berks.

Maidenhead was anciently called South Ealington, or South Allington, and changed its name according to tradition in honour of a British virgin, massacred by Attila at Cologn. It is a place of great antiquity, but owes its improvement to a bridge across the Thames. It is partly situated in the parish of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham, with a chapel of ease to the former. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Bray, adjoining to Maidenhead on the left-hand, is a very extensive parish, and a hundred of itself; a tract inhabited by the Bibroci, who submitted to Cæsar, and the present name is a contraction of Bibracte. The pliability in politics of the vicar of Bray, gave rise to a well-known song.

Two miles from Maidenhead, on the left-hand of the road, is Shottisbrook, where a college was founded in the year 1337, by Sir William Trussel, who lies buried here; as does likewise the learned Dr. Dodwell, Camdenian professor. The father of Hearn, the laborious antiquary, was clerk of the parish. Here is a seat of Mr. Vanlittart.

Adjoining to Shottisbrook is White Waltham, or Abbots Waltham, so called from having belonged to Chertsey abby. In this parish is Smewins, a farm-house moated round, and supposed to have been the seat of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.

At Lawrence Waltham, still more to the south, are the foundations of an ancient castle; near which many coins have been found.

On the left-hand of Harehatch is Ruscomb, a seat

lately built by Sir James Eyre, lord chief justice of the common pleas.

Twyford receives its name from two fords of the river Loddon, on which it is situated near its union with the Thames; on the right of Twyford is Wargrave, once a market-town, and part of the estate of Queen Emma.

Two miles beyond Twyford, at a small distance from the road on the right-hand, is the village of Sunning, pleasantly situated on the side of the Thames, which is said to have been the see of a bishop; separated from Sherborn in the year 905, and united to the same see again in the year 1060. In the church was a chapel dedicated to St. Sarik, anciently much resorted to for the cure of madness. The Bishop of Salisbury, before the conquest, had a manor and a park here. In Leland's time an old stone house, belonging to the bishop, was standing near the river. The estate has lately been sold by Sir Thomas Rich to Mr. Palmer, who has pulled down an ancient mansion, and built a new one. Part of the parish is in Oxfordshire, on the opposite side of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge.

Reading is large and populous, situated on the river Kennet, which joins the Thames a little below the town; the name is by Camden supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Rhea*, river, or the British *Redin*, fern, which grew here in great plenty. Though never surrounded with walls, it was defended by a castle; which, according to Affer, was taken down by the Danes, after they had been defeated by Ethelwolf at Engiefield; and this castle was so completely demolished by Henry II. for sheltering the soldiers of King Stephen, that nothing remains but the name given to a street at the south-west end of the town, in the road to Bath; but there are no appearances of walls or foundations. Leland says "there was a castelle in the Saxons tyme in this towne: and the name of Castelle-treat yet remaynithe, lying from est to west to passe to Newbyri: but I could not perceive or clerely lerne

wher it stode. But by al lykelihod at the west-ende of the Castelle-streat: and as sum think about the place of execution. It is very likely that a peace of the abbay was build of the ruines of it. Peraventure it stode wher thabbay was."

" St. Edwarde the martyr's mother-yn-law for pen-  
aunce builded, as I have redde, a monasterie of nunnes  
yn Reading. There is a constant fame that this  
nunnery was wher S. Maryes a parochie chirch is now  
yn Reading. King Henry the first making an abbay at  
Reading of black monks suppressid this house, as I hard,  
giving the lands thereof to his abbay. But for more  
certente know whither the old nunnery stode not yn  
the place wher the abbay of Reading stonidith? and  
whith S. Maries were not of a newer foundation?"

Probably there were two convents, one where St. Mary's church now stands, and the other destroyed before the reign of Henry, on the spot where that king founded the abby of black monks, which he richly endowed: as all accounts agree that it stood on the site of the convent which the Danes destroyed; and the revenues of the former were given to the new monastery. Within this abby the founder was interred, that is to say his body: for his heart, eyes, tongue, brains, and bowels, were deposited under a monument before the high altar of the church of Notre Dame du Pres, at Rouen; which church was destroyed in the siege of that city, in the year 1592. Here also were interred Adeliza, King Henry's second queen; Prince William, the eldest son of King Henry II.; Constance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, duke of York; a son and daughter of Richard, earl of Cornwall, &c. At the reformation, the last abbot, Hugh Farringdon, and two monks, Rugg and Onion, were drawn, hanged, and quartered, at Reading, for refusing to surrender up the abby.

It appears to have been a spacious building in the form of a cross, the outer walls composed of flint and rubble cased over with stone. The roofless shell of a

room remains, sixteen yards by twenty-eight, with three narrow windows at the east end, and three doors and windows to the west, which is by some supposed to have been the conventual church. This room is, by Brown Willis, called the refectory: Sir Henry Englefield styles it the great hall, and places the chapel in a different part of the abby, north-east of this hall: here, however, all agree that the parliament was assembled in the 31st year of Henry VI. On the south side of the Fauxbourg, or Forbury, is an ancient gate very perfect. In Camden's time, the abby was converted into a palace, with a fine range of stables, built as I am informed by Henry VII. and situated on the north side of St. Laurence's churchyard.

The buildings of the abby were destroyed in the civil wars of the seventeenth century; and some years since a considerable quantity of the ruins, some of the pieces as much as two teams of horses could draw, were conveyed by water to Henley, for the use of General Conway, and employed in the construction of a bridge thrown across the road leading to Wargrave. Near the abby, on that part which was formerly the cemetery, a new county gaol has been erected.

At the west end of Friar's-street was a house of grey friars, in which the national parliament was several times held; long since converted into a bridewell, or house of correction for the borough: the ancient roof was taken off some years ago, but the walls remain; and at the west end is a handsome Gothic window. A house of lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded by Ausgerius, or Auscherius, second abbot of Reading, in 1134: "and west-north-west of S. Laurence church," says Leland, "was an almshouse of poore sisters, by all likelihood of the foundation of sum abbate of Reading: and remaynid until such tyme one Thorne abbate of Reading, suppressed it in King Henry VII. days, and gave the lands of it onto the use of the Almoner of his abby. But Henry the VII. cumming to Reading, and asking what old house that was, the abbate

told hym, and then the king wyllid hym to convert the house, self, and the lands *in pios usus*. Wherapon thabbate desired that it might be made a grammar-schole, and so it was." This school, situated on the west side of the Forbury, is now in great reputation, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Valpy. The vice-chancellor of Oxford, the president of St. John's college, and the warden of All Souls, hold a triennial visitation, and the senior scholars annually make public speeches in the town-hall. Sir Thomas White, who was born at Reading, founded at St. John's college two scholarships for natives of Reading, educated at this school.

