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# A <br> <br> GENERAL COLLECTION <br> <br> GENERAL COLLECTION <br> ```OF THE``` <br> BEST AND MOST INTERESTING <br> <br> VOYAGES AND. TRAVELS 

 <br> <br> VOYAGES AND. TRAVELS}

## IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;

MANY OF WHICH ARE NOW FIRST TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

DIGESTED ON A NEW PLAN.

BY JOHN PINKERTON, AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, \&c. \&c.
$\qquad$

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

## LONDON:

 PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HORET, REES, AND ORME, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND CADELL AND DAVIES, JN THE STRAND.1808. 

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A GENERAL

A

## GENERAL COLLECTION

OF

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

IHE vOYAGE OF DON MANOEL GONZALES, (LATE MERCHANT) OF THE CITY OF LISBON IN PORTUGAL, TO GREAT BRITAIN: CONTAINING AN HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, POLITICAL, AND EC. CLESIASTICAL ACCOUNT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND; WITH A CU. RIOUS COLLECTION OF THINGS PARTICULARLY RARE, BOTH IN NATURE AND ANTIQUITY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PORTUGUESE MANUSCRIPT. (From the Harleian Collection, Vol. 1. p. 9.)

Chapter I.-Containing the Reafons of the Autbor's Voyage to England, $\mathrm{E}^{\circ}$ c.
IN my infancy, my parents, being on both fides defcended from new Chriftians, to appear more devout and attached to the effablifhed church, and fo the better to fcreen themfelves from the eye of the Portugueze inquifition, put ne on the habit of a jefuit, and determis in breed me a fcholar at leaft, if not a father of that fociety. In confequence of this eefolution, $I$, as foon as age would permit, was fent to their public fchool of St. Antoaon, or St. Anthony the Great, at Lifbon, where not only languages, but all the liberal fciences are taught; and in a few years was to determine, whether I would enter into the fociety, or fucceed to my father's bufinefs of a merchant, who then was declining, both with age and infirmities of body. My tutor laid clofe fiege to my affections, well knowing that, as then I was the only furviving child of my parchts, all their fubftance (and they were accounted rich) would center with me in their fociety for ever, could I be periuaded to become a jefuit : to whom I had almoft yielded ; till my mother interpofing, with folid reafons convinced me, that for the prefent it would be better, both for her and myfelf, to enter into partnerfhip with my father, alledging that I was not yet fo capable to judge how an ceclefiaftical life, under vows of poverty, chaftity, and obedience, might confift with my growing inclinations and propenfity of nature; that as the whole paternal cftate would be feized on for their own ufe, upon my father's death, the nauft be ruined, or become oblequious
to the fociety for a mean fubfiftence, or perchance be obliged to end her days in a monafic continement: and again, that fhould 1 happen to give them any provocation, or break their orders or rules, l might be unjefuited, expelled their fociety, and excluded both from my inheritance, and all means of living. And then, fhe added, that if in after-life my inclinations continued, when youth was conquered, and the world could yield me no pleafure, I might then do as I pleafed; and it would yet be time enough to retire.

Thus advifed, I no longer appeared at St. Anthony's, nor in my ftudent's drefs; yet my bookifh inciination continued: But the courfe of my ftudies was changed, for inflead of Arillote's Philofophy, School Divinity, and Cafuiltry, I now relilhed nothing but Voyages, Travels, and Geograply ; and fuch other books as would lead nee into a juft notion of the world, and allift me in that flate of life I then had jult entered into.

As for languages, I had been very happy in taking them at fchool; fo that I was at no lofs in reading authors of diverfe nations, except the Englifh : for though the Englifh factory at Lifbon is both the richeft and the largeft, and there is alfo an Einglifh college, an Englifh nunnery, and two Irifh colleges, and a nunnery of that nation alfo, who fpeak the Englifh tongue; and I may add, though our greateft dealings in the mercantile way are with the fubjects of Great Britain, none of the natives endeavour to teach or learn their language. Therefore my next ftep towards obtaining true ideas of a nation I, in all probability, was to deal with during my life, was to fearch not only for Portugueze and Spanifh, but for French and Italian authors; yet I could find none in any of thefe languages, that are any other than mere fuperficial accounts, and, in my opinion, no way capable to convey juft ideas of fo deferving a people, nor fufficient to inflruct a foreigner how to manage an advantageous commerce with them. For fo long as we are kept ignorant of any country, and traffic with its natives only by factors of their own nation, fettled among us, we mult take only what they pleafe to import, and at their own times and price, to our own great lofs: whereas a merchant, that is thoroughly acquainted with the product, manufacture, and genius of the nations he traffics with, has the advantage to fupply himfelf with the befl commodities, in the beft feafons, and at the cheapeft rates. Confequently,

I, refolving to merchandife with Great Britain, refolved alfo firft to learn the language, and then to make a voyage to the illand itfelf. I foon made myfelf mafter of as much of the Englifh tongue, as to enable ne to attempt my intended voyage, without the incumbrance and the accidents that often befal gentlemen, who are obliged to truft all to an interpreter. Having gained my parents' confent, I embarked with their blefling, on board the packet, on the 23d of April, being St. Gcorge's day, commonly called the patron of England; and, after a pleafant voyage of feven days, we arrived fafe at Falmouth, the 30 th of April 1730, N. S.

## Chapter II.-A Chorographical Dcfcription of England *.

BEING thus accompanied and inftructed, it was to be my peculiar care to improve my journcy to the ufes I firlt intended, at my departure from Lifbon; and, in particular, to render it, for the future, fublervient to my mercantile way of life: Therefore I began to take minutes of the foil, produce, and manufactures of every county through

[^0]which we paffed; and made my particular obfervations on the genius of the people, their different methods of dealing; and diftinguifhed the feveral cities, towns, and villages, which are mott renarkable for trade and navigation; of all which, take the following true, though rude and unpolifhed account.-I begin with Cornwall, the county in which I landed.

Cornwall is the moft weftern county of England, and is fo wafhed by the fea on the north, fouth, and weft, and the river 'lamer on the eaft, that it is a perfect peninfula thaped like a horn. I prefently found the people of this county valued themfelves upon fome pretenfions above the other part of the nation, which I was informed was their ability in wreftling, and ftrength of body ; their having moft of the old Britifl blood in their families; and their peculiar honour of giving title of Duke without crea. tion to the eldeft fon of the King of Great Britain.
This is not the moft fruitful part of England, the foil being for the moft part mountainous, thin, and rocky underneath : yet the vallies are fat with corn and good pafture; the hills are rich in tin and copper mines; and they every where abound in wild fowls, efpecially the dainty woodcock. Nor muft I forget their produce of eringo, famphire, fine flate, and marble. But their chief metal and manufacture is tin. When the ore is broughr above ground in the fone, it is broke with hammers, and then carried to the ftamping mills, which make it ready for other mills, whereby it is ground to powder. After it is walhed and cleared from earth, \&c. it is melted at the blowing-houles into pigs of three or four hundred weight, marked with the owner's name, and the value is fiet upon it at the coining-houfe, where it is affayed, to know what it is worth. 'The times for coining or making it, are Midfummer and Michaelmas ; and for fuch as have not their tin then ready, there is a poft-coinage at Lady-day and Chriltmas. The ftamp is, the feal of the duchy of Cornwal. The tinners are regulated by Stannary laws, fo called from fannum, the Latin word for tin; and the trials of their caufes are by juries, returned by the mayors of the ftannary towns; for which purpofe, courts are held by the Lord Warden of the ftannaries, who has alfo a deputy. When all the legal duties are fatisfied, the tinner may fell his tin where he will; only, if the King, or the Duke of Cornwall, have a mind to be purchafers, they have a right of preemption.

The coinage towns are Lefkard, Leftwithiel, Truro, Helton, and Penfance; and the tinners are reckoned at leaft 100,000 .

The mundic, in which the tin lies as in its bed, yields fuch a quantity of lapis calaminaris, for making brafs, that inftead of importing copper and brafs, which yearly heretofore did amount to 100,0001 . they now export as much, if not more.

In this county alfo is carried on a great trade for pilchards, which are caught between July and November, of which the merchants export vaft quantities to foreign markets, and for which they fit them by fuming, preffing, and picklings Thefe are falted but not gutted, the entrails being reckoned the beft part; and, after having been piled in heaps in a cellar for ten days, and preffed, to drain off the fuperfluous moifture of the blood and falt, they are barrelled up with pickle, for France; but without it, for Spain, Italy, and other hotter countries.

We pafs through this county into Devonshire, travelling eaftward; which being not fo much incompafled with the fea, is of a more pure air; and both the roads are better, and the foil more fruifful; though Devonfhire has many both hills and woods.

Its commodities are corn, cattle, wool, \&c. and its manufactures, kerfes, ferges, druggets, perpetuanas, long-ells, fhalloons, narrow cloths, \&c. as affo bonelace.

That part called the South-hams is famous for its noble rough cyder: In other parts of it mines of tin have been formerly difcovered in fuch abundance, that in King John's time the coinage of Devonhire was fet to farm for 1 ool. a-year, when Cornwall paid hut 601. 18s. 4 d.; and it has four ftannary towns, with as many fannary courts, and towns of coinage; which are Plympton, Tavilock, Afhburton, and Chagford; but there is very litte tin dug in this country now.

Veins of loadftone are found here, which I was told, a learned naturalift fays generally run eaft and weft, contrary to the received opinion, that the loadfone gave a a northerly direction; becaufe its natural pofition in the mine is fuppofed to be north and fouth. Here are quarries of good ftone for building, and alfo of flate for covering houfes; and of the latter great quantities are exported.

Proceeding ftill ealtward, we entered the plealant and fruitful county of Dorfet, or Dorfethire, which not only produceth great plenty of corn, pallure, cattle, wild fowl and fifh, but hemp and flax ; and great quantities of cloth are made here, both woollen and linen. Nor can any fhire match its plenty of excellent fone in the quarrics at Portland and Purbeck, (in the laft of which marble has been dug up fonsetimes) ; and from Blacknore Foreft may be brought fufficient timber to ferve the whole county : And what a conveniency this is to the inhabitants, appears, from the elegance of the buildings, not only of the gentlenen's feats, but in their towns. Many kinds of earth, that are ufeful, are difperfed up and down the county : particularly, the beft tobacco pipe-clay, which, as I was told, would fell at London for 30s. a-ton.

From hente we travelled into Somerfethire, fo called from its being the warmeft county in the whole ifland of Britain. It is a very rich, plentiful, populous and pleafant county, famous among the graziers for its large fheep and oxen; and among merchant-adventurers, for its commodious havens. But the roads in winter are very foul and bad for travellers.

It abounds with grain of all kinds, of which it fupplies home and foreign markets with valt quantities. Its hills afford mines of coal, lead, and copper. Wood thrives here, as well as in any fhire in the kingdom; and teazles (a fort of thiftles ufed by the cloth-dreffers) grow fcarce any where elfe. Ocre is dug up, on and about Mendip bills; and of lapis calaminaris (without which, and copper, there is no making of brafs) more is dug up here than in all the kingdom befides. As this county is rich in pafture, no wonder it yields fuch great quantities of cheefe, of which the beft and bigget in England are made at Chedder, and reckoned as good as Parmefan ; and it is worthy both the obfervation and imitation of fuch as defire to excel in this branch of trade, that the whole inilk of the parifh is, by the agreement of the parifhioners, preferved for the making of it. Its oxen are as large as thofe of Lancafhire and Lincolnthire; and the grain of the flefh is faid to be fincr. Its vales feed and fatten a prodigious number of fhecp, and of the largeft fize. Its maftiff dogs are the boldeft of all others of the kind at baiting the bull, a fport in which the ruder fort of people among them, and fome of the low.bred gentry, take perhaps too much delight, as well here, as in other parts of this nation.

All forts of cloth is manufactured here; as broad and narrow kerfeys, druggets, ferges, duroys and fhalloons, together with fockings and buttons; and in the fouthcaft parts of the flire are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone here, in the firft hands, has been rated at a million a-year; and if a calculation was made of its other manufactures: and its produce by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, \&c. it would undoubtedly exceed any county of the kingdom in riches, both natural and acquired, Yorkfhire not excepted; duc allowance being made
for the difference in extent. As to foreign trade, furely no flire but Middlefex will compare with one that has the city of Brillol to boalt of; not to mention the coalting trade in the litte ports of Bridgewater and Minhead.

We then entered Wiltfhire, the northern part of which is full of pleafant rifings, and watered with clear Areems. It was once overfpread with woods, which are now in a manner quite defroyed. The foil of this part of the country being clay, is confequently troublefome fometimes to travellers; but here is a great variety of delightful profpects, to make them amends. And my tutor told me, that a good author of their own made this remark of Wiltfhire: "That an ox, left to himfelf, would, of all "England, chufe to live in the north of this county, a fheep in the fouth part of it, " and a man in the middle between both; as partaking of the pleafure of the plain, " and the plenty of the deep country." The foil of the vale is very fruitful, and affords great quantity of as good cheefe as any in England; and though that of the hills is in fone places chalky, and barren enough, yet its cheapnefs makes it bencficial to the neighbouring farmers. I have been told on the fpot, that on the downs betwixt Sandy-lane and Marlborough, and between the Devizes and Salifbury, hundreds of acres have been rented at a groat an acre per annum. But the numerous flocks of 作eep fed there turn much more to the profit of the proprietors. The abundance of wool which thefe theep produce, invited the inhabitauts so fall very much into the clothing trade ; and the beft broad cloths, both white and dyed, in England, are made in the weft and north parts of this county, and indeed, in the fouth and eaft parts too, but not in fucis quantities.

Fuel is not very plenty in this county, which has no coal pits, nor indeed much wood: 'lis productive, however, of all forts of grain, efpecially wheat.

From Wilthire we departed for Hamp/hire or Hantfire, by fome called the county of Southampton. This is the county where I faw, what my tutor had before told me, the tract of land, called New Foreft, which was enlarged by William the Conqueror at the deftruction of feveral towns and villages, and 36 parihes, being computed 50 miles in compafs; and became remarkable for the death of two of his fons and a grandion, who loft their lives ftrangely in this foreft.

The air of this county is moft pure and piercing, efpecially the downs, of which there is a ridge that runs almoft athwart it, and affords plenty of game. The foil is various as to its fertility, the hilly parts being barren, like other downs, and fit only for Theep; but the lower grounds are fruitful in corn and herbage. It produces great quantities of all manucr of grain, particularly wheat and barley, with which it fupplies the flourifhing markets of Farnhain, Bafingtoke, and Reading; and their teams of horfes, many of which are fit for the beft coach in the kingdom, thew the wealth of the farmer. The arable ground, though very flony, is fruitful; for the fones lie loofe upon the foil : and thofe who are well kiilled in agriculture affirm, that they keep it warm, and that therefore, the taking them away would do more hurt than good. This county is particularly famous for its honcy, with which they make moft excellent mead and metheglin. Hampihire bacon is allowed by all to be the beft in England, the fwine being fupplied with acornsin plenty, from the New Foreft, and other woods, in which they are fuffered to run at large: And the delicacy of their fte h is attributed to their not being pent up in flyes. Kerfey and cloth are made here; and though not in fo great plenty as in Wilthire, Somerfetflire, and Gloucefterffire, yet there is enough made, not only for home confunption, but for a foreign trade. Its fea-coafts furnih oyllers, lobiters, and other falt water filh. And indeed, boch for profit and pleafure, there is not a more inviting county in Great Britain.

Adjoining to Hamphire is the inland county of Berks; whofe air is generally healthy and fiveet ; the foil fertile enough, where 'tis cultivated; and the whole county, which is one of the moft plearant in England, is well fored with cattle and timber, particularly oak and beech, in the weftern parts, and in Windfor Foreft; which alfo abounds with wild fowl, and other game; as its rivers Thames and Kenuet, the one on the north, the other on the fouth side of it, do with fifh, efpecially fine large trout and cray-fifh. It has been obferved, thit land is dearer here, than in other parts the fame diftance from London. The chi if manufactures of this county are woollen cloth, fail cloth, and malt ; their being great crops of barley in the welt part of the county, particularly the vale of White-horfe, fo named from the bare fide of a chalky hill reprefenting that animal, which the inhabitants once a-year, about mid-fummer, take fome pains in trimming, to keep it to its Chape and colour, and then conclude the day with mirth. 'Tis fuppofed by fome, that the ground there was formed into this figure by the Saxons, who had the White-horfe for their arms.

Having regaled ourfelves four days with the fowl and delicious finh of Berkfhire, we palfed into Surrey, which I could not find to be remarkable for any particular trade or manufacture, excepting the corn market at Croydon, and the feveral branches of trade carried on in the borough of Southwark: but as that borough is contiguous to Lonc'on, I flall remark their trade together. In general, I oblerve this to be a healthy, pleafant county; and therefore it boafts of feveral royal palaces, and many feats of the nobility and gentry. But the air, as well as the foil, of the middle and extreme parts is valtly different, the air being mild in the latter, which is very fruifful in corn and hay, with a fine nixture of woods and fields, efpecially on the fouth about Holmfdale, and on the north towards the Thames; but the air is bleak in the heart of the county, which, except a delightful fpot indeed here and there, is all open fandy ground, and barren heath: for which reafon, the county is not unaptly compared to a coarfe cloth with a finc lift or hem. In fome places there are long ridges of hills or downs, with warrens for rabbits and hares, and parks for deer; and its rivers, the chief of which, befides the Thames, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, abound with Gifh. And the chief commodities of this county, befides its corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth, which laft is fold at a groat a bufhel at the pits near Ryegate, and is fent up to London for the ufe of the woollen manufactures all over England.
N.B.-This earth is prohibited exportation by the fame laws, and under the fame penalties as wool itfelf.

Our tour through Surrey was pretty agreeable in regard to the many fine feats which we met with, but I was more pleafed to turn off into Suffex, a maritime county upon the Englifh channel; whofe downs near the coaft are charming, and its vallies, or the Wild of Suffex, as it is commonly called, very plentiful, efpecially in oats. The downs are very high green i...! , well known to travellers, efpecially fuch as deal in wool or fheep; there being great numbers bred here, whofe wool, which is very fine, is too often exported clandeftinely to France by farmers and jobbers, who are called owlers. Many parts of the downs being a fat chalky loil, are, on that account, very fruifful, both in corn and grafs. The middle part of the county is delightfully chequer'd with neadows, paltures, groves, and corn-fields, that produce wheat and barley. The north quarter is fhaded with woods, from which they make abundance of charcoal; and they fupply timber for the navy docks, and fuel for the iron works, there being not only plenty of ore on the eaft fide towards Kent, but many great forges, furnaces, and watermills, for both caft and wrought iron, which, though it is faid to be more brittle than the Spanifh, yet camon are calt with it ; and the belt gumpowder in the world is

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made in this county. A great deal of its meadow ground is turned into ponds and pools, to drive hanmer-mills by the flafhes. Here we were regaled with the delicious bird, called the wheat-ear, for which this county is particularly famous. 'Tis no bigger than a lark, and is taken by digging a hole in the ground, into which they put a fnare of horfe-hair, and then cover the hole, very near, with the turf, turning the grafly fide downwards; this bird being fo very timorous, that the fladow even of a cloud frightens them into thefe little cavities. They are fo fat, that, when eaught, they cannot be carried many miles without being tainted: and even in plucking them they muft be handled as little as poffible: and they are fatelt when the wheat is ready to be cut down.
I was told, that in winter the roads were fo deep in fome parts, that they were obliged to draw their coaches with oxen.

We at laft arrived in Kent, which is the moft caftern county on the Englifh channel, and of which I had retained great notions, from the account my tutor had given of its having been an entire kingdom of itfelf in the time of the heptarchy; and how the Kentifh men obliged William the Conqueror to confirm their ancient privileges. This county flands as it were in a corner, and may properly be divided into three parts, according to the nature of its foil ; viz. the downs, which may be faid to have health without wealth; the marlhy parts, which have wealth without health; and the middle, which enjoy both health and wealth. But,

The county, in general, abounds with plantations of hops, fields of corn, paftures, and woods of oak, beech, and chefnuts, and fine orchards of cherries and pippins; and, about Boxley, Foots Cray, North Cray, \&c. are many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers are fupplied, who live in Kent Street, Southwark. The cattle here, of all forts, are reckoned larger than they are in the neighbouring counties; and the Weald of Kent is noted for its large bullocks, as well as for its great timber for thipping. Here are feveral parks of fallow deer, and warrens of greyih rabbits. Here are mines of iron, and pits of marle and chalk; woad, and madder, for dyers; wool, flax, faintfoyn; and on the cliffs, between Folkftone and Dover, is plenty of famphire.
liron Kent we crofled the water at Greenwich, and arrived at Limehoufe, in the county of Middlefex. This is but a fmall county, but pleafant, fruitful, and dignified with the city of London, the capital of the nation, and the city of Weftminfter, which is the feat of the Britiih monarchs. It abounds with rich and pleafant villages; and I may in one word compleat its character, when I declare it to be my opinion, that here are n:ore ingenious men, and more money fpent in coftly apparel, eating, drinking, plays, operas, and other diverfions and gaieties of life, than in any other tract of land of the fame circumference in the whole world befides.

As to the produce, manufactures, and trade of this county, I am informed, that the whole county almoft is cantoned out into corn or pafture, and garden grounds near the city. The manufactures are chielly confined to the city or fuburbs, of which hereafter : But it is amazing to fee in the neighbouring fields the immenfe tale of bricks and tiles which are daily making for the fupply of new buildings. The trade being wholly carried on in the port of London, it will be more properly remarked when I give an account of that great and opulent city.

Having ftaid lome time in London, we proceeded on our journey crofs Bow-bridge, which divides Middlefex from Eflex, a county fo called, as has been before related, from the Eaft Saxons, by whom it was inhabited.

The air is generally temperate; but near the fea and the Thames, among the hurdreds, it is moitt ; and the inhabitants are fubject to agues. It abounds with $\%$ cattle, wood, and wild-fowl; and the north parts of it, efpecially about Saffron-Waliproduce great quantities of faffron; the bett in the world: The foil in fome places thereabouts being fo rich, that after three crops of faffron it yields good barley, for near twenty years together, without dunging. In other parts it produces hops.

It is particularly obferved of this county, that, generally feaking, the foil is beft where the air is worft, and i contra; for the parts next to the fea and the Thames among the fenny hundreds, which are fo aguith, abound with rich paftures and corn lands; whereas the inland parts, though healthy, are many of them gravelly and fandy, and not fo good either for corn or grafs, but more productive of furze, broom, brakes; yet there are others of clay and loam foils, which bear excellent corn and pafturage. No county affords provifions of all forts in greater plenty than this, both by land and water, for the fupply not only of its own iuhabitants, but of the city of London. Many good and ferviceable herfes are bred in the marfles. Abundance of fat oxen and fheep are alfo brought from thence to their markets; and corn is weekly fent up to that city in great quantities. Great dairies of cows are alfo kept here, which bring forth calves admired for the whitenefs and delicacy of their flefh, infornuch that, As good as an Effex calf, is a common proverb, with the citizens, to denote what they like, as is the other laying, As valiant as an Efex lion, to ridicule what they defpife.

About forty-five miles north-eaft of London, in this county, is carried on the great manufacture of Colchefter baize, fo famous throughout Spain, Portugal, and their American plantations; which are brought to London in waggons containing eighty or ninety hundred weight each, drawn with tix horfes only ; tie roads being fo very hard and level. N.B. The Effex farmers buy lean calves at Smithfield market, London, and having fatted them, bring them to tne fame place to fell again.

Hertfordfhire is an inland county, and abounds in grafs, wood, and corn fields, covered with loofe ftones. As there is little or no manufacture in this thire, which is full of maltters, millers, dealers in corn, \&c. fo their trade would be inconfiderable, was it not for its being every way a great thoroughfare, and for its neighbourhood to London, which makes the chief market-towns to be much frequented, for the fale of wheat, barley, and all forts of grain, not only the growth of this, but feveral other counties. Wheat, barley and malt are its chief commodities. And the barley of Hertfordflire is fo much prized in London, that many huudred quarters are fold by that name in a year, of which not a grain was ever fown in this county.

From Hertfordhire we travelled into Bedfordfhire, which we found to be a fruitful country ; efpecially the north parts, which yield plentiful crops of pliump, white, and frong barley, which, made into malt, is frequently fold in London, and other parts, for that of Hertfordhire. It has forclts and parks well fored with deer, fat paftures with cattle, produces great quantities of butter and cheefe, with fuller's earth, and woad for dying, and has plenty of poultry. Its chicf manufactures are bone-lace, and fraw hats.

The woad, for which this county is famous, is the plant with which the ancient Britons ufed to dye their bodies, that they might appear the mure terrible to their enemies; but rather, as fome think, to preferve them from the inclemency of the weather. It is cultivated here after this manner: it is fown every year, and the old woad, except what they fave for feed, is plucked up. The beginning of March is the
feafon for fowing it, and the niddle of May for cropping it. It is beft in a dry year; but more plentiful in a wet one. It is cropped commonly four or five times a-year as it comes up; but the firft crop is beft, and every one after it gradually worfe. When gathered it is immediately ground fmall in a mill, till it becomes fit to ball ; and when balled, it is laid upon hurdles to dry; and then ground into powder. After this it is Ipread on a floor, and watered, which is called couching ; and then it it turned every day till it is perfectly dry and mouldy, which is called filvering. After filvering, it is weighed, and put into a bag containing two hundred weight, and then fent to the dyer to try it, who fets a price on it according to its goodnefs. The beft is counmonly valued at 181 . a ton.

Adjoining to Bedfordfhire is the county of Bucks, taking its name from beech trees, in which it abounds, as I am told, more than any other part of England. Confequently this fhire is diverfified with pleafant woods and fine freams, which render it a defireable country; befides the quality of its air, which is generally good, efpecially on the Chil-tern-hills, fo that there is not a better in the whole ifland : and even in the vale, where it is not altogether fo gooc, it is much better than in other low dirty counties. Its chief rivers are the Thames, the Oufe, and the Colne. The foil, being generally marle or chalk, is very fruifful, efpecially in corn; and though it is Itony on the Chiltern-hills, yet amidft thofe fones there come up good crops of choice wheat and barley. - It abounds too with phyfical plants, perhaps more than any other county. As the land in the vale is proper for grazing, fo it abounds with cattle. There are fome graziers here, who perhaps have 4 or 500 l . a-year in land of their own, and yet rent three times as much, which they keep all in their own management : and it is very certain, that one fingle meadow, called Buryfield, in the manor of Quarendon, was let not many years ago for 8001 . a-year. But the foil here, though fo good to feed fheep, is too rich to breed them; and it is common to give 101 . for a ram to breed. The fleep of the vale of Alefbury are the biggeft in England, and their mutton is very good; yet whoever has eaten of that of Banftead, Baghot, and Tunbridge, muft own there is better. The beef here is fo good, that Buckinghamhhire bread and beef was fornerly a proverb; meaning, that the former was the fineft, and the latter the fattelt in England.

The manufactures of this fhire are paper and bone-lace; the former made at Wycomb mills, and the latter at Newport-Pagnel, where the lace is very little inferior to that of Flanders. And here I can't forbear remarking how far the Englifh degenerate from their native capacity of improving manufactures, in the particular cafe of paper, which, notwithftanding they have greater plenty of the beft rags, they commonly make out of old rotten materials, the fhavings and cuttings of paper, till it will not bear the weight of the prefs; and fell their beft rags abroad fo cheap, that the Dutch, Frunch and Genoefe, are able to import paper, made chiefly of Englifh rags, cheaper and always better than any that is made in England, which is a great overfight.
My tutor, who was an Oxonian, having brought us to the confines of Oxfordhire; affured me that it would be worth my while to fee and fpend a few days in the fanous city and univerfity of Oxford; to which I readily condefcended, but fhall refer my minutes of that agrceable feat of learning to its proper place 5 and, at prefent, 1 only obferve, that Oxfordhire enjoys a fweet healthful air, and is a very plentiful country; for the plains are judicioufly dilpofed into corn-fields and meadows, and its few hills exalt their heaus with lofty woods, and harbour great plenty of all forts of game. I did not meet with any particular manufacture in the whole county.
From Oxford we departed for Gloucefterthire, which abounds with all forts of grain, cattle, fowl and game, and every thing that other counties produce, and altogether as voL. 11.
excellent in their kinds, efpecially bacon and cyder; and its rivers afford as great plenty of fifh, efpecially falmon from the Severn, together with lampreys and congereels. But, to give a truer idea of this county, we thall confider it in three parts, according to its ulual divifion, viz.

1. Cotefwould, the hilly part of the county, bordering on Warwickfhire, Oxfordfhire, and Berkfhire. It is not very fertile, and lies expoled to the winds and cold, fo that its corn is flow in coming out of the ground; from whence arofe the proverb in this county, It is as long in coming as Cotefwould barley : but then it is healthy, and feeds a multitude of theep, whole wool is excreding fine, and fo improved by the inhabitants, that they may be reckoned as goldenfieeces to the county, many of whofe towns are fo eminent for the cloathing manufacture, that they have no others fit to be named withit. It has been computed that before Euglifh wool began to be clandeftinely exported to France, fifty thoufand cloths were made yearly in this fhire, which are eltimated at ten pounds a cloth, the fine with the cearta; and the number of theep kept in the county, of which moft are fed in this part of it, is computed at four hundred thoufand. It is faid, that the fine Spanifh wool came originally from the Cotefwould heep; one of the Englifh kings, either Richard I. or Ldward I. having made a prefent of the breed to the then King of Spain.
2. The Vale, which is the middle part of the county, and freads ino a fruitful plain lying on both fides of the Severn, is a quite different clime from the Cotefwould, where, if it be true that there are eight months in the year winter, and four too cold for fummer, here it is certain are cight months fummer, and four too warm to deferve the name of winter. It is in this part of the county that excellent cheefe is made, which is the fatteft and moft agrecable to the palate of any in lingland ; though that which is fo called in Lundon, comes, for the moft part out of Wilthhire; the real cheefe of this county going more to Briftol than to London.
3. The foreft of Dean, which is the moft weft part of the county, lies between the Severn and the Wyc. It was heretofore covered with wood, and contained thirty thoufand acres of it, being twenty miles long, and ten broad; and it was then fuch a harbour for robbers, efpecially towards the banks of the Severn, that in the reign of Henr: VI. an act of Parliament was made on purpofe to reftrain them. But fince fo many rich veins of iron have been difcovered, and forges eftablifhed here by acts of Parliament for working it, which require vaft quantities of wood to fupport them, the woods are not only reduced to narrower bounds, but many towns and villages have been built in the foref, as is ufual where any manufacture is carried on; infomuch, that here are three hundreds, twenty-three parifh churches, three market-towns, one mayor-town, one calle, and one abbey. Where the woods are fill preferved, the oaks are reckoned the beft in England; the foil, which is a wet clay, being proper for the growth of them. The oak timber of this foreft was anciently fo famous, that moft of that employed in building of Englifh fhips was fetehed from hence : and this was fo well known to the Spaniards, that their invincible armada, which was fent in 1558 to invade England, was ordered exprefsly to deftroy this foreft, in hopss thereby of quite ruining the Englifh navigation. Formerly, I was eoid, the valleys of this county, which now are with more profit to the owners turned into orchards, were full of vineyards. In a word, this county abounds in com, wood, wool, iron, fleel, cyder, filmon, and cheete.

We ftill kept wilhin land, and arrived in Monmouthfhire, which was formerly a Welf county. Its air is temperate and healthy, the eaft parts are woody, and the welt parts are a litte mountainous; but in the generalit is fruitful enough, and the
hills feed cattle, fheep, and goats, while the valleys produce plenty of grafs and corn, efpeciailly the latter, of which here is as good wheat as in any county of the kingdom, and yet lands never fell for more than twenty-one years purchafe. The Briftol merclants fend their fhips hither to take off great quantifies of its corn for Portugal and other countries. Coals are fo cheap here, that it is common to fee a good fire in the meanelt cottage; for a horfe load cofts but ad. at the mouth of the pit.

The principal manufacture of the county is flamel. The gentlemen here generally fpeak Englifh, though the current language of the vulgar is Wein. Tlic natives wer: formerly reckoned a valiant and courageous peop!e, and the molt ikilful archers of all the. Welf borderers; yet they were cruelly harrafed after the Normans came into England by the lords of the marhes, to whom feveral of the Englifh kings granted all they could conquer here for their owa.

Our next route was into Herefordlhire, which, they fay, has alfo been a Welh county; and its prodigious quantities of orchards and fruit trees, the very hedges being full 'of them, have obtained to this county the agreeable name of the Ochard of England. This county abounds with all things neceflary for life ; but more efpecially with corn, wool, falmon, and cyder; and its wool and cyder is generally counted the beft in England; yet this cyder, fo much admired, is made of the red-flreak-apple, which is fcarce catable; and grows no where fo well as in this county.

