

in churches was adopted till the present, this cathedral has had its share of costly sepulchres; its chapels, walls, and columns have been ornamented or disfigured by monumental records and emblems of mortality. But when the observer views the state of such pious memorials, and compares them with the number and grandeur of those, which history relates to have been here erected in the different periods, he is strongly reminded of the transitory nature of the very exertions made to counteract the obvious ravages of time; and of the ineffectual modes of securing to ourselves or others the meed of posthumous fame, by the pomp of monument or lettered stone. Of many of these tombs not a vestige remains, nor are the places known where once they stood.

"At the reformation," says Mr. Britton, "for the purpose of finding secreted wealth, and under the pretence of discouraging superstition, many of whom were destroyed. Bishop Holbech and Dean Henneagh, both violent zealots, caused to be pulled down or defaced most of the handsome tombs, the figures of saints, crucifixes, &c., so that by the close of the year 1548 there was scarcely a perfect tomb or unmutilated statue left. What the flaming zeal of reformation had spared was attacked by the rage of the fanatics in the reign of Charles I. During the presidency of Bishop Winniffe, A. D. 1645, the brass plates in the walls, or flat stones, were torn out, the handsome brass gates of the choir, and those of several chauntries, pulled down, and every remaining beauty, which was deemed to savor of superstition, entirely defaced; and the church made barracks for the parliamentary soldiers."

On the north side of, and connected with, the Cathedral, is the Cloisters, of

which only three sides remain in the original state. Attached to the eastern side is the chapter-house, a lofty elegant structure. It forms a deacon, nineteen yards in diameter, the groined roof of which is supported by an umbilical pillar, consisting of a circular shaft, with ten small fluted columns attached to it; having a band in the centre with foliated capitals. From this the groins issue, resting on small columns on each side. One of the ten sides forms the entrance, which is of the same altitude as the chapter-house. In the other sides are nine windows, having pointed arches with two lights each. Seven of these have five arcades beneath each; and under the two others are four.

"Besides monasteries, nunneries, and other buildings," says Mr. Britton, "erected for pious uses, Lincoln could boast of more than fifty churches; most of these, however, by the obliterating hand of time, exist only upon record; and the dilapidated state of others tend to remind the reflecting traveller, that devotion was more the characteristic of former than of the present times. Exclusive of the cathedral, eleven churches only now remain, and, over many of these, which are modern buildings, and the sacred use for which they are intended, all furnish the powerful cause of lamentation, that structures so mean, so ill designed, and so puerile in form and character, should ever have been dedicated to the service of the Deity. With regret it must be said, that few of them, either from external grandeur or internal decoration, merit a particular description."

These sentiments accord with those entertained by Dr. Johnson. "The malignant influence of Calvinism," he says, in his journey to the Western Isle,