At the south-east end of the town, on the side of the London road, in the year 1646, a fraternity of twenty bluecoat boys, and a master, was founded and endowed by a gentleman of great worth and character, Richard Aldworth, esq. (an ancestor of the present Lord Braybrook); to which number twenty-four boys have been added by the benefactions of Sir Thomas Rich, bart. and others.

In Broad-street, a school for the education of girls was established some years since. The place was first suggested by the vicars of the three parishes, and for some time supported by a subscription, aided by a collection made at church, after an annual sermon. Mr. John Richards, a mercer and alderman of the town, was during his life a considerable benefactor, and at his death left to the trustees of the charity the sum of 500l.

Archbishop Laud, a native of the town, gave 120l. a-year, for ever, to be employed two years successively in apprenticing ten boys born in Reading, one belonging to Bray, and one belonging to the town of Wokingham; and every third year the same sum to be divided into twenty-pound shares, and given to four maid servants born in Reading, one born in Wokingham, and one other born at Bray, who have respectively lived three years in one service, as a marriage portion; to be elected by the mayor and aldermen.

There are many charitable foundations, too numerous

to insert in such a work as this, and I shall only add that of Mr. John Kendrick. This gentleman, in 1624, gave fifty pounds to be distributed to the poor at Christmas yearly for ever. He gave ten pounds towards morning prayers at St. Mary's church; and bequeathed likewise by his will to the town of Reading, two other very considerable legacies, one of 7500*l.* and the other 500*l.* Out of the first, the corporation purchased lands in North-street, Tilehurst, and a tenement in Minster-street, called the Oracle, which cost 1900*l.* A plot of land was added, and considerable sums expended in fitting up the purchase for the purposes of a manufacture, &c. The people of the town being apprehensive some loss might accrue to the charity, petitioned the king in council, to direct the best method of preserving that great charity. By the judgment of the archbishop of Canterbury, to whom it was referred, the money was ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, and the profits thereof to be employed in lending to young tradesmen, that could give good security for the repayment in a limited time, without interest; to bind out orphan boys to handicraft trades; and to give to deserving maid servants who had no friends a sum of money for a marriage portion: which adjudication was confirmed and enrolled as a decree of chancery; and the sum of 3600*l.* left out of the 7500*l.* laid out for that purpose.

Besides the parliament held in the reign of Henry VI., Henry III. called one parliament at Reading, in 1263, that it might not be overawed by the militia of London. In 1415 Henry V. published here a proclamation, setting forth, that the money granted by parliament was insufficient for his expedition against France, and inviting the people to lend him a sum on security.

In 1642 this town was garrisoned by the troops of the parliament; but Harry Martin, who commanded the garrison, withdrew with precipitation on the approach of the king; and it was held by the royal party till 1643, when it was besieged by the Earl of Essex. The

garrison was commanded by Sir Arthur Ashton ; but he being wounded in the beginning of the siege, the command devolved upon Colonel Fielding. A small reinforcement of three hundred men, with a supply of powder, was thrown into the place by Lieutenant-general Wilmot ; notwithstanding which, the town was not thought to be in a defensible condition, and Fielding demanded a capitulation ; meanwhile hostages were mutually given for a cessation of arms.

The king began his march from Oxford to relieve the place, but after an unsuccessful attempt, was compelled to retire ; so that Fielding surrendered the town on condition of being permitted to march out with all the honours of war. He had, however, neglected to stipulate for the safety of the deserters, who were executed by order of Essex, whose soldiers insulted the garrison as they marched out, and plundered the waggons in contempt of the capitulation ; Fielding was tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death for having surrendered upon such conditions ; but he was pardoned in consideration of his former services, and lived to signalize his courage and fidelity on many different occasions. The same year, after the battle of Newbury, the Earl of Essex quitted Reading, and it was immediately secured for the king, with a strong garrison commanded by Sir Jacob Ashley. In 1644, the king withdrew the garrison to defend Oxford.

Reading is the most considerable trading town in the county, and contains three parish-churches, about two thousand houses, and nine thousand four hundred and twenty inhabitants. Some years since, an act of parliament was obtained to new pave the streets, an improvement which was much wanted ; and a new market has been built on the west side of the market-place, for the accommodation of butchers, poulterers, &c. in the most convenient manner, and first opened for public use in December, 1800. The Kennet, in passing through the town, besides the main stream, which is navigable

for barges, throws off two branches, on which there are some considerable flour-mills.

Great quantities of corn, flour, and timber, are sent to London by barges, which bring back coals, iron, grocery, &c. The principal manufactures are sackings, failcloth, blankets, ribands, and pins. There are three markets, one for corn, one for cattle, particularly pigs, and one for butchers' meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. The two first are held on Saturday: the last on Wednesday and Saturday.

The nomination of county members is appointed at this town, but the election is at Abingdon. The Lent assizes and Epiphany sessions are held here, and two members returned by the town to parliament.

The corporation maintain their own prisoners in the Bridewell, and hold a sessions quarterly, for the trial of offences committed within their jurisdiction, except capital crimes, which are referred to the assizes.

At Cat's-grove, adjoining to Reading, is a small hill, called Bob's-mount, where on digging are found great quantities of oyster shells, some of a very large size, with the valves closed, and numbers of small bones, like the teeth of fish; these are found in a bed of sand of one foot six inches to two feet thick; this is a green sand, much the appearance of sea sand, and lays upon chalk; the next stratum over this sand is a soft loamy earth, of eighteen or twenty inches thick; over this another stratum of green sand, five feet to five feet six inches thick; and over this is another stratum of fullers'-earth, two feet nine inches to three feet one inch thick; and to the top of the hill clay of about seventy or eighty feet thick, from which they make bricks. The oyster shells are only found in a direction from north to south, and it is supposed this stratum does not extend more than half a mile in length. Dr. Plot, in his *Oxfordshire*, p. 119, "supposes these appearances only the sports of nature, and solves this matter after a way that will induce one to think his cause reduced to extremity;" but whoever will take the trouble to exa-



mine these shells, will find them real oyster shells; the writer of this \* has seen and examined hundreds of them, and seldom found a single shell, but the upper and lower generally joined as when the oyster is alive; no other shells are found.

Near Reading, on the opposite side of the Thames, is Caversham, where the Earl of Cadogan, who was created baron Reading in the year 1716, built a magnificent house, which his successor thought proper to reduce: it is now in the possession of Major Marsack. Here was a priory of black canons, cell to Notley abby in Buckinghamshire, famous for the angel with one wing who brought hither the spear that pierced our Saviour's side on the cross.