After a hoort ftay we arrived in Worcefterhire, whofe air and foil are fo kindly, that it is inferior to none of its neighbours, either for health or pleafure, the former being fweet all over the county, the latter rich both in tillage and palturage, the hills being covered with flocks of theep, and the vallcys abounding in corn and rich meadows. Neither is it lefs happily accommodated with water; for it has in all parts very fine rivers, as the Severn, Stour, Avon, Teme, \&c. which furnifh it plentifully with fifh of the moft delicious kinds. The noble Severn directs the courfe of its rich Itream from north to fouth through the very middle of the county; and the Avon from Warwickfhire runs into that river through the fouth part of the fhirc. Its commodities befides corn, cattle, cheefe, wool, cloth, ftuffs, cyder, lanipreys, \&c. are perry and falt, and the latter fuch in a peculiar manner. Its perry is made of pears, and the beft kind of it is very palateable, efpecially if it be three or four years old, when it is racy and fpiritous. Hops are latély very much cultivated in this fhire, which commodity, and their falt, are fent down the Severn in a fort of veffels called troughs, of which at Icaft twenty are conftantly employed to Briftol, Bridgewater, and other places, Somerfethire and Dorfethire being chicfly fupplied with the latter by this traffic.

Still returning to the north-ealt we entered Warwickfhire, whole air is excellent, the foil rich, and its principal commoditics are com, malt, wool, wood, iron, coal, and cheefe.
'Tis divided into two parte, the Felden, and the Woodland; that on the fouth fide, and this on the north fide of the Avon; by which it is certain, that as the formertwas a champaign, the other was a woody country. 'Ine firth afforded all the pafture, and corn grounds; and the fecond was of little ufe, befides fuel; but the iron works, in the aujacent countries, have fo confumed the wood, that they have long fince made way for the plough ; and at prefent, what by marle, and other good contrivances, all this part yields abundance of corn; fo that the Felden, which uled to fupply the other with corn, cheefe, and butter, is now turned, in a great meafure, into patturing. The foil of both is good, and produces excellent com and cheefe, efpecially the latter, which has fo much the prefcrence, that the very name of it given to that of other countics, which is not fo good, is enough to carry it off.

Of late years this county has been alfo diftinguifhed by a filk manufactory of ribbons and other fmall wares at Coventry; as alfo for hard wares at Birnningham; whofe proprietors have their warehoufes at I.ondon.

The next county eaftward is Northamptonfhire. Here I found the foil very fruitful both in tillage and pafturage, but it is not well ftocked with wood, nor (by reafon of its diftance from the fea) can it be fupplied with coal as duly as other counties, fo that winter fuel, as I was informed here, is exceeding dear. It abounds with fheep and other cattle, wool, pigeons, and faltpetre; and they fay it has been obferved, that there is lefs wafte ground in this than in any other county of Eingland, there being but one barren heath in it, and that near Whittering. 'Tis a plain level country, and fo populous, that from fome places may be feen no lefs than thirty fteeples at one view. Its manufactures are ferges, tammies, fhalloons, boots and fhoes.

Our next progrefs was into Huntingtonfhire, which I was informed, having formerly been a very woody country, and harbouring much game, was fo called from its being moft proper for hunting. It fill abounds with willows, marfhy on the north-eaft fide, but plentiful of pafture; and though it muft be allowed inferior, both as to the foil and produce, to many other counties, it is pleafant, diverfified with hills, and yields plenty of corn and cattle.

Keeping fill to the eaft we paffed into Cambridgefhire, in which is feated another fanous univerfity of the Englifh nation. The air and foil of this county are very different, according to its different parts : the air is very good about Cambridge, and all the fouth and eaft parts, but damp and foggy, and therefore not fo wholefome, in the ife of Fly, and other northern low watery tracts, that are part of the great level of the fens, called Bedford-level, and often fubject to inundations. The foil, however, in general, is very fruitful; the dry barren parts being improved in fome places from five to thirty fhillings an acre by the cinque-foil (that grafs which the French call Saint-foin, becaufe they brought it from the Holy Land) and the low fpungy parts, by draining the fens. Its chief commodities are excellent corn, efpecially barley, of which they make vaft quanities of malt, cattle, butter, faffron, coiefeed, hemp, fifh, and wild-fowl. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and bafkets.
N. B.-See an account of the univerfity of Cambridge hereafter.

At latt we arrived in the maritime county of Sutfolk, looking to the northern ocean ; whofe air is very clear and wholefome, fweet and pleafant, event near the fea-fhore, becaufe the beach is generally fandy, and fhelly, which hoots off the fea-water, and keeps it from ftagnation and finking mud. The phyficians, as they told me, reckon it as good an air as any in the kingdom.

The foil is various; that near the fea is fandy, and full of heaths, yet abounds with rye, peafe, and hemp, and feeds great flocks of heep. That called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inner part of the country, though it abounds with wood, yet has a rich deep clay and marle, which produces grod palfure, that feeds abundance of cattle. The part which borders on Fflex and Cambridge likewife affords excellent pafture; and about llury and fo to the north and north-wet, 'tis fruitful in corn, except towards New-market, which is for the moft part green heath. "「is faid, that the feeding cattle and theep on turnips, which practice has now obtained almoft the gencral approbation of the Englifh graziers and farmers, was an improvement firft fet on foot in this county.

Its chief commodities are butter and checfe, the latter of which is fomewhat the worfe for the fake of imriching the former; but it is much the better for long voyages, by reafon of its drynefs, and the fea fo mellows it, that it has been fold for twelve pence
a pound. The butter, which is made here in great quantities, and conveyed to many parts of England, is incomparable; it is packed up in firkins, according to the ftatute, and fold in markets and fairs for all wfes both by fea and land, but more particularly to the cheefemongers of London. Here alfo I met with fome manufactures of woollen and linen cloth.
Keeping now to the fea-coaft we entered the county of Norfolk, which has a greater variety of foil, than is, perhaps, in any other county, and in that refpect it is called (juftly enough) the reprefentative of all England, for the beft and worf of foils; but even the latter, i. e. fens and marhlands, and the fandy heaths, are exceeding profitable; the former affording rich pafture for cattle, and the latter feeding great flocks of hardy ftrong fheep, of a peculiar kind to this county, called Norfolks, and vaft numbers of filver hair'd rabbits. The light, deep, and clay grounds, are very fruifful in rye and peafe, wheat and barley; and near Walfingham, they produce faffron. On the banks of its rivers, and its rivulets, are many fine meadows and paftures; and near its towns are many fprings, groves, and coppices: fome villages are faid to keep no lefs than five thoufand theep. 'The lord of every town orders how many, and what fort of theep the people fhall have, directs their walks both in winter and fummer, where they fhall be folded for the fake of their dung, and how they fhall be driven from place to place. Its product confifts chiefly in corn, wool, honey, and faffron; the beft faffron growing near Walfingham : And the manufactures of this county are chiefly ftuffs, crapes, and tockings.

Proceeding northerly, we came into Lincolnfhire, which is ufually divided into three parts, viz. Holland on the fouth-eaft fide, Keftevan on the fouth-weft, and Lindfey on the north, which laft is much the biggeft ; for its divifion takes in all that lies north of Lincoln city, and of the Fofs-Dyke, which King Henry I. cut betwixt the Witham and Trent.

The firf is a foft marihy ground, abounding with rivers and fens, and has therefore a bad air.

The fecond has an air more wholefome, as it is lefs affected by the fogs from the fens; and a foil more fruitful.

The third is generally reckoned healthy, efpecially on the weft fide.
The inland country produces corn, the fens colefeed, and the richeft paftures; fo that their cattle are bigger than in any county except Somerfet, which took a breed from thence about threefcore years ago, and has much improved the fize by their richer paftures. And their horfes are reputed to be no ways inferior to the Yorkfhire breed.

Unce more we left the fight of the fea-fhore, aud entered the inland county of Leicefter, which enjoys both a good air and a good foil, that produces wheat, barley, peas, and oats; but its moft natural and plentiful crops are beans, efpecially in that part of Sparkingho hundred, which lies about the village, called from thence Barton in the beans, where they are fo luxuriant, that towards harveft time, when I faw them, they looked like a foreft. The Norfolkians are not fonder of dumplins, than the Leiceftrians are of beans; which though they are in other countries food only for horfes or hogs, unlefs caten when they are green, in this they are cheemed good for men all the year round. Perhaps they are more tender and fiweeter here than in other places, for this reafon in the very nature of things, viz. that where any grain thrives beft, 'tis always the fweeteft and wholefomeft of the kind. The people have not only a pleafure of cating, but a profit of felling them to their neighbours, who indeed deride them by the name of bean bellics, and have a proverb which fays, /bake a Lcicefter/bire
man by the collar, and you fall bear the heans rattle in bis belly; but the yeomen fimile at what is faid to ratte in their bellies, while they know good filver thereby rings in their pockets.

There are no manufactures in this county, except it be flockings, which has been of late much encouraged; fo that the fhepherl and hufbandman engrofs almoft all to themfelves; for as the latter fupplies othercounties with its corn and pulfe, the former fends its wool into many parts of England, which fetches them good money.

The great want of fuel, in the inland comntry efpecially, is cupplied by a very rich coal mine, at a place called Cole Orton, from whence 'tis fold at good rates to the neighbouring counties.

Their theep are of the Lincolnflire breed, fomewhat bigger than thofe of Cambridge and Norfolk; and the country is pretty well ftocked with deer, for whicn here are feveral parks.

Moft of the gentlemen here are graziers, and in fome places the latter are fo rich, that they grow gentlemen, it being conmon here for graziers to rent farms in this county from 5 col . to 2000l. a-year.

The horfes bred, or rather fed here, are the largelt in England, being generally the black fort for the coach and dray, of which great numbers are continually fent up to London.

Adjoining to Leicefterfhire on the north road is the county of Nottingham, which, excepting the large foreft of Sherwood, is an exceeding fruitful place, elpecially on the foith-ealt, and the weft fide is woody, and full of good coal. The chief commodities are cattle, corn, malt, wool, coal, wood, liquorice, chece, butter, leather and tallow. It allo yields marle of feveral forts, and a fone not unlike alabatter, only fofter; which, when burnt, nakes a plafler harder than that of Paris, wherewith they generally floor their upper rooms. The chief manufactures are fockings, glafs, and earthen, wares; and 'tis noted for fine ftrong ale, a liquor made of malt and hops. much admired by the Englif.

To the weft of Nottinghamfhire lies Derbyfhire, an inland county, and according to its different parts, deferving of a different character ; for the caft and fouth parts, which are full of gentlemen's feats and parks, are well cultivated and fruitful in all kinds of grain, efpecially barley, which makes many of the inhabitants malifters, who have a good trade both for their malt and ale. The weft part on the other fide of the Derwent is barren, confifting of nought but bleak hills, and mountains, except fome fields of oats, and is therefore called the Peak, from the Saxon word Peaeland, which fignifies an eminence; neverthelefs there is fome grafs on the hills, and plenty in the vales, which feed great flocks of Theep and other cattle; yct by reafon of its fubterraneous riches in mines and quarries, this tradt is almoft as profitable to the inhabitants as the other part ; for its mountains and quarries yield great quantities of the beft lead, antimony, mill-ftones, fcythe.ftones, and grindftones, marble, alabafter, a coarfe fort of chrytal, azure, fpar, green and white vitriol, allum, pit-coal, and iron; for the forming of which, here are forges, where fuch quantities of wood are confumed every day, as well as what is ufed at the lead mines and coal delfs, that the country has very litile, if any, left. This peak abounds with wonders or curiofities, which the inhabitants generally reduce to feven : viz. I. The famous palace of the Duke of Devonfhire, called Chatfworth-houfe. 2. Mam-ior, a wonderful mountain. 3. Eden-hole. 4 . Buxton-wells. 5. Weeding-well, or Tide's-well. 6. Pool's-hole. 7. The devil's a-c, or peak's a-e.
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- From admiring the wonders of Derbyfhire, we returned eaftward, and croffed part of Nottinghainfhire into the noted county of York, the largeft county in England, or rather a county full of flires. But firtt, to write of it in general, I found that the commodities of York(hire are in a particular manner allum, jet, lime, liquorice, horfes: Its manufactures, knives, bits, fpurs, ftockings, \&c. But the greateft of all is cloth, with which it in a good meafure fupplies Germany and the north. The corn and cattle with which it abounds, are not mentioned, becaufe thefe are what they have in common with other counties. Iron and lead mines have been in more plenty than of late years, though no lefs than 40.000 perfons are employed in the iron manufactures, under about 600 mafter cutlers, who are incorporated by the ftile of the cutlers of Hallamflire. And now in particular, this county is divided into three parts, or ridings, each of which is as large, if not larger than any ordinary county; which are diftinguifhed by weft, eait, and north, from their fituation with refpect to the city of York, and contain, viz.

|  | Wapentakes or Hundreds. | Market towns. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| The Weft riding | 10 | 24 |
| Eaft riding | 4 | 8 |
| North riding | $\underline{12}$ | $\underline{17}$ |
|  | 26 | 49 |

And firt of the Weft-riding ; its air, though fharp, is generally reckoned more healthy, than that of the other two Ridings. The foil, on the weft fide of it, is hilly and flony, and therefore not very fruitful; though in the valleys, there is plenty of good meadow ground and pafture. But that part of it towards the river Oufe is a rich foil, producing wheat and barley, though not in fo great plenty as oats, which are cultivated with fuccefs, even in its worf parts.

In this Riding are trees feldom found in other counties, as firs, yews, and chefnuts; and 'tis remarkable, not only for its many parks and chaces, but for mines of lime-ftone for manure, and quarries oif fone for building, and of another fort, whereof the people make allum ; which is of a blueifh colour, and will cleave like cornifh flate. The mine lies deep, and requires great pains to dig up; but being calcined, 'tis made into allum by various percolations and boilings. This Riding is noted alfo for jet and liquorice, for fine horfes and goats, befides other cattle; for making and curing legs of pork into hams, like the Portuguefe and Weftphalian; and for the manufactories of of cloth and iron.

The Eaft-riding is the fmalleft of the three, confined within the rivers Derwent, Oulc, I Humber, and the German Ocean. Its fouth-eaft part, called the Wapentake of Holdernefs, is a fruitful fpot; and the parts which lie on the fea-coaft and the Derwent are rich, and full of towns; but the middle of this divifion is overfpread with barren, fandy, dry, uninhabited woulds, which are called Yorkfould, being great downs and hills that produce fome curn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horfes and hheep, whole fleeces may compare with thof of Cotefwould; but they are generally fent to the marihes to be fattened. The foil about thefe woulds abounds with chalk, flint, fire-ftones, \&c. and in divers parts of it there are mines of coal and free-fone. Thefe woulds extend a great way into the wapentakes of Bainton, Buckersfs, and Dickerings; and at the foot of them, near Bugthorp and Leppington, are found the fones called aftroites, which are dug out of a blue clay on the bavks of a rivulet between Bugthorp and the Woulds, though many of them are wathed by the rains into the brook.

The air canngt be fuppofed to be the pureft every where in this Riding, confidering how great a part of it is incompaffed by the fea and the Humber.

The North-riding is as it were the northern frontier of the two fore-mentioned ridings; extending along the coaft from that called Robin Hood's Bay, on the north Gde of Flamborough-head, as far as Whitby, being bounded on the north with the river 'lees, which feparates it from Durham. It runs from the fea in a narrow tract of near fixty miles, as far as Wefmoreland, and is bounded on the fouth and wcft with the Derwent and Ure, which part it from the eaft and weft Ridings.

The eaft part of this country towards the ocean is called Blackmoor, i. e. a land black and mountainous, being all over rugged and unfightly, by reafon of craggs, hills, and woods. The north-weft part of it, which is of a large extent, and called Richmondflire, is almoft one continued eminence, or ridge of craggy rocks, and vaft mountains, the fides of which yield pretty good grafs here and there, and the bottons and valleys are not unfruitful. The hills afford great fore of lead, pit-coal, and brafs; and in a charter of Edward IV. mention is made of a mineral or copper-mine near the very town of Richmond. On the tops of thefe mountains, as well as elfewhere, plenty of fones, like fea cockles, are found in firm rocks and beds of lime-fone, fometimes at fix or eight fathom under ground. The miners therefore call them run lime-fones, as fuppofing them to be produced by a more than ordinary heat, and a quicker fermentation than they allow to the production of the other parts of the quarry. The hills here towards Lancaflire have a profpect fo wild, folitary and unfightly, and all things are fo atill, that the neighbours have called fome rivulets here Hellbecks, efpecially that at the head of the river Ure, which, with a bridge over it, of one entire fone, falls fo deep, that it frikes one with horror to look down. There is fafe harbour in this tract for goats, deer, and flags, which are very remarkable and extraordinary for their bulk and branchy heads. The river Ure rifes here out of the weft mountains, and runs through Wenefdale, a valley well focked with cattle and land.

Swaldale is another divifion of the Riding, being a dale fo called from the river Swale, which runs through it, wherein Paulinus the Archbifhop of York is faid to have baptized 10,000 Saxons in a day. "lis a pretty broad, pleafant vale, with grafs enough, but it wants wood, for though there is a place near it called Swaldale forefl, there are fcarce any trees in it now, whatever there were formerly. Near it is Wenefdale, a very rich fruitful valley focked with vaf herds of cattle, for which there is delicate pafture. The moft woody forcft in this Riding is that of Galtres, called, in Latin, Galaterium Nenus, which in fome places is thick and fhady, in others flat, wet and boggy. This foreft in the reign of Lidward liI. extended itfelf, they fay, to the very walls of York; and it mult have been a place of fome note in the reign of Henry VII. becaufe it appsars from a patent in Rymer's Foedera, that he appointed his fon Prince Henry warden of this foreft.

Befides coals already mentioned, this Riding produces marble, allun, jet, and copperas. The allum is a mineral dug out of a rock, of the colour of flate at firf, but, when burnt, it changes to a mere ruddy colour, and then it is fteeped in pits of water dug for that purpole, after which 'tis boiled and clarified, as it comes to us. The chief allum-works here are carried on by the Duke and Duchefs of Buckingham", at Whitby, where was the greateft plenty of its mine.

As for jet, geat, or black amber, in Latin, gagates, though the name is given to the ogate, 'tis very different from it, though fome miftake it to be the fame. 'lis found
in feveral places of this county by the fea-fide, in the chinkè and cleftspof the sceks. "lis naturally of ra'reddifh runty colour, but when polifieds 'fis' a fhining black.

- IIts copperas is exeracted out of fome of the eath that is dug but of the allum mines; for in fearching for the allum earth, thicre arife veins of metals, and foils' of divers colours, efpecially thofe of ocre and murray, from which they extract copperas as well as allum.

Its marble is hewed out of the rocks near E.ggleftone in Richmondhire, where begins that mountaitious tract, in the north-weft part of this Shires called by the inhabitants Stanemoor, becaufe' tis fo rugged and fony a at the fame time 'tis a place fo defolate, that it has but one innif and that in the middle of fit, for enterthining travellers: .4
The hufbandmen all along'the thore about 'Whitby'are almoft continually employed in making a partcular manure for their land. For this piupofe they gather the fea wreck, and lay it on heaps', and when 'tis dry they burn if, While this is doing they fir it to and fro with an iron rake, to prevent ita burning to tifhes, and fo it condenfes and cakes together in fuch a body as they call kelp; which tralfo of ufe in making allum.
The nir is collder and reckoned more wholefome in this than in the other two Ridings. As the air is colder lieve than in the other Ridings, it not only produces nore pit-coal than they do, but is furnifhed with very'lditge forrefts of fuel, as Apelgarth, Lune, and New Foreft in the: wapentake of GillingweA, befides Pickering Foreft in the wapentake of that name, and Galtres abovementioned.
As the fea-coaft here fwarms with hertings at their proper foafon, and large turbuts; fo its rivers abound all the year with variety of freht fing.

From Richmond we foon paffed by Piercebyldge into the county of Durham, formerly called the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, and endowed with nore privileges, as 1 was told, than any other county, till thit Reformation; and now 'tis efteented the richelt bifhopric in England.

They who delight in a good Tharp air will probably take pleafure in that of this bihopric, which is obferved to be colder in the weft parts than the eaff, where the warm breezes from the fea diffolve both ice and fnow. In the weftern parts of it the fields are barren and naked, the woods thin; and the hills bald; but the lead and coal mines make fome annends for that flerility of foil. The eaft, fouth, and north parts are more fruitful, "efpecially where the huibandman has beftowed due labour upon it. Upon the whole, though we meet here with variety of meadows, paftures and corn tields, the foil of the bifhepric is not in general to be reckotied among the mof fruitful; yet 'tis thick fet with towing, and very rich in mines of coal, which is exported from Shields, Sunderland, and Hartlepoole to London, and other places, all under the niane of Niweafle coal. In moft parts of this county coal lies fo near the furface of the earth, that the waggon and cart wheels often turn it up in the beaten road, and thereby the veins are difcovered. Not to enter into the difcuffion of naturalifts upon coal, I thall make ufe of the learned Camden's words: "Some would have this fea"coal to be a black, earthy bitumen, others to be jet, and others to be lapis Thracius; " all which that great malter of mineral learning, Georgius Agricola, proves to be the "6 very fame." For certain, this of nurs is nothing but bitimen hardened and con" creted by heat under ground, for it cafts the lame fimell that bitumen does, and if " water be fprinkled on it, it birns the hotter and clearer ; but whether or no it is "quenched with oll, 1 have not tried.' If the lapis obfidianus be in England, I fhould "s take it for that which is found in other parts of this kingdom, and commonly goes " by the name of cannel; or candle-coal, for that is hard, mining, light, and apt to "cleave into thin flakes, and to burn out as foon as it is kindled." Later inquirers
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in the burning, there are fometimes vitriolic and ferrugineoua, with a mixture of ocre and terrene parts.. Indeed, vitriol is frequently found in the mines, and ocre often adheres to it. The abundance of this product in the bifhopric is the reafon that the inhabitants apply litele to any other traffic or manufacture. The foil is farther kind to them in yielding lead and iron ; and the treafure of mines is fo much fooner brought home than thofe of manufactures and traffic, that where the one abound, the other are generally neglected.

We paffed from the barren furface, but rich bowels of the county of Durham, by the town of Gatefide, into Newcalle, which is a town and county of itfelf; and we from thence proceeded to make our oblervations on the county of Northumberland, which heretofore gave name to one of the kingdoms in the Heptarchy, We found the foil various : that on the fea-coaft is very fruifful, if well manured and cultivated, bearing good wheat, and moft forts of other grain; and on both fides of the Tine there are very large meadows. The weft parts indeed are very nountainous, but abound with rich mines of coal, \&ec, and afford good pafture for then; and though thefe northern parts are generally bleak in the winter with nigping tiofte, yet the fhepherds here, being defended by the mountains, dwell in their huta cilled cheals, during the winter feafon, and attend their flocks alfo all the furnmer in the open fields. The men. of this county, 1 was told, are remarkably good follicas; and it abounda with ancient and good families. It abounds more with coal, efpecially about Newcafte, than any other county in England; which, though it be not fetched out of she fea, but dug out of the ground, as that which in other countries is called pitcoal, yet being brought by fea to all the other parta of England, and carried alfo by fea to Scotland, as well as France and Flanders, it is thence called fea-coal. : It is almof impoffible to exprefs the vaft trade that is brought into this county by the tranfportation of coals to all parts, infomuch that London alone, before there was half the number of brewers and diftillers that there is now, was faid to confurme 600,000 chaldrons in 2 year.
Notwithltanding Northumberland is a very large county, and does not want its peculiars to recommend it to a treveller, we pofted with more than ufual expedition to return by Cumberland; from whence we fet out; foon after we could take a curfory view of that and the other counties we had left unfurveyed.-Cumberland is bounded on the we! by the Irifh Sea, by which means it enjoys a good maritime trade; and its hills yielding good pafture, and valleys plenty of all forts of grain, it may not be improperly nuinbered among the fruitful counties of the ifland: it alfo not only abounds with wildfowl and fifh, for pleafure and fupport of life ; but with pit-coal and mines of lead and copper, to enable them to carry on a foreign trade with advantage.
The happy foil of Cumberland was no fooner left, but we pitied the poor inhabitants of that hill and marfhy county of Weftmoreland; though as we proceeded louthward we found it not without fome bleflings of Heaven, or fruitful fpots of ground; and merely prompted by neceffity, as I fuppofe, in fome parts of this county the natives endeavour to make up the deficiences of their foil by their art and induftry: for, arriving at Kendal, we (beyond all expulaninn) found it in te a rich, well-inhabited town, and carrying on a great trade il w.......loth, di woets, ferge, cotton, flockings and hats.

We fill kept by the fhore of the Irifh Sea, and paffed forward into the county palatine of Lancafter. And here I obferved, that the foil, where it is plain and level, commonly yields wheat and barley; the hills are generally fony and barren, but their bottoms produce excellent oats. In fome parts the land produceth good hemp, and the pafture ground feedeth both oxen and cows of a larger fize than in any other county. Here in plenty of timber, coal, lead, iron, copper, antimony, black-lead, lapis calaminaris;

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and allum, brimfone, and green vitriol, found in the coal-pits. Here alfo is found, in the manor of Haigh, a fort of coal, called cannel or candle-coal, which not only makes a much better or more chearful fire than pit-coal ; but when polihed, will not foil a white linen cloth, though it is as black as jet.

In the marfhy part of this county the natives burn turfs, which they have in great plenty; and it abounds with many good trading towns, efpecially in the fuftian, linen check, and narrow both linen and woollen warea, at Prefton, Blackbourne, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Warrington, but efpecially at Manchefter and in its neighbourhood. In this county is alfo that fanoous town Liverpool, fo noted through the world for its extenfive trade.

The pleafure I took in viewing the mantafictures in Lancamire detained us more than ufual; but at laft we fet forward for C . .hire, whofe product is more particularly cheefe and falt. Its cheefe is faid by moft aut ors, and commended by molt eaters, to be the beft in England, except fuch as have tafted the Chedder cheefe of Somerfetthire, which mult be allowed to excel it by far ; hich by fome is attributed to the excellency of its pafturage, which muft be allowed to be the richeft of any on the weft fide of Britain. Of this cheefe I was inforr from credible hands, that London takes off 84,000 tons a-year; that the navigation of the Trent and Sevem tarries off near 8000 tons more, and that the kingdoms of Scotland' and Ireland do not buy up lefs than 4000 tons of the fame yearly; befides what is carried off by land carriage, and confumed in Wales; and the inland counties: which together, upon a moderate computation, cannot amount to lefa than 30,000 on a-year. Nor could I think myfelf impofed upon by this eftimate, when I am a wi fs, that you cannot go into any good houfe, public or private, throughout England, you are fure to be entertained after vietuals with Cheflire cheefe. But all the cheet wat paffes for Chefhire at London, and other places, is not made in this county; for great part of it comes out of Wales, where fome pretend the goats are milked as well: the cows for that ufe. It affords great fore of all forts of victuals, com, flefh, finh, =d of the beft falmon. It derives a confiderable trade, not only by importing, but by return, as having within itfelf faltpits, mines, and metals.

As to the falt made in this county, it being a method quite new to me, and the means of driving a confiderable trade, I thought it warth my while to be more diligent in my fecculation about it ; by which I found that about Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich, about thirty miles from the fea, are feveral falt-fprings near the river Weaver, and feldon exceed four yards in depth, which called the falt-pit; and the water is fo very cold at the bottom of the pit, that when the briners fometimes go about to cleanfe it, they cannot fay in it above half an hour, and in that time they are forced to drink frong waters. The 〔prings arc rich or poor in a double fenfe; for a fpring may be rich in falt, but poor in the quantity of brine it affords. It is a miftaken notion of the briners, that the brine is ftrongeft at the full and change of the moon. The quick ufe of the pit adds cxtremely to the ftrength of the brine, for much or frequent drawing makes way for the falt fprings to come quicker, and allows the lefs time for the admiflion of frefh fprings.

It is obferved by the briners, that they make more falt with the fame quantity of brine in dry than in wet feafons. They ufe for their fuel Staffordfhire pit-coal. The pans in which they boil the falt are fet upon iron bars, and clofed up on all fides with clay and bricks, that neither flame nor fmoak may get through. They firt fill their pans with brine out of the pit, from which it comes to them in feveral wooden gutters: then they put into their pans, among their brine, a certain mixture made of about
twenty gallons of brine, and two quarts of calf's, cow's, or chiefly theep's blood, mixed into a claret colour. Of this mixture they put about two quarts into a pan that holds about three hundred and fixty quarts of brine. This bloody brine, at the firft boiling up of the pan, brings up a fcum, which they are careful to rake off with a wooden handle, thruft through a long fquare of wainfcot board, twice as big as a good fquare trencher: this they call a loot. They then continue the fire as quick as they can, till half of the brine be wafted; and this they call boiling up of the fre/h: but when it is half boiled away, they fill their pans again with new brine out of the fhip (the name they give to a:great ciftern by their pan's fide), into which their brine runs through the wooden gutters from the pump, which ftands in the pit. Then they put into the pan two quarts of the following nixture: they take a quart of whites of eggs, beat them thorough!y with as much brine till they are well broken; then they nix them with twenty gallons of brine, as before was done with blood; and thus that which they call the whites is made. As foon as this is in, they boil flarply till the fecond fcum rifes; then they fcum'it off as before, and boil it very gently till it corn, to procure which, when a part of the brine is wafted, they put into each pan of the contents aforefaid, about a quartet of a pint of the beft and ftrongeft ale they can get. This makes a momentary ebullition, which is foon over, and then they abate their fires, yet not fo, but that they keep it boiling all over, though gently; for the workmen fay, that if they boil faft here, which they call boiling on the leach, becaufe they ufually at this time lade in their leaeb-brine, which is fuch brine as runs from their falt, when it is taken up before it bardens; if, I fay, they boil faft here, it waftes their falt. After all their leach-brine is in, they boil gently till a kind of fcum comes on it like a thin ice, which is the firft appearance of the falt. . Then that finks; and the brine every where gathers into corns at the bottom to it, which they gently rake together with their loots. They do it gently, for much ftirring breaks the corn; fo they continue till there is but very little brine left in the pans. Then with their loots they take it up, the brine dropping from it, and throw it into barrows, which are cafes made with flat cleft wickers in the fhape almoft of a fugar loaf, with the bottom uppermof *. When the barrow is full, they let it fand fo for half an hour in the trough, where it drains out all the leacl-brine abovementioned. Then they remove it into their hot-houfe behind their works, made there by two tunnels under their pans carried back for that purpofe. The leaclobrine that runs from the barrows they put into the next boiling, it being falt melted, and wanting only to be hardened. This work is performed in two hours in the fmaller pans, which are fhallower, and generally boil their brine more away; wherefore their falt will laft better, though it does not granulate fo well, becaufe when the brine is wafted, the fire and the ftirring breaks the corns. But this falt weighs heavier, and melts not fo foon; and therefore is bought by them who carry it far. In the greater pans, which are ufually deeper, they are abont half an hour longer in boiling; but, becaufe they take their falt out of the brine, and only harden it in their hot-houfe, it is apter to melt away in a moiit air ; yet of this fort of falt, the bigger the grain is, the longer it endures; and generally this is the better granulated, and the clearer, though the other be the whiter. This kind meafures to good profit, therefore it is much bought by them who fell again.

[^1] an that he firft with a a good is they t when ip (the e runs tey put f eggs, ey mix us that ill the t corn, of the n get. $r$ fires en fay, ally at en it is ter all in ice, where loots. is but drop. ers in ow is th the their The og falt irs in way when cighs $t$ far. cr in their igger I the efore

They never cover their pans at all, during their whole time of boiling. They have their houfes like barns open up to the thatch, with a louver-hole or two to vent the fteam of the pans, which is fuch, that I am confident no plafter will fick, but the board will warp, and the nails will ruft, fo as quickly to fret to pieces.

