

Europe, with that commodity. The clay is found near the town, over the bass or\* cherty stratum, above the coal. The steeple of Chesterfield church is a spire covered with lead, but by a violent wind strangely bent, in which state it remains. In the church are some fine monuments of the Foljambes of Walton.

At this place may be said to have expired the war of the barons, in the reign of Henry III. After the battle of Evesham, Robert earl Ferrers, and Baldwin Wake, Baron of Chesterfield, attempted once more to make head against the royal power. They rendezvoused here; but were suddenly surprised by the royalists; Ferrers was taken, and Wake fled. The estate of the first was forfeited: the fortunes of the last were restored, after certain mulets. By the marriage of a sister of one of his descendants with Edmund of Woodstock, this place and Bakewell became the property of his daughter, the fair maid of Kent, widow of the Black Prince, and were part of her jointure on his decease.

June 27. On the road side, about three miles from the town, are several pits of ironstone about nine or ten feet deep. The stratum lies above the coal, and is two feet thick. I was informed that the adventurers pay ten pounds per annum to the lord of the soil for liberty of raising it; that the labourers have six shillings per load for getting it: each load is about twenty strikes or bushels, which yields a ton of metal. Coal in these parts is very cheap, a ton and a half being sold for five shillings.

Changed horses at Worksop and Luxford. In the south aisle of the church at Luxford, beneath a flowery arch, is a very rude relief of St. Lawrence placed on the gridiron. By him is a fellow with a bellows blowing the fire, and the executioner going to turn him. The zealous Fox, in his Martyrology, has this very thought, and makes the martyr say, in the midst of his sufferings, "This side is now roasted; turn me, O tyrant great!" Crossed the Trent at Dunham-ferry, where it is broad, but shallow: the spring tides flow here, and rise about two feet, but the common tides never reach this place. Dunham had been a manor belonging to Edward† the Confessor, and yielded him thirty pounds, and six sectaries of honey, valuable when mead was the delicious beverage of the times. From hence pass along the Foss-Dyke, or the canal opened by Henry I,‡ to form a communication between the Trent and the Witham. It was opened in the year 1121, and extends from Lincoln to Torkesey; its length is eleven miles three quarters, the breadth between dyke and dyke at the top is about sixty feet, at bottom twenty-two: vessels from fifteen to thirty-five tons navigate this canal, and by its means a considerable trade in coals, timber, corn, and wool, is carried on. In former times, the persons who had landed property on either side were obliged to scower it whenever it was choaked up, and accordingly we find presentments were made by juries in several succeeding reigns for that purpose. Reach

Lincoln, an ancient but ill-built city, much fallen away from its former extent. It lies partly on a plain, partly on a very steep hill, on whose summit are the cathedral and the ruins of the castle. The first is a vast pile of Gothic architecture; within of matchless beauty and magnificence: the ornaments are excessively rich, and in the finest Gothic taste; the pillars light, the centre lofty, and of a surprising grandeur. The windows at the N. and S. ends are very ancient, but very elegant; one represents a leaf

\* Or flinty.

† Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 388.

‡ Dugdale on embanking, 167.

§ I make use of this word, as Dr. Stukely conjectures this canal to have been originally a Roman work; and that another of the same kind (called the Cars-dyke) communicated with it, by means of the Witham, which began a little below Washenbro', three miles from Lincoln, and was continued through the fens as far as Peterborough. Stukeley's Carausius, 129 & seq. B. 2. Ejusd. Account of Richard of Cirencester, 50.