At Calcot Green, on the right, a seat of Mr. Blgrave, and a little more to the north is Tilehurst, the native place of the learned Richard Lloyd, bishop of Worcester, who was born here in the year 1627.

A mile and a half north-west from Theal is Englefield, where Ethelwolf defeated the Danes in the year 871. Here is a noble mansion, built by the Marquis of Winchester, but reduced and made modern. It is now inhabited by Mr. Benyon.

Adjoining to Englefield is Bradfield, where was a monastery, founded by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in the seventh century. All the remains are the walls and part of the gate. From the top of a hill above Bradfield, to the south, is a distant view of Hampshire and Berkshire hills. Northward, a steep descent down a chalky cliff opens to a vally, wherein the Thames glides along a navigable river, enclosed on both sides with cultivated hills; those on the south side having a greater mixture of wood, particularly beech, whose compact deep-coloured glossy leafage exhibits a most pleasing contrast to slender elms and oaks.

\* The Rev. Mr. Hodgkinson, rector of Arborfield, to whom and to Mr. Higes of Reading, I hold myself much obliged for examining and correcting my account. *Edm.*

At the bottom of this descent is the village of Pangborn. On the top that of Basildon. From the hill above which is one of the finest views in the whole county, in a clear day taking in Oxford twenty-five miles distant. At this last village was the seat of Lord Vane, now rebuilt by Sir Francis Sykes, bart. with an extensive park walled with flint.

On the left-hand, and the other side of the Kennet, lies Aldermaston, with a seat and park of Mr. Long.

At Brimpton, adjoining to Aldermaston, on the river Kennet, is said to have been a house of knights-templars.

At Woolhampton begin the peat pits, which extend by the side of the Kennet to Newbury. The peat dug is a useful fuel, but yields a sulphureous smell; the ashes are an excellent manure.

Thatcham, though now a poor village, was once a market-town; here was formerly a chapel, now a free-school: near it was Dunstan-house, the seat of Sir John Croft, now pulled down.

Speenhamland is a part of Newbury, one of the chief towns of the county. This town, which arose out of the more ancient town of Speen, is itself nearly as old as the conquest. It was formerly celebrated for its woollen manufacture; and in the reign of Henry VIII. lived John Winchcomb, otherwise called Jack of Newbury, one of the greatest clothiers that ever was in England, who kept one hundred looms in his house. In the expedition to Flodden-field, against the Scots, he marched with one hundred of his men, all armed and clothed at his own expence, and he built all the west part of the church. Mr. Kenrick, the son of another clothier here, though afterwards a merchant in London, left 4000*l.* to this town, as well as 7500*l.* to Reading, to encourage the woollen manufacture. The manufacture is yet considerable for shalloons and druggets, but not near so much broad-cloth is now made as formerly; yet it is a flourishing town, with spacious

streets, and a large market-place, in which is the guild-hall. In the neighbourhood, on the banks of the Kennet, there is a stratum of petrified wood, dug out for firing, when they frequently find trunks of large oaks, yet undecayed, with petrified hazel-nuts, fircones, &c. with the bones and horns of stags, antelopes, &c. tusks of boars, and heads of beavers. It was made a corporation by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, aldermen, &c. It sends great quantities of malt to London. Near this town were two obstinate battles fought at different times, between the king's army and that of the parliament; King Charles being present at them both, and both fought almost upon the same spot of ground: the first on the 20th of September, in the year 1643, and the other on the 27th of October, 1644. In the first of these battles the success was doubtful, and both sides claimed the advantage; in the last the king's army had apparently the worst of it. In the year 1762 the corporation of Newbury purchased, and put up in their new town-hall, the fine historical picture of the surrender of Calais to King Edward III. painted by Mr. Pine; for which he obtained the first premium of a hundred guineas from the Society for encouraging of Arts, &c. in London. The church is a noble structure, supposed to have been built about the year 1640, with a square tower and eight bells, and an organ. There is a charity-school adjoining to the church, where forty-four blue and green coat boys are educated. There are twelve alms-houses in Cheap-street, endowed by the late Mr. Kimber, a maltster, in the year 1793, for six men and six women. Twelve alms-houses, in Bartholomew-street, were built in the year 1670, and endowed by Philip Jemmet, esq. for six men and six women inhabitants, born in the town of Newbury. St. Bartholomew's Hospital consists of fourteen dwelling-houses, endowed by King John, for seven men and seven women. Newbury was a very ancient borough, but was excused sending mem-

bers at the request of Jack of Newbury. Here is a weekly market every Thursday. The Kennet is navigable from hence to the Thames; and westward newly made so to Hungerford, from whence a canal is making to join the Avon at Bath.

Near Newbury is Shaw-house, the seat of Sir Joseph Andrews.

Two miles south from Newbury is Sandlesford, where an Augustine priory was founded by Geoffrey, earl of Perche, annexed by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of Windsor.

Speen is a place of great antiquity, and called Spinæ by the Romans, but now reduced to a small village.

On the right of Speen is Donnington castle, said to have been built by Richard de Abberbury, who founded near it a house of Trinitarian friars. It afterwards became the property of the poet Chaucer. It now belongs to the Hartleys. Besides the friary here was an hospital, founded by Sir Thomas Chaucer, father of the poet, according to some; or, according to others, by William de la Pole; which was restored in the reign of James I. for a master and twelve poor men, and yet remains.

This castle, during the time of the civil wars, was fortified as a garrison for the king, and the government entrusted to Colonel Boys, being a post of great importance, commanding the high-road leading from the west to London, and that from Oxford to Newbury. During these troubles it was twice besieged: once on the 31st of July, 1644, by Lieutenant-general Middleton, who was repulsed with the loss of one colonel, eight captains, one serjeant-major, and many inferior officers and soldiers; and again the 27th of September, in the same year, by Colonel Horton; who, raising a battery against it, at the foot of a hill near Newbury, fired upwards of a thousand shot, by which he demolished three of the towers, and a part of the wall. During this attack the governor, in a sally, beat the enemy out of their trenches, and killed a lieutenant-colonel, and the

chief engineer, with many private men. At length, after a siege of nineteen days, the place was relieved by the king; who, at Newbury, rewarded the governor with the honour of knighthood. After the second battle of Newbury, the king retiring towards Oxford in the night, left his heavy baggage, ammunition, and artillery, here. The place was summoned by the parliamentary generals, who threatened, that if it was not surrendered, they would not leave one stone upon another. To this Sir John Boys returned no other answer than that he was not bound to repair it; but however he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. This was the favourable moment for totally ruining the king's affairs; but the Earl of Manchester and Sir William Waller suffered it to escape; for, either on account of a disagreement between them, or for some other reason, nothing farther was done; and the king, a few days afterwards, came unexpectedly at the head of a body of horse, and escorted his artillery and baggage to Oxford. After the civil war was over, Mr. Packer pulled down the ruinous parts of the building, and with the materials erected the house standing under it.