Grey falt is the fweepings of the falt which are conftantly fhed and fcattered about on the floor, not without taking, much of the dirt, which occafions its greyifhnefs. This does not fell at half the price of white falt, and is only bought up by the poorer fort of people, to falt their bacon, coarfe cheefe, \&c. Catts of falt are made of the worft fort of falt, when yet wettifh from the pans, molded and intermixed with cumbmin.feed and afhes, and fo baked into a hard lump in the mouths of their ovens. The ufe of thefe is only for pigeon-houfes; but loaves of falt are the fineft of all for trencher ufe. There is no difference in the boiling of thefe from the common way of fine falt, but in the making up fome care is ufed; for; firf they cut their barrows, which they intend for falt loaves, with a long flic from top to inttom, equally on both fides; they then tie both fides together with cords ; then ther nil this barrow with falt boiled as ufually, but in the filling are careful to ram down the falt with the end of fome wooden bar, continuing this till their barrow be filled to their minds; then placing it fpeedily in their hot-houfe, they let it ftand there all the time of their walling; wherefore they prepare for their loaves at the beginning of the work, that they may have all the benefit of their hot-houfes; and when thefe begin to flack, they takeout the loaves, and untie the cords which faftened the barrow, that both fides may open eafily without breaking the loaf. Then they take the loaf and bake it in an oven, where houfhold-bread has been baked, and juft drawn out. This they do twice or thrice, till they fee it is baked firm : and this being placed in a flove, or a chimney-corner, and covered clofe with a hofe df cloth or leather, like the fugar-loaf papers, will keep very white; and when they have occafion to ufe any, they fhave it off with a knife, as is done with loaf-fugar to fill the falt-cellar.

Our next route was into Staffordfhire, which alfo is compofed of various foils; for the noor-lands of this county, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the moft barren, produce a fhort but fweet grafs, by which they bring up as fine large cattle as thofe of I ancafhire; and the graziers fay, that they will feed better, and much more, in the rich paftures and meadows that adorn the banks of the Dove, Trent, Blythe, Charnet, \&c. all in the north part of this county. Dove-bank, or the banks of the Dove, is reckoned the beft feeding ground in England, for the reafons abovementioned; and by thefe rich paftures and meadows the great dairies are maintained in this part of Staliordflire, which fupply the noted Uttoxeter-market with fuch vaft quantities of butter and cheefe. Sheep are alfo fed in the northern as well as the fouthern parts in great numbers, but they are finall, and their wool is coarle. They generally have black nofes, and their wool is fomething finer in the fouth than in the north. Much of it is manufactured in this county in the cloathing-trade and felting." Nor is the arable ground leis fruitful than the paflure; for even the barren moor-lands, when manured by the hufbandman with marle and lime mixed with turf afhes, produce good oats and barley; the laft not fo plenty indeed, but as good as in the fouth. And as to the fouthern parts, and fome adjacent parifhes in the north, they produce all forts of grain, as wheat, rye, barley, pulfe, \&e. In thefe parts they alfo fow hemp and tax; fo that this fhire, all things confidered, may be called Toru juis contenta bonis, i. e. that can fubfitt of itfelf without the help of any other county.

As to fubterrancous productions, both the moor-lands and wood-lands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, alabafter, mill-flones, coal and falt, near as good as that of Chehire,

Chefhire, \&c. Of this fort of lands confifts the chace of Canock,wood, and moft of the warrens and parks of the nobility and gentry. In the more fruitful part of the county are found marles of feveral forts and colours, mof of which are laid upon their lands with very great fuccefs; and of fome they make very good bricks, efpecially of the reddifh clay marle. Here are other ufeful earths, which has caufed the beft manufactory for earthen and ftone wares in England to be promoted in this county. There is a brick-earth which burns blue, and is fuppofed to be that fort whereof the Romans made their urns; fullers-earth, peiters-clay, particularly a fort ufed in the glaffes at Amblecot, whereof are made the beft in England, for which reafon it is fold for 7 d . a.buthel, and fent as far as London, Briftol, \&cc. nip, a reddifh fort of earth, wherewith they paint divers veffels; yellow and red ocres, which are obferved to lie chiefly in their beft lands.; and tobacco-pipe-clay, of which the bef fort is found in Monway-field, between Wedneßbury and Willingsforth. It produces alfo valuable fones, and minerals of various forts: as, 1. The fire-ftone for hearths of iron furnaces, ovens, 8cc.; 2. Rocks of lime-ftone ; 3. Iron-ftone, dug at Darlefton, Apedale, and many other places. The beft fort of iron-tone, called muth, is as big fometimes as the crown of a hat, and contains a pint of a cold harp liquor, yet fo pleafant to the tafte, that the workmen are fond of it : this fort is found at Rufhal; and the beft fort of iron wares, as keys, \&rc. are made of it; 4. The blood-ftone, or bematites, found in the Brook Tent, which is very weighty, and if a little wet will draw red lines like ruddle; 5 . Copper-ore, or ftones dug out of Edon-hill, in the parihh of Wetton; 6. Lead-ore, dug in a yellowifh fone with cawk and fpar in Townsfield, on the fide of Lawton-park; 7. Quarryfones, mill-flones, and grind-ftones of feveral colours; 8. Alabafter, and good marble of divers kinds, fome of which exceeds any brought from beyond fea; and there are whole mountains of it in the lordhip of Grindon at Yelperfley-tor, Powke-hill, \&c.

To iupply the fcarcity of wood, which is feldom ufed in this county for fuel, there is plenty of turf and peat, cannel-coal, peacock and pit-coal. The cannel-coal, which has been formerly mentioned in my account of Lancalhire, is fuppofed to take its name from the Britif word canwell, fignifying a candle, becaufe it gives fo bright a flame, that in the dark it fupplies the place of a candle. The peacock coal, which is dug up on Hanley-green, near Newcafte-under-Line, is fofter than cannel-coal, and therefore not capable of being polifhed as that is. It is fo called, becaufe it has all the colours in the peacock's train, when turned towards the light ; but it is better for the forge than the kitchen, which is fupplied by the pitcoal, dug about Wednefbury, Dudley and Sedgeley, and is preferred by fome to cannel-coal; for it burns into white alhes, leaving no fuch cinder as the coal from Newcaftle-upon-Tyne. Of this fort of coal there is fuch plenty in this county, that conmonly there are twelve or fourteen collieries, and twice as many out of work within ten miles round, which afford from two thoufand to five thoufand tons a.year; but it will not be ferviccable in malting till it is charred; when it is fo freed from all its unpleafant fumes, then it makes fit winterfiring for a chamber. The coal thus prepared is called coak, and gives as good heat almolt as charcoal. This pit-coal ofen takes fire in the pit, which may be afcribed to the bitumen in the coal, which being put into a ferment by water, produceth fire, and fo the pits take fire of themfelves.

We at laft arrived in the county of Salop, where the air is very healthy, as it generally is, in fuch as are mountainous or hilly. The loil, which is in many parts of a reddifh clay, is various as in other places; the fouth and weft parts, which are the mott hilly, not being altogether fo fruifful as the low grounds; of which this county has its Phare. Pleity of wheat and barley is produced here, together with the other forts of
grain neceflary for human life, befides inexhauftible pits of coal, which did it enjoy the advantage of water-carriage, as Newcaftle, \&cc. does, this county would alfo vie with it in plenty of that product. By the Severn fide are rich, large meadows, that yield abundance of grafs and hay for the catte, which are chiefly fed on the upland paftures; and the hilly country, on the borders of Wales, is excellent fheep-panture. Here are alfo mines of copper, lead, iron-ftone, and lime-ftone. Over moft of the coal-pits there lies a ftratum of a blackifh, hard, but very porous fubftance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder in the horfe-mills, fuch as are ufed in. grinding flints to make glafs, and well boiled in coppers of water, the earthy and gritty parts fink to the bottom, but on the furface fwims the bituminous matter, which, by evaporation, is brought to the confiftency of pitch; or by the help of an oil diftilled: from the fame fone, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a fort of tar; and both fubftances ferve particularly for caulking of fhips as well as pitch or tar, if not better; for they do not crack as the common pitch or tar, but always keep black and foft; and might, as it is imagined, be very ferviceable againft the worm, fo mifchievous to fhips.

Thus, we furveyed the air, foil, product, and manufactures of the fouth part of this plentiful and rich idind. Hence forward we laid afide all anxious fpeculations, and refolved with eafy journies to fet out for Liondon, if poffible, to be there againft the King's birth-day. But as the manufactures and trade are chiefly confined to particular towns in thefe counties, I fhall now retrofpect and fupply what has been only occafionally or fuperficially mentioned on that head, by giving fome account of thofe places in England, which are moft noted either for making or felling goods.

A BRIEF

| Conntica Names in Aiphabetisal Ordir. | Names of fuch as buece their Tilles from the County or Cbiff Tazun. | Antiguity of the Talte in ile preJint Niume and Eamily. |  | Principal Commodities in each Camiy. | Names of the Chief or Ciounty Tozins. | If what Circuit of -be Judges -as $\stackrel{1}{ }$ county is fituate. |  |  | Thair Difan. ces 'and Bear. ing from Lomdon computed at Miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bedfordinive <br> Burk!hire, Er. <br> Huckinglamhire, $D$. | Ruffoll Howard Sheffield |  | $\begin{aligned} & 260000 \\ & 527000 \\ & 441000 \end{aligned}$ | orn, cattle, cheefe fail-cleth, male weod, corn, cattle | Bedfind, $D$. Reading Buckingham | Norfolk Oxford Norfolk | 0 $\prime$ <br> 52 0 <br> 51 3.5 <br> 51 50 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 4.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \text { NNW } \\ & 44 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 33 \text { WNW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cambridgethire | Elcet. P. of Hanover | Q.Anne | 570000 | corn, fowl, faffrin | Cambridge, D. | Norfolk | $\begin{array}{ll}52 & 22\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 10$ | 34 N near |
| Cheihire |  |  | 720000 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { corn, cartie. cheefe } \\ \text { ialr, and millatoncs }\end{array}\right\}$ | Cliefter, Er. |  | $\|5310\|$ | 240 | 132 NW |
| Cornwall, $D$. |  |  | 960000 | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Slith, copper, tin, } \\ \text { ifow, fine nate }\end{array}\right\}$ | I.aunceflon | Wedlern | $\mid 50 \quad 18$ | $5 \quad \infty$ | t75 W by S |
| Cumberland, | Prince | (3eorgo | , | copper, blacklead, finh | Carlife | Northern | 5447 | 3 os | 214 NW by N |
| Derhythir | St | Henry |  | ls, iron, | D | Midland | 5308 | 180 | 107 NW by N |
| Devonhire, D. | Cavendigh | E. J. ı. D.W \& M. | $1{ }^{1} 20000$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { corn, caitle, wool, } \\ \text { finh, cloth, ferger } \end{array}\right\}$ | Excter | Weftern | 40 | 350 | r60 W by S |
| Dorterthire, D. | Sackuille | Sames 1. | 772000 | corn, cartle, thone | In rchefler | Weftern | $50 \quad 43$ | $2 \quad 30$ | 92 WSW |
| Durham | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Dunem }\left(B_{p}\right) \\ \text { Dr. Clauder } \end{array}\right\}$ | Cicorge x . | 00 | coals, iron, lead | Duiham |  | 54 40: | 13.5 | 186 N by W |
| ETex, Er. | Capeh | Charles 2. | 12.40000 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { corn, wond, fotion }, \\ \text { cattle, fifh, funl } \end{array}\right\}$ | Colchetter $\therefore$, | Elune | 55 | $\bigcirc 30$ | 25 NE. |
| (Houcefternhire | 12riuce Frederick | cienrg | 800000 | \{ $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { comn, cloth, teel, } \\ \text { timber }\end{array}\right\}$ | Ciloucefter, D. | Oxford | 5844 | 125 | 75 W by N |
| Hamphire | Fit2-Roy | Charlez 2 | 1312500 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { corn, cloth, cittle, }\} \\ \text { wool, hmey, bacon } \end{array}\right\}$ | Sourhampton, $D$. | Weftern | $5 t$ mo | 135 | 52 WSW |
| Ilercfordhine | Devereux | Fidward 6 | 660000 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { wheat, wood, wool, } \\ \text { cider } \end{array}\right\}$ | Herefiuti, | Oxfurd | 5210 | 247 | 104 W'NW |
| Hertfordhire | Seymour | Henry | , | wheat, malt, wood | Hertford, Er | Hom | $\begin{array}{ll}51 & 48\end{array}$ | - 08 | 24 NNW |
| Hontingtundir | Haltin | ${ }^{1}$ | 240000 | corn, catte, wood | Huntingtem, Er. | Norfolk | $52 \quad 17$ | - 20 | 52 N by $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ |
| Kent, $\mathrm{D}^{\text {a }}$ | Grey | Er.F.d,4.D.Q.An | 12.48000 | fruit, cattle, corn | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Canterbury, } \\ \text { Maidinneaf. }\end{array}\right\}$ | Home | 5110 | - 45 | SE by E |
| I.ancamire |  |  |  | xen, | 1.ancatter, D. | Northern | 53.50 | 235 | 60 NW by N |
| Lecettermir | sidne | 1:lizabe | 560000 | onls, wood, theep | 1 cicelter, Er. | idland | 5235 | 120 | 80 NW by N |
| Fracoiahire | Clintom | Queen Elizabeth | 1:400 | cattle, wool, fun | Er. | Midland | 53 05 | - 00 | 108 N |
| Middlefux, Er | Sackville | Ja | 24:000 | roots, hay, cattl | I.onido | Home | 38 | - 05 | NWhy W |
| Norfolk, D. | Howard | h. 3. \& Char. 2. | 1148000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \{ corn, wool, honey, ? } \\ & \text { \} Cafrum, tuffs } \end{aligned}$ | Norwilı | Norfolk | 38 | $1 \infty$ | N |
| Northamptounhire | Compton | James 8. | 550000 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { catule, corn, wool, }\} \\ \text { faltpetre } \end{array}\right\}$ | Northampton, Er. | Midland | $\begin{array}{lll}52 & 20\end{array}$ | - 53 | 60 NW' by N |
| Northumberland, $D$. |  |  | 3;000 | lead, coals, fih, fowl | Neweatlle | Northern | $\begin{array}{lll}55 & 15\end{array}$ | 1 5s | $: 25$ N by W |
| Nottinglamihire | 4 | Charies : | 56000 | ( com, mak, couls, ? <br> (liquorice, fim, towl) | Nottingham, Lir. | Midland | 53 OS | 1 0 i | 88 NNW |
| (1), | Harley | Quen Aurs | 534000 | d | () $x$ | foril | 5145 | 120 | 47 WNW |
| Ruthandine, D. | Matunors | Cr.11.8.D.0.1n. | a 18000 | voud, com, cattle | Ock | Midland | 5232 | - 38 | 67 NNW |
| Wrepthe | 1:albot | Pr.11.6.II.W., |  | ron, com, catle | Sibreathury, Eir. | Oxfird | 5240 | 212 | $1: 6 \mathrm{NW}$ by w |
| Somercthite, $D$ | Segnowr | 6. | 0;5cco | \{lapis caliminuris, ? f cattle, lead, wood $\}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Riflol } \end{array}\right\} \\ \text { Weils } \end{array}\right\}$ | Weftern | 51 cs | 3 os | 103 W by |
| Stafumbue | a urd | ilers. It 2. | 1000 | mals, ium, led | Staforl, EIE. | Oxford | 5300 | 210 | 104 NW |
| F,uth, I.r. | Hloward | Jutices I . | 2950001 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { imuer, drecle, } \\ \text { inshn, wmillen } \end{array}\right\}$ | priwich | Nortolk | $52 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 15\end{array}$ | $1 \infty$ | 60 NF |
| -inisey, | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { How ond, luike } \\ \text { if Nurfolk } \end{array}\right\}$ | Riclard 3. | $5 \%=0 \times$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (fulh rs couth, box, } \\ & \text { icma, whheuts } \end{aligned}$ | Southwark | Hlume | 5125 | - 20 | 17 SSW |
| Find | Yeivercon | ajente 1. | 140000 |  | Chichefter | Hane | $50 \quad 55$ | - 0 | 35 S |
| W.atwuhnire | Rian | James 1. | 000 | wood, woul, cheetie | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} C \text { Cuentry \& } \\ \text { Wurwich, } E_{1} \end{array}\right\}$ | Milland | 52 | 13.5 | 67 NWly |
| Weamotciand, Er. | Frate | Janes 1. | 5 cosec | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { S loth, flufts, liats, }\} \\ \text { flockings } \end{array}\right\} .$ | Sppleby | Nouthers | $54 \quad 15$ | 250 | 204 NNW |
| Wileftite, Er. | Pawlet. D. ut Button | E., I. C .6 .0 W. 3 . | 6,600 | meeep, woul, cloth, wood | Salilhury | Wethorn | $51: 0$ | $2 \propto$ | 90 W' by S |
| Wurcellerture | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Somberffe, huke } \\ \text { of Beaufort } \end{array}\right\}$ | Er.11. 3. D.Ch. 2 | 54000 | is der, falt, cheetie | Worcefler, M. | Oford | 5212 | 213 | 87 NW的 |
| Yorkßhire | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Fin. Augufus, } \\ \text { Bifhop of } \\ \text { Oinaburgh } \end{array}\right\}$ | Grurge s . | 3:70000 | duth, corn, catte | Youk, $n$. | Norther, | 5410 | 120 | 155 N by W |

Otferve that D. fignifes Duke; M. Maquis; Er. Eal; V. Vifoont: And that when $D$. or Er. Ar, fand next after the County, the Tithe is firm that d. fibuifies 1:aft, W. Well, N. Nuttr, S. South, Lon. Loutm,


thence; but if nfter the County-Town, then it is from that; and where Blanks are, the Titles are not in Being to the Royal Family. Alfo We. Weftuniter, p. Fart, d. Diviefe, L.M. Bills of Mctality, and Mx. Mic -llelex.

VOL, II.

## Chap. III.-Containing an Account of the Principal Towns of Trade and Manufacfures in England.

IN this I Thall obferve the method of the foregoing furvey of the counties, and begin with Falmouth, the town where I firf landed.
Falmouth is by much the richeft and belt trading town in the county of Cornwall. 'Tis fo commodious an harbour, that fhips of the greateft burden come up to its key. 'Tis guarded by the caftle of St. Maws and Pendennis, which have both governors and garrifons; and there is fuch fhelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy may ride here fafe, whatever wind blows. 'Tis well built, and its trade is mightily increafed fince the eftablifhment of the packets between this place and Portugal, and the Weft Indies, which not only bring over valt quantities of gold in fpecie, or in bars, on account of the merchants of London, but the Falmouth merchants carry on a trade with the Portuguefe in thips of their own; and they have a great thare too in the gainful pilchard trade. The cuftom-houfe for moft of the towns in this county is eftablifhed at this town, where the duties, including thofe of the other ports, are very confiderable. It is computed to be about two hundred and ninety miles from London.
In the fame county I faw the town of Padfow, fituate at the mouth of the river Camel, in the Briftol channel. This town lies convenient for trade with Ireland. From hence to St. Ives is a moft pleafant fruitful country, the hills on the left abounding with tin, copper, and lcad, which are all carried to the other fhore; the chief bufinefs of this, befides the trade in flate-tiles, being the fifhing of herrings, which come the channel in October. The inhabitants, for their purticular love of mirth and good cheer, gave occafion to the phrafe of the Good-fellowhbip of Padfowv. Near to this place is New Ifland, noted for good camphire and fea-fowl.
In the county of Devon we arrived at the city of Exeter; it is the fee of a bifhop (which was transferred hither from Crediton by Edward the Confeffor) and one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, antiquity, and number of its inhabitauts, is the Augufta of the Romans, and the Ifca of Ptolemy and Antoninus. It has its name from the river Ex, on which it itands. It has fix gates, befides turrets, and with the fuburbs is two milcs in compafs. It is advantageounly fituate on rifing ground.
As great a trade as is now carried on in this city for ferges, petpetuanas, long-ells, druggets, kerfeys, and other woollen goods, in which it is computed that 600,0001 . a-year at leaft is traded for in Exeter; yet it was fo late as the 3oth of Henry VIII. before the markets, for wool, yarn, and kerfeys, were erected here. The merchants before that time drove a confiderable trade to Spain and France, and the latter were incorporated in the reign of Queen Mary I. by the name of the governor, confuls, and fociety of merchant adventurers trading to France. There were weavers here before Henry VIII. ; but Crediton kept the wool-market and cloth-trade, after the bifhoprick was transferred from thence hither, and very much oppofed the fetting of any market here for wool, yaru, or kerfeys, which however was effected, and a cluth-market fet up in North-gate-ftreet, which about 30 years after, viz. in 1590 , was removed to South-gate-Itreet, where in 1660 ftandings were crected for the ferge-market, now kept weekly, which is faid to be the greateft in England, next to the brigg-market at Leeds in Yorkfhire; and that fometimes as many ferges have been fold in a week, as amount to 60 or 80,0001 . ; for befides the vat quantities of their woollen goods ufually fhipped for Portugal, Spain, and Italy, the Dutch give large commiffions for buying up ferges,
perpetuanas, \&cc. for Holland and Germany : that to France is not very confiderable, and indeed too much of what there is, is in the hands of fmugglers; which practice, fo mifchievous to the fair merchant, has been more fuccefsful on the fouth coaft than any other parts of England. It is particularly remarked of this city, that it is as full of gentry almoft as it is of tradefinen, and that there have been more mayors and bailifs of it, who have defcended from good fanilies, or given rife to them, than of any other of its bignefs in England; for the great trade and flourifhing ftate of this city tempted gentlemen to fettle their fons here, contrary to the practice in the midland and northern counties; where, according to the vain and ruinous notion of the Normans, trade was left to the vulgar, and gentlemen were not to foul their fingers with it.

Plymouth, at the influx of the rivers Plym and Tamar into the channel, was ano ciently no more than a fifhing town, but is now the largeft in the fhire, contains near as many fouls as Exeter, and is one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, owing to its port, which is one of the biggeft and fafeft in England, confifting of two harbours, capable of containing 1000 fail. It is defended by feveral forts mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a ftrons cafte erected in the reign of King Charles II. upon St. Nicholas Ifland; but the towns people look upon this cafle, rather as an awe upon, than for a defence of the town; and this forification, within the circuit of its walls (which take up at leaft two acres) contains a large magazine-houfe full of fores, and five regular baftions.

It has a good pilchard-fifhing on the coaft, drives a confiderable trade to the Streights and the Weft Indies, and has a cuftom-loufe.

Barnfaple, on the river Taw, compounded of bar, (which in Britifh is the mouth of a river and Atple (which in Saxon denotes a mart of trade:) it had walls formerly, with a cafle, enjoyed the liberties and privileges of a city, and had alfo an haven, which became fo thallow, that moft of the trade removed to Biddiford: yet it has ftill fome merchants, and a good trade to America and Ireland, from whence 'tis an eftablifhed port for landing wool; and it imports more wine, and other merchandife, than Biddiford, and is every whit as confiderable : for though its rival cures more fifh, yet Barnftaple drives greater trade with the ferge-makers of Tiverton and Exetcr, who come up hither to buy fhad-fifh, wool, yarn, \&c. 'Tis pleafantly fituate among hills, in the form of a femicircle, to which the river is a diameter: there is a fair and flrong bridge over it, of fixteen arches, and a paper-mill. The ftreets are clean and well paved, and the houfes built of flone, as are all the towns hereabouts.

Biddiford, (fo called from its fituation, i. e. by the ford) an ancient port and corporation on the Towridge, which a little lower joins the Taw, and falls with it into Barnftaple bay, in the Briltol Channel. There is a very fine bridge over this river, which was built in the 14th century, on 24 beautiful and flately Gothic arches. Though the foundation is very firm, yet it feems to fhake at the flighteft fep of a horfe. There are lands fettled for keeping it conftantly in repair; the revenues of which are received and laid out by a bridge-warden, chofen by the mayor and aldermen. 'Tis a clean, well built, populous place, and has a freet that fronts the river, threc-quarters of a mile long, in which are a noble key and cuftom-houfe, where hips of good burden load and unload in the very bofom of the town. There is another ftreet, of a good length, as broad as the St. Roch-ftreet at Lilbon, well built, and inhabited by wealthy merchants, who fend fleets every year to the Weft Indies, particularly Virginia and Newfoundland, and to Ireland, from whence 'tis an eftablifhed port, as well as Barnftaple, for landing wool. Forty or fifty fail of fhips belonging to this port have been employed to fetch cod from Newfoundland; and others are fent to Liverpool and

Warrington, to fetch rock-falt, which is here diffolved by the fea-water into brine, and then boiled up into a new falt, which is juftly called falt upon falt; and with this they cure their herrings.

In Somerfethire we arrived at the city of Britol, the fecond city in the dominions of the King of Great Britain, for trade, wealth, and number of inlabitants, notwithftanding York boalts of greater antiquity and extent of ground, and Norwich of more churches. The Britains, according to Camden, call it Caer Oder nant Baden, i e. the city Odera in Baden (or Bath) valley; and the Sixons, Brightitow, or a famous place.

As to the trade of this city, 'tis well known to all traders to be the moft confiderable of any port in the Britith dortinions, London only excepted, efpecially to the Weft Indies, to which its merchants were the firlt adventurers, and always 'greater traders in proportion, than that metropolis. It was even computed, abour twenty-fix years ago, when it employed no lefs than 2000 fail of flips, that the trade, in proportion to the bignefs of the two cities, was above three times as great as that of London. Indeed the Briftol merchants had a very good trade to the Weft Indies, at the time of the civil war, which they have increafed much more, not only thither, but to all parts of the world fince the Revolution. Before that, they knew little of the Guinea trade, and hardly any thing of the Dutch, the Hamburg, the Norway, and the Eaftland commerce; all which have fince been very flourifhing in this port. 'In time of peace, fifty Welt India fhips have arrived here in a fleet, or very near one another, many of them fhips. of confiderable burden. In the late war with France, they built a fort of galleys, called runners, which being well armed and manned, and furnifhed with letters of marque, overtook and maftered feveral prizes of that nation. Many of thefe flips were then alfo carriers for London merchants, who ordered their merchandife to be landed here and fent up to Gloucefter by water, thence by land to Lechlade, and thence down the Thames to London; the carriage being fo reafonable, that it was more than paid for by the difference of the infurance, and rifk between this port and London. Thefe conveniences, and a fhorter cut through the channel to the Land's-end, gave the merchants of Brifol a great advantage in trade over thofe of London; and to this advantage may, in fome meafure, be attributed the great number of wealthy men rifen up within a few years in this city; the fhop-keepers of which, who are, in general, wholefale men, have fo great an inland trade, that they maintain carriers, juft as the London tradefmen do, not only to Bath, and to Wells and Exeter, but to Frome, and all the principal counties and towns, from Southampton, even to the banks of the Trent. Moreover, by means of thole two great rivers, the Severn and the Wye, they have the whole trade of fouth Wales as it were to themfelves; and the greateft part of that of north Wales.

The largeft fhips lie at Hungroad, four miles down the river; two miles below which is Kingroad, another flation. Here thole fhips are difcharged by lighters, which carry the merchandize to the key. For the building, equipping, and repairing of thips, there are fhipwrights, and all other proper artificers, yards and clocks, and large rope-walks in the fkirts of the town.

One of this city's principal branches of trade, and which has been prodigiounly increafed fiuce the Revolution, is that to Ireland, from whence it inports tallow, linen and woollen, and bay yarn, The Streights trade, for all forts of fruit, vil, \&c. is very confiderable at this port; and fo indeed is that to all other countrics, except Turkey and the Eaft indies. this they

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## linen

In this city there are alfo fome confiderable manufactures of woollen fluffs, particularly cantaloons, ch is carried on chiefly by French refugees; glafs ware is as plenty and cheap at Briftu, as in any place of the world, here being no lefs than fitteen glafshoufes, (which are ferved by the Kingfwood and Mendip-hills coal mines) fome for glaffes, others for bottles, of which there is a great demand at the hot-well and Bath for exporting their mineral waters, and in general for wine, beer, cyder, \&c.
Frome-Selwood is the chief town of what was anciently one great foreft in the eaft part of Somerfethire, and the weft part of Wilthire, and therefore then called Selwoodfhire.
The inhabitants are reckoned to be about 13,0n0; of whom 'tis faid one half are new comers within thefe twenty years; in which time there have not been lefs than 2000 houfes built on new foundations. They are not indeed very fumptuous, nor the ftreets very fpacious, the latter efpecially being very irregular, and for the greateft part up hill and down hill. 'Twas govern'd formerly by a bailiff, and now by two conftables, of the hundred of Frome, chofe at the court-leet. The inhabitants of this town, who had fhewn their zeal for the glorious Revolution, endeavoured, in the reign of King William, to procure a charter incorporation, but in vain, becaufe, as they-fay, they were oppofed in it by a neighbouring lord.

As to the woollen manufacture, it thrives here to fuch a degree, that feven waggons have been fent out with cloth weekly from this town for Blackwell-hall in London, \&c. Indeed all of it is not made at Frome; for the clothiers of the neighbouring villages, of Elm-Mells, Whatley, Noney, \&cc. bring their goods hither for carriage to London; and each of thefe waggons have been known to hold 140 pieces, which being valued at 14l. one with another, make the value of the whole to amount, in the year, to above $700,000 \%$. in this quarter of the county.
Twenty years ago more wire cards, for carding the wool for the fpinners, were made here than in all England befides; Leeds, Hatifax, and other towns in Yorkhhire, as well as the weftern parts of the kingdom, being fupplied with them from hence: and here were no lefs than twenty mafter candlemakers; one of whom, Mr John Glover, employed 400 men, women, and children, at one time, in making them; for even children of feven or eight years of age, could earn half a-crown a-week. This fhews how much the concern and dependance of this town have been in and upon the woollen manufacture. The cloths made here are, for the molt part, medleys of about feven or eight fhillings a-yard. The river here, which abounds' with trout, eels, \&c. rifes in the woodlands, and runs under its fone-bridge, towards the Bath, on the eaft fide of which it falls into the Avon. This town has been a long time perticularly noted for its rare fine beer, which they keep to a great age, and is not only the nectar of the common people, but is often preferred by the gentry, to the wines of Prance and Portugal.

Portfmouth is the key of England, and its only regular fortification; it fands at the entrance of a creek of the ifland of Portfey, which is about fourteen niles in compals, furrounded, at high tides, by the fea-water, of which they make falt, and joined to the continent by a bridge, where was anciently a fmall caftle and town, called Port Peris or Porchefter, the place that Vefpafian is faid to have landed at when he came to
 called it Port only, without any adjunct. This Port Peris lay at the upper end of the breek, but, the fea retiring from it, the inhabitants followed it, which occafioned the building of this town.

When the civil wars began, this town was fecured for the Parliament, and continued in that intereft till the Reftoration, when Catherine the infanta of Portugal arrived
here, and was met by King Charles II. to confummate their marriage. That king added very much to the frength, extent, and magnificence of its fortifications by land, and to its naval preparations. He made it one of the principal chambers in the king: dom for laying up the royal navy, furnifhed it with wet and dry docks, fore-houfes, rope-yards, and all materials for building, repairing, rigging, arming, victualling, and completely fitting to fea hips of all rates, from the lealt to the grearef. King James II. added greatly to the fortifications, and made the Duke of Berwick its governor. It has alfo dwelling-houfes, with ample accommodations for a commifioner of the navy, and all the fubordinate officers, and mafter-workmen, neceffary for the conftant day and night-fervice of the navy in this port; and it is furprifing to fee the exact order in which the furniture is laid up in the yards and flore-houfes, fo that the workmen can tind any implement in the dark. After the Revolution, this port flourihed mightily ; being the conflant rendezvous of the grand fleets and fquadrons; for convoy of merchant thips homeward and outward bound. By thefe means it is fo increafed and inriched, that the houfes of the inhabitants are near double to what they were before, and the fortifications as regular as thofe of any port in Europe. Here is a grood counterlcarp, and double mote, with ravelins in the ditch, and double palifadoes, and advanced works to cover the place from any approach where it may be practicable. The town is alfo the frougeft on the land tide, by the fortifications raifed of late years about the docks and yards. Within tive few years the government has bought more ground for additional works; and, no doubr, it may be made impregnable, fince a fallow' water may be broughi quite round it. 'Tis amazing to fee the immenfe quantities here of all forts of military and naval fores. The rope-houfe is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the great cables made here require 100 men to work at them, and their labour is fo hard, that they can work but four hours in a day. The lealt number of men continually employed in the yard is faid to be a thoufand, and that but barely fullicient. The docks and yards, in fhort, refemble a diftinct town, and are a kind of marine corporation within themfelves, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, withia the new works, for all the principal ollicers. The fituation of the place is low, and fo full of water and ditches, that it is reckoned aguifh. The ftreets are not over-clean, nor the fmells very favoury; but the continual refort of feamen and foldiers to it renders it always full of people, and makes thofe people feem always in a hurry. The ims and taverns are perpetually crowded, but their bills are not the moft moderate. The place is in want of frefh water; and though the adjacent country abounds with all forts of provifions, yet the great confumption here makes them dear; as are allo, lodgings and fuel. Here is a garrifon, but the number uncertain, according to the occafion. Here are all the proper officers to take care of the revenue; and the garrifon, docks, \&c. are furuifhed with them in their feveral diftinctions. Here is a very fine new key for laying up the cannon; and the arfenal at Venice is not fo regular, nor better difpofed. A thoufand fail of fhips may ride fafe in this harbour. The mouth, not fo broad as the Thames at Weftminfter, is fecured on Gofport fide by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns, level with the water; and on the other fide by South-Sea cafte, built by Henry VIII. Gofport is a large town, of great trade, where the failors wives live for the molt part, and where travellers generally chufe to lodge; every thing being cheaper and more convenient there, than in Portfnouth; and boats are continually pafing from the one to the other, it being juft as Southwark is to London, excepting that there is no bridge; but it is all called Portfinouth, though they are different parifhes.