Three miles north-west from Newbury is Enbourn. The manors of East and West Enbourn have a peculiar custom: On the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to have her free-bench in all his copyhold lands, *dum sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her widow's estate; yet, after this, if she comes into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and say the following words, the steward is bound by the custom to admit her to her free-bench again:—

Here I am, riding on a black ram,  
 Like a whore as I am,  
 And for my crincum crancum,  
 Have lost my bincum bancum;  
 And for my tail's game,  
 Am brought to this worldly shame;

Wherefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my lands again.

Twelve miles west-north-west from Newbury is Lambourn, on a river of the same name, which joins the Kennet near Thatcham, bequeathed by Alfred to his kinsman Alfrith, after whom it came to the Fitzwarrens; and had the grant of a market in the reign of Henry III. now discontinued. Here is an hospital, founded in the year 1489, by John Estbury. In the church is a sumptuous monument of Thomas Essex and his lady, in the year 1558. In the year 1782 a fire consumed property here to the amount of 9000*l.* There is a village, called Upper Lambourn, about a mile to the north-west. Horse races are held on Downs north of the town. Benham-park is a seat of the Margrave of Anspach; and two miles from it, Hempsted Marshal, where is a seat and park belonging to Lord Craven. This estate was formerly held by the rod of the marshal, and belonged to the marshals of England. Here Thomas Parry, treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, built a house, which was burnt down, and rebuilt by William, lord Craven, who died in the year 1697, leaving it unfinished. It has since been completed.

About six miles west from Newbury, on the left-hand of the road, is Kintbury, where a small quantity of Saxon coins were found under a scull in the year 1762.

The principal part of the town of Hungerford is situated in Berkshire, a little to the left of the road. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday for corn and provisions: the market-house was rebuilt in the year 1787. It is governed by a constable, who is coroner, clerk of the market, and lord of the manor for the time being: he is chosen annually, and in the execution of his office is assisted by twelve feoffees and burgeses, portreeve, town-clerk, &c. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Dr. Sheef, in the year 1636. From this town the ancient family of the barons of Hungerford took their name and title. The first of the family was the first speaker of the

House of Commons, in the reign of Edward III. They possessed a vast estate in this, and in all the neighbouring counties, which was twice forfeited for their attachment to the house of Lancaster. This estate fell, by a daughter, to the famous Lord Hastings, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III. when John Howard, first duke of Norfolk, had a grant of it from that prince: he falling with his master in the battle of Bosworth-field, King Henry VII. restored it, with the honour, to a younger branch of the Hungerfords, who had joined him, and shared in the glory of that victory. But one of his descendants suffered death for treason in the 31st of Henry VIII. though Queen Mary restored them again. He was the third of the family who died for treason. John of Gaunt granted to the towns-people the liberty of the royal fishing within certain bounds of the river, and confirmed it by the present of a can that holds about a quart; shewn to this day. That part of Hungerford through which the road passes is in Wiltshire, and we cross the Kennet at the east end. The proper name of it is Charnam-street; and the ancient name of the whole town is said to have been Ikenild Charnam-street. A navigable communication is making from the Avon at Bath to the Thames, by means of the Kennet and new cut canals. It is already in use from Hungerford to Newbury.

Eight miles north-west from Hungerford lies Al-bourn or Auburn, situated on a small river which runs into the Kennet. It was formerly a town of some trade, with a good weekly market on Tuesday; but from a fire in the year 1760, which destroyed seventy houses, and some other circumstances, trade has declined, and the market is discontinued. Here is, however, a considerable manufacture of fustians.

Five miles west from Hungerford is Ramsbury, on the side of the Kennet, anciently the see of a bishop, united to Sherborn: it is chiefly noted for strong beer. It had once a market, now discontinued. Here is a seat of Sir William Jones, Bart. Near it is Littlecot, the

seat of the Pophams. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

At Froxfield is a handsome and well-endowed alms-house, founded by Sarah, duchess dowager of Somerset, relict of John, the last duke of the elder branch of the noble family of Seymours, descended from the great Duke of Somerset, protector of the king and kingdom during the minority of King Edward VI. This lady bequeathed by her will above 2000*l.* for the building and furniture of this alms-house, and devised several manors, messuages, and farms, for the maintenance of thirty poor widows, not having twenty pounds per annum to subsist upon; one half of which are clergymen's widows, and the other laymen's; giving the preference to those of the last sort, who live on the manors so devised by her. She left in her will particular directions for the form, dimensions, and site, of the structure; and for the manner of electing, ruling, and providing for the widows; which her executors, especially Sir William Gregory, who took upon him the execution of the trust, punctually observed. The building is neat and strong, in the form of a quadrangle, having one front and a court before it, facing the road. It contained thirty ground rooms and as many chambers, one of each sort being allowed to every widow for her apartment, with an area or bed in a garden, on the north part of the building, enclosed with a brick-wall. In the midst of the quadrangle is built a handsome and convenient chapel, furnished with a communion-table, pulpit, desk, pews, and books for the use of the widows; wherein the chaplain, whose stipend is thirty pounds per annum, is to read prayers every day, and to preach on Sundays; and for his further encouragement is to be presented, on a vacancy, to the rectory of Kemish, in the same county, which the duchess has appropriated to that use. Besides the yearly pension in money, she also ordered a cloth gown, with a certain quantity of wood, every winter, to each of the widows. And when the estates which she had given to the said alms-house (many of which



were demised upon leases for lives) should fall and produce a clear yearly income of more than 400*l.* she appointed additional lodgings to be built for the reception of more widows, who were to be placed on the same establishment, elected and provided for in the same manner as the thirty former; and then all the rents and profits of the said estates (the salary for the chaplain and a steward being first deducted) shall be distributed in equal shares and proportions among the fifty widows. The additional lodgings have been erected according to the intent of the foundress, within the last twenty years.

Two miles and three quarters from Froxfield is Great Bedwin, a small borough-town, anciently a city; defended by a castle, the ruins of which are yet visible, and supposed to have been called *Leucomagus*. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at a court leet, with a bailiff, constable, &c. It had formerly a market on Tuesday, now discontinued. It, however, sends two members to parliament. It gave birth to Dr. Thomas Willis, M.D.

Castle Copse, half a mile from the town south-east, was probably the Roman castle; and Havisdike a camp of that people.

The church is large and capacious, in which are some ancient monuments; particularly one of a knight-templar, called Adam of Scott, from a manor of that name in the parish, with an inscription not legible; and another of Sir John Seymour, father of the Protector, wherein we have an account of the names of all his children, with their several intermarriages and deaths. The church is very strongly built with flint, and a cement near as hard as the stones themselves, in the form of a cross; in the centre of which is erected an high tower, containing a good ring of bells.

Marlborough, or more properly *Savernac*, forest, belongs to the Earl of Ailesbury, and is almost the only privileged ground of that denomination possessed by a subject. It is in circumference about twelve miles; plentifully stocked with deer of a large size, and rendered

very pleasant and delightful by the many walks and vistas cut and levelled through the several coppices and woods with which it abounds. Eight of these vistas meet in a point near the middle of the forest, where a late lord prepared and cleared the ground for erecting an octagon tower, whose sides were to be correspondent to the vistas; through one of which we have a view of the seat, at about two miles distance, called Tottenham, from a park of that name in which it is situated, contiguous to the forest. It is a stately edifice, erected on the same spot of ground where stood an ancient palace, destroyed by fire, of the Marquis of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset, so justly celebrated for his steady adherence and powerful assistance to the royal cause during the whole course of the civil wars; from whom the Earl of Ailesbury was descended. The present edifice was begun, carried on, and finished after the model, and under the direction of our modern Vitruvius, the late Earl of Burlington, who, to the strength and convenience of the English architecture, has added the elegance of Italian taste. The house has four towers, and four fronts, each of them diversly beautified and adorned; to which are now added four wings, wherein are rooms of state, a noble and capacious room for a library, containing a judicious and large collection of several thousand books in all languages, but especially the modern. The beauty of the buildings is much augmented by the large canals, the spacious and well-planted walks which surround it; one of which, leading to the London road, extends two miles in length. About the same distance from hence, on the opposite side, are to be seen the remains of a large house called Wolf-hall, the seat of Sir John Seymour, father of the unfortunate Protector; of which no more is standing than suffices for a farm-house. Here King Henry VIII. as tradition goes, celebrated his nuptials with Lady Jane Seymour, and kept his wedding dinner in a very large barn, hung with tapestry, on the occasion: for confirmation of which they shew you in the walls

some tenter-hooks, with small pieces of tapestry fastened to them: and between this place and Tottenham there is a walk with old trees on each side, still known by the name of King Harry's walk. Wolf-hall was anciently the seat of the St. Maurs or Seymours, who, from the time of Henry II. were hereditary bailiffs and wardens of the forest of Savernac, in memory of which a large hunting horn, ornamented with silver, is still preserved by the present noble owner, the Earl of Ailesbury, together with a beautiful pedigree of the family from William the Conqueror.

Marlborough was anciently called *Cunetio*, situated on the side of the river Kennet. Its present name was probably derived from the word *marle*, or chalk, with which the neighbouring hills abound. Its history under the Saxons is unknown. It consists principally of one broad street, and one other from the bridge to the town-hall. It is a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and town-clerk: it sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. John, surnamed Lackland (afterwards king), had a castle here, which, on his revolt from his brother Richard I. was stormed by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury. In this castle was held the assembly of the states of the kingdom, who passed the famous law for suppressing riots, commonly called the statutes of Marlborough. In Camden's time it was become a heap of ruins, with only a few fragments of walls remaining within the ditch. A mansion was built on the spot by the Earl of Hertford, which, for fifty years, had been let as an inn, called the castle: the keep was converted into a mount for a summer-house in the garden. John Churchill was created earl of Marlborough by William III. and duke by Queen Ann. It was anciently a custom for every burgess, on his admission into the corporation, to give to the mayor two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Here was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Edward I.; a house of white friars, founded by John

Goodwin and William Rainsbach in the reign of Edward II.; and near the town was an hospital.

Four miles north from Marlborough, in the road to Highworth, is Ogbourn St. George, where was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abby of Bec in Normandy. In this parish, above two miles to the north-west, is an ancient camp, called Barbury castle, where it is by some supposed the Britons were defeated by the West Saxons in the year 556. By others this battle is said to have been fought at Banbury in Oxfordshire. Two miles north from Ogbourn is another camp called Liddington castle.

At Chatford near Manton was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abby of St. Victor en Caux, in Normandy. Kennet takes its name from the river which rises near it, called by the Romans Cunetio. On the right hand side of the road is Silbury-hill, rising 170 feet in perpendicular height, and supposed to be the largest barrow in the kingdom; the form is the frustum of a cone, the diameter at the top 105 feet, and at the bottom 500; the solid contents are estimated at 13,558,809 feet. King Charles II., the Duke of York, and the Duke of Monmouth, are said to have rode up it. On digging through the centre of this hill, perpendicularly, in the year 1777, nothing was found but a rotten post and a rusty knife.

A little to the north of this hill is the village of Abury, in which are some huge stones similar to Stonehenge; the whole number computed to be 650. It is to be observed, that there are many thousands of large stones of the same kind distributed in various places on Marlborough downs, adjoining to Salisbury plain; nor does it seem at all extraordinary that an army, encamped in the neighbourhood, should fix some of them in a particular form, either as a monument of sepulture, or a trophy of victory. A shield full of earth thrown up by every soldier of a large, for instance of a Roman, army, would in a little time form such a hill as Silbury; nor would they be long raising the stones of Stonehenge or Abury. Dr. Stukeley found Abury built on the plan of the sacred hierogram of the

Egyptians, in the form of a circle, and a serpent, to signify a representation of the trinity! I visited Abury in the year 1800; and, in my own mind, discovered evident traces of a Roman station, and wanted not the evidence of Roman coins (of which I have been informed by my much respected friend, the late Mr. Jones, and others, many have been found) to persuade me that the whole of the august ancient remains at Abury are the work of the Romans, and that Silbury-hill was a sepulchral monument erected by them.

Two miles north from Abury is a large barrow, called Milbarrow; and at Winterborn Bassett, still further north, is a double circle of stones. Many barrows are found scattered about in almost every part of the plain.

A new road has been made within a few years between Beckhampton and Devizes, by which the hills on the downs are avoided.