Such has been the late increafe of t ufineff at Porlinouth, and fo great the confluence of people, that as the town does not idmit of a inlargement for buildings, a fort of fuburb to it has been built on the $h$ athy groun adjoining, which is like to outftrip the town itfelf, for number of the inhalitants, and beauty of the houfes; and the rather, as it is independent on the laws of the garrifon, and unincumbered with the duties and fervices of the corporation. The failors are entertained here, in time of war, by the ladies of pleafure, as they are at Amfterdam, and all other places where there is a great refort of thipping.

Newbury or Newbery, q. d. the New Borough, is fo called in regard tn its rife on the decay of the Spinx of the Romans, which is dwindled into a village, with a few good inns in it, called Spinham Land, though fill reckoned a part of Newbury. Ihis town is famous for the two great engagements there between King Charles I. and the Parliament-army ; the firt on the 20th of September 1643 , and the fecond on the 27 th of OCtober 1644 ; both almoft on the fame fpot of ground, and the King prefent at both. Notwithftanding its name, it is a place at leaft as old as the conqueft; and the manufacture of cloth throve here once to fuch a degree, that in the reign of Henry VIII. here flourifhed John Winchcomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, one of the greateft clothiers that ever was in England: for he kept 100 looms in his houfe; and in the expedition to Flodden-field againft the Scots, marched with one hundred of his own men, all armed and clothed at his own expence; and he built all the weft part of the church. Alfo Mr. Kenric, the fon of a clothier of this town, and afterwards a merchant in London, left 4000 /. to this town, as well as 7500 . to Reading, to encourage the clothing trade. It has loft moft of this nanufacture fince it removed to the weft, but makes a great quantity of thalloons and druggets, which, with its other trades, renders it fill a flourifhing town. It fands moft pleafantly, in a fruifful plain, the river Kennet running through it. It was made a corporation by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high-fteward, recorder, aldermen, and capital burgefles. The ftreets are fpacious, particularly the market-place, in which ftands the Guildhall. 'Tis noted alfo for its excellent trout, eels, and cray-fifh, and has all mamer of provifions in plenty.

Birmingham, Breminghain, or Bermincham, is a large populous town in Warwick. flire; the upper part of it ftands dry on the fide of a hill, but the lower is watry. Swarms of the meaner fort of people are employed here in the iron-works, in which they are fuch ingenious artificers, that their performances in the fimall wares of iron and fteel are much admired both at home and abroad. The noife of files, hammers, and anvils, is the continual mufic of this place. 'Tis much improved of late years by many new buildings, both public and private.

Norwich city, about one hundred and eight miles from London, in the county of Norfolk, ftands near the conflux of the river Venfder or Winfder, and the river Yare, which is navigable from hence to Yarmouth, thirty miles by water. It was fpoiled and burnt by Sueno King of Denmark, but foon-grew populous again, and wealthy; and, in Edward the Conteflor's days, had thirteen hundred and twenty burgeffes, and paid twenty pounds to the King, befides fix fextaries of honey, a bear, and fix dogs to bait lim. At the drawing up of the furvey after the conquelt, it paid leventy pounds in weight to the King, five pounds fine to the Queen, and furnilhed her with an ambling palfrey. Although it fuffered very much by the infurrection of Ralph, Earl of the Eiaft Angles, againft William the Conqueror, in whofe time it was befieged and reduced by famine, yet that damage was abundantly repaired, when the epifcopal fee was removed hither from Thetford, which was in 1096, the year that the cathedrad
was founded. In the reign of King Stephen, it was in a manner rebuilt, and made a corporation. Henry IV. granted them a mayor, and two thetiffs inftead of bailiffs; by whom they had till then been governed, according the charter of King Stephen; and in the center of the city, near the market crofs, they built a moft beautiful townhoufe. In the year 1348, near $58,0 c o$ perfons were carried off here by a peftilence; and in 1507, the city was almof entirely confumed by fire.

It fands on the fide of a hill from north to fouth, near two miles in length, and one mile in breadth. The inhabitants are wealthy ; the city populous, though not full of houfes, there being void enough within the walls for another colony; and though it is, upon the whole, an irregular town, yet the buildings, both públic and private, are very neat and beautiful. It has been pretended, but never proved, that it had once fixtyfeven parifhes in it; though were it true, it can only be inferred, that the parifhes were fmaller, and not the city bigger than now; for it does not appear from any hiflory, or traces of antiquity, that the wafte ground within its walls was ever filled up; either with inhabitants or habitations. It nuft be owned, however, to be a city of great trade itfelf, and adds not a little to that of Yarmouth, by the vaft cargoes of coal; wine, fifh, oil, and all other heavy goods, which it receives from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are, gencrally fpeaking, fent to London, though they export confiderable quantities alfo from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and other parts of the Baltic and northern feas, which is alfo no inconfiderable addition to the trade of Yarmouth.

It had a fint-ftone-wall, three miles in circumference, now very much decayed, which was finifhed in :309, and was then beautified with forty towers. It has twelve gates, and fix bridges over the Yare, and was thirty years ago reckoned to contain 8000 houfes, and at leaft 50,000 inhabitants, out of whom is formed a reginient of foldiers for defence of the city, befides an artillery company. It has thirty-two neat and beautiful churches, befides the cathedral chapels, and meeting-houfes of all denoninations. The roof of the cathedral, which is a large vencrable ancient ftructure, is of excellent workmanfhip, adorned with the Hiftory of the Bible, in divers little images, carved as it were to the life. It has a fpacious choir, and a ftrong fteeple, higher than that of Grantham, but lower than that of Salibury: it is above 105 yards from the top of the pinnacle to the pavement of the choir under it. The weather.cock, which ftands upon the top-fone, is three-quarters of a yard high, and above a yard long. 'The bilhop's palace, with the prebend's houfes round the clofe of the cathedral, makes a very good appearance. St. Peter's of Mancroft, near the market-place, is a fately fair edifice, with an admirable ring of eight bells, reckoned one of the chief parih-churches in England. There are two churches for the Dutch and Frencl Flemings, of whom there are great numbers here, who have fingular privileges granted them, which are tenderly preferved. Some of the churches are covered with thatch, and ali of them crufted with flint-ftone curioully cut, as the churches in Italy are with marble; but it is thought ftrange from whence thofe ftones fhould come; becaufe Norwich flands in a clay country, and no flint or chalk within twenty miles of it.

The other remarkable buildings are, 1. The Duke of Norfolk's palace, which was once reckoned the larget houle in Eugland, out of London. 2. The cattle, fuppofed to have been built in the time of the Saxons. It flands on a hill, alinoft in the heart of the city, furrounded by a deep ditch, over which there is a flrong bridge, wilh an arch of an extraordinary bignefs. It is the common jail for Norfolk, and by is ftands the fhire-houfe, a bandfome building, where the affizes are always held for the funmer circuit. 3. The town-hall, in the market-place. 4. The guild-hall, formerly the monaf-
tery church of Black-friars. 5. The houfe of correction, or bridewell, a beautiful ftructure, built of iquare flint-ftone, fin nicely joined, that no mortar can be feen. 6. A lofty market.crofs of free-flone, built after the manner of a piazza, as beautiful and commodious as any almoft in the lingdom. 7. The King's fchool, founded by King Edward VI. for the inftruction of boys in grammar learning, to be nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the confent of the majority of the aldermen. The other buildings are, in general, very handtome and lofty, efpecially about the market-place ; and as there were formerly a good number of thatched houfes in the bye-lanes and ftreets, an order was made, that all that were thereafter new built or covered, fhould be tiled. Some authors call this city an orchard in a city, or a city in an orchard, by reafon of the pleafant intermixture of its houfes and trees. It has four hofpitals, one of them, viz. St. Helen's, or Domus Dei, as it is called, was formerly founded for the the entertainment of frangers; but King Henry VIII. converted it into an hofpital for the poor of the city ; and it now confifts of a mafter, chaplain, and eighty poor men and women, who are all clothed in grey, and muft be fixty years of age. Doughty's hofpital confifts of fixteen poormen, and eight women, all clothed in purple. The boys and girls hofpitals, founded by two feveral mayors of the city, contain thirty of each; and the boys, at a proper age, are put out apprentices. Here are twelve charityfchools, where 210 boys, and 144 girls are taught, clothed, and fupplied with books.

King Henry IV. made this city a county of itfelf: it is governed by a mayor, recorder, fteward, two fheriffs, 24 aldermen, and fixty common-council ; with a town-clerk, fword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is chofe always on May-day by the freemen, who return two out of the aldermen to their court, to chufe one of them, who is fworn into his office with great pomp and folemnity, on Tuefday before Midfummer evc. The Theriffs are allo annually elected, one by the court of aldermen, another by the freemen, on the laft Tuefday in Auguft, and fworn on Michaelmas-day; and the aldermen are chofe by the freemen of the ward only. The common council are chofe in Midlent. The mayor is a jutice of the peace, and of the quorum, during his year (as are alfo the recorder and fteward) within the city and its liberties; and after his mayoralty, he is a juftice of peace during life.

The worfted manufacture, for which this city has long been famous, was firf brought hither by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards improved to great perfection by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke d'Alva's bloody perfecution, and, being fettled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make great varicty of worfted ftuffs, as layes, baize, ferges, fhalloons, \&c. in which they carry on a valt trade, both at home and abroad, and are lately come to weave druggets, crapes, and other curious ftuffs; of all which, it is faid, this city vends to the value of no lefs than 100, cool. a year. All hands are daily empioyed, and even children earn their bread in this manufacture. Eight wardens of the worfted weavers, four out of the city, and four out of the neighbouring country, are annually chofe, and fworn to take care that there be no frauds in the finning, weaving, or dying the faid ftufts. Here is another company of woollen manufacturers, called the Ruffia Company, who have a feat in the town hall, with this infcription, Fidelitas artes alit. The feat of the other company under the warden, has this infcription, Worfted reformed. The weavers here employ all the country round in fpinning yarn for them, and alfo ufe many thoufand packs of yarn, which they receive from other countries, even as far as Yorkfhire and Weftmoreland. A calculation was lately made, from the number of looms then at work in this city only, that there were not lefs than one hundred and terenty thoufand people employed in their manufacture of woollen, filk, \&cc, in and about the town, vol. II.
including thofe employed in fpinning the yarn ufed for fuch goods as are all made in this city. There is a flocking manufacture alfo here, which has been computed at 60,oocl. a year.

Great Yarmouth, in the fame county and about 123 miles from London, feems to have rifen out of the ruins $f$ the old Gariannonum. It is a targe, well built, populous town; much increafed of late years in buildings, hipping, and in people; and is infinitely fuperior to Norwich in fituation, traffic, and wealth. The principal rendezvous of the colliers between Newcaftle and London, which ufed to be the honour of Iplwich, feems now to be here; the roads, as they are called, oppofite to the town, on he eaft fide of it, being efteemed a fafe harbour, or ridting for thips; and therefore much frequented by all the veffels which pafs and repafs from the nurth parts of the world to London, or farther fouth; though there are dangerous banks of fands in the neighbourhood, drove thither by the high winds, on which, in violent forms, fhips have been often calt away; and the inhabitants are at two or three thoufand pounds ayear charge to keep the harbour clear of the tands and mud. Its being the centre of the coal trade, and its great commerce to France, Holland, and the north and eaft feas, and above atl its herring fiftery, make Yarmouth the greateft town of trade on all the eaft coalt of England, except liull; for befides all its other commerce, it has the fole trade of red herrings, i.c. the whole herring filhery of the eaft coalt of England; where, including the little town of Lcottoff, fifty thonfand barrets, which fome magnify to forty thoufand lafts, containing no lefs than forty millions of red herrings, are generally taken and cured in a year. Thefe are, for the molt part. exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, the reft by thofe of London, to Italy, Spain, aud Portugal; which, with the camblets, crapes, and other fuffis they export to thefe and nther places, efpecially Holland, to which they fend a vaft quantity of woollen goods every year, occafions very large butinefs, and employs abundance of men and thips.

The finhing fair here, or feafon for catching herrings, is at Michaclmas; during which, all the fifhing veffls, that come for the purpofe of fifhing for the merchants, from any part of England, as great numbers do from the coafts of Kent and Suffex, Scarborough, Whitby, \&c. are allowed to catch, bring in, and fell their filh free of all toll or tax, as the burghers or freemen of Yarmouth are.

The town is bound by its charter, granted by Henry III. to fend the fheriff of Norwich every year a hundred herrings baked in twenty-four palties, which are to be delivered to the lord of the manor of Eaft Carlton, in this county, who is to give a receipt for them, and convey them to the King, wherever he is.

The only inconvenience with which this town is reproached, is the fmell, which is indeed offenfive to ftrangers, during the fifling fair; and while the fifh are landing, and under the operation of curing, that is, of fmoaking, or, as they here call it, hanging the herrings. Juft fo London may be faid to ftink of fmoak, Wapping of tar, Seville of oil, \&c. but iucri 'tulcis odor.

The town which las two parifh-churches, and a beautiful handfome port, makes a very good appearance from the fea, and is as line within as it feems to be without. It is the neatelt, the compacteft, and molt regular built town in Eingland, the ftreets being ftrait, and parallel with one another from north to fouth; and as it flands in a peninfula, between the harbour and the fea, the crofs lands, which they call rows, cutting through the buildings from eaft and weft, give a view crofs all the ftreets, from the key to the fea. It it walled and fortified, but not very ftrongly. Its chief flrength by land is the river or haven, whien lies on the weft fide, with a draw-bridge over it : the port or entrance fecures the fouth, and the fca the eaft; but the north end, which
joins it to the main-land of Norfolk, is open, and only covered with a fingle wall, and fome old demolifhed works. But the beauty of Yarmouth is its market-place, the fineft and beft furnifhed of any town in England, of its bignefs : and its key or wharf, which reaches from the draw-bridge almoft to the fouth gate, is the faireft, largeft, and longeft in all Britain, or perhaps in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted. Here the fhips lie fo clofe to one another, with their bowfprits over the fhore, that one may flep from it into any of the flips directly, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, for fometimes a quarter of a mile together, or more. On this key are a cufomhoule and town-houle, both fine buildings, as are many of the houfes on it inhabited by the merchants; for the key is fo fpacious, that in fome places it is near a hundred yards from the houfes to the wharf.

From the river Yare, which gives name to this town, and is navigable to Norwich, there is a navigation into two ftreams, that are alfo navigable: one viz. the Waveney, to Beceles on the fouth, by which it has a trade with the north part of Suftolk, and the fouth parts of Norfolk. The fecond is called the Thyrne, and gives it a trade to the north part of the county towards North Walham. Upwards of 1100 flips belonged to this port, near fifty years ago, befides what the merchants might be concerned in belon'ing to others.

Here is almoft as great a fifling for mackrel in the fpring, as there is for herrings in Septeniber. Befides, they have a fifhing-trade to the north feas, for white filh, called the north-fea code, and a confiderable trade to Norway and the Baltic for deals, oak, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, canvals, fail-cloth, and all manner of aival fores, which they confume, for the moft part, in their own port, where they build a great number of fhips every year.
They have a comical way of carrying people all over the town, and from the fea-fide, for fixpence. They call it their coach, but it is only a wheelbarrow, drawn by one horfe, without any covering. As the merchahts, and even the generality of traders in Yarmouth have an univerfal reputation for their fair-dealing, fo their feamen are efteemed the ableft and moft expert in Engiand; but the coaft is noted for being one of the moft dangerous and fatal to the colliers and coafters, of any all round the illand. Moft of the fieds, out-houles, pales, partitions, and the like, for twenty miles upon the fhore, from Wint rton-n fs to Cromer, and farther, are made of the wrecks of thips, and the ruins of the merchants and failors fortunes; and in fome places are great piles of wrecks haid up fir the purpofes of building. There are no lefs than eight lighthoufes kept flaming every night, within the lengeh of about fix miles, two of which are fouth, at or near Coulfton, between Yarmouth and Leoftoff; two nore at Caftor, a little town to the north of Yarmouth; two more at Winterton town: one more at Winterton-nefs, the moft eafterly point of land in Norfolk, which is called the Lowerlight ; and the laft is till farther north, where the flore, falling off to the north-weft, warns the failor, as he comes from the norh, to keep off, that he may he fure to weather the Nels of Winterton, and go clear of the land into the roads; for from that point the fhore falls off for near fixty mills to the wed, as far as Lym and Bofton. There are alfo abundance of fea marks, beacons, and other warning pieces along the fhore all the way from this place to Cromer ; for the danger is this: if the flips coming from the north are taken with a hand gate of wind at finetheent, or any point between north eaft and fouth-call, fo that they canot weather Winterton-ncls, they are thereby kept within the grat deep bay of Cromer, called by the feamen the Devil's Throat, which is formed between the two points of Winterion, and the Spurnhead in York. thire; and if the wind blows hard, they ate otten in danger of running on fhore upon. the rocks about Cromer, on the north coalt of Noifolk, or franding upon the flat

More between Cromer and Wells. All they have to truft to then, is good groundtackle to ride it out : and if they cannot, by reafon of the violenee of the fea, then to run into the bottom of the great bay, to Lym or Bofton, which is a pufh very difficult, and ever defperate, fo that fometimes in this diffrefs, as I am told, whole fleets have been loft here all together; particularly in 1696 , near two hundred fail of colliers and coafters, being too far embayed to weather Winterton-nefs, and ruming away for Lynn Deeps, miffed their way in the dark, fo that they were all drove alhore, and dafhed to pieces, with the lofs of alout a thoufand people. Slips bound northward are in the fame danger; for if, after pafling by Winterton-nefs, they are taken thort with a north-eaft wind, and cannot put back into the roads, as very often happens, they. are drove upon the fame coaft, and embayed in like manner.

At the entrance of the harbour, on a little flip of land, there is a little platform with guns, which is all its fecurity, the great guns (formerly planted round the town-walis) being removed by King Charles II.

Derby, the county-town, about a hundred and twenty-two miles from London, has its name from being a park, or fhelter for deer, which is partly confirmed by the arms of the town, viz. a buck couchant in a park. It ftands on the weft fide of the river Derwent, and the fouth fide of it is watered by a little rivulet, called Mertin-brook, which has nine bridges over it before it falls into the Derwent. It has a fair ftonebridge of five arches over the latter, on which there formerly food a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, now converted into a dwelling-houfe.

The town is neat, large, well built, and populous, and is divided into five parifhes, which have each their church ; but that of All-Saints, or All-Hallows, is the moft remarkable for its light and architecture, having a beautiful Gothic tower, which, by an infcription in the church, appears to have been erected about the reign of Queen Mary, and one half of the expence paid by the batchelors and maidens of the town.

The trade of this town is not very confiderable; for though it is a faple for wool, yet it depends chiefly upon a retail trade in buying corn and felling it again to the highland countries, and in making malt, and brewing ale, of both which great quantities are fent to London.

This town has a curiofity to boaft of, which is the only one of its kind in the three kingdoms, viz. a machine *ereted by Sir Thomas Lombe, an alderman of London, for the manufacture of filk, which was brought out of Italy at the hazard of his life. It is a mill in an ifland of the Derwent, facing the town, which works the three capital engines made ufe of by the Italians, for making organzine, or thrown filk, which, before the fame was erefted, was purchafed by the Englifh merchants from Italy, with ready money. By this wonderful piece of nachinery, one hand-mill twifts as much filk as could be done before by fifty, and in a better manner. The engine contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movenents; which works 73,726 yards of filk-thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is three times in a minute, and $318,504,960$ yards in one day and night. One water-wheel gives motion to all the reft of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be flopt feparately. One fire-engine likewife sonveys warm air to every individual part of the machine; and the

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whole is governed by one regulator. The houfe which contains this engine is five or fix fories high, and half a quarter of a mile in length.
Halifax, in the county of York, about 174 miles from London, fands on the left fide of the Calder, extending from weft to eaft upon the gentle defcent of a hill. It is a parifh, the moft populous, if not the moft extenfive in Fingland, being twelve miles in dianeter, and above thirty in circumference; and having twelve chapels in it under the mother-church of Halifax, (a vicaridge) two whereof are parochial, befides fixteen meeting-houfes, all which, except the quakers, are called chapels, and moft of them have bells and burying-grounds. They fent out $12,000 \mathrm{men}$, fo long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to join her forces againt the rebels, under the Earl of Weftmoreland; and in Camden's time, they ufed to fay, that they could reckon more men in their parifh, than any kind of animal whatever: "Whereas" fays Camden "in the " moft populous and fruitful places of England clfewhere, one fhall find thoufands of " fheep, but fo few men in proportion, that one. would think they had given place to " hheep and oxen, or were devoured by them." He then accounts for the prodigious increafe of the inhabitants, by admiring the induftry of a people, "who, notwithitand"ing an unprofitable barren foil, not fit to live in, have fo flourifhed," fays he, " by the cloth trade (which they had not followed above feventy years) that they are "very rich, and have gained a reputation for it above their neighbours."
If fuch was the character and condition of the place then, what muft it be fince the great demand of kerfeys for cloathing the troops abroad? Some will have it, that it is thereby increafed one-fourth within thefe fixty years, efpecially as they have lately entered into the manufacture of fhalloons, of which few, if any, were ever made inthefe parts before; fo that it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parifh alone, at the fame time, that almolt as many kerfeys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded by commiffion for 60,0001 . a year to Holland and Hamburgh, in the fingle article of kerfeys.
'Tis remarked, that this and the neighbouring towns are all fo employed in the woollen manufacture, that they fcarce fow more corn than will keep their poultry; and that they feed very few oxen or fleep; fo that what corn they have, comes chiefly out of the Eaft-Riding, Lincolufhire and Nottinghanifhire, their black cattle from thence and from Lancafhire, their fheep and mutton from the adjacent counties, their butter from the Eaft and North Ridings, and their checfe from Chefhire and Warwickthire. Their markets are thronged by fuch prodigious numbers of people to fell their manufactures, and buy provilions, that none are more crouded in the north of England, except thofe of Leeds and Wakeficld.

Lecds, in the fame county, is about 186 miles from London. The name is derived by fome from the l3ritifh word llwydd, i. e. a pleafant fituation, from the Saxon word leod, i. c. people. It ftands on the north fide of the river Aire, over which it has a magnificent ftone-bridge to the fuburbs, which are very large. It has been a long time fanous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largeft and moft flourifhing towns in the county.
It is furprifing to a ftranger, when he firft comes to this town, to fen a long freet full of hops, or flandings piled up with pieces of cloth for fale on a market-day. The merchants of this place, York and Hull, fhip them off at the latter, for Holland, Hamburgh, and the north, from whence they are difperfed through the Netheriands, Gcrmany, Poland, \&c.

Its cloth market was formerly on the bridge; but on the great increafe of that trade, it has Been fold in that called the High-Itrect, or Bridgegate-ftreet, where, every market-
market-day in the morning, numbers of treffels are ranged and covered with boards; and upon the ringing of the market-bell at fix in the fummer, and feven in the winter, the clothiers in the inns bring out their cloth. When the bell ceafes, the chapmen come into the market, where they match their patterns, and treat for the cloth in a few words, and with a whifper, becaufe the clothiers ftand fo near each other; and perhaps 20,000l. worth of cloth is fold in an hour's time. The bell rings again at half an hour after eight, upon which the feene is changed, the clothiers and their chapmen, with their treffels, difappeïr, and make room for the linen-drapers, hardware-men, thoemakers, fruiterers, \&c. At the fame time the flambles are well fored with all forts of fifh and flefh; and of apples 500 loads have been counted here on a day. There is a magnificent hall in the town, where they alfo fell great quantiies of white cloth. it has a cupola and bell at top like Blackwetl-hall in I.ondon, to give notice when the fale begins. There is a noble moot or guild hall, adorned with a fine fatue of Queen Anne in white marble, erected by alderman Miher. Both thefe halls were erected about 1714. The river Aire being navigable here by boats, opens a communication from this town with Wakefield, York, and Hull, to which places it exports other goods, befides the woollen manufacture, and furnifhes the city of York with coals.
Sunderhand, in the county-palatine of Durham, and about 264 miles from Loudon, ftands on the fouth bank of the river Ware, and is a populous well built borough and fea-port, with a very fine church: the fea furrounds it almoft at high water, making it a peninfula. It is much talked of for the coal trade; but the Sunderland coal burns fo ilowly, that it is faid to make three fires; it has much pyrites with it, and burns to a heavy redifh cinder, which is iron by the magnet : yet were this harbour fo deep as to admir hlips of the fame burden as the river Tine does, it would be a great lofs to Newcaftle. However, the place is inriched by the coal trade; for great quantities of it are found upon the banks of the river Ware (which here falls into the fea) and of the beft fort of coals too, as thofe in particular called Lumley coal, dug up in the Earl of Scarborough's park near Chefter-in-the-Street, and feveral others: but the port of Sunderland is barred up, and the fhips are obliged to take in their loading of coals in the open road, fo that it is fometimes very dangerous to the keelmen or lightermen that bring down the coal, who feldom dare to venture off to the fhips, and are often loft in the attempt. The flips therefore, which load here, are gener lly fmaller than thofe at Newcafle; but then they have one advalutage of the Newcalle men, viz. that in cafe of a contrary wind, particularly at north-eaft, which, though fair when they are at fea, yet fuffers not the fhips at Newcaftle to get out of the Tine ; the lhips at Sunderland riding in the open fea, are ready to fail as foon as they can get in their loading; fo that it has been known they have gone away, delivered their coals at London, and bearing up againft the wind in their return. have got back to Sunderland before the thips at Shields, which were loaden at their coming away, had been able to get over the bar. A great many thips belong to this port, and abundance of abie feamen, who are efteemed among the colliers as fome of the beft in the country.

South Shields, or Shcales, in the fame county, is fo called to diftinguifh it from North Shields in Northumberland, and becaufe it lies on the fouth fide of the mouth of the river Tine, as the other does on the north fide. This is of great note for its faltworks, here being above 200 pans for boiling fea-water into falt, of which fuch a vait quantity is made here, as not only furnibhes the city of London, but all the towns on or near the coaft between this place and that city, and upon the navigable rivers that come into the fea on that fide; alfo all the countics which are furnifhed by the navigation of the Thames, and the meadows to the weft and fouth of London. 'lis faid, that in
boards ; e winter, chapmen 1 in a few d perhaps f an hour nen, with en, fhoeIl forts of here is a cloth. it n the fale of Queen re erected unication ler goods,
I.ondon, ough and -, making oal burns burns to o decp as at lofs to tities of it ad of the e Earl of e port of coals in htermen often lolt han thofe . that in cy are at Sunderding ; fo lon, and fore the get over ren, who
it from nouth of its faltch a vaft ns on or nat come vigation that in there
thefe works they confume near 100,000 chaldron of coals every year, as may be partly conjectured from the valt mountains of afhes which are raifed near the works, there being no other way to difpofe of them. This place is therefore chiefly inhabited by the people employed in thofe works, though there are alfo feveral fubstantial captains or mafters of fhips, who live on this fide, all chiefly employed, not only in the falt-works, but the coal trade, this as well as North Shields being the ufual fation for moft of the Neweaftle coal fleet, till the coals are brought down from Newcaftle in barges and lighters.

Leverpool, Litherpool, or Lirpool, in Lancafhire, is about 183 miles from London. Tis not a very ancient town, but is very neat and populous, and the moft flourifhing fea-port town in thefe parts, pretending to rival, if not to excel the city of Briftol, the feconr? port in England ; its cuftoms being increafed eight or ten fold within thirty years palt: and though the place is faid to be above three times as large as it was in the beginning of the late King James's reign, yet abundance of new houfes are building every day. The inhabitants are univerfally merchants; and notwithftanding their out of the way fituation, drive an incredible trade, with great fuccefs, and very large flocks, to all the northern parts of the world, as to Hamburgh, Norway, and the Baltic; to the Britifh colonies in America; to Guinea and Ireland; and alfo to France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy: fo that there is no trade but that of Turkey, Greenland, and the Eaft Indies, in which they are not concerned. As it imports almoft all kind of foreign goods, it has confequently a large inland trade, and Mhares that to Ireland and Wales with Brifol, as follows: As Brifol trades chiefly to the fouth and weft parts of Ireland, from Dublin in the eaft, to Gallway in the weft, this town has all the trade of the eaft and north fhores from Dublin to Londonderry; as Briftel has the trade of South Wales, this has great part of that of North Wales; as Britol has the fouth-weft counties of England, andfome north of it as high as Bridgenorth, if not to Shrewlbury; Leverpool has all the north countics, befides what goods it fends to Chefhire aad Staffordflire, by the new navigation of the rivers Merfee, the Weaver, and the Dane, even fo near to the Trent, that its goods are carried by land to Burton. The merchants of Leverpool are alfo concerned with thofe of Londonderry in the fifhery on the north coi?t of lreland. "Tis moreover the moft convenient and moft frequented paffage to Ireland, for it ftands at the mouth of the Merfee river, or Leverpool water, as the failors call it, who fee it open to them on the right, as foon as they have pafficd Chefter water by fea north; and though this river is not near fo large as the Dee, no not including the Weavc $r$, another river which falls into the fame mouth; yet the opening, at leaft as high as 1 everpool, is infinitely before it, for hither flips of any burthen may come up winh their full lading, and ride juft before the town, if not go into their new wet dock. The harbour is defended on the fouth fide by a callle built by King John, and on the weft by a tower on the river Merfee, which is a ftately flrong piece of building, but the town is quite open and unfortifitd. It has three handfome clurches. They have built a fine new church, befides two which they had before, and feveral neeting lioufes; and all the new buildings are very handfome in large fpacious clean freets, the houles built of brick, and as like London as poffible, only not quite fo high; though if fome of them were in ltaly, they would pafs for palaces. They have a fine town houfe tlanding upon twelve free ftone pillars and arches, and under it is thcir exchange. The wet-dock uith its iron flood-gates, at the eaft end of the town, is the only thing of its kind in Britain, London excepted, it being a molt noble work; for though it has been attended with a very great expence, it fully anfwers the end, by accommodating the town in all the effential parts of marine bufinefs, whether for laying up fhips, or fitting
fitting them out, it being capable of containing eighty or a hundred fail, which may lie very quiet here, being fheltered by the town from the weft and north winds, and by the hills from the eaft winds. The cuftom-houfe, a commodious elegant ftructure, joins to it. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Merfee, and that for fhips of burden teo, as high almoft as Warrington; and alfo up the fouth channel, which they call the river Weaver; but 'tis chiefly for two things, 1. For rock fait, which is dug out of the earth, both in this county and Cheflire, and hipped off here in great quantities, not only for Devouhhire, Briftol, and other parts of Somerfelfhire, but round to London, Colchefter, and feveral other places in the fouth of England, where it is difolved in fea-water, then boiled up again into a ftronger and finer falt, and is then as good as that ftrong fort called falt upon falt, which the Dutch make of the St. Ube's falt, and with which they cure their herrings. They alfo thip off great quantities of Chefhire cheefe here.
Manchefter in the fame county, about 166 miles from London, ftands near the confluence of the Irk with the Irwell, not above three miles from the Merfee, and is fo. much improved in this and the laft century above its neighbours, that though it is not a corporation, nor fends nembers to Parliament, yet, as an inland town, it has perhaps the beft trade of any in thefe northern parts, and furpaffes all the towns hereabouts in buildings and numbers of people, manufictures, and its fpacious market-place and college.

The fuftian manufacture, called Manchefter cottons, for which it has been famou for almoft one hundred and fifty years, has been very much improved of late by fome inventions of dying and printing; which, with the great variety of other manufactures, known by the name of Nianchefter goods, as ticking, tapes, filleting, and linen clotn, inrich not only the town, but the whole parifh, and render the people induftrious.Above a hundred years ago, there were reckoned near twenty thoufand communicants in this town and parifh, fince which time the inhabitants are much more numerous in proportion to the increafe of their trade. It may with propricty be filed the greatef mere village in England; for it is not fo much as a town frickly fpeaking, the highen magiftrate being a conitable or headborough ; yet it is more populous than York, Norwich, or molt cities in England, and as big as two or three of the leffer ones put together: for the people here, including thofe in the fuburbs on the other fide of the river, are reckoned at no lefs than fifty thoufand; which is ten times the number of people that Prefton has, and it is faid to return more money in one month than that does in fifteen. Here is not only a fpacious market-place, but a modern exchange. Here is an ancient, though a firm ftone-bridge over the Irvell, which is built excceding high, becaufe as the river comes from the mountainous part of the country, it rifes fometimes four or five yards in one night, and falls next day as fuddenly. For the fpace of three niles above the town, it has no lefs than fixty mills upon it. The weavers have looms here that work twenty.four laces at a time, an invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch.