Devizes is a large and populous town, containing two churches and a chapel, besides a place of worship for dissenters. It was anciently called *De Vies*, or *The Vies*, in Latin *Visæ* and *Divisio*; but this translation seems fanciful, and directed as much, or more, by sound than meaning. It is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. The Romans enclosed it with a vallum and ditch; in the last of which the inhabitants have made a road almost round the town; but in several places both the ditch and vallum are still visible, and took in the castle, which was originally a Roman work, erected in a fine situation, on a small hill or mount near the Bear inn, where many remains of the above castle are still to be seen. It was one of the strongest castles in England; and the grant of it esteemed, by many of the first nobility, as peculiarly honourable. It was well fortified by nature, and in ascertimes was made almost impregnable by Roger, bishop of Salisbury: though it is now destroyed, and a windmill seems to occupy the site of the keep. Many Roman coins of different emperors have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together

with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be Roman. Just without the town, in a pleasant plain called the Green, a large urn, full of Roman coins, was discovered in the year 1714; and near the same place were found buried, under the ruins of an ancient building enclosed with Roman brick, several brass statues of heathen deities; supposed to have been deposited there about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Thursday. Monday's market is for butchers' meat only; but that of Thursday is well supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, corn, wool, horses, and cattle. On the base of the pillar which supports the sign of the bear, is an inscription, recording a remarkable instance of divine vengeance, immediately inflicted on an unhappy wretch who repeatedly called God to witness the truth of what she asserted, though it was a falsehood. She solemnly affirmed she had paid money for some corn she had bought, and wished God would strike her dead if she had not; she died, and the money was found in her hand. Near it is an ancient stone pillar, probably the remains of a cross.

Two miles north from Devizes, in the parish of Roundway, is an ancient camp, situated at the edge of a hill, called Roundway castle; supposed to be Roman, from a number of coins, urns, and penates, found there. Near this spot the forces of the parliament, under Sir William Waller, were defeated by the royalists with great loss in 1643.

On leaving Devizes, a road on the left-hand leads to Seend and Trowbridge. The road to Bath, till within a few years, passed through Seend; but was changed to avoid a steep hill. Seend is a small and pleasant village.

Trowbridge, ten miles from Devizes, and ninety-nine from London, is a populous town, situated on the side of a rocky hill by the river Were, which runs into the Avon near Bradford. It has been considerable for its manufactures of broad-cloth and kerseymeres. Here was anciently a castle, which at first belonged to the

earls of Salisbury, afterwards to the dukes of Lancaster, and, in Leland's time, to the Earl of Hertford. A court for the duchy of Lancaster is held here annually about Michaelmas. At Trowbridge is a weekly market on Saturday.

At Hinton, four miles east from Trowbridge, was a convent of nuns, founded by Ella, countess of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III. Steeple Ashton, adjoining, is by Leland called a pretty market-town of clothiers, now a village.

Melksham is a large, and not an unhandsome village, and considerable for its manufacture of broad-cloth, with a market for cattle every other Monday.

From Melksham a turnpike branches off on the left to Holt, three miles and half from Bradford. At Holt is a medicinal spring and a seat of Mr. Methuen.

Bradford is situated in a valley by the side of the Avon, surrounded every way with hills. It is a populous town, with manufactures of superfine broad-cloth; and two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. In the church are two windows of painted glass, representing some of the passages in the life of Christ and his apostles; the whole a benefaction of Mr. Ferret, a native of the place, who died in 1770. Here was a monastery, founded by Adhelm, afterwards bishop of Sherborn; and a synod was held here in 959, in which Dunstan was elected bishop of Worcester.

Three miles south-west from Bradford is Farley Montfort, or Farley Hungerford, in which are the ruins of a castle, once the seat of the Hungerfords: only some of the walls are remaining, with the chapel, which some years since was repaired. In this castle was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and niece of Edward IV. created countess of Salisbury by Henry VIII. in the year 1513. She married Sir Reginald Pole, and was beheaded in the tower at London in 1541.

A Roman pavement was discovered in digging a cellar at Bathford in the seventeenth century.

At Monkton Farley, two miles south-south-east from Bathford, was a priory of Cluniacs, subject to the abby of Lewes, founded by Hugh de Bohun in 1115.

Bath Easton is a large and populous village, containing near 200 houses, and is situated by the side of a hill near the river Avon. On the north-west is Salisbury-hill, which rises with a steep ascent about 600 feet above the river: on this spot antiquarians suppose Bladud built a temple to Apollo. On the summit is an intrenchment, thought to be Saxon, and thrown up by that people when they attempted to take Bath in 577. The Roman foss-road which runs from Cirencester to Exeter, enters this parish on the north-east side, traversing Banner-down, or Barrow-down, and communicates with the London road in the village.

A little beyond Bath Easton, at a place called Lamb-bridge, a new turnpike road turns off on the right to Gloucester; at the distance of little more than a mile is the village of Swainswick, remarkable for being the native place of William Prynne, the celebrated lawyer of the seventeenth century, whose works consist of forty volumes in folio and quarto.

Bath is situated in a deep narrow vally, bounded on the north, south, and south-west, by lofty hills, forming a very pleasant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier against the winds, and fountains of the purest waters. These hills abound with white free-stone, of which the houses are built. On the north-west side the vally widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. Various have been the appellations of this celebrated town: the Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Bladin*, &c.; the Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Callidi*, *Thermæ*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, &c. These waters are said, from the latest experiments, to contain a small portion of common salt, a larger proportion of selenites, a portion of fixable air, and some sulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a slight chalybeate impregnation. These are all that chy-



mistry has as yet discovered; but from the inadequacy of these impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that some latent cause is concerned of too subtle a nature to be subjected to such analysis, or perhaps to be the object of our senses, or even of our comprehension. There are three principal springs, or baths, the King's-bath, the Hot-bath, and the Cross-bath. The Queen's-bath is merely an expansion of the waters of the King's-bath. The heat of the King's-bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot-bath 117, and of the Cross-bath 111. The disorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obstructions of the viscera, palsies, gout, rheumatism, hysteric colic, the colic of Poitou, jaundice, white swellings, leprosy, hysteric and hypochondriacal complaints, and spasmodic diseases, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumstances which forbid the use of the Bath waters, are all cases with fever, till the fever be removed, pain in the breast with cough, a difficulty of breathing, all cases in which internal suppuration or schirrhus has taken place; all cases of hæmorrhages and plethora. The discovery of these waters is, by ancient historians, attributed to Bladud, son of Lud-Hudibras, who was king of this country 890 years before the birth of Christ; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themselves we are not to refer to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the properest uses, and in supplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. It was in the year of our Lord 44, and in the reign of the emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Vespasian, after having reduced all the Belgic colonies and the western parts of Britain under the subjection of the Roman empire, sat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of such genial waters as flowed with spontaneous heat from the bosom of the earth, in a rude and barbarous country, was a sufficient inducement to a people who had so lately left the luxuries of Italy, where

every art was employed in erecting the most superb baths and sudatories, and in fabricating, with immense labour and expence, that very article of indulgence, which nature in this spot furnished without the smallest trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail ascribing to that orb which imparts heat and vigour to the universe, and they at once bestowed upon the waters the appellation of *Aquæ Solis*, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they stationed the first detachment of the second legion, building proper habitations for the officers, and the military in general; and at length, by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples, were erected, a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhospitable wild. In the reign of Hadrian, about A.D. 118, that same detachment of the second legion, still remaining here, was joined by a division of the sixth; and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from Devana, or Chester, had their station in *Aquæ Solis*, which was then become the most capital city in Roman Britain; and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the island for preparing the legionary arms and ensigns. The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was 1200 feet in length, and the greatest breadth about 1150. It was surrounded by a strong wall, composed of layers of stone, brick, and terras, nine feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height: this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gateways, answering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compass, from which, in subsequent times, the principal streets had their denominations. During the reign of the emperor Theodosius, Chrysanthus, being then governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this place, now increased into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practising the arts of civilisation and peace. At length, about the year 444,

the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the possession of the Britons, who, by their intercourse and intermarriages with the Romans, had before constituted a considerable part of its inhabitants. The Saxons, who had been invited into Britain, and dispersed themselves into various parts thereof, by small degrees erected themselves into several petty states, or monarchies.

Bath, with a few other considerable cities in the western parts of the island, still remained in the possession of the Britons, till the year 577, when a large army of the Saxons, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. They were met by three British kings, of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Farinmal, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath soon after was obliged, for the first time, to yield to the Saxon arms. This period afforded a new name, and a different prospect, to this memorable city, becoming part of the dominions of the West-Saxons, under which it flourished for near 200 years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know so little or so much of the Roman state of Bath. On the foundation of those walls, which they themselves had industriously destroyed, fresh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mausoleums, and triumphal arches, and therein was inserted a variety of sculptures, which they had thrown down from their ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taste, and filled with adventitious structures. Osric, king of the Northumbrian states, with the consent of Kentwine, that once relentless chacer of the British powers, erected, in the year 676, a house of nuns, to the honour of God and St. Peter the apostle. The Danish invasions interrupted the tranquillity of the city, and the progress of its improvements. At length it assumed new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, who, in the year 973, was consecrated and crowned with great solemnity in

the church of St. Peter, in the presence of Oswald, archbishop of York; and the several other prelates of England. This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough; granting it a market and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute, and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preserved for many ages in anniversary games and festive pageantries. At the time of the invasion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath one hundred and seventy-eight burgessees, sixty-four of whom were tenants to the king, ninety to the barons and great men, and twenty-four to the church of St. Peter. Such was the state of Bath in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the succeeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the subject of much controversy, and unseemly confusion, to the ecclesiastical polity of the country. From the time of the Conquest, foreigners had been invited and encouraged to settle within the precincts of this city. Among the rest was John de Villula, a native of Tours in the province of Orleans in France, who for several years practised physic in this resort of valetudinarians, accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his interest with the monks established in the ancient foundation of king Offa, he at length procured the bishopric of Wells, to which he, by money advanced to the king, annexed the abby of Bath, vacant by the death of bishop Giso, another French emigrant. At the instance of bishop Burnal, in the reign of Edward I., this city first sent representatives to parliament.

The government of the city was originally vested in a sheriff; the first that appears to have borne this office was Ælfred, who is said to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A.D. 907. It afterwards had a provost, or bailiff. Its first charters were confirmed by King Edward III., Richard II., Henry V. and Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-second year of her reign, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be

a sole city of itself, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Bath.

The commerce of Bath, abstracted from the expenditures of fashionable company resorting to the city, is now altogether inconsiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deserves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almost in a manner maintained by clothing. Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII., informs us, that a little before his time there were three capital clothiers, of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, by whom the town of Bath then flourished; and it is asserted, that at the time of the Restoration there were no less than sixty broad looms employed in the single parish of St. Michael.

The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament, 10 Anne, and the first barge laden with deals, pig-lead, and meal, was brought up to the city, Dec. 1727. The number of barges employed upon this river, to and from Bristol, is nine, and their burden on an average thirty tons each.

This city, like that of Rome, from a very small and mean beginning, is now become so large in bulk, and withal so elegant in its buildings, and so respectable in its inhabitants and its visitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its pristine state almost wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The most superb edifices, raised by the most skilful architects, rise in every quarter, and compose one of the most beautiful cities in the world. In the earlier part of the civil wars Bath was garrisoned for the service of King Charles I., and the sum of seven thousand pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithstanding which, upon the approach of a small party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon the Beechen-cliff, near the city of Bath, the gates were thrown open, and the city surrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal posts of the parliament forces in

this county, and here Sir William Waller lay for a considerable time with his whole army, making sallies into the country, and inviting together all the disaffected from the neighbouring clothing towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garrison hence to the reinforcement of Bristol, the king's troops retook possession of the city. In the year 1715 a design was set on foot for a general hospital, but not carried into effect till the year 1738, when fresh contributions were made, a spacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the directors of the charity by the name of The President and Governors of the General Hospital or Infirmary at Bath. In 1742 the house was opened for the reception of the sick poor from every part of Great Britain and Ireland, those of Bath only excepted, in regard they always have a readier and less expensive access to the benefits of the water.

There are three parish churches in Bath, and several chapels of the established form; besides places of worship for Roman-catholics, Presbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers.

A little to the south of Bath, on the opposite side of the Avon, is Prior-park, so called from being built on land anciently belonging to the priors of Bath abby, erected about the year 1743 by Mr. Allen, the friend of Pope and Warburton.

In the park above the house are seen the vestiges of that notable ancient boundary, called Wanfdike or Wanfditch; which enters this county from Wiltshire (the whole of which it crosses) in the parish of Bath-Hampton, and traversing Claverton down, and the park above mentioned, continues its course to Inglishcombe, where it is very conspicuous in the field westward of the church, having a high ridge on its southern side. It runs thence towards Publow and Belluton; which last place seems to retain something of its name, being

written in Doomsday-book, Belgetone, q. d. *Belgarum oppidum*, the town of the Belgæ, and is at last terminated by the Severn sea.

Various have been the opinions and conjectures respecting this famous ditch. The Saxons called it *Vodenerdic* from Woden, or Mercury, their favourite idol. Some have attributed it to the Romans; and others have fancied that it was a work of the Saxons, made to divide the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex: while, on the other hand, the common people, who ascribed all strange and extraordinary appearances to the devil, will have it, that it was thrown up by that fiend on a Wednesday, in commemoration of his having on that day got the better of a friar, who pursued him out of Somersetshire into Hampshire, and threatened to drive him into the ocean. The more received opinion is, that its name is derived from *Gwbahan*, importing a division; and that it was the great boundary of the Belgic kingdom in Britain, drawn under their king, Divitiacus, being the last frontier rampart of the encroachments of that nation northwards. There are various arguments serving to corroborate and to justify an assertion, that it was prior to the Roman conquest, and consequently to the Saxon heptarchy: but the most forcible is, that on the Marlborough downs, in Wiltshire, where it is remarkably conspicuous, and may be traced for many miles, the vallum is in one part thrown in, to form a road confessedly the work of the Romans.