Wolverhampton in Stafiordfhire, about 117 miles from London, was anciently called Hampton; and fo large a parifh, that it was near thirty miles in compafs, and contained feventeen great villages. A priory was formerly built here by King Edgar, as Sir William Dugdale fays, at the requeft of his dying filter Wulfruna; and tor this reafon the place was called Wulfrune's Hampton, which is fince corrupted to Wolverhampton. It fands upon high ground, and is a populous town, well built, and the ftreets well paved; but all the water the town is fupplied with, except what falls from the fikes, comes from four weak furings of different qualities, which go by the names of Pudding-
well, Horfe-well, Wafhing-well, and Meat-well ; all appropriated to their feveral ufes. From the laft they fetch all the water which they ufe for boiling or brewing, in lea-ther-budgets laid acrofs a horfe, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other three wells they carry their tripe, horfes, and linen. To this fearcity of water, and the high fituation of the place, is afcribed its healthy fate, in fpite of the adjacent coal-mines; and it is faid the plague was hardly ever known here, but the finall-pox often, which has been obferved to be an indication of the wholefomenefs of the air.

The chicf manufacturers of this town are lockfmiths, who are reckoned the moft expert of that trade in England. They are fo curious in this art, that they can contrive a lock fo, that if a fervant be fent into the clofet with the mafter-key, or their own, it will hew how many times that fervant has gone in at any diftance of time, and how many times the lock has been fhot for a whole year, fome of them being made to difcover five hundred or a thoufand times. We are informed alfo, that a very fine lock was made in this town, fold for 201. which had a fet of chimes in it that would go at any hous the owner fhould think fit.
N. B. -As for the city of London, its trade, \&c. being fo extenfive, I thall make it the fubject of the enfuing chapter.

## Chap. IV.-Containing a Defcription of the City of London; both in rcgard to its Extent, Buildings, Government, Trade, E゚c.

LONDON, the capital of the kingdom of England, taken in its largeft extent, comprehends the cities of London and Weftminfter, with their refpective fuburbs, and the borough of Southwark, with the buildings contiguous thereto on the fouth fide of the river, both on the eaft and weft fides of the bridge.

The length thereof, if we meafure it in a direct line from Hyde-park gate, on the weft fide of Grofvenor-fquare, to the furtheft buildings that are contiguous in Limehoufe, that is, from weft to eaft, is very near five miles in a direct line; but if we take in the turnings and windings of the ftreets, it cannot be lefs than fix miles. The breadth in many places from north to fouth is about two miles and a half, but in others not above a mile and a half; the circumference of the whole being about fixteen miles.

The fituation next the river is hilly, and in fone places very fteep; but the freets are for the moft part upon a level, and the principal of them no where to be paralleled for their length, breadth, beauty, and regularity of the buildings, any more than the fpacious and magnificent fquares with which this city abounds.

As to the dimenfions of the city, within the walls, I find that the late wall on the land fide from the Tower in the eaft, to the mouth of Fleet-ditch in the weft, was two miles wanting ten poles; and the line along the Thames, where there has been no walls for many hundred years, if ever, contains from the Tower in the eaft, to the mouth of the fame ditch in the weft, a mile and forty poles; which added to the circuit of the wall, on the land fide, makes in the whole three iniles thirty poles; and as it is of an irregular figure, narrow at each end, and the broadeft part not half the length of it, the content of the ground within the walls upon the moft accurate furvey, does not cortain more than three hundred and eighty acres ; which is not a third part of the contents of our extenfive city of Lifbon : but then this muft be remembered, Lifbon con. tains a great quantity of arable and wafte ground within its walls, whereas London is one continued pile of buildings. The city gates are at this day eight, befides pofterns, vol. 11.
viz. 1. Aldgate; 2, Bifhopfgate; 3. Moorgate; 4. Cripplegate ; 5. Alderfrate ; 6. N.wgate; 7. Ludgate; and, 8. The Bridgegate.

1. Aldgate, or Ealdgate, in the ealt, is of great antiquity, even as old as the days of King F.dgar who mentions it in a charter to the knights of Knighton-Guild. Upon the top of it, to the caltward, is phaced a golden fphere; and on the upper battlements, the figures of two foldiers as centinels: beneath, in a large fquare, King James I. is reprefented ftanding in gilt armour, at whote feet are a lion and unicorn, both couchant, the firlt the fupporter of England, and the other for Scotland. On the welt fide of the gate is the figure of fortune, tinely gilded and carved, with a profperous fail over her heall, ftanding on a globe, overlooking the city. Beneath it, is the King's arms, with the ufual motto, Diek at mon droit, and under it, Vivat rex. A little lower, on one fide, is the figure of a woman, being the emblem of peace, with a dove in one hand, and a gilded wreath or garland in the other; and on the other fide is the figure of charity, with a child at her breant, and another in her hand; and over the arch of the gate is this infcription, viz. Schatus populufque 1 ondinenfis fecit, 1609 , and under it, Humpbrey Weld, Mayor ; in whofe mayoralty it was finifhed.
2. Bithopigate, which flands north-weft of Aldgare, is fuppofed to have been built by fome bihop about the year 1200 . It was afterwards feveral times repaired by the merchants of the Hanfe Towns, on account of the confirmation of their privileges in this city. The figures of the two bilhors on the north fide are pretty much defaced, as are the city-arms engraven on the fouth lide of it.
3. Alderfgate, the ancient north gate of the city, ftands to the weftward of Bifhopfgate. On the north, or out.fide of it, is the figure of King James I. on horfeback, who entered the city at this gate when he came from Scotland, on his acceflion to the throne of England. Over the head of this figure are the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland; and on one fide the image of the prophet Jeremy, with this tex: engraved, "Then fhall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes fitting on the "* throne of David, riding on chariots and on horfes, they and their princes, the men " of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerufalem "." And on the other fide, the figure of the prophet Samuel, with the following paffage, "And Samuel faid unto all Ifrael, " Behold, I have hearkened unto your voice in all that you have faid unto me, and "have made a king over you $t$. ." On the fouth, or infide of the gate, is the elfigy of King James I. fitting on his throne in his robes.
4. Newgate, fo called from its being built later than the other principal gates, is fituated on the north weft corner of the eity, faid to be erected in the reign of Henry I. or. King Stephen, when the way through Ludgate was interrupted by enlarging the cathedral of St. Paul's and the church-yard about it. This gate hath been the county-jail for Middlefex, at leant five hundred years. The weft, or outfide of the gate is adorned with three ranges of pilatters and their entablements of the Tufcan order. Over the loweft, is a circular pediment, and above it the King's arms. The intercolumns are four niches, and as many figures in them, well carved, and large as the life. The eaft, or infide of the gate, is adorned with a range of pilafters with entablements as the other, and in three niches are the figures of juftice, mercy, and truth, with this infeription, viz. " This part of Newgate was begun to be repaired in the mayoralty of Sir "James Campel, Knight, anno 1630, and finiflhed in the mayoralty of Sir Robert " Ducie, Bart. anno 1631; and being. damnified ly the fire in 1666, it was repaired "in the mayoralty of Sir Gcorge Waterman, anno 107: :"
5. Ludgate, the ancient weftern gate of the city, ftands between Newgate and the Thames, built by King Lud, atout threefcore years befere the birth of our Saviour. It was repaired in the reign of King John, anno 1215, and afterwards in the year 1260, when it was adorned with the figures of King Lud, and his two fons, Androgeus and Theomantius; but at the reformation, in the reign of Edward VI. fome zealous people ftruck off all their heads, looking upon images of all kinds to be popifh and idolatrous. In the reign of Queen Mary, new heads were placed on the bodies of thefe kings, and fo remained tifl the 28th of Queen Elizabeth, amno 1586, when the gate, being very ruinous, was pulled down, and beautifully rebuilt : the eaft, or infide whereof, was adorned with four pilafters and entablature of the Dorick order, and in the intercolumns were placed the figures of King Lud and his two fons (who are fuppofed to have fucceeded him) in their Britifh habits again; and above them the queen's arms, viz. thofe of France and Engrand quarterly, the fupporters a tion and a dragon. It was afterwards repaired and beautified, anno 1699, Sir Francis Child, lord-mayor. The weft, or ontficle of the gate, is adorned with two pilafters and entablature of the lonick order; alfo two columns and a pediment adorning a nich, wherein is placed a good fatue of Queen Elizabeth in her robes and the regalia; and over it the queen's arms between the city-fupporters, placed at fome dittance. This gate was made a prifon for debtors who were free of the city, anno 1 Richard 11. 1378, Nicholas Brembar then mayor, and confirmed fuch by the mayor and common-council, ann) 1382, John Northampton, mayor.
The Tower of London is fituated at the fouth-ealt end of the city, on the river Thanes, and confifts in reality of a great number of towers or forts, built at feveral tumes, which fill retain their feveral names; though at prefent moft of them, together with a little town and church, are inclofed within one wall and ditch, and compofe but one intire fortrefs.

It was the vulgar opinion, that the Tower was built by Julius Caffar; but, as I have before fhewn, hiltory informs us, that Cafar made no ftay in England, that he erected no town or fortrefs, unlefs that with which he inclofed his flips on the coaft of Kent, nor left a fingle garrifon or foldier in the ifland on his departure.

This 'Tower, as now encompaffed, fands upon twelve acres of ground, and fomething more, being of an irregular form, but approaching near to that of an oblong, one of the longeft fides lying next the river, from whence it rifes gradually towards the north, by a pretty deep afcent, to the armoury, which ftands upon the higheft ground in the Tower, overlooking the White Tower built by William the Conqueror, and the remains of the caftle below it on the Thames fide, faid to be built by Willian Rufus.

As to the ftrength of the place, the works being all antique, would not be able to hold out four and twenty hours againft an army prepared for a fiege: The ditch indeed is of a great depth, and upwards of an hundred feet broad, into which the water of the Thames may be introduced at pleafure; but I queftion whether the walls on the infide would bar the firing of their own guns : Certain it is, two or three battering-pieces would foon lay them even with the ground, though, after all, the ditch alone is fulficient to defend it againft a fudden affault. There are feveral finall towers upon the walls; thofe of the largett dimenfions, and which appear the moft formidable, are the Divelin Tower, on the north-weft ; and the Martin Tower, on the north-eaft; and St. 'Thmas's 'Tower on the river, by 'Traytors' Bridge; which I take to be part of the caltle faid to be built by William Rufus. There is alfo a large tower on the outfide the ditch, called the Lions' Tower, on the fouth-weft corner, near which is the principal gate and bridge by which coaches and carriages enter the Tower; and there are two
pofterns with bridges over the dich to the wharfon the Thames fide, one whereof is called 'Traytor's-Bridge, under which thate prifoners ufed to enter the 'Tower.

The principal places and buildings within the Tower are, 1. The parochial church of St . Peter, (for the 'Tower is a parith of itfelf, in which are fifty houles and upwards, inhabited by the governor, deputy-governor, warders, and other officers belonging to the fortress.)
2. To the eaftward of the church flands a noble pile of building, ufually called the armoury, begun by King James II. and finihed by King William III. being three hundred and uinety feet in length, and fixty in breadth: The ftately door-cafe on the fouth-fide is adorned with four columns, entablature and triangular pediment, of the Dorick order. Under the pediment are the king's arms, with inrichments of trophywork, very ornamental. It confifts of two lofty rooms, reaching the whole length of the building: In the lower room is a compleat train of artillery, confilting of brafs cannon and mortars fit to attend an army of an hundred thouiand men; but none of the cannon I obferve there, were above four and twenty pounders; the large batteringpieces, which carry balls of thirty-two and forty-eight pounds weight, I perceive, are in the king's ftore-houfes at Depfford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Portfmouth. In the armoury alfo we find a great many of the litte cohorn-mortars, fo called from the Dutcl2 engineer Cohorn, who invented them for firing a great number of hand-grenades from them at once; with other extraordinary pieces calt at home, or taken from the enemy.

In the room over the artillery is the armoury of finall arms, of equal dimenfions with that underneath, in which are placed, in admirable order, mufkets and other fmall arms for fourfcore thoufand men, moft of them of the neweft make, having the beft locks, barrels and ftocks, that can be contrived for fervice; neither the locks or barrels indeed are wrought, but I look upon them to be the more durable and ferviceable, and much eafier cleaned. There are abundance of hands always employed in keeping them bright, and they are fo artfully laid up, that any one piece may be taken down without moving another. Befides thefe, which with pilafters of pikes furnifh all the middle of the room from top to bottom, leaving only a walk through the middle, and another on each fide; the north and fouth walls of the armoury are each of them adorned with eight pilanters of pikes and piltols of the Corinthian order, whofe intercolumns are chequer-work of carbines and piltols; waves of the fea in cutlaffes, fwords and bayonets; half moons, femicircles, and a target of bayonets; the form of a battery in fwords and piftols; funs, with circles of piftols; a pair of gates in halberts and piftols; the Witch of Endor, as it is called, within three elipfes of pitols; the backbone of a whale in carbines; a fiery ferpent, Jupiter and the Hydra in bayonets, \&e. But nothing looks more beautiful and magnificent than the four lofty wreathed columns formed with piftols in the middle of the room, which feem to fupport it. They fhew us alfo fome other arms, which are only remarkable for the ufe they have been put to; as the two fwords of ftate, carried before the Pretender when he invaded Scotland in the year 1715; and the arms taken from the Spaniards who landed in Scotland, in the year 1719, \&c.

The finall arms were placed in this beautiful order by one Mr. Harris, originally a blackfmith, who was properly the forger of his own fortune, having raifed himielf by his merit: He had a place or penfion granted him by the government for this piece of fervice in particular, which he richly deferved, no nation in Europe being able to mew a magazine of fmall arms fo good in their kind, and fo ingeniouily difpofed. In the place where the armoury now thands was formerly a bowling green, a garden, and
fome buildings, which were demolihed to make room for the grand arfenal I have been defcribing.
In the horfearmoury the mof remarkable things are fome of the Finglifh kings on horieback in compleat armour, among which the chief are Edward III. Hensies V. and VII. King Charles I. and II. and King William, and a fuit of filver artoour, faid to belong to Sohn of Caunt, feven feet and a half high. Here alfo they fhew us the armour of the Lord Kinglale, with the fivord he took from the French general, which gained him the privilege of being covered in the king's prefence, which his, pofterity enjoy to this day.
The office of ordnance is in the Tower, with the feveral apartmenis of the officers that belong to it, who have the direction of all the arins, ammunition, artillery, magazines, and ftorcs of war in the kingdom.
The White-Tower is a lofty, fquare, fone building, with a turret at each angle, flanding on the declivity of the hill, a little below the armoury, and difengaged from the other buildings, where fome thoufand barrels of powder were formerly kept ; but great part of the publick magazine of powder is now diftributed in the feveral yards and ftore-houfes belonging to the government, as at Woolwich, Chatham, Portfnouth, Plymouth, \&c. to prevent accidents, 1 prefume; for fhould luch a prodigious quantity of powder take fire, it muft be of fata: confequence to the city, as well ar the Tower. The main guard of the Tower, with the lodgings of the officers, are on the eaft fide of this building.
In the clapel of the White Tower, ufually called Cxiar's Chapel, and in a large room adjoining on the eaft fide thereof, fixty-four foot long, and thirty-one broad, are kept many ancient records, fuch as privy-feals in feveral reigns, bills, anfwers, and depofitions in chancery, in the reigns of QueenElizabeth, King James I. and King Charles I. writs of dilifringas, fuperfedcus, de excommunicato capiendo, and other writs relating to the courts of law; but the records of the greateft importance are lodged in the Tower called Wakefield Tower, confilting of ftatute-rolls from the 6th of Edward I. to the 8th of Edward III.
Parliament-rolls beginning anno 5 of Edward II. and ending with the reign of Edward IV.
Patent-rolls beginning anno 3 of John, and ending with the reign of Edward IV. In thefe arc contained grants of offices, lands, tenements, temporalities, \&c. pafing under the great feal.
Charter-rolls, from the ift of King John, to the end of Edward IV. in which are inrollments of grants, and confirmations of hiberties and privileges to cities and towns corporate, and to private perfons, as markets, fairs, frec warren, common of pafture, waifs, Arays, felons goods, \&c.
The foundations of abbies and priories, of colleges and fchools, together with lands and privileges granted to them.

The patents of creation of noblemen.
Clofe rolls, from the 6in of King John, to the end of E.dward IV. in which are writs of various kinds, but $m$ e efpecially on the back of the roll are entered the writs of fummons to parliament, both to the lords and commons, and of the bifhopi and inferior clergy to convocations : There are alfo proclamations, and inrollments of deeds between party and party.
French rolls, beginning anno 1. of Edward II. and ending with Edward IV. in which arc leagues and treaties with the kings of France, and other matters relating to that kingdon.

Scotch rolls, containing tranfactions with that kingdom.
Rome, touching the affairs of that fee.
Vafcon rolls, relating to Gafcoign.
'There are alfo other rolls and records of different natures.
In this ower are alfo kept the inquifitions poff mortem, from the if year of King 'Henry III. to the 3 d year of Richard III.

The inquifitions ad quod dammum, from the in of Edward II. to the end of Henry V.
Writs of fummons, and returns to parlianent, from the reign of Edward I. to the ryth of Edward IV'.
Popes bulls, and original letters from foreign princes.
All which were put into order, and fecured in excellent wainfeot preffes, by order of the houfe of peers, in the year 1719 and 1720. Attendance is given at this office, and fearches may be made from feven o'clock in the morning to eleven, and from one to five in the afternoon, unlefs in Decomber, January and Pebruary, when the office is open only from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four, except holy-days.

The next office I hlall mention is the Mint, where, at prefent, all the money in the kingdom is coined: This makes a confiderable ftreet in the 'Tower, wherein are apartments for the officers belonging to it. The principal officers are, 1. The warder, who receives the gold and filver bullion, and pays the full value for it, the charge being defrayed by a limall duty on wines. 2. The matter and worker, who takes the bullion from the warden, caules it to be metted, delivers it to the moneyers, and when it is minted receives it from them again. 3. The comptroller, who fees that the money be made according to the juft affize, overlooks the officers, and controlls them. 4. The affay-mafter, who fees that the money be according to the flandard of finenefs. 5. The auditor, who takes the accounts, and makes them up. 6. The furveyorgeneral, who takes rare that the finenefs be not altered in the melting. And, 7. The weigher and teller.

The Jewel-oftice, wiore the regalia are repofited, ftands near the eaft end of the Armoury. A lift is ufually given to thofe who come daily to fee thefe curiofities in the Jewel-houfe, a copy wherr of follows, viz.
A liff of his Majc/ty's regalia, befides plate, and other rich things, at the Jowel-houfe ans the Tower of London.

1. The imperial crown, which all the kings of England have been crowned with, ever fince Edward the Confeffor's time.
2. 'The orb, or globe, held in the king's left hand at the coronation; on the top of which is a jewel near an inch and half in height.
3. The royal feepter with the crofs, which has another jewel of great value under it.
4. The fcepter with the dove, being the emblem of peace.

5 St. F.dward's ttaff, all beaten gold, carried before the king at the coronation.
6. A rich falt-fellar of flate, the figure of the 'Tower, ufed on the king's table at the coronation.
7. Curtana, or the fword of mercy, borne between the two fwords of juftice, the fpiritual and remporal, at the coronation.
8. A noble filver font, double gilt, that the kings and royal family were chriftened in.
9. A large filver fountain, prefented to King Charles II. by the town of Plymouth.
10. Quetn Aunc's diadem, or circlet which her majelly wore in proceeding to her coronation.
11. The coronation-crown made for the late Queen Mary.
s.2. The rich crown of flate that his majefty wears on his throne in parliament, in which is a large emerald feven inches round, a pearl the fineft in the world, and a ruby. of ineflimable value.
13. A globe and feepter made for the late Queen Mary.
14. An ivory fcépter with a dove, made for the late King Janes's queen.
15. The golden fpurs and the armillas that are worn at the coronation.

There is alfo an apartment in the 'Tower where noble prifoners ufed to be confined, but of late years fome of lefs quality have been fent thither.

The 'Tower where the lions and other favage animals are kept is on the right hand, on the outfide the ditch, as we enter the fortrefs. Thefe coufit of lions, leopards, tygers, eagles, vultures, and fuch other wild creatures as foreign princes or fea-oflicers have prefented to the Britifh kings and queens.

Not far from the Tower ftands London-Bridge. This bridge has nineteen arches befides the draw-bridge, and is built with hewn ftone, being one thoufand two hundred feet in length, and feventy four in breadth, whereof the houfes built on each fide take up twenty-feven feet, and the ftreet between the houfes twenty feet ; there being only three vacancies about the middle of the bridge where there are no houfes, but a low ftone wall, with an iron pallifade, through which is a fine view of the flipping and veffels in the river. This freet over the bridge is as much thronged, and has as brik a trade as any ftreet in the eity; and the perpetual paffage of coaches and carriages makes it troublefome walking on it, there being no pofts to keep off carriages, as in other ftreets. The middle vacancy was left for a draw-bridge, which ufed formerly to be drawn up when flipping paffed that way; but no veffels come above the bridge at :his day but fuch as can flrike their malts, and pafs under the arches. Four of the arches on the north fide of the bridge are now taken up with mills and engines, that raife the water to a great height, for the fupply of the city: This brings in a large revenue, which, with the rents of the houfes on the bridge, and other houfes and lands that belong to it, are applied as far as is necefliary to the repair of it, by the officers appointed for that fervice, who are, a comptroller and two bridge-mafters, with their fubordinate officers : And in fome years, it is faid, not lefs than three thoufand pounds are laid out in repairing and fupporting this mighty fabrick, though it be never fuffered to run much to decay.

I come next to deferibe that circuit of ground which lies without the walls, but within the freedom and jurifdiction of the city of London: And this is bounded by a line, which begins at Temple-bar, and extends itfelf by many turnings and windings through part of Shear-lane, Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, by the Rolls-liberty, \&c. into Holborn, almoft againft Gray's-lnn.lane, where there is a bar (confifting of pofts, rails, and a chain) ufually called Holborn bars; from whence it paffes with many turnings and windings by the fouth end of Brook-ftreet, Furnival's-lmn, Leather-lane, the fouth-end of Hatton-garden, Ely-houfe, Field-lane, and Chick-lane, to the com-mon-fewer; then to Cow-crofs, and fo to Smithfield-bars; from whence it runs with feveral windings between Long-lane and Charterhoufe-lane to Gofwell-ftreet, and fo up that flreet northward to the Bars.
From thefe Bars in Gofwell-Arect, where the manor of Finibury begins, the line extends by Golden-lane to the pofts and chain in Whitecrols-ftreet, and from thence to the polts and chain in Grub-iltreet; and then runs through Ropemakers-alley to the pofts and chain in the highway from Moorgate, and from thence by the north fide of Moorfields; after which it runs northwards to Nortonfalgate, meeting with the bars
in 13ihopfgate-Atreet, and from thence runs eaftward into Spittlefields, abutting all along upon Nortonfalgate.

From Nortonfalgate it returns fouthwards by Spittlefields, and then fouth-eaft by Wentworth-ftreet, to the bars in Whitechapel: From hence it inclines more foutherly to the Little Minories and Goodman's-fields; from whence it returns weftward to the pofts and chain in the Minories, and fo on more wefterly till it comes to London-wall, abutting on the Tower-liberty, and there it ends. 'The ground comprehended betwixt this line and the city-wall, contains about three hundred acres.
There is no wall or fence, as has been hinted already, to feparate the freedom of the city from that part of the town which lics in the county of Middlefex, only ports and chains at certain places, and one gate at the weft end of Fleet-Areet, which goes by the nane of Temple-bar.

This gate refenbles a triumphal arch: It is built of hewn-ftone, each fide being adorned with four pilafters, their entablature, and an arched pediment of the Corinthian order. The intercolumns are niches replenifhed; thofe within the Bar towards the eaft, with the figures of King James I. and his queen ; and thofe without the Bar, with the figures of King Charles I. and King Charles II. It is enriched alfo with cornucopias, and has two large cartoucles, by way of fupporters to the whole; and on the infide of the gate is the following infcription, viz. "Erected in the year 1670 , Sir Samuel Starling, mayor : continued in the year :1671, Sir Richard Ford, lordmayor: and finifhed in the year 1672, Sir George Waternan, lord-Inayor."

The city is divided into twenty-fix wards or governments, each having its peculiar offreers; as alderman, common-council, \&c. But all are fubject to the lord-mayor, the fupreme magiftrate of this great metropolis. Of each of thefe wards take the following account.

1. Porffoken ward, is fituate without Aldgate; the moft eafterly ward belonging to the city; and extends from Aldgate eaftward to the bars. The chief ftreets and places comprehended in it, are part of Whitechapel-freet, the Minories, Houndfditch, and the weft fide of Petticoat-lane.

Whitechapel is a handfome broad ftreet, by which we enter the town from the eaft. The fouth fide, or great part of it, is taken up by butchers who deal in the wholefale way, felling whole carcafes of veal, mutton, and lamb (which come chiefly out of Effex) to the town butchers. On the north fide are a great many good inns,' and feveral confiderable tradefmen's houfes; who ferve the ealt part of England with fuch goods and merchandize as London affords. On the fouth fide is a great market for hav three times a week.

Tower ward extends along the Thames from the Tower on the eaft almoft to Billinfgate on the veeft, and that part of the Tower itfelf which lies to the weftward of the White Tower is held by fome to be within this ward. The principal Areets and places contained in it are Great Tower-ftreet, part of Little Tower-ftreet and Towerhill, part of Thames-ftreet, Mark-lane, Min ing-lane, Seething lane, St. Olave Hartfitreet, IUle-lane, St. Dunflan's-hill, Harp-lane, Water-lane;' and Bear-lane,' with the courts and alleys that fall into them.

Great Tower-hill lies on the outfide of the Tower-ditch towards the north-weft.
Upon this hill is a fcafiold erected, at the charee of the city, for the execution of noble offenders imprifoned in the Tower, (atter fentence paffed npon then.)

The names of the keys or wharfs lying on the 'Thames fide in this ward between the Tower and Bitlinfgate; are Brewer's-key; Cheftér-key; Galley-key, Wóol-key, Por-ter's-key,
ndfditch,
the eaft.
vholefale
$\qquad$ ns, and ith fuch rket for
tel's-key, Cuftom-houle-key, Great Bear-key, Little Bear-key, Wigging's-key, Ralph'skey, Little Dice-key, Great Dice-key, and Smart's-key, of which, next to the Cuftom-houfe-key, Bear-keys are the moft confiderable, there being one of the greateft markets in England for wheat and other kinds of grain, brought hither by coalling veffels.

The publick buildings in this ward (befides the weftern part of the Tower abovementioned to be within the city) are the Cuftom.houfe, Clothworkers'-hall, Bakers'hall, and the three parifh churches of Alhallows Barking, St. Olave, Hart-ltrect, and St. Dunftan's in the Eaft.

The Cuftom-houfe is fituated on the north fide of the Thames between the Tower and Billinfgate ; confifting of two floors, in the uppermof of which, in a wainfcotted magnificent room, almolt the whole length of the building, and fifieen feet in height, fit the commiffioners of the cuftoms, with their under oficers and clerks. The length of this edifice is an hundred and eighty-nine feet, and the gencral breadth twenty-feven, but at the weft end it is fixty feet broad. It is built of brick and Itone, and covered with lead, being adorned with the upper and lower orders of architecture.
3. Aldgate, or Ealdgate ward. The principal ftreets and places in it are Aldgateftreet, Berry-ftreet, part of St. Mary Axe, part of Leadenhall-ftreet, part of LinaeItreet, Billiter-lane and Square, part of Mark-lane, Fenchurch-ftreet, and Crutchedfriars.

The publick buildings in this ward are the African-houfe, the Navy-ofice, Brick-layer's-hall, the churches of St. Catharine Creechurch, St. James's, Duke's-place, St. Andrew Underfhaft, St. Catharine Coleman, and the Jews' fynagogues.
The Royal African-houfe is fituated on the fouth fide of Leadenhall-ftrect, near the eaft end of it. Here the affairs of the company are tranfated; but the houfe has nothing in it that merits a particular defcription.

The Navy-office is fituated on the fouth fide of Crutched-friars, near Tower-hill, being a large well-built pile of buildings, and the offices for every branch of bufinefs relating to the navy adniirably well difpofed.

The Jews' fynagogues arc in Duke's-place, where, and in that neighdourhood, many of that religion inhabit. The fynagogue ftands eaft and welt, as Chriftian churches ufually do: the great door is on the weft, within which is a long defk upon an afcent, raifed above the floor, from whence the law is read. The eaft part of the fynagogue alfo is railed in, and the places where the women fit inclofed with lattices; the nen fit on benches with backs to them, running eaft and weft; and there are abundance of fine branches for candles, befides lamps, efpecially in that belonging to the Portuguefe. 4. Lime-ftreet ward. The principal ftreets and places in it are part of Leadenhallitreet, and Leadenhall-market, part of Lime ftreet, : 1 part of St. Mary Axe.
Lcadenhall-market, the finct fhambles in Europe, lies between Leadenhall-Atrect and Fenchurch-ltreet. Of the three courts or yards that it confifts of, the firft is that at the north-calt corncr of Gracechurch. Itreet, and opens into Leadenhall.ftreet. This court or yard contains in length from north to fouth 164 feet, and in breadth from eaf to welt bo feet: within this court or yard, round about the tame, are about 100 ftanding ftalls for butchers, for the felling of beef only, and therefore this court is called the beef market. Thefe ftalls are either under warehoutes, or fheltered from the weather by roots over them. This yard is on 'Tuefdays a market for leather, to which the tannest refort ; on Thurfdays the wargons from Colchetter, and other parts, come with baize, \&c. and the feluongers with their wool; and on Fridays it is a market for raw hides; on Saturdays, for beef and other provifions.
The fecond market-yard is called the Green-yard, as being onec a green plot of ground; afterwards it was the city's itore-yard for materials for huilding and the like; vel. :1.
but now a market only for veal, mutton, lamb, \&c. This yard is 170 fect in length from eaft to weft, and 90 feet broad fom north to fouth : it hath in it 1 fo flalls for the butchers, all covered over. In the middle of this Green-yard market from north to fouth is a row of thops, with rooms over them, for fillimongers; and on the fouth fil. and weyt end are houfes and thops alfo for filhmongers. towards the eaft end of this yard is erected a fair markethoufe, fanding upon columns, with valults underneath, and rooms above, with a bell-tower, and a clock, and under it are butchers' ftalls. Pre tenements roum about this yard are for the mott part inhabited by cooks and vicuallers: and in the palfiges leading out of the itreets into this market are filh. mongers, poulterers, checfemongers, and other traders in provition.

The third market belonging to Leadenhall is called the Herb-market, for that herbs, roots, fruit, \&c. are only there fold. 'this market is about 1 to fect fquare; the well, ealt, and north fides hud walks round them, covered over for fhelter, and fanding upo: columus ; in which walks there were 28 ftalls for gardeners; with cellars under them.

The ;ablick buildiners in this ward are I eadenhall, the Eat-India-houfe, Pewterers'. hall, and Fletchers'-hall.

Leadenhall $i$. fituated on the fouth fide of Leadenhall-ftreet. It is a large fone fabrick, confifting of three larre courts or yards, as has been obferved already; part of it is at prefent a warchoufe, in the occupation of the Ealt lndia company, where the fineft calicoes. and other curiofities of the eaftern part of the workd, are repolited; another p, rt of it is a warehoufe for Colcheller baize, and is open every Thurfday and Friday. Here was alfo anciently a chapel, and a fraternity of no peefts conftituted to celebrate divine fervice every day to the market-people; bui "s. s . ${ }^{\text {l }}$ lved with other religious focieties at the reformation.

On the fouth fide of Leadenhall-ftreet alfo, and a little to the eat ward of Leadenhall, ftands the Faft-India Houfe, lately magnificently rebuilt, with a ftone front to the flreet; but the front being very narrow, does not make an appearance anfwerable to the grandeur of the houfe within, which itands upon a great deal of ground, the offices and forchoufes admirably well contrived, and the publick hall and the committee room farce inferior to any thing of the like mature in the city.

There is not one church in this ward at prefent. The officers of cise ward are, an alderman, his deputy, four common-council men, four contables, two feavengers, fixteen for the wartmote inqueft, and a beadle.
5. Bifhopfgate ward is divided into two parts, one within Bifhopligate, and the other without.

The ftreets and places in this ward, within the gate, are, all Bifhopfgate-ftreet, part of Gracechurch-dtreet, all Great and litule St. Helen's, all Croby-fquare, all Cimomile-ftreet, and a fmall part of Wormwood-itrect, with feveral courts and alleys that fall into them.

That part of this ward that lies withour Bifhopfgate extende norti.wards as far as the bars, being the bounds of the city fredom on this fide.

The principal ftreets and places in this wari, without the gate, are, BifhopfigateItrect, Petty-l'rance, Eethlem Court and iane, and Devonthire lquars; befides which, there are little courts and alleys without number between Bithopfigate-ftrect and Moorfiellds.

The publick buiddings in this ward are Leatherfellers'hall, Grefinm-college, the charches of St. Botolph Bilhoplgate, St. Hithelburga, and St. Helen.
I.onden workhoute, for the poor of the city of London, allo ttands in this ward, jutt without Bithopfgate, being a long brick edifice four hundred lect in length, con-
in length Its for the north to the fouth aft end of Its under: butchers' by cooks t are fillh.
hat herbs, the well, d ftandiug lars under

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'ewterers'-
``` arge fone ady ; part where the repofited; ariday and conltituted with other .eadenhall, ont to the werable to the offices committee
fifting of feveral work-rooms and lodging-rooms for the vagrants and parifle children brought thither, who are employed in fpinning wool and flaxpin fewing, knitting, or winding filk, or making their cloaths or fhoes, and are taught to write, :cad, and caft accompts. The grown vagrants brought here for a time only, are employed in walfing, beating hemp, and picking oakluun, and have no more to keep them than they earn, unlefs they are fick; and the boys are put out apprentices to feafaring men or artificers, at a certain age, and in the mean time have their diet, cloaths, plyyfick, and other neceffaries, provided for them by the houfe, which is fupported by privatecharities, by fums raifed annually by the city, or by the labour of the children, which laft article produces feven or eight hundred pounds per annum.
6. Broad-ftreet ward contains part of Threadneedle-Atreet, Bartholomew-lane, part of Prince's ftreet, part of Lothbury, part of Throgmorion-ftreet, great part of Broadfreet, Winchefter-ftrect, Auftin fitiars, part of Wormwood-ftreet, and part of London-wall-ftreet, with the courts and lanes running into them.
The publick buildings in this ward are Carpenters'-hall, Drapers'-hall, Merchant-Taylors'-hall, the South-Sea-Houfe, the Pay-office, Alhallows on the Wall, St. Peter's Poor, the Dutch church, St. Martin's, St. Bennet's, St. Bartholoneẉ's, St. Chriftcpher's, and the French church.

The moft magnificent and beautifuledifice of the kind in this warl, and indeed in the city of London, is the South-Sea-Houfe, lately erected at the north-ealt corner of Threadneedle-ftreet, near Biihopfgate-ftreet, and over againft the church of St. Martin Outwich. It is built of fone and brick.

The feveral offices for tranfacting the bufinefs of this great company are admirably well difpofed; and the great hall for fales is no where to be paralleled, either in its dimenfions or ornaments, any more than the dining-room, galleries, and chanbers above.
7. Cornhil' ward comprehends little more than the freet of the fame name, and fome little lanes and alleys that fall into it, as Caftle-alley, Sweeting's or Swithin'salley, Freeman's-yard, part of Finch-lane, Weigh-houfe-yard, Star-court, the north end of Birching-lane, St: Michael's-alley, Pope's-head-alley, and Exchange-alley.

Cornhill-ftreet may, in many refpects, be looked upon as the principal ftreet of the city of London; for here almoft all affairs relating to navigation and commerce are tranfacted; and here, all the bufinefs relating to the great companies and the Bank, are negotiated. 'I his ftreet alfo is fituated near the centre of the city, and fome fay, upon the higheft ground in it. It is fpacious, and well built with lofty houfes, four or five ftorics high, inhabited by linen-drapers and other confiderable tradefmen, who deal by wholcfale is well as retail, and adorned with the principal gate and front of the Royal-Exchange. Ifere alfo it is faid the metropolitan church was fituated, when London was an archbifhoprick.

Exchange allev, fo denominated from its being fituated on the fouth-fide of this Areet, over againlt the. Royal Exchange, has long been famous for the great concourfe of merchants and commanders of thips, and the bargains and contrates made there and in the two celebrated coffee-houfes in it, which go under the refpective names of Jonathan's and Garraway's, where land, Itocks, debentures, and merchandize, and every thing that has an exitence in nature, is bought, fold, and transferred from one to anoher; and many things contracted for, that fubift only in the imagination of the parties.
The publick buildings in this ward are, the Royal-Exchange, and the churches of St. Peter and St. Michael.

The Royal-Exchange is fituated on the north fide of Cornhill, about the middle of the ftreet, forming an ohlong open fquare, the infide whereof is an himdred and fortyfour feet in length from ealt to weft, and an hundred and fev :steen in breadth from north to fouth; the area fixty-one fquare poles, on every fide whereof is a noble piazza or cloifler, confifing of twenty-eight columns and arches that fupport the galleries above.

The length of the building on the outiide is two hundred and three icet, the breadth an hundred and feventy-one, and the height fifty-fix. On the front towards Cornhill alfo is a noble piazza, confifting of ten pillars; and another on the oppofite fide next Threadnéedle-tireet, of as many; and in the middle of each a magnificent gate: over the Cornhill gate is a beautiful tower, an hundred and feventy-eight feet high, furnifhed with twelve fimall bells for chimes; and underneath the piazzas are capacious cellars, which ferve for warehoufes.

The whole building is of Portland ftone, ruftick work; above the arches the inward piazza is an entablament, with fine enrichments; and on the cornifh a range of pilafters, with entablature, and a fpacious compals pediment in the middle of the corners of each of the four fides. Under the pediment on the north fide, are the king's arms; on the iouth, thofe of the city; and on the caft, the arms of Sir Thomas Grefham. And under the pediment on the well fide, the arms of the company of mercers, with their refpective enrichments. The interculunns of the upper range are twenty-four niches, ninetcen of which are filled with the flatues of the kings and queens regent of England, flanding ereet vith their robes and rcgalia, except that of King James II. and King George II. which are habited like the Cafars.

On the fouth fide are feven niches, of which four are filled, vis.
1. The moft eafterly figure, which has this infcription in gold letters, Edvardus Primus Rex, Amno Dom. 1272 . 2. Weftward, Fdvardus III. Rex, Anno Dom. 1329. 3. Henric's V. Rex, Anno Domini 1412. 4. Henricus VI. Rex, Anno Domini 1422.

On the weft fide five aiches, four of which are filled, viz.
1. Under the moft foutherly figures is fubfcribed in gold letters, Edvardus IV. Rex, Anno Domini 1460. 2. Northward (the crown pendant over his head) Edvardus V. Rex, Anno Do:nini 1483. 3. Henricus VII. Rex, Anno Domini 1487. 4. Henricus I'III. Rcx, An:ro Domiaia : 503.

On the north fide feven niches are filled, viz.
1. The moft wefterly, fubfribed in golden charatters, Edvardus VI. Rex, Anno Domini 1547. 2. Maria Regina, Anno Domini 1553. 3. Elizabetha Regina, Anno
 Brit' Fran' \({ }^{\prime}\) Hibern' Rcg. Fid. Defenfori, Societas P'anmitonjorum pofuit, A. D. 1684. 5. Fiksin bazlaikh Sereni/fimi छo Religiofifimi Principis Caroli Primi, Anglia, Sootice, Francia \& Hibcrnie Regis, Fidci Defenforis; Bis Martyris (in Corpore \&o Effigie) Imphis Rebellium Manibus, ax boc loco detur bata \(\mathcal{F}^{\text {c confraffa, Anno Donn. 1647. Refituta }}\) bic dimum collocata, Anno Dom. 1683. Gloria Martyrii qui iefregére Rebellcs non potuere ipfiem quem volucre . winn. 6. Carolus Sccundus, Rex, Anno Domini 1648. 7. Jacobus II. Kex, Ann Domini 1085.

On the cait fide five niches, one of which is vacant, the other filled, iz.
1. The moft northerly contains two ftatues, viz. of King Wiliam and Queen Mary, fubferibed Guticmus II. Rex, छ' Maria II. Regina, A. D. 1688. S. P. O. Londin' Oftim' Principibus, P. C. 1695. 2. Anna Regina Dei Gratia Mag. Britan' Prancice \& Hivernice, 1701. 3. Gcorge I. inferibed Georgius D. G. Magya Britan' Francia \(\mathfrak{v}^{\circ}\) Hibcrnie Rex, Anno Dom. 1714.S.P. Q. L. 4. Southerly, the ftatue of King George II.
e middle of 1 and fortyeadth from s a noble 1pport the

\section*{he breadth} Is Cornhill e fide next rate: over high, furcapacious
he inward f pilafters, rs of each arms; on m. And with their ur niches, England, and King

Edvardus om. 132.9 . 1422.
IV. Rex, vardus \(V\). ricus I'II.
cx, Anno ina, Anno no, Mag. D. 1684. ia, Scotice, अie) Impis eftitulu on potucre Jacobus II.
en Mary, Londin' Pranciz rancia \({ }^{\circ}\) jeorge II.
in the habiliment of a Cefar, wreathed on the head, and a battoon or truncheon in his hand, little differing from that of Charles II. in the center of the area, only in looking northward; infcribed Gcorgius II. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. \&' Hib. Rex, Auno Dom. 1727. S. P. Q.L.

On the four fides of the piazza within the Exchange, are twenty-cight niches, which are all vacant yet, except one near the north-weft angle, where is the figure of Sir Thomas Grefhan. The piazza itfelf is paved with black and white marble, and the court, or area, pitched with pebbles; in the middle whercof is the ftatue of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a battoon in his hand, erected on a marble pedeftal about eight feet high, and looking fouthward; on which fide of the pedeftal, under an imperial crown, wings, trumpets of iame, fcepter and fword, palm branches, \&c. are thefe words infcribed, viz.

Carolo II. Cafari Britannico, Patria Patri, Regum Optimo Clementiffmo Augufifimo, Generis Humami Deliciis, Utriufq; Fortune Victori, Pacis Europa Arbitro, Mariamb Domino, 2 Vindici Societatis Mercatorum Adventur' Anglia, qua per CCCC jam prope Annos Regia benignitate floret, Fidei Intemerata \(\xi^{\circ}\) Gratitudinis atorna boc Te,timonium venerabunda pofuit, Anno Salutis Humance 1684.

On the weft fide of the pedeftal is neatly cut in relievo, the figure of a cupid repofing his right hand on a fhield containing the arms of England and France quartered, and in his left hand a rofe.

On the north fide are the arms of Ireland on a fhield, fupported by a cupid.
On the eaft fide the arms of Scotland, with a cupid holding a thifle, all in relievo.
The inner piazza and court are divided into feveral ftations, or walks, where the merchants of the refpective nations, and thofe who have bufinefs with them, affemble diftinctly ; fo that any me-rhant or commander of a veffel is readily found, if it be known to what country he trade. The feveral walks are defcribed in the following ground-plot of the Exchange.

NORTH.


Cornhill.
SOUTH.

Near the fouth gate is a fpacious faircafe, and near the north gate another, that lead up to the galleries, on each fide whereof are thops for milliners and other trades, to the number of near two hundred, which brought in a good revenue at firit, nothing being thought fahhionable that was not purchafed there; but the milliners are now difperfed all over the town, and the thops in the Exchange alinoft deferted.
8. Langbourn ward, fo called of a bournc, or brook, that had its fource in it, and run dowr. Fenchurch-Itreet, contains thefe principal flreets; part of Inmbard-Itreet, part of Fenchurch-itreet, part of Lime.ftreet, and part of Gracechurch-ftrcet; with part of the courts, lanes, and alleys in them, particularly White-hart-court, Exchangealley, Sherbourn-lane, Abclurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Rond-lane, Cullum-court, Philpot-lane, and Braben-court.

The publick buildings in this wardare, the Ioft-ofice, Ironmongers'-hall, Pewterers'hatl ; the churches of Allhallows Lombard-ftecet, St. Ledmund's lombard-ftreet, St. Mary Wooluoth, St. Dionie Backchurch, and St. Allhallows Staining.

The Polt office is fituated on the fouth fide of Lombarsl ftreet, near Stocks-narket. It was the dwelling-houfe of Sir Robert Vyner, in the reign of King Charles II. The principal entance is out of Lombard-ftreet, through a great gate and paflage that leads into a handfone paved comrt, about which are the feveral offices for receiving and diftributing letters, extremely well contrived.

Letters and packets are difpatched frum hence every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.

Every Tucfday to the United Netherlands, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, and to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
Every Wedneflay to Kent only, and the lowns.
Every Thurftay to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and all parts of England and Scotland.
Every Friday to the Aufrian and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent and the Downs.

Every Saturday to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
The poit goes allo every day to thofe places where the court reficies, as alfo to the uffal flations and rendeavous of his majefly's fleet, as the Downs, Spithead, and to 'I unbridge daring the feafon for drinking the waters, \&c.

Leters and packets are received from all parts of England and Scotland, except Wales, eecry Nowday, Wedneflay, and lriday; from Wales every Mrnday and i riday; and from Kent and the Downs every day.

His majefty keeps contantly, for the tranfort of the fad letters and packets, in times of puace,

Between Singland and France, three packet-boats; Spain, one in a formight; Por. turst, one dito; Fanders, wo packet-boats; Holland, there packet-boats; Ireland, wree packet boas:

And at Deal, wo packet-boats for the Downs.
Not to ment a the exti..ordinary packet-boats in time of war with France and Spain, to the Le ward lhands, Ne.

A letter containing a whole fhet of paper is conveyed so mil's for 3 d. and two fhects 6.1 and an ounce of leters but is. And above 80 miles a tingle letter is \(4 d\) a double letter \(8 d\) and an ounce \(1 s\). add
9. Billingfate ward is boundal by Langbourn ward towards the north, by Towerflrect ward on the eaft, by the river Thames on the fouth, and by Bridge wad within on the weft. The priacipal freets and places in this ward are, Thames Il reet, Lidule Eaftheap, Pudding laue, Butolph Ianc, Love-lane, St, Mary-hill, and Rood-lane.

The

The wharfs, or keys; as they lic on the Thames-fide from eaft to weft, are Smart's key, Billingtgate, Little Somer's key, Great Somer's key, Botolph wharf, Cox's key, and Frefh wharf, which latt is the next key to the Bridge; of which Billingfyate is much the moft reforted to. It is a kind of fquare dock, or inlet, having keys on three tules of it, to which the veffels lie clofe while they are unloating. By a flatite of the icth and wh of William Ill. it was enacted, 'That Billingfgate lhould be a free market for fifh every day in the week, except Eundays: That a filhing veffel fhould pay no other toll or duty than the act prefcribes, viz. every falt-fifh veffil, for groundase, Scl. per dicm, and \(2 c d\). per voyage; a lobiter boat \(2 d\). a day groundage, and \(13 d\). the voyage; every dogger boat, or lmack with fea-fifh, 2d. per dicm grounlage, and \(I_{3} d\) the veyage; every oyfter veflel \(2 d\). a-day groundage, and a halfpenny por bufhel metage, And that it thould be lawfinl for any perfon, who thould buy finh in the faid market, to foll the farne in any other market or place in London, or elfewhere, by retail.' And becaufe the fiflmongers uled to buy up great part of the fifh at Billingfgate, and then divide the fame among themfelves, in order to fet an extravagant price upon them, it was exacted, 'That no perfon fhould buy, or caufe to be bought, in the ' faid market of Billingligate, any quantity of fifh, to be divided by lot among the fiflh-- mongers, or other perfons, with an intent to fell them afterwards by retail; and that ' no fithmong r thould buy any more than for his own ufe, on pain of 201. .' And by the Gth Amme it was emeted, 'That no perfon fhould buy fifh at Billingfgate to fell ' again in the fame maket; and that none but fifhermen, their wives, or fervants, ' fhould fell fifh by retail at Billingfgate; and that none flhould buy or fell fifh there ' before the ringing of the market-bell.'
The publick buildings in this ward are Butchers'-hall, and the churches of St. Mary Hill, st. Margaret Pattons, and St. Gcorge in Botolph-lane.
10. Bridge ward within contains London-bridge, New Fifh-ftreet, Gracechurchflreet as far as Fenchurch-ftrect, Thames-ftreet from Fifh-ftreet to the Old-fwan, part of St. Nartin's-lanc, part of St. Michacl's-lane, and part of Crooked-lanc.

The publick buildings in this ward are L.ondon-bridge, the Monument, Fiflmongers'hall, and the clurches of St. Magnus and St. Bennet Gracechurch-flreet.

The Monument ftands on the weft fide of Fith-ftreet-hill, a litte to the northward of the Bridge, and was erected by the legillative authority, in memory of the fire anno \(16+6\), and was defigned by Sir Chriftopher Viren. It has a Muted colum, 202 feer high from the ground; the greatefl diameter of the fhati is feet, and the plinth, or lowell part of the pectellal, 28 feat fquare, and 40 feet high; the whole boing of Tortand ftone, except the ilair-cafe within, which is of black mable, containing 3 it fters, ten inches and an half broad, and tix inches deep; and a balcony on the outfide 32 feet from the top, on which is a gided flame. The front of the pedellal, towards the walt, contains a reprefentation of the fire, and the refurcecion of the prefent city out of the ruins of the former.
11. Candlewick or Camon-Arect ward contains part of Great liancheap, part of Candlewick now called Camon-ftrect, part of Abehurch-tane, St. Nicholas-lime, St. Clements-lane, St. Michacl's-lane, Crooked-lane, Bit. Martin'slane, St. Lawrence-Poultency-lane, with the courts and alleys that fall into them.

In Camon-ftrect is that remarkable tone called Iondon-fone, which has remained fixel in the ground many hundred years, but for what ead is uncertain; though fuppofil by fome to be the place from whence the Romans began to compute the number of miles anciently to any part of the king dom.
12. Watbrook ward contains the bett part of Walbrook, part of Buck'crtbury, th: calt end of Budgerow, the north end of Dowgate, fart of Camon-firet, moth of

Swithin's-lane, moft of Bearbinder-lane, part of Bufh lane, part of Suffolk-lane, part of Green-lattice-lane, and part of Abchureh-lane, with feveral courts and lanes that fall into them.

Stocks-market confifts of a pretty large fquare, having Cornhill and I.ombard-flrect on the north-eaft, the Poultry on the north-weft, and Walbrook on the fouth caft. Before the fire it was a market chiefly for fifh and fefh, and afterwards for fruit and gar-den-futf.

In this market Sir Robert Vyner, bart. and alderman, erected a marble equeftrian ftatuc of King Charles II. ftanding on a pedeftal eighteen feet high, and trampling ou his enemies.*

The publick buildings in this ward are Salters'-hall, the churches of St. Swithin and St. Stephen Walbsook.
13. Dowgate or Downgate ward, fo called from the principal-freet, which has a feep defeent or fall into the Thames, contains part of Thauncs-ftreet, part ocs St. Lawrence-Poultncy-hill, part of Duxford-hane, part of Suffolk lane, part of Bith-lane, part of Dowgate hill, Checquer-yard, Elbow lane, and Cloak-lane; and the: fouthward of Thames-ftreet, Old Swan-lane, Cole-harbour, Alhallows-lane, Campon-lane, Friarslane, Cozuas-lane, Dowgate dock, and the Steel-yard.

The publick buildings in this,ward are Tallow-chandlers'-l:all, Skimers'.Hall, Innhohl-ers'-hall, Piumbels'-hall, Joincrs'-hall, Watermens'-hall, and the church of Athallows the Great.
14. Vintry ward (whicl was fo called from the wine merchants who landed and fold their wincs licre) contains part of 'Thames-ftreet, New Queen-Itrect, Garlick hill, Col-lege-hill, and St. Thomas-A poftles.
'The publick buildings in this ward are, Vintners'-hall, Cutlers'-hall, the churches of St. Michael Royal, and St. James Garlick-hill.
Vintners'-hall is fituated on the fouth-fidz of Thames-ftreet, between Queen-ftrect and Garlick hill, being built on three fides of a quadrangle fronting the flreet. The rooms are large, fincly wainfcoted and carved, particularly the magnificent fkreen at the calt-end of the great hall, which is adorned with two columns, their entablature and pediment; and on acroters are placed the figure of Bacchus between feveral Fames, with other embellifhments; and they have a garden backwards towards the Thames.
15. Cordwainers'-ftreet ward, fo called from the cordwainers (floomakers) curriers, and other dealers in leather that inhabited that part of the town anciently, includes Bowlane, New Queen-ीreet, Budge-row, Tower-royal-frect, Little St. Thomas Apofles, Pancras-lane, a fmall part of Watling-freet, a little part of Bafing-lane, and St. Sythe'slanc.
The publick buildings in this ward are the church of St. Anthony, St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Mary.le.Bow.
16. Cheap ward. The principal flreets and places in this ward are Cheapfide, the Poultry, part of Honcy-lane market, part of the Old.Jewry, part of Buckleribury, part of Pancras-lane, part of Queen-Itreet, all Ironmonger-lane, King-ftreet, and St. Lawrence lane, and part of Cateaton-Itreet, part of Bow-lane, and all Guildhall.

The pubiick buildings in this ward are, Guildhall, Mercers'-chapel and hall, Gro-cers'-hall, the Poultry-compter, the churches of St. Mildred Poultry, and St. I.awrence Jewry.

\footnotetext{
- It's marhet has ince bece removel to Flect.lith, acd a grand manfion-honfe for the lord-mayor is

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1e, part of s that fall pard-flreet outh calt. it and garnpling on vithin and bas a fteep alvrencee, part of hward of e, Friars
, Innhol! Alhallows

Guildhall, the town-houfe of this great city, fands at the north end of King Areet, an! is a large handfone ftructure, built with fone, anno 1666, the old hall havilu Uren defetroyed by the fire in 1666. By a large portico on the fouth fide we enter the principal room, properly called the hall, being 153 feet in length, forty eight in breadth, and fifty five in height : on the right hand, at the upper end is the ancient court of the huttings, at the other end of the hall oppofite to it are the fheriffs-courts The roof of the infide is flat, divided into pannels; the walls on the north and fouth fides adorned with four demy pillars of the Gothic order, painted white, and veined with blue, the capitals gilt with goid, and the arms finely depicted in their proper colour, viz. at the eaft the arms of St. Edward the confeffor, and of the Kings of England the field and crofs of St. George. At the weft end the arms of the Confeffor, thofe of England and France quarterly, and the arms of England. On the fourteen demy pillars (above the capital) are the king's arms, the arms of London, and the arms of the twelve companies. At the eaft end are the King's arms carved between the portraits of the late Queen, at the foot of an arabathram, under a rich canopy northward, and thofe of King William and Queen Mary fouthward, painted at full length. The inter-columns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embellifhed with the portraitures, painted in full proportion, of eighteen judges, which were there put up by the city, in gratitude for their fignal fervice done in determining differences betwecn landlord and temant (without the expence of law-fuits) in rebuilding this city, purfuant to an act of parliament, after the fire, in 1666.

Thofe on the fouth fide are, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Richard Rainsford, Sir Edward Turner, Sir Thumas Tyrrel, Sir John Archer, Sir William Morton.

On the north fide are, Sir Robert Atkins, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Francis North, Sir Thonas Twifden, Sir Chritopher Turner, Sir William Wild, Sir Hugh Windham.

At the weft end, Sir William Ellis, Sir Edvard Thurland, Sir Timothy Littleton.
And in the lord mayor's court (which is adorned with fleak ftone and other painting and gilding, and alfo the figures of the four cardinal virtues) are the portraits of Sir Samuel Brown, Sir John Kelynge, Sir Edward Atkins, and Sir William Windham, al! (as thofe above) painted in full proportion in their fearlet robes as judges.

The late Queen Anne, in December 1706, gave the city 26 ftandards, and 63 colours, to be put up in this hall, that were taken from the lirench and Bavarians at the batt: of Ramillies the preceding fummer; but :here was found room only for 46 coluurs, 19 ftandards, and the trophy of a kettle drum of the elector of Bavaria's. The colours over the Queen's picture are molt eftemed, on account of their being taken frum the firft batalion of lrench guards.

From the hall we afeend by nine ftone fteps to the mayor's court, council chamber, and the reft of the apartments of the houfe, which, nctwithflanding it may not be equal to the grandeur of the city, is very well adapted to the ends it was defigned for, namely, for holding the city courts, for the election of fheriffs and other officers, and for the - intertainment of princes, minilters of fate, and foreign ambaffadors, on their grand feftivals.
17. Coleman R Rreet ward. The principal ftrects in this ward are the Old Jewry, part of Lothbury, Colemen-freet, part of London-wall, and all the lower part of Moorfelds without the walls.

The publick buildings are Bethlem or Bedlam hofpital, Founders-hall, Armourers: hall, the churches of St. Olave Jewry, St. Margaret Lothbury, and St, Stephen Cole-man-freet.

New Bethlem, or Bedlam, is fituated at the fouth end of Moorfields, juft without the wall the ground being formerly part of the town ditch, and granted by the city to the governors of the hofpital of Old Bethlem, which had been appropriated for the reception of lunaticks, but was found too ftrait to contain the people brought thither, and the building in a decaying condition.

The prelent edifice called New Bedlam was begun to be erected anno 1675, and finifhed the following year. It is built of brick and ftone; the wings at each end, and the portico, being each of them adorned with four pilafters, entablature and circular pediment of the Corinthian order: Under the pediment are the King's arms, enriched with feftoons; and between the portico and each of the faid wings is a triangular pediment, with the arms of the city ; and on a pediment over the gate the figures of two lunaticks, exquifitely carved. The front of this magnificent hofpital is reported to reprefent the F.fcurial in Spain, and in fome refpects excceds every palace in or about London, being 528 feet in length, and regularly built: The infide, it is true, is not anfwerable to the grand appearance it makes without, being but thirty feet broad, and confifting chiefly of a long gallery in each of the two fories that runs from one end of the houfe to the other ; on the fouth fide whereof are little cells, wherein the patients have their lodgings, and on the north the windows that give lig't to the galleries, which are divided in the middle by handfome iron gate, to keep the mes and women afunder.
In order to procure a perfon to be admitted into the hofpital, a petition muft be preferred to a committee of the governors, who fit at Bedlam feven at a time weekly; which muft be figned ty the churchwardens, or other reputable perfons of the parifh the lunatick belongs to, and alfo recommended to the faid committee by one of the governors; and this being approved by the prefident and governors, and entered in a book upou a vacancy (in their turn) an order is granted for their being received into the houfe, where the faid lunatick is accommodated with a room, proper phyfick and diet, gratis. The diet is very good and wholefome, being commonly boiled beef, mutton, or veal, and broth, with bread, for dimers on Sundays, Tuefdays, and Thurfdays, the other days bread, cheefe, and butter, or on Saturdays peafe-pottage, rice milk, furmity; or other pottage, and for fupper they have ufually broth or milk pottage, always with bread: and there is farther care taken, that fome of the committee go on a Saturday weekly to the faid hofpital to fee the provifions weighed, and that the lame be good and rightly expended.
18. Bafinghall, or Balfifhaw ward, confifteth only of Bafinghall-ftreet, and a fmall part of the frect along London wall.

The public buildings of this ward are Blackwell-hall, Mafons-hall, Weavers-hall, Coopers-hall, Girdlers-hall, and St. Michael Baffifhw church.

Blackwell-hall it fituated between Bafinghall-Itreet on the calt, and Guildhall-yard on the weft, being formerly called bakewell-iall, from the family of the Bakewells, whofe manfion-houfe ftood here anno 1315, which falling to the crown, was purchafed by the city of king Richard II. and converted into a warehoufe and market for woollen manufactures; and by an ad of common council amo 1516, it was appointed to be the only market for woollen manufatures fold in the city, exeept baize, the profits being fet led on Chrilt's.hofpital, which arife from the lodging and pitching of the cloth in the refpective warehoufes, there being one afligued for the Devonflire cloths, and others for the Glouccter, Worcefter, Kentith, Medley, Spanih cloths, and blankets. The profits alfo of the baize brought tu leadenhall are fettled on the famehofital. Thefe cloths pay a penny a week each for pitcling, and a halfpenny a week refing; flockings and blankets pay by the pack; all which bring in a confiderable revenue, being under the direction

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ivers-hall,
lhall-yard Pakewells, purchafed r woollen to be the fits being oth in the thers for es profits loths pay blankets dircation
of the governors of Chrif's-hofpital. This hall was deltroyed by the fire, and rebuilt by Chril's'shofpital, anno 1672. The door-cafe on the front towards Guildhall is of flone, adorned with two columns, entablature and pedinent of the Dorick order. In the pediment are the King's arms, and the arms of London under them, enriched with cupids, \&c.
19. Cripplegate ward is ufually divided into two parts, viz. Cripplegate widhin the. walls and Cripplegate without.

The principal freets and places in Cripplegate ward within the walls, are Milk-ftreet, great part of Honey lane-market, part of Cateaton-ftreet, Lad-lane, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Addle-ftrect, London-wall ftreet, from Little Wood-ftreet to the poftern, Plilip-lane, moft of Great Wood-Itreet, Little Wood-Ilreet, part of Hart-Atrect, Mug-. well-Itreet, part of Fell-Rreet, part of Silver-ftreet, the ealt part of Maiden-lane, and fome few houfes in Cheapfide to the eaftward of Wood-ftreet.

The principal ftreets and places in Cripplegate-ward without, are Fore-ftrect, and the Poftern.ftreet leading to Moortields, Back-ftreet in Little Moorfields, Moor-lane, Grubftreet, the fouth part to the pofts and chain, the fouth part of Whitecrofs-ftreet as far as the polls and chain, part of Redcrofs-!lreet, Beach-lane, the fouth part of Golden-lane as far as the pofts and chain, the caft part of Golden-lane, the eaft part of Jewen-ftreet, Bridgewater-fquare, Brackley-ftreet, Bridgewater-ftrect, Silver-ftreet, and Littonfreet.

The publick buildings in this ward are Sion-College, Barber-Surgeons-hall, Piaiter-ers-hall, Brewers-hall, Curriers-hall, the churches of St. Mary Aldermanbury, St. Alphage, St. Alban Wood-ftreet, and St. Giles Cripplegate.*

Sion-College is fituated againft London wall, a little to the eaftward of Cripplegate, where ancient'y ftood a nunnery, and afterwards an hofrital founded for a hundred blind men, amo 1320, by W. Elfiug, mercer, and called Elfing's Spitcal: he afterwards founded here a priory for canons regular, which being furrendered to King Henry VIII. anno 1530 , it was purchafed by Dr. Thomas White, rifidentiary of St. Paul's, and vicar of St. Dunftan's in the weft, for the ufe of the London clergy, who were incorporated by King Charles I, anno 1631, by the name of the prefident and fellows of Sion College, for the glory of God, the good of his church, redrefs of inconvenicnces, and maintaining of truth in doctrine, and love in converfation with one another, purfuant to the donor's wil: which college is governed by the prelident, two deans and four afliftants, who are yearly elected out of the London clergy, on the third Tuefaay after Eafter; but none of them refide there, the whole being left to the care of the librarian. The great gate againit London-wall is adorned with two columns, their entablature and pitched pediment of the Tufcan order, whereon is this infcription in gold 1 itters.

Collegrium Sionis a Thoma White, S. T. P. Fundatum Anno Cbrifti 1631 , in Ufum Cicrici Lond. Bibliotbeca a Jobanne Simpfon, S. T. B. Extracta, a diverfis BenefaCtor, Libris locupletata, \(\mathcal{O}\) in poficrum locupletanda. V'ade \(\mathbb{B}^{\circ}\) fac fimilitcr.

The college confifts of a handfome hall, the prefident's lodgings, chambers for ftudents, and a well dilipofed library, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, which is at this day very well replenifhed with books, notwithftanding both library and college were burnt down, anno 1666 : It was rebuilt and furnifhed by contriIntions from the London clergy and their friends. 'The library is kept in exact order,

\footnotetext{
- And fiuce that time has been built the charch of St. Luke in Oid-lirect, one of the fifty new churches. + All which chambers, fic. are now let out to private families, and there are no fludents.
}
and there are all imaginable conveniences for thofe who defire to confult their books.
20. Alderfgate ward. The principal freets and places in this ward are, Fofter-lane, Maiden-lane, Noble.ftreet, St. Martin's le.Grand, Dean's court, Round-court, Angelfreet, Bull-and-mouth-freet, St. Annc's lane, Alderfgate freet, Gofwell-ftreet, Barbican, Long lane and I.itte-Britain,

St. Martin's le.grand was anciently a magnificent college, founded by Jugelricus and Edwardus his brother, anno 1056, and confirmed by Willian the Conqueror, by his charter dated anno 1068, in the fecond year of his reign; who alfo gave all the moorlands without Cripplegate to this college, exempting the dean and canons from the jurifdiction of the bihop, and from all legal fervices, granting them foc and fac, toll and theam, with all liberties and franchifes that any church in the kingdom enjoyed.

This college was furrendered to King F.dward VI, in the fecond year of his reign, anno 1548, and the fame year the church pulled down, and the ground leafed out to perfons to build upon, being highly valued on account of the privileges annexed to it; for it ftill remains a feparate jurifdiction. The fleriffs and magiftrates of London have no authority in this liberty, but it is efteened part of Wr?.minfter, and fubject only to the dean and chapter of that abbey.
The publick buildings in this ward are, Goldfmiths'-hall, Coachunakers'-hall, Lon. don-houfe, Thanet houle, Cook's-hall, the church of St. Anne within Alderfgate, St. Leonard, Foller.lane, and S. Botolph Allerigate.
21. Farringdon ward within the walls, fo called to diftinguifh it from Farringdon ward without, was anciently but one ward, and governed by one alderman; receiviug its name of William Farendon, goldfmith, alderman thereof, and one of the fheriffs of London, who purchafed the aldermanry of Jolin le Feure, 7 Edward I. anno 1279. It afterwards defeended to Nicholas Farcudon, fon of the faid William, who was four times mayor (and his heirs) from whence fome infer that the aldermanrics of Londoa were formerly hereditary.