Near the course of this ditch, on the western part of the parish we have been describing, is a lofty eminence, called the Barracks, on which are several tumuli.

Underneath the hill stood the ancient village of Berwyke, or Berwick, where, according to tradition, was a church, the site of which was near the only remaining house called Barracks-farm.

In the upper part of the street called Holloway is a small chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This chapel, with the capital messuage at Holloway, was given to the monastery of Bath by Walter Hofate, upon con-

dition that the monks should repair and raise the said chapel; and in 1332 an indulgence of 20 days was granted to the benefactors thereto. The present building was found by John Cantlow; prior of Bath, as we gather from the following verses cut in rude characters on the east side of the porch:

**Thys . Chapell . florysthyd . wt . formosyte .  
spectabyll .**

**In . the . honoure . of . M . Magdalen . prior  
Cantlow hathe . edyfyde**

**Desyryng . now . to . pray . for . hym . wt .  
powre pvers . delectabyll .**

**That . sche . will . inhabyt . hym . in . hebyn  
ther . evyr to abyde .**

This chapel is 46 feet long and 14 wide, vaulted and cieled; at the west end is a small tower with one bell. Adjoining to the chapel is a burial-ground, in which are some monuments and grave-stones. This chapel was repaired and fitted up for divine service in the year 1760.

In the eastern window of the chancel are the remains of some good painted glass. The window is divided into three compartments; in the first of which is the virgin Mary with the infant Jesus in her arms, and underneath *Sta. Maria*; and at the top of the same light is the figure of a monk with his crozier, intended perhaps for the founder. In the middle is a crucifixion; and underneath, a large figure of St. Bartholomew, with his name, *St. Bartholomeus*. In the third compartment is the figure of Mary Magdalen, to whom the chapel is dedicated; and at the top of the same light a similar figure of a monk like the former. On either side of the window is a Gothic niche, but without any image.

Adjoining to the chapel is a small hospital for lunatics, rebuilt in the year 1761.



It is situated in the parish of Widcomb, to which the village of Lyncomb, adjoining, was united some years since on the decay of its church.

Lyncomb is situated in a deep romantic vally, with several new-built houses: one of them is called the Spa, from a mineral spring discovered on the premises in 1737, which was at one time in much celebrity, but at present neglected. Near the Spa is another house called King James's Palace, from an opinion, that the last unfortunate prince of that name concealed himself there several months after his abdication. It was some years open as a place of public entertainment, and much resorted to by parties from Bath.

Immediately over Holloway and Claverton-street hangs the steep hill called Beechen cliff, rising 360 feet above the Avon: from this hill numerous springs are conducted into reservoirs, and from thence by pipes to supply part of the city with water.

To the north of Bath is Lansdown, once an open plain, but now enclosed; at the end of which, on the borders of Gloucestershire, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles I. under the Marquis of Hertford, and the parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller, in 1643: The former kept the field; but the loss was great, especially among the officers. A monument was erected on the spot by Lord Lansdown, grandson to Sir Bevil Grenville, who fell on that day. The Earl of Shelburn was created marquis of Lansdown in 1784.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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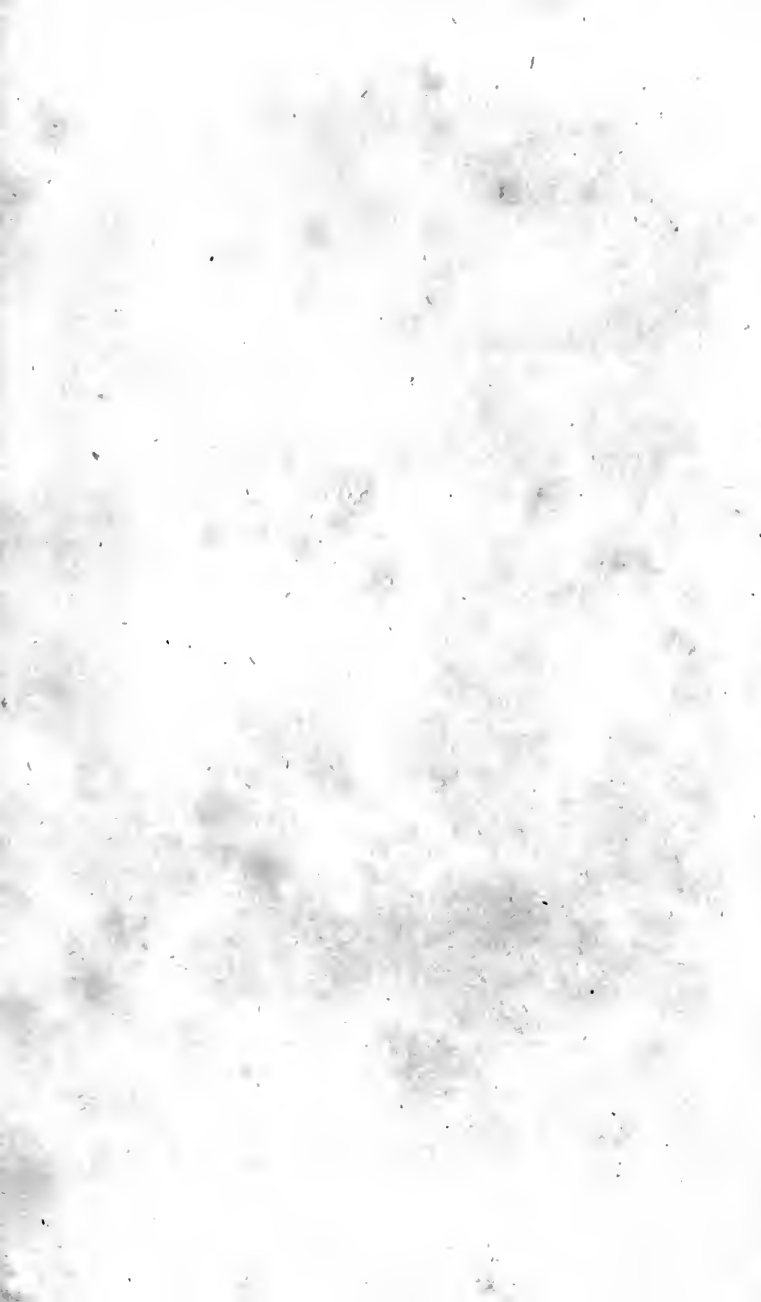
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