Farringdon ward within contains St. Paul's-church.yard, Ludgate-ftreet, Blackfriars, the eaft fide of Fleet ditch from Ludgate-frect to the Thames, Creed-lane, Ave Marylane, Amen corner, Paternofter-row, Newgate flect and market, Grey friars, part of Warwick lane, Ivy lane, part of Cheaphide, part of Fofter-lane, part of Wood ftreet, part of Friday itreet, and part of the Old Change. with feveral courts and alleys falling into them.

The publick buildings in this ward are, the cathedral of St. P'aul, St. Paul's fchoo!, the king's printing-houfe, the Scotch-hall, Apothecaries' hall, Stationers' hall, the College of Phyficians, Butchers'-hall, Sadkers' hall, Embroiderers'- ha I, the chureh of St. Martin Ludgats, Chrin's church and hofpital, the church of St. Matthew, Friday-ftrect, St. Auftin's church, the church of St. Vedaft, and the Chapter houfe.

Austin the monk was fent to England by Pope Gregory the Great, to endeavour the converfion of the Saxons, about the year 596, and being favourably teceived by Fthelbert, then King of Kent, who foon after became his profelyte, was by the authority of the Roman !ee conllituted archbiflop of Canterbury, the capital of King Ethellert's dominions. The archbifop being thus ellabiithed in Kent, fent his millionaries into other parts of England, making Melitus, one of his affilants, bifiop of London: and King Ethelbert, to encourage that city to embrace Chriftianity, it is faid, founded the cathedral of St. Paul, about the year 604.

This cathedral fands upon an eminence in the middele of the town, difengaged from a!: other buildiage, fo that its beaties may be viewed on every fide; whereas we fee
onfult their
Fofter-lane, ourt, Angelftreet, Bar-
agelricus and ror, by his Ill the moorom the juriffac, toll and yed.
of his reign, leafed out to nexed to it ; condon have :t only to the
'-hall, Lon. derfgate, St.

Farringdon ; receiving © the fheriffs - anno 1279. ho was four of London

Blackfriars, Ave Maryars, part of Vood Itreet, plleys falling
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deavour the d by Ethel. nuthority of l:thelbert's onaries into ndon : and founded the
gaged from reas we fie onl:
only one front of St. Peter's at Rome, the palace of the Vatican, and other buildings contiguous to it, rendering the reft invifible; and though the riches and \(f\), uture of the feveral chapels in St. Peter's are the admiration of all that view them, yet :iney fpoil the profpect of the fabrick. If we regard only the building, divefted of the rich materials and furniture which hide the beauties of the fructure, St. Paul's, in the opinion of many travellers, makes a better appearance than St. Peter's: nor does the white Portland flone, of which St. Paul's is built, at a'l give place to the marble St. Peter's is lined or incrufted with; for the numerous lamps and cand'es that are burnt before the altars at St. Peter's, fo blacken and tarnih the marble, that it is pot eafy to diflinguifh it from common fone.

As to the outfide of St. Paul's, it is adorned by two ranges of pilafters, one above the other; the lower confifts of 120 pilafters at leaft, with their entablature of the Corinthian order; and the uppor of as many, with entablament of the Compofite order, befides no colums at the weft, and four at the eaft end, and thofe of the porticoes, and fpaces between the arches of the windows; and the architrave of the lower order, \&c. are filled with great vaitiety of curious enrichments, confifting of cherubins, feftoons, voluta's, fruit, leaves, cartouches, enfigns of fame, as fwords and trumpets in faltier croffes, with chaplets of laurel, alfo books difplayed, bifhops caps, the dean's arms, and (at the ealt end) the cypher of W. R. within a garter, on which are the words Honi foit qui mal y penfe, and this "ithin a fine compartment of palm-branches, and placed under an inperial crown, \&c. a finely carved in itone.

The intercolumns of tie lower range of pilafters are 33 ornamental windows and 6 niches, and of the upper range 37 windows and about 30 niches many whereof are adorned with ensmns, entablature and pediments; and at the eaft end is a fwecp, or circular fpace ad med with columns and pilafters, and enriched with feftoons, fruit, incenfe-pots, dec. and at the upper part is a window between four pieddroits and a fingle cornin, and thofe between two large cartouches.

The afcent to the north portico is by 12 fteps of black marble; the dome of the portico is fupported and adorned with fix very fpacious columns ( 48 inches diameter) of the Corinthian order. Above the door-cafe is a large urn, with feftoons, \&c. Over this (belonging to the upper range of pilafters) is a (pacious pediment, where are the King's arms with the regalia, fupported by two angels, with each a palm-branch in their hands, under whofe feet appear the figures of the lion and unicorn.

You afcend to the fouth portico (the ground here being low) by 25 fteps: It is in all other refpects like the north, and above this a pediment (as the other) belonging to the upper order, where is a proper emblem of this incomparable Aructure, raifed (as it were) nut of the ruins of the old church, viz. a phocnix, with her wings expanded, in flames; uniser which is the word RESURGAM infeulped in capital characters.

The welt portico is adorned and fupported with 12 columns below, and cight above, fluted, of the refpective orders as the two ranges; the twelve lower adorned with architrave, marble fricle and a cornilh; and the eight upper with an entablature and a fpa. cous triangular pediment, where the hifory of St. l'aul's converfion is reprefentel, with the rays of a glory, and the ligures of feveral men and horfes, boidy carved in relievo by Mr. Bird. The door-cale is white marble, and over the entrance is cut in relievo the hittory of St. Pial's preaching to the Bereans (as in Ates xvii. 2.) It confifts of a gruppa of nine figures (befides that of St. Paul) with books, \&c. lively reprefented by the fame hand as the converion.
On the fouth fide of the church, near the weft end, is a formu or portal, the doorcafe being earichad with cartouches, voluta's and fruit, very excellently carved uncer a
pediment ; and oppofite to this on the north fide, is the like door-cafe. And in brief, atl the apertures are not only judicioufly difpofed for commodioufnefs, illumination of the fabrick, \&c. but are very ornamental.

At the weft end is an acroteria of the figures of the twelve apoftles, each about eleven feet high, with that of St. Paul on the angle of the pediment, and thofe of the four evangelifts, two of each cumbent between as many angles on a circular pediment ; over the dials of the clock on the fronts of the two towers alfo an entablature, and circles of enrichment, where twelve flones compofe the aperture, anfwering to the twelve hours.
The faid towers are adorned with circular ranges of columns of the Corinthian order, with domes upon the upper part, and at the vertex of each a curious pine-apple.

The choir has its roof fupported with fix fpacious pillars, and the church with fix more; befirles which there are eight that fupport the cupola, and two very fpacious ones at the weft end. All which pillars are adorned with pilafters of the Corinthian and Compofite orders, and alfo with columns fronting the crofs-ifle or anbbulatory between the confiftory and morning-prayer-chapel, which have each a very beautiful fireen of curious wainfot, and adorned each with twelve columns, their entablatures arcied pediments, and the king's arms, enriched with cherubins, and cach pediment between four vafes, all curio..fly carved; and thefe fcreens are fenced with iron-work, as is alfo the cornifh at the weft end of the church, and fo ealtward beyond the firlt arch.

The pillars of the church that fupport the roof, are two ranges, with their entablature and beautiful arches, whereby the body of the church and choir are divided into three parts orifles; the roof of each is adorned with arches, and facious peripheries of enrichments, as fhields, leaves, chaplets, \&c. (the fpaces included being fomewhat concave) admirably carved in fone; and there is a large crofs-inle between the north and fouth porticos, and two ambulatories, the one a little eaftward, the other weftward from the faid crofs-ife, and ruming parallel therewith. The floor of the whole is paved with marble, but under the cupola and within the rail of the altar, with fine porphyry, polifhed and laid in feveral geometrical figures.
The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilafters, fincly painted and veined with gold, in initation of lapis lazuli, with their cntablature, where the enrichments, and afo the capitals of the pilafters, are double gilt with gold. Thefe intercolumns are twenty-one pannels of figured crimfon velvet, and above them fix windows, viz. in each intercolumniation, feven pannels and two windows one above the other; at the greateft altitude above all which, is a glory finely done. The aperture north and fouth into the choir, are (afcending up three fteps of black marble) by two iron foldingdoors, being (as that under the organ-gallery, \&c.) exquifitely wrought into divers figures, fpiral branches, and other flourifhes; and there are two others at the weft end of the choir, the one opening into the fouth ifle, the other in the north, done by the celebrated artift in this way, monfieur Tijan.

And what contributes to the beauty of this choir, are the galleries, the bilhop's . throne, lord nayor's feat, with the ftalls; all which being contiguous, compofe one valt body of carved work of the finclt wainfcot, conflituting three fides of a qualdrangle.

The cupola (within the church) appears erected and elevated on eight pillars of a large magnitude, adorned with pilafters, entablature, circular pediments, and arches of the Corinthian order, and each pillar enriched with a fpacious feftoon; here are alfo as many alroves fronted with curious iron-work, and over the arches, at a great
brief, tion of
about of the ment ; e, and to the order, ith fix tacious nthian ry beautiful latures liment work, se firlt - entaivided riphe-fomen the other of the with eined hents, umns viz. the , and dingivers \(t\) end \(y\) the
height from the ground, is on entablature, and on the cornifh an ambulatory, fronted or fenced in with handfome iron-work, extending round the infide of the cupola, above which is a range of thirty-two pilafters of the Corinthian order, where every fourth intercolumn is adorned with a nich and fome enrichments ; and, it is faid, that in every foot of altitude the diameter of this decreafeth one inch.

On the outfide of the dome, about twenty feet above the outer roof of the church, is a range of thirty-two columns, with niches of the fame altitude, and directly counter to thofe aforefaid within the cupola : to thefe columns there is entablament; and above that a gallery with acroteria, where are placed very fpacious and ornamental vafes all round the cupola : at twelve feet above the tops of thefe vales (which'fpace is adorned with pilatters and entablament, and the intercolumns are windows) the diameter is taken in (as appears outwardly) five feet, and two feet higher it decreafes five feet, and a foot above that, it is ftill five feet lefs, where the dome outwardly begisis to arch, which arches meet about fifty-two feet higher in perpendicular altitude, on the vertex of which dome is a neat balcony, and above this a large and beautiful lantern, adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, with a ball and crofs at the top.

Chrin's hofpital is fituated between Newgate-ftreet and St. Bartholomew's Hofpital in Smithfield. Here, as has been obferved alread \({ }_{j}\), was anciently a monaftery of grey friars, founded about the year 1325 , which, upon the diffolution of monafteries, was furrendered to King Henry VIII. anno 1538, who, in the laft year of his reign, tranfferred it to the city of London for the ufe of the poor. King Edward VI. endowed this hofpital (together with thofe of Bridewell and St. Thomas's Holpital in Southwark) with large revenues, of which the city were made truftees, and incorporated by the name of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poffeflions, revenues, and goods of the hofpitals of Chritl, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apofle, to whom the king granted 3,266/. 13s. 4d. per unnum.

It was opened in the year 1552, in the month of November; and a good writingfchool was added to this foundation in the year 1694, by Sir John More, knt. and alderman.

The children admitted into this hofpital are prefented every year by the lord-mayor and aldermen, and the other governors in their turns, a lift of whom is printed ycarly, and fet up at the compting-houfe, and a letter is fent to each of the faid governors fome days before the admifion, reminding him of the day of chufing, and how thofe he prefents fhould be qualified; wherein is inclofed a blank certificate from the minitter and church-wardens, a blank petition to the prefident and governors, and a paper of the rules and qualifications of the child to be prefented: Upon this, the governor having made choice of a child to prefent, the friends of the faid child cone to the compting-houfe on the alm:ffion-day, bringing the faid petition and certificate, rules, and letter along with him, and on the back fide of the faid petition, the governor who prefents endorfeth words to this cffect :

I prefent the cbild mentioned in the certificate on the other fide, and belice the fane to be a truc certificate: Witness wy band the Day of 17 Which the faid govemor figneth, and the child is admitted. The faid rules and qualifications are as follows:
- 1. That no cliild be taken in but fuch as are the children of freemen of London.
- 2. That none be taken in under feven years old.

6 3. That none be iken in but orphans, wanting either father or mother, or both.
- 4. That no foundings, or that are mantained at the parilh charge, be taken in. -
- 5. That none who are lame, crooked, or deformed, or that have the evil, rup-- ture, or any infectious difeafe, be takenin.
© 6 . That none be admitted but fuch as are without any probable means of being ' provided for otherways; nor without a due certificate from the minifter, church-- wardens, and three or four of the principal inlabitants of the parifh whence any ' children come, certifying the poverty and inability of the parent to maintain fuch ' children, and the true age of the faid child, and engaging to difcharge the hofpital of - them before or after the age of fifteen years if a boy, or fourteen years if a girl, ' which fhall be left to the governor's pleafure to do; fo that it fhall be wholly in the - power of the hofpitai to difpofe of fuch child, or return them to the parent or parifh, ' as to the hofpital hall feem good.
- 7. That no child be admitted that hath a brother or fifter in the hofpital already.
- 8. To the end that no children be admitted contrary to the rules abovefaid, when - the general court fhall direct the taking in of any children, th y fhall (before taken ' in) be prefented to a committee, confifting of the prefident, treafurer, or the almoners, - renters, fcrutchors, and auditors, and all other governors to be fummoned at the - firft time, and fo to adjourn from time to time : and that they, or any thirteen or 4 more of them, whereof the prefident or treafurer for the time being to be one, thall - ftrictly examine touching the age, birth, and quality of fuch children, and of the - truth of the faid certificates; and when fuch committee flall find caufe, they fhell - forbid or fufpend the taking in of any child, until they receive full fatisfaction that - fuch child or children are duly qualified according to the rules abovefaid.
- And that fuch clildren as may be prefented to be admitted in purfuance of the will - of any benefactor, fhall be examined by the faid conmittee, who are to take care ' that fuch children be qualified according to the wills of the donors or benefactors (as ' near as may confift with fuch wills) agrecing to the qualifications above.'

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen prefent each their child yearly, but the reft of the governors only in their turns, which may happen once in three or four years.

No child is continued in after fifteen years of age, except the mathematical fcholars, who are fometimes in they are eighteen, and who, at the begiming of the feventh year of their fervice as wainers, are at his majelty's difpofal; and of thefe children there is an account printed yearly, and prefented to the killg the if of January; letting forth, 1. Each boy's name; 2. The month and year when they were bound out ; 3. Their age; 4. The names of their malters; 5. The names of the flips whereof they are commanders; 6. What country trade they are in ; 7. Tha mon:th and year whert they will be at his majeft's difpofal : alfo an account of the forty children annually enjoying the benefit of this mathematical foundation, \&ce. fetting forth their names and age.

The governors, befides the lord-mayor and aldermen, are many, and commonly perfons that have been mafters or wardens of their companics, or men of eftates, from whom there is fome expectation of additional charities. (tof thefe one is made prefident, who is ufually fome ancient alderman that hath paffed the chair ; another is appointed treafurer, to whom the care of the houfe and of the revenues are committed, who is therefore ufually refident, and has a good houfe within the limits of the hofpital. There are two governors alfo, who are called almoners, whofe bufinefs it is to buy provifions for the houfe and fend them in, who are attended by the fteward.

The children are dieted in the following manaer: They have every morning for their breakfaft bread and beer, at half an hour palt fix in the morning in the fummer-time, and at half an hour paat feven in the winte.. On Sundays they have boiled beef and
broth for their dinners, and for their luppers legs and fhoulders of mutton. On Tuerdays and Thurfdays they have the fame dinners as on Sundays, that is, boiled beef and broth; on the other days no feih neat, but on Mondays milk-porridge, on Wednefdays furmity, on Fridays old peafe. and pottage, on Saturdays water-gruel. They have roaft beef about twelve days in the year, by the kindnefs of feveral benefactors, who have left, fome \(3 l\) fonie 5 os per annum, for that end. Their fupper is bread and cheefe, or butter for thofe that canot eat cheefe; only Wednefdays and Fridays they have pudding pies for fupper.
The diet of thefe children feems to be exceeding mean and fparing; and I have heard fome of their friends fay, that it would not be eafy for them to fubfift upon it without their affiftance. However, it is obferved they are very healthful; that out of elcven or twelve hundred, there are fcarce ever found twelve in the fick ward; and that in one year, when there were upwards of eleven huidred in this hofpital, there were not more than fifteen of them died. Befides, their living in this thrifty parfimonious manner, makes them better capable of fhifting for themfelves when they come out into the world.

As to the education of thefe orphans, here is a grammar-fchool; a writing-fchool, a mathematical-fchool, and a drawing-fchool.

As to grammar and writing, they have all of them the benefit of thefe fchools without diftinction; but the others are for fuch lads as are intended for the fea-fervice.

The firt mathematical fchool was founded by King Charles II. anno domini 1673. His majetty gave 7000 . towards building and furnifhing this fchool, and fettled a revenue of 3701 . per annum upon it for ever: and there has been fince another mathematical fchool erected here, which is maintained out of the revenues of the hofpital, as is likewife the drawing fchool.

This hofpital is built about a large quadrangle, with a cloifter or piazza on the infide of it, which is faid to be part of the monaftery of the Grey-Friars; but moft part of the houfe has been rebuilt fince the fire, and confifts of a large hall, and the feveral fchools and dormitories for the children; befides which there is a fine houfe at Hertford, and another at Ware, twenty miles from London, whither the youngeft orphans are ufually fent and taught to read, before they are fixed at London.

The College of Phyficians is fituated on the welt fide of Warwick-lane. It is a beautiful and magnificent edifice, built by the fociety amm 1632, their former college in Amen corner having been deftroyed by the fire. It is built of brick and flone, having a fine frontifpicec, with a handfons door cafe, within which is a lofty cupola erected on Itrong pillars, on the top whereol is a large pyramid, and on its vertex a crown and gilded ball. Pafing under the cupola we conc inen a quadrangular court, the oppofite fide whereof is adomel with eight pitafters belov if eight above, with their entablature and a triangular pediment; over the door-ca. the figure of King Charles II. placed in a nich, and between the door and the lower architrave, the following infeription, viz.

VIRIVSQVE FORTVNE EXEMPIAR INGENS ADVERSIS REBVS DEVM PROBAVIT PROSPERIS SFIPSVM COLLEGIJ HVJUSCE 168.

The apartments within confift of a hall, where advice is given to the poor gratis; a committee-room, a library, another great hall where the doctors meet once a quarter, which is beautifully wainfcotted, carved, and adorned with fretwork: here are the pictures of Dr. Harvey, who firft difcovered the circulation of the blood, and other benefactors; and northward from this, over the library, is the cenfor's room.

The theatre under the cupola, at the entrance, is furnifhed with fix degrees of circular wainfeot feats one above the other, and in the pit is a table and three feats, one for the prefident, a fecond for the operator, and a third for the lecturer ; and here the anatomy.lectures are performed. In the preparing.room are thirteen tables of the mufcles in a human bed, each mufcle in its proper pofition.

This fociet: is a body-corporate for the practice of phyfick within Lonaion, and feveral miles about it. The prefident and cenfors are chofen annually at Michaelmas. None can practife phyfick, though they have taken their degrees, without ticir licence, within the limits aforefaid ; and they have a power to fearch all apothecaries' hops, and to deftroy unwholefome medicines.

By the charter of King Charles II. this college was to confift of a prefident, four cenfors, ten elets, and twenty-fix fellows; the cenfors to be chofen out of the fellows, and the prefident out of the clects.

By the charter granted by King James II. the number of fellows was enlarged, but not to exceed eighty; and none but thofe who had taken the degree of doctors in the Britifh or foreign univerfitics were qualified to be admitted members of this college.

The fellows meet four times every year, viz. on the Monday after every quarterday ; and twe of them meet twice a week, to give advice to the poor gratis. Here are alfo prepared medicines for the poor at moderate rates.

The prefident and four cenfors neet the firf Friday in every month. The lord chancellor, chief juftices, and chief baron, are conltituted vifitors of this corporation, whofe privileges are eftablifhed by feveral acks of parliament.
22. Bread-ltreet ward contains Bread-ftreet, Friday-ftreet, Diftaf-lane, Bafing-lane, part of the Old-change, part of Watling-Atreet, part of Old Filh-Itreet, and Trinitylane, and part of Cheapfide.

The only publick buildings in this ward are the churches of Alhallows, Bread-ftreet, and St. Mildred, Bread-ftreet.
23. Queenhithe ward includes part of Thames-ीtreet, Queenhithe, with the feveral lanes running fouthward to the Thames, Lambeth-hill, Fifh-freet-hill, Five-foot-lane, Little Trinity-lane, Bread-ftreet-hill, Huggin-lane, with the fouth fide of Great Tri-nity-lane, and part of Old Fifh-ftreet.

Queenhithe lies to the weftward of the Thrce-cranes, and is an harbour for barges, lighters, and other veffels, that bring meal, malt, and other provifions down the Thames; being a lquare inlet, with wharfs or. three fides of it, where the greatef market in England for meal, malt, \&c. is held every day in the week, but chicfly on Mondays, Wednefdays, and Fridays. It received the name of Queenhithe, or Harbour, from the duties anciently paid here to the queens of England.
24. Baynard's-caftle ward contains Peter's-tili, Bennet's-hill, part of Thames-ftreet, Paul's-wharf, Puddle-dock, Addle-hill, Kuightrider-ftreet, Carter-lane, Wardrobecourt, Paul's-chain, part of St. Paul's Church-yard, Dean's-court, part of Creed-lane, and part of Warwick-lane.
The publick buildings in this ward are Doctors-Commons, the Herald's-office, the churches of St. Bennet Paul's-wharf, St. A idrew Wardrobe, and St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fifh-itreet.

Doctors-Commons, fo called from the doctors of the civil-law commoning together here as in a college, is fituated on the weft fide of i3cunet's-hill, and confifts chiefly of one handfome fquare court. And here are held the court of admiralty, court of arches, and the prerogative-court of the archbifhop of Canterbury. Near the commons are the prerogative-office and faculty-office.

The Herald's-college or office is fituated on the eaft fide of Bennet's-hill, almoft againt Doctors-Commons: it is a fpacious building, with a fquare court in the middle of it, on the north fide whereof is the court-room, where the earl-marfhal fits to hear caufes lying in the court of henour concerning arms, atchievements, titles of honours, \&c.
25. The ward of Faringdon without includes Ludgate-hill, Fleet-Atreet and Flectditch, Sheer-lane, Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, Fetter-lane, Dean-ftreet, New-ftrect, Plow-yard, Eaft and Weft Harding.ftreet, Flower-de-lis-court, Crane-court, Rcd-lion-court, Johnfton's-court, Dunftan's-court, Bolt-ccurt, Hind-court, Wine-officecourt, Shoe-lane, Racket-court, White-friars, the Temples, Dorfet or Salifburycourt, Dorlet-ftreet, Bridewell, the Old Baily, Harp-alley, Holborn-hill, Caftle-ftreet or Yard, Curfitor's-alley, Bartlet's-buildings, Holborn-bridge, Snow-hill, Pye-corner, Gilt-fpur-ftreet, Cow-lanc, Cock-lane, Hofier-lane, Chick-lane, Smithíald, Longlane, Bartholomew-clofe, Cloth-fair, and Duck-lane.

Wet-Smithfield, or rather Smoothfield, according to Stow, is an open place, containing little more than three acres of ground at prefent, of an irregular figure, furrounded with buildings of various kinds. Here is held one of the greateft markets of oxen and fheep in Europe, as may eafily be imagined when it appears to be the only market for live cattle in this great city, which is held on Mondays and Fridays. There is alfo a market for horfes on Fridays; nor is there any where better riding horfes to be purchafed, if the buyer has fkill, though it muft be confeffed there is a great deal of jockying and fharping ufed by the dealers in horfe-flefh. As for coachhorfes, and thofe fit for troopers, they are ufually purchafed in the counties to the northward of the town. The fanous fair on the fealt of St. Bartholomew alfo is held in this place, which lafts three days, and by the indulgence of the city magitrates fometimes a fortnight ; the firft three days were heretofore affigned for bufinefs, as the fale of cattle, leather, \&c. but now only for diverfion, the players filling the area of the field with their booths, whither the young citizens refort in crowds.

The publick buildings in this ward are Bridewell, Serjeant's-inn in Fleet-ftreet, the Temple, the Six-clerks-office, the Rolls, Serjeant's-inn in Chancery-lane, Clifford'sinn, the houfe of the Royal Society, Staple's-inn, Bernard's-inn, and Thavie's-inn, Juftice-hall in the Old Baily, and the Fleet-prifon, with the churches of St. Bartholomew, and the hofpital adjoining, the churchics of St. Sepulchre, St. Andrew Hciborn, St. Bridc's, and St. Dunftan's in the weft.

Bridewell is fituated on the weft fide of Fleet-ditch, a little to the fouthward of Flectfreet, having two fronts, one to the eaft, and the other to the north, with a handfome great gate in each of them. It confifts chiefly of two courts, the innermoft being the largeft and beft built, four or five fories high, on the fouth fide whereof is a noble hall, adorned with the pictures of King Edward VI. and his privy-council, King Charles, and King James II. Sir William Turner, Sir William Jeffreys, and other benefactors.

It was one of the palaces of the kings of England till the reign of King Edward V3. who gave it to the city of L.ondon for the ufe of their poor, with lands of the value of yoo narks per annum, and bedding and furniture out of the hofpi al of the Savoy, then fuppreffed.

Hice are lodgings and fyal privileges for certain tradefan, fuch as flax-dreflers, taylors, fhoe-makers, \&c. iisd arts-maficrs, who are allowed to take fervants and apprentices to the number of about one Lundred and forty, who are cloathed in blue veits at the charge of the houfe, the inafters having the pofit of their laboe Thefe boys having ferved their times, he their freedom whet pounds each giveia then
towards carrying on their trades; and fome of them have arrived to the henour of being governors of the houfe where they ferved.
This hofpital is at prefent under the direction of a prefident, and fome hundreds of the moft eminent and fubftantial citizers, with their infetior officers; and a court is held every Friday, where fuch vagrants and lewd people are ordered to receive correctio: in the fight of the court, as a a adjugred to deierve it.
Among the publick buildings of this ward, that beluging to the Royal Society, fituate at the north end of Two ctane-fourt, in Fieci reet, muft not be omitted, though it be much nore confideralle catache of the ta ned inembers who affemble here, and the great advances that tave been made by them of late years in natural philoiophy, \&e. than for the dega.ey of the building.

During the grand rebellion, when the effates of the prime nobility and gentry were fequeftere., and there was no court for them to refort to, the then powers encouraging only the maddeft enthuitafs, or the bafeit of the pe ple, whom they looked upon as the fitteft inftruments to fuppori their tyranny; fome ingenious gentlemen, who had applied thenfielves chiefly to thoir ftudies, an sbhorred the ufurpation, propofed the crecting a fociety for the improvement of natur knowledge, which might be an innocent and inofenfive exercife to themfelvss in thofe troublefome times, and of lafting benefi: to the nation. Their firt meetings, it is faid, were at the chaunbers of Mr. Wilkins (afterwards bihop of Chefter) in Wadham-college, in Oxford, about the year 1650 , and the members confifted of the honourable Robert Boyle, efq. Dr. Ward (afterwards bifhop of Salibury) Sir Chriftopher Wren, Sir William Petty, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Goddard, and Dr. Hook, late profeffor of geometry, the abovc-named bifhop Wilkins, and others. In the year 1658 we find them affembling in Grefhamcollege, in London, when were added to their number the lord Brounker, their firft prefident, Sir Robert Murray, John Evelyng, efq. Sir George Ent, Dr. Croon, Henry Slingfby, efq. and many others. And after the reftoration, his majefty King Charles II. appeared fo well pleafed with the defign, that he granted them a charter of incorporation, bearing date the 22d of April, 15 Car. II. anno 1663, wherein he ftiled himelf their founder, patron, and companion; and the fociety was from thence forward to confilt of a prefident, a council of twenty, and as many fellows as hould be thought worthy of admiffion; with a treafurer, fecretary, curators, and other officers.

When a gentleman defires to be admitted of the fociety, lee procures one of the corporation to reconmend him as a perfon duly qualified; whereupon his name is entered in a book, and proper inquiries made concerning his merit and abilitics; and if the gentleman is approved of, he appears in fome following affembly, and fubferibes a paper, wherein he promifes, that he will endeavour to promote the welfare of the tociety; and the prefident formally admits him br faying, "I do by the authority, and in the name of the Royal Society of London, for improving of natural knowledge, admit you a member thereof." Whercupon the new fellow pays forty fhillings to the treafurer, and two and fifty flillings per anmum aftirwards by quarterly payments, towards the charges of the experiments, the falaries of tio officers of the houfe. \&ic.

Behind the houfe they have a ofitory, containing a collection of the reviction: of nature and art. They have aifs well-chofen library, confling of ar by thouland volumes, noft of them relating \({ }^{\circ}\) aral philofophy; and they putwa from tins to time the experiments made by the of which there are a great number of volumes, called Pliilofophical Tranfars

The hofpital of St. Bartholomew, on the fouth fide of Smithfield, is contiguous to the church of Little St. Bartholomew. It was at firf governed by a mafter, eight brethren, and four fifters, who had the care of the fick and infirm that were brouglit thither. King Henry VIII. endowed it with a yearly revenue of five hundred marks, upon condition that the city thould add five hundred more yearly for the relief or one hundred infirm people. And fince that time the hofpital is fo increafed and enlarged, by the benefactions given to it,' that it receives infirm people at prefent from al! paris of England. In the year '1702 a beautiful frontifiece was erected towards Smithfield, adorned with pilafters, entablature and pediment, of the Ionick order, with the figure of the founder, King Henry. VIII. in a nich, ftanding in full proportion; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment: but the moft confiderable improvements to the building were made in the year 1731, part of the old buildings being pulled down, and a magnificent pile erected in the room of them about 150 feet in length; faced with a pure white fone; befides other additions now building.

There are two houfes belonging to this hofpital, the one in Kent-ftreet, called the Lock, and the other at Kingland, whither fuch unfortunate people as are afflicted with the French difeafe are fent and taken care of, that they may not prove offenfive to the reft; for furely more miferable objects never were beheld, many of them having their nofes and great part of their faces eaten off, and become fo noifome frequently, that their fench cannot be borne, their very bones rotting while they remain alive.
This hofpital is governed by the lori' mayor and aldermen, with about three hundred other fubftantial citizens and gentlemer of quality, who generally become benefactors: and from thefe, and their friends, the Lofpital has been able to fubfit fuct. numbers of infirm people, and to perform the furprifing cures they have done; for the patients are duly attended by the beft phyficians and furgeons in London, and fo well fupplied with lodging and diet proper to their refpective cafes, hat nuch fewer milcarry here, in proportion, than in the great hofpital of Invalids, and others the French fo much boaft of in Paris.

Thofe that have the immediate care of the hofpital are, the prefident, the treafurer, the auditors of accounts, viewers of their revenues, overfeers of the goods and utenfils of the hofpital, and the almoners, who buy in provifions and neceflaries for the patients.

A committee, confifing of the treafurer, almoners, and fome other of the governors, meet twice a week, to infpect the government of the houfe, to difcharge fuch perfons as are cured, and to admit others.
26. Bridge ward without contains in chief, the Borough, or Long Southwark, St. Margaret's Hill, Blackman-ftreet, Stony-ftreet, St. Thomas's-Itreet, Counter-fereet, the Mint-ftreet, Maiden-lane, the Bark-fide, Bandy-leg-walk, Bennet's-rents, Georgeftreet, Suffolk-ftreet, Redcrofs-ftreet, Whitecrofs-ftreet, Worcefter-ftreet, Caftleftreet, Clink-freet, Deadman's-place, New-rents, Gravellane, Dirty-lane, St. Olave's-ftreet, Horlley-down, Crucifix-lane, Five-foot-lane, Barnabj-Areet, Longlane and ftrect.
The Bank-fide confifts of certain houfes fo called, from their lying on the fouth bank of the Thames to the weftward of the Bridge.
Here, I was informed, was ancientiy the bordello, or ftews, for the whole town, which confifted of eighteen houfes, known by their feveral figns, as the Gun, the Crane, the Cardinal's-hat, \&c. privileged and confirmed by feveral royal patents. And iu a parliament holden the 8th of Henry II. we find the following rulcs prefcribed them.
1. That no fewholder or his wife flould let or flay any fingle woman to go and come freely at all times when the lifted. 2. No ftewho' ter to keep any woman to board, bat the to board abroad at her pleafure. 3. To take no more for the woman's chamber weekly than fourteen pence. 4. Not to keep open doors on holy-days. 5. *iot to keep any fingte woman in the houfe on holy-days. 6. No fingle woman to be kept affainft her will who would leave her fin. 7. No flewholder to receive any woman of religion, or any man's wife. 8. No fingle woman to take money to lie with any man, unlefs fhe lie with him all night till the morrow. 9. No man to be drawn or enticed into a ftew-houfe. 10. The conftables and officers to fearch the ftew-houfes every week. 11. No ftew-holder to keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning*; nor to fell ale, bread, or other provifions.

But notwithfanding thefe houfes were privileged and protected by authority, the Englifh appear even then to have had fuch an averfion to the becouning bawds and panders to other people's luft:, that the miftreffes of them were generally Dutch women, who rented thefe tenements of the lord-mayor. And in the 37 th year of Henry VIII. they were entirely fuppreficd.

The publick buildings in this ward are, St. Thomas's church and hofpital, Guy's hofpital for incurables, the church of St. Saviour, the church of St. Olave, and that of St. George, the Bridge-houfe, the King's Bench prifon, the Marfhalfea, and the Clink prifon, the Selions-Houfe, Compter, and New-Prifon.

The hofpital of st. Thomas confifts of four fpacious courts. In the firft of which we fix wards for women. In the fecond ftands the chirch, and another chapel, for the ufe of the he pital : her: alfo are the houfes of the tecafurer, hofpitaller, fleward, cook, and butler. In the ti 'rd court are feven wards for men, with an apothecary's fhop, Itore-roms, and laboratory. In the fourth court are two wards for wounen, with a furge: \(y\), hot and cold baths, \&c. And in the year 1718, another magnificent building was erected by the governors, containing lodgings and conveniencies for an hundred infirm perfons. So that this hofpital is capable of containing five hundred patients and upwards at one time; and there are between four and five thoufand people annually cured and difcharged out of it, many of them being allowed money to bear their charges to their refpective diwellings.

But one of the greateft charities that ever was attempted, by a private citizen, was that of 'Thomas Guy, efq. originally a bookfeller of London, and afterwards a member of parliament for Tamworth, who, having acquired an immenfe fortune, founded an hofpital for incurables, on a fpot of ground adjoining to St. Thomas's hofpital, and faw the noble fabrick in a good forwardnefs in his life-time, affigning about two hundred thoufand pounds towards the building and endowing it ; infomuch, that it is computed there may be an ample provifion for four hundred unhappy people, who Shall be given over by phyficians and furgeons as incurable. This gentleman died in December 1724, having firft made his will, and appointed truftees to fee his pious defign duly executed. He gave alfo fevcral thoufand pounds to Chrif's-hofpital, and a thoufand pounds a-piece to fifty of his poor relations; but the will being in print, I refer the reader to it for a more particular account of this noble charity.

The firt church and hofpital, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was erected by the prior of Bermondfey, fo long fince as the year 1013; but the hofpital was refounded, and the revenues increafed, anno 1215, by Peter de Rupibus, bilhop of Winchefter, in whofe diocefe it was fituated, continuing, however \({ }_{3}\) to be held of the priors of Ber-

\footnotetext{
- Certain!y this was the pox; and if fo, it appears to be a diften:pe; known in England 1 : difcorery of America, from whence it is \({ }^{5}\) tended to be brought Grit into Europe.
}
mondfey till the year 1428, when the abbot of Bermondfey relinquifhed his interelt to the mafter of the hofpital for a valuable confideration. In the year 1538, this hofpital was furrendered to King Henry VIII. being then valued at 266l. 17s. \(6 d\). per annum. And in the following reign, the city of London having purchafed the buildings of the crown, continued them an hofpital for fick and wounded people ; and King Edward VI. granted them fome of the revenues of the diffolved hofpitals and monafteries towards maintaining it: but these were inconfiderable in comparifon of the large and numerous benefactions that have fince been beftowed upon it by the lord-matyor, aldermen, and other wealthy citizens and men of quality, governors of it, who are feldom fewer than two or three hundred, every one of them looking upon themfelves to be uuder fome obligation of making an addition to the revenues of the hofpital they have the direction of. A committee of the governors fit every Thurflay, to confider what patients are fit to be difcharged, and to admit others,
The government of the city of London, it is obferved, refembles that of the kingdom in general ; the lord-mayor is compared to the king, the aldermen to the nobility or upper-houfe, and the common-council-men to the commons of England.
This affembly, confilling of the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council-men, has obtained the name of The Common-Council, and has a power, by their charters, of making fuch bye-laws and fatutes as are obligatory to the citizens. It is called and adjourned by the lord-mayor at pleafure, and out of it are formed feveral committees, viz. 1. A committee of fix aldermen and twelve commoners for letting the city lands, which ufually meets every Wednefday at Guildhall for that end. 2. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners for letting the lands and tenements given by Sir Thomas Grefham, who meets at Mercers'-hall on a fummons from the lord-mayor. 3. Commiffioners of fewers and pavements, elected annually. And, 4. A governor, deputy-governor and afliftants, for the management of the city lands in the province of Ulte: i: ircland.

The other principal courts in the city are, 1. The court of aldermen. 2. The court oi huftings. 3. The lued- yor's court. 4. The fheriff's court. 5. The chamber-lein's-court. 6. The court the city urphans. 7. The court of confcience. 8. The courts of wardmote. And 9 . The courts of hallmote.
Befdes which, there is a court of oyer and terminer and jail-delivery, held eight times a year at Juftice-hall in the Old Bailey, for the trial of crimin Ns.
1. In the lord-mayor and court of aldermen is lodged the 'utive power in a great meafure, and by thefe moft of the city officers are appointed, "z. the recorder, four conimon pleaders, the comptroller of the chamber, the two fecondaries, the remembrancer, the city folicitor, the fword-bearer, the common hunt, the water-bailiff, four attorneys of the lord-mayor's court, the clerk of the chamber, three ferjeant carvers, three ferjeants of the chamber, the ferjeant of the chancl, the two marfhals, the hallkeeper, the yeomen \(\sim\) the chmber, four yeomen of the waterfide, the yeoman of the chanel, the under w. . wiif, two meal weighers, two fruit-meters, the foreign taker, the clerk of the city-works, fix young men, two clerks of the papers, eight attornies of the fheriff's-court, eight clerks fitters, two prothonotaries, the clerk of the Bridge-houic, the clerk of the Court of Requefts, the beadle of the Court of Requefts, thirty-fix ferjeants at mace, thirty-fix yeomen, the gager, the fealers and fearchers of leather, the keeper of the Green-yard, two keepers of the two Compters, the Feeper of Newgate, the keeper of Ludgate, the meafurer, the fteward of Southwark, [but the bailiff u: Southwark is appointed by the common-council, ] the bailifi of the hundred of Offulfon, the city artificers, and rent-gatherer, whe hath been put in by Mr. Chamberlain.

In this court all leafes and inftruments that pafs under the city-feal are executed; the aflize of bead is fetted by them; all differences relating to water-courfes, lights and party-walls are detcronined, and officers are fufpended or punifhed; and the aldermen, or a majority of them, have a negative in whatever is propounded in the commoncouncil.
5. The coort of huftings is efteemed the moft ancient tribunal in the city, and was
ind for the prefervation of the laws, franchifes and cuftoms of it. It is held at (w.athail before the lord-mayor and fheriffs, and in civil caufes the recorder fits as judge. Here deels are enrolled, recoveries paffed, writs of right, wafte, partition, dower and replevins determined.
3. The lord-mayor's court, a court of record, held in the chamber of Guildhall every Tuefday, where the recorder alfo fits as judge, and the lord-mayor and aldermen may fit with lim if they fee fit. Actions of debt, trefpafs, arifing within the city and liberties, of any 1 w, we tried in this court, and an action may be removed hither from the fheritt's court before the jnry is fworn.

The juries for trying caufes in this and the fheriff' courts, are returned by the feveral wards at their warduote-inquefts at Chriltmas, when each ward appoints the perfons to ferve on juries for every monlh in the year enfuing.

This court is alfo a court of equity, and gives relief where judgment is obtained in the the:iflts court for more than the juft debt.
4. The fheriff's courts are alfo courts of record, where may be tried aetions of debt, trefpafs, covenant, \&c. They are held on TVednefdays and Fridays for actions entered in Wood-ftreet-compter, and every Thurliay m! Saturday for actions entered in the Poultry-compter. Here the tellimony of au abfent witnefs in writing is allowed to be good evidence.
5. The chamberlain's court or office is held at the chamber in Guildhall. He receives and pays the city-calh and orphan" 'money, and kecp" he fecuritics taken by the court of aldermen for the fame, and anaually accounts to the auditors appoinced for that purpofe. He attends every morning at Guildhall, to : oll or turn over apprentices, or to make them free; and hears and determines diferences between malters and their apprentices.
9. The court of city-orphans is held by the lord-mayor and alder wera as often as oceafion requires; the common-ferjeant being entrufted by them to take all inventories and accounts of freemen's eftates, and the youngeft altorncy in the mayor's court is clerk of the orphans, and appointed to take fecurity for their portions; for when any freeman dies, leaving children under the age of 21 years, the clerks of the refpective parifhes give in their manes to the common-cryer, who thereupon fummons the widow or exechtor to appear before the court of aldermen, to bring in an inventory, and give fecurity for the teflator's eflate, for which they rommonly allow two months time, and in cafe of non-appearance, or refufil of fecuity, the lord-mayor may commit the cxecutor to Newgate \({ }^{*}\).
7. The court of confcience was eftablified for recovering fimall debts under 40 , at an ealy expunee, ti. areditor's oath of the delet being fufficient without further teltimony to aferts:: the debt. This court fits at the Hultings in Guildhall every Wednesday and Sat - , who re the commen-council of each ward are judges in their turns. They proceed tarlt by fummons, which colls but fix-pence, and if the defendint appears, there is \(n\) further charge; the debt is ordered to be paid at fuch times, and in fuch

\footnotetext{
- This has been altered by AQ of Patliamear.
}
proportion as the court in their confciences think the debtor able to difcharge it ; but if the defendant neglect to appear, or obey the order of the court, an attachment or execution fullows with as much expedition, and as fimall an expence as can be fup. pofed. All perfons within the freedom of the city, whether freemen or not, may proficute and be profecuted in this court, and freemen may be fummoned who live out of the liberty.
The courts of wardmote are held by the aldermen of each ward, for chufing ward. oflieers, and fetting the affairs of the ward, the lord-mayor anually ifluing his precept to the aldermen to hold his wardmote on St. Thomas'sday, for the election of com-mon-council men and other officers: they alfo prefent fuch offences and nuifunces at cetain times to the lord mayor and common council-men, as require redrefs.

Small oflences are punifhed by the juflices in or out of fftions, by whom the offender is fentenced to be whip'd, imprifoned, or kept to hard labour: but for the trial of capital offences, a commiffion of oyer and terminer and jail delivery illues eight times; every year, i. c. before and after every term, directed to the lord-mayor, recorder, fome of the twelve judges, and cthers whom the crown is pleafed to affign. Thele commiffioners fit at Juflice-hall in the Old Bailey, and bills of iodictment having been found by the grand juries of London or Middlefex, containing the prifoner's accufation, a petty jury, confiting of twelve fubftantial citizens, is impaneled for the trial of each of them: for as to the grand jury, they only confider whether there is fuch a probability of the prifoncr's guilt as to put him upon making his defence, and this is determined by a majority of the grand jury : but the petty jury, who pafs upon the prifoner's life and death, muft all agree in their verdict, or he camot be convicted. But though the petty jury judge of the fact, i. c. what the crime is, or whether it was committed by the prifoner or not, the commifioners or judges declare what are the punifhments appropriated to the feveral fpecies of crimes, and pronounce julgment accordingly on the offender. In high-treafon they fentence the criminal to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, there to be hanged and quartered. In murder, robbery, and other felonies, which are excluded the benefit of the clergy, the criminal is fentenced to be hanged till he is dead. And for crimes within the benefit of the clergy, the offender is burnt in the hand or tranfported, at the diferetion of the court. And for petty-larceny, i. e. where the offender is found guilty of theft under the value of twelve-pence, he is fentenced to be whip'd. But a report being made to his majelly by the recorder, of the circumflances with which the feveral capital offences were attended, and what may be urged either in aggravation or mitigation of them, the refpective criminals are either pardoned or executed according to his majefy's pleafure. But I fhould have remembered, that the fentence againft a woman, either for high or petty-treafon, is to be burnt alive. 1 fhall now give fome account of the election of the lord mayor, fheriffs, \&c. who are chofen by a majonity of the liverymen.

The lordonayor is elected on Michaelmas-day (from anong the aldermen, by the livery-men of the city, who return two aldermen that have ferved fherifts to the court of aldermen for their acceptance, who generally declare the firft upoa the liverymen's roll to be lord mayor) fworn at Guildhall on Simon and Jude, and before the barons of the Exchequer at Weftminfter the day following.

The lord mayor appears abroad in very great fate at all times, being c: hed in fcarlat robes, or purple richly furred, according to the feafor of the year, with a hood of black velvet, and a golden chain or collar of SS about his neck, and a rich jewel pendant thereon, his officers walking before and on both fides, his train held up, and vol. I .
the city fivord and mace borne befc, "im. He keeps open houfe during his mayoralty, and the fiword-bearer is allowat :,ooel. for his table. The lord-mayor ufually goes to St. Paul's, attendel by the aldermen in their gowns, and his officers, every Sunday morning; but efpecially the firf Sunday in term-time, where he meets the twelve judges, and invites them to dimer after divine fervice is ended.
The fheriffs are chofen into their oflice on Midfumer-day ammally by the liverymen alfo; to which end the lord-mayor, aldermen, and theriffs, meet in the comellchamber at Guildhall, about eight in the morning, and coming down atterwards into the Court of Hultings, the recorder dechares to the livery-men affembled in the ball, that this is the day preferibed for the eleaton of thefe magitrates for the year enluing: then the court of aldermen go up to the lord-myor's court, till the flerilts are chofea; the old therills, the chamberlain, common ferjeant, town clerk, and other city-officers, remaining in the court of Huftinge, to attend the election. After the therifs are chofen, the commons proced to clece a chamberhin, bridge-matters, audito:s of the city and bridge houfe accounts, and the furveyors of beer and ale, according to cufton. The odil therifis are judges of thefe elections, and declare by the common-ferjeant, who are duly chofen. The theriffs thus elected take the ufual oaths in this court on Michachmas eve, and the day after Michaclmas-day are prefented to the barons of the lixchequer, where they take the oath of office, the oaths of allegiance, \&c. The chamberlains and bridge-mafters are fworn in the court of aldermen.
Where a lord mayor eleot refufes to ferve, he is liable to be fined; and if a perfon chofen theriff refufes to ferve, he is lined \(413 / .65 .8 \%\). unlefs he makes oath he is nut worth 10,0001.*
When the alderman of any ward dies, another is within a few days elected in his room, at a wardmote held for thet purpofe, at which the lord-mayor ufually prefides. Every alderman has his deputy, who fupplies his place in his ablence. Thele deputies are always taken from anong the common-council. The aldermen above the chair, and the three eldeft aldermen beneath it, are juftices of peace in the city by the charter. \(\dagger\)
The lord-mayor's jurifdiction in fome cafes extends a great way beyond the city, upon the river Thames eaftward as far as the contlux of the two rivers Thames and Medway, and up the river Lee as far as 'Temple-mills, bein'; about three nuiles; and weftward as far as Colney-ditch, above Staine's brillge: he names a depury, called the water-bailiff; whofe bufinefs is to prevent any incroachanents, nuifances, and frauds ufed by fifhermen or others, deftructive to the fifhery, or hurful to the navigation of the faid waters; and yearly keeps courts for the coufervation of the river in the counties it borders upon within the faid limits.

The fherifts alfo are theriffs of the county of Middlefex, as well as of London. And fere I fhall take an opportunity to obferve, that the number of aldermen are twentyfix; the number of common council-men two humdred and thirty-four; the number of companies eighty four; and the number of citizens on the livery, who have a voice in their elections, are computed to be between feven and cight thouland. The twelve principal companies are, 1. The Mercers. 2. Grocers. 3. Drapers. 4. Fillhmongers. 5. Goldfmiths. 6. Skimners. 7. Merchant-Taylors. 8. Haberdafhers. 9. Salters. 10. Ironmongers. 11. Vintners. 12. Clothworkers. The others are,

\footnotetext{
- It is fince raifed to 15,0001 .
† Now by a ate grant from the crown every alderman is a jultice of peace within his own ward.
}
mayor. ufually , every ets the
13. The Dyers. 14. Brewers. \({ }^{15}\). Leathr, Sollers. 16. Pewterets. 17. BarberSurgeons. 18. Cutlers. 19. Bakers. 26. Wax-Chandlers. 21. Tallow-Chand. lers. 22. Armourers. 23. Girdlers. 24. Butchers. 25.'Sadlers. 26. Carpenters. 27. Cordwainers. 28. Painter-Stainers. 29. Curriers. 30. Mafons. 31. Plumb. crs. 32. Innholders. 33. Founders. 34. Poulterers. 35. Cooks. \(3^{36}\). Coopers. 37. Thilers and Bricklayers. 38. Bowyers. 39. Fletchers. 40. Blackliniths. 41. Joiners. 42. Weavers. 43. Woolmen. 44. Scriveners. 45. Fruiterers. 46. Plaitterers. 47. Stationers. 48. Embroiderers. 49. Upholders. 50. Muficians. 51. Turners. 52. "Bafket-makers. 53. Glafiers. 54. *Horners. 55. F'arriers. 56. "Paviours. 57. Lorimers. 58. Apothecaries. 59. Shipwrights. 60. "Spec-tacle-makers. 61. *Clock-makers. 62. \({ }^{*}\) Glovers. 63. \({ }^{*}\) Comb-makers. 64. \({ }^{*}\) Felt makers. 65. Frame-work Knitters. 66. "Silk-Throwers. 67. Carmen. 68. "Pinmakers. 09. Needle-makers. 7c. Gardeners. 71. Soap-makers. 72. Tin-Plate Workers. 73. Wheel-wrights. 74. Diftillers. 75. Hatband-makers. 76. Pattenmakers. 77. Glafs-fellers. 78. T'obacco pipe-makers. 79. Coach and Coach-harnefs makers. 80. Gun makers. 81. Go.d and Silver Wire-Drawers. 82. *Long-BowString makers. 83. Card makers. 84. Fan makers.

The companies marked with an "before them have no livery-men, and all the frecmen of the reft are not upon the livery, that is, intitled to wear the gowns belonging to the refipective companies, and vote in elections, but a felect number of freemen only. Every company is a diflinct corporation, being incorporated by grants from the crown, or acts of parliament, and having certain rules, liberries, and privileges, for the better fupport and government of their feveral trades and mylteriss: many of them are endowed with lands to a great value, and have their mallers, wardens, affiftants, clerks, and other officers, to direct and regulate their affairs, and to reftrain and punilh abufes incident to their feveral trades: and when any difputes arife concernirg the due exccution of thefe charters, the lord-mayor has a fupreme power to determine the cale and to punifh the offenders.
The nilitary government of the . vof London is lodged in the lieutenancy, confinting of the lord-mayor, aldermer 1 other principal citizens, who receive their authority from his majefty's com 'mbl, 'hich he revokes and alters as often as he fees fit : thefe have under their an. \(\therefore\) regiments of foot, viz. 1. The White. 2. The Orange. 3. The Yell Blue. 5. The Green. And 6. The Red Regiment. In every once (a) companies, conlating of one hundred and fifty men each; in all, fev in hundred men: befides which there is a kind of independent company. vartillery company, confifting of feven or eight hundred voluntecrs, whofe nsiil 10 ..ilitary difcipine is much admired by their fellow-citizens. Thife exercife fregue in the irtillery-ground, engage in mock fights and fieges, and ftorm the dunghil.. with great addrets.

The tower-hamlets, it has been oblewed already, are commanded by the lieutenant of the tower, and confift of two regiments of foot, eight hundred each: fo that the whole militia of London, exclutive of Weftminfter and Southwark, amount to near ten thouland men.

London, like other cities of the kingdom, is, or ought to be governed by its bifhop in firituals; though his authority is very little regarded at prelent. The juftices of peace at their feflions may empower any man to preach, and adminifter the facraments, let his occupation or qualifications be never fo mean; nor do they ever refufe it to a perfon who is able to raife the fmall fum of - pence, being lefs a great deal than is paid for licenfing a common alehcufe. \(\Lambda\) clergyman indeed cannot be intitied to a ber
nefice, without being, in fonc meafure, fubject to his diocefan; but he may throw off his cown, and afienble a congregation that flall be much more bencficial to him, and propagate what dearincs he feres fit (as is evident in the cafe of orator Henley): but to procced.

The diocefe of Lomkon is in the province of Canterbury, and comprehends the counties of Middefex and Enex, atd part of Hertfordhire; the Brith plantations in America are alfo fubject to this tithop.* To the cathedral of St. Paul's belongsa dean, three refidentiaries, a treafurer, chancellor, precentor, and ihirty prebendaries The bilhop of I.ondon takes place next to the archbifhops of Canterbury and York, but his revenues are not equal to thofe of Durham or Wiachefter. 'The deancry of St. Paul's is taid to be worth a thoufind pounds per annum, and cach of the refidentiaries about three hundred pounds per ammam.

The parifhes wirhin the walls of London are ninety-feven ; but feveral of them having beon united fince the fire, there are at prefent but fixty-two parilh churches, and confe. quently the fame number of parifh-pricts: the revenues of thefe gentlemen are feldom lefs than 1001 . por ammu, and none more than 2 col. per amnum. They appear to be mott of them about 1501 . per annum, befides their feveral parfonage-houfes and furplicefees; and moft of them have lectureflips in town, or livings in the country, or fome other figitual preferment of equal value.

The city of Weftminfter, the weftern part of the town, comes next u der confideration which received its name from the abbey or minfter fituated to the weftward of London. This city, if we comprehend the diftrict or liberties belonging to it, lies along the banks of the Thames in the form of a bow or crefeent, extending from Temple-bar in the eaft to Mill-bank in the fouth weft; the infide of this bow being about a mile and a half in length, and the outfide two miles and a half at lealt; the breadth, one place with another, from the Thames to the fields on the north-weft fide of the tewn, about a mile ; and I am apt to think a fquare of two miles in lengtt and one in breadth, would contain all the buildings within the liberty of Weftmintter. That part of the town which is properly called the city of Weltminfter, contains no more than St. Margaret's and St. John's parifhes, which form a triangle, one fide whereof extends from Whitehall to Pe-terborough-houfe on Mill bank, another fide reaches from Peterborough-houfe to Stafford houfe, or Tart-ball, at the weft end of the Park, and the third fide extends from Stafiord-houfe to Whitehall; the circumference of the whole being about two miles. This fpot of ground, it \(\leq s\) faid, was anciently an ifland, a branch of the Thames running through the Park from weft to eaft, and falling into the main river again about Whiteha!l, which ifand was originally called Thorney ifland, from the woods and bufhes that covered it ; the abbey or minfter alfo was at firt called Thorney-abbey or minfter, from the ifland on which it flood.

St. James's park is fomething more than a mile in circumference, and the form pretty near oval; about the middle of it runs a canal 2800 feet in length, and 100 in breadh, and near it are leveral other waters, which form an ifland that has good cover for the breeding and harbouring wild ducks and other water-fowl ; on the ifiand alfo is a pretty houfe and garden, fearee vifible to the company in the park; on the north fide are foveral fine walks of elrus and limes half a mile in length, of which the Mall is one; the palace of St. Jancs':, Marlucrough-houfe, and the fine buildings in the freet called Pall-mall, adorn this fide of the Park; at the caft end is a view of the Admiralty, a magnificent edifice, lately built with brick and ftone; the Iorfe-guards, the Banquetting-

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- By patent from King Geurge I.
}
now off im, and but to
he coun. n Amen, three bithop of evenues niid to be hundred 2 having, 1 confe. : feldon ar to be furpliceor fome nfideraof Lon. oung the c-ball in le and a ace with about a , would \(n\) which and St . 11 to Pe to Stafds from o miles. unning Whitenes that r, from for the pretty are fe; the called alty, a ctting-
houfe
houfe, the moft elegant fabrick in the kingdom, with the treafury and the fine buildings about the Cockpit; and between thefe and the end of the grand canal is a fpacious parade, where the horfe and foot guards rendezvous every morning before they mount their refpective guards.

On the fouth fide of the Park run flhady walks of trees from caft to weft, parallel almoft to the canal, and walks on the north; adjoining to which are the funptuous houfes in Qucen ftreet, Queen-quare, \&c. inhabited by people of quality: and the weft end of the Park is adorned wihh the Duke of Buckingham's beautiful feat. But what renders St. James's park one of the moft delightful feenes in nature, is the varicty of living objects which is met with here; for befides the deer and wild-fowl, common to other parks, befides the water, fine walks, and the elegant buildings that furround it, hither the politeft part of the Britifl mation of both fexes frequently refort in the fpring, to take the benctit of the cvening air, and enjoy the mofl agrecable converfation inaginable: and thofe who have a tafte for martial mufick, and the fhining cquipage of the foldiery, will find their cyes and cars agrecably entertained by the horle and foot guards every morning.
'Ihe Sanctuary, or the Abbey-yard, is a large open fquare, between King-trect and the Gatchoufe, north weft of the Abbey, and was called the Sanctuary, lecaufe any perfon who came within thefe limits was entitled to the privilege of fanctuary, that is, he was not liable to be apprehended by any officers of juftice.

This privilege, it is laid, was firft granted to the Abbey by Sebert, king of the Eaft Saxons, incraled by King Edgar, and confirmed by Edward the Confeffor, by the following charter:
- Jidward, by the grace of God, king of Engliflmen ; I make it to be known to all - generations of the world after me, that, by fpecial commandment of our holy father - Pope L.eo, I have renewed and honoured the holy church of the bleffed apofte St. - Pcter of Wcftminfter; and I order and eftabling for ever, that what perfon, of what - condition or eftate foever he be, from whencefoever he come, or for what offence or - caufe it de, either for his refuge in the faid holy plase, he is aflured of his life, liberty - and limbs: and over this, I forbid, under pain of everlafting damnation, that no mi-- nifter of mine, or any of my fucceffors, intermeddle with any of the goods, lands, and - poffelions of the laid perfons taking the faid fanctuary: for I have taken their goods
- and livelode into my fpecial protection. And therefore I grant to every, cach of them,
- in as much as my terreftrial power may fuffice, all manner of freedom of joyous liberty.
- And whofeever prefumes, or doth contrary to this my grant, I will he lofe his name,
' worflip, dignity, and power; and that with the great traitor Judas that betraid our Sa-
- viour, he be in the everlafting fire of hell. And I will and ordain, that this my grant
- endure as long as there remaineth in Lingland, either love or dread of chriftian
' name.'
'this privilege of fanctuary, as far as it related to traitors, murderers, and fulcons, was in agreat meafure abolithed, hy a thate of the 321 Ilemry VIII: and in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabecth, every debter, who fled to fanctuary, to fhelter himfelf from his creditors, was obliged to take an oath of the following tenour, viz. That he did not claia the privilege of fanctuary to defrand any one of his goods, debts, or moncy; but only for the fecurity of his peefon, until he fhould be able to pay his creditors.

That he wordd give in a true particular of his debts and credits.
'That he would emdeavone to pay his debts as foon as polible.
-that he would be prefont at the abbey at morning and evening prayer.

That he would demean himfelf honefly and quietly, avoid fufpected houfes, unlawful games, banquetting, and riotous company.

That he would wear no weapon, or be out of his lodging before fun-rife, or after fun-fet, nor depart out of the precinct of the fanctuary, without the leave of the dean, or archdeacon in his abfence.

That he would be ebedient to the dean and the officers of the houfe.
And laftly, 'That if he fhould break his oath in any particular, he fhould not claim the privilege of fanctuary.

And if any creditor could make it appear, that he had any money, goods, or chattels, that were not contained in the particular given in to the dean and the church, the fanctuary-man was to be imprifoned till he came to an agreement with his creditors.
'The Abbey-church of St. Peter at Weftminfter appears to be very ancient, though far from being fo ancient as is vulgarly reported.

Some relate, without any authority to fupport the conjecture, that it was founded in the days of the Apollles by St. Peter himfelf: others that it was crected by King Lucius about the year 170. And by fome it is faid to have been built by King Sebert, the firft chritian King of the Ealt-Saxors (Effex and Middlefex) anno 611.-But I take it for granted the church was not built before the convent or abbey it belonged to: People did not ufe to build churches at a diftance from towns, unlefs for the fervice of convents or religious houfes; but nether in the times of the apofles, or in the fuppofed reign of King Lucius, in the fecond century, was there any fach thing as a convent in England, or perhaps in any part of Chiftendom. During the dominion of the Saxons in this ifland, monafteries indeed were erected here, and in many other kingdons in great abundance; and as the monks gencrally chofe thick woods or other folitary places for their refidence, where they could meet with a fpot of ground fitter for their purpofe than this woody ifland called Thorney, then deftitute of inhabitants? But 1 am inclined to think, that neither this or any other monaftery was crected in South Britain till the ferenth century, after Auftin the monk came into England. As to the tradition of its having been built upon the ruins of the temple of Apollo, deftroyed by an earthquake, I do not doubt but the monks were very ready to propagate a fable of this kind, who for:ned fo many others, to thew the trimphs of chriftianity over paganifn, and to induce their profelytes to believe, that heaven miraculounly interpofed in their favour, by earthquakes, florms, and other prodigies. But to proceed: when the convent was erected, 1 make no doubt, that there was a church or chapel built as ufual, for the fervice of the monks; but it is evident from hiftory, that the dimenfions of the firft or fecond church that ftood here, were not comparable to thofe of the prefent church.
We may rely upon it, that about the year 850 , there was a church and convent in the ifland of 'Thorney; becaufe about that time London being in the polleffion of the Danes, the convent was defroyed by then, (not ia the year 659, as fome writers have affirmed, becaufe the Danes did not invade England till near 200 years aftervards.) The abbey lay in ruins about an hundred years; when king Edgar, at the inftace of Dunflan, abbot of Glaffenbury, (and afterwards archbifhop of Canterbury) rebuitt this and feveral other monafteries, about the year 96o. Edward the Confefior, a devout Prince, enlarged this church and monaftery, ir, which he placed the Benedictine monks, ordered the regalia to bekept by the fathers of the convent, and fucceeding kings to be crowned here, as William the Conqueror, and feveral other Englifh monarchs alterwards were, moft of them enriching this abbey with large revenues; but King J It iny III. ordered the church built by Ldward the Confeflor to be pulled down, and creeted the prefent
magnificent fabrick in the room of it, of which he laid the firl fone about the year 1245.

That admired piece of architecture at the eaft end, dedicated to the virgin Mary, was built by Henry VII. anno 1502, and from the founder is ufually called Henry the VIIth's chapel. Here moft of the Eaglifh monarchs fince that time have been interred.

The dimenfions of the abbey church, according to the new furvey, are as follow, viz. The length of the church, from the weft end of it to the eaft end of St. Edward's chapel, is 354 feet, the breadth of the weft end 66 feet, the breadth of the crofs ine, from north to fouth, 189 feet, the height of the middle roof 92 feet, the diftance from the weft end of the church to the choir, 162 feet, and from the weft end to the crofs ifle 320 feet, the diftance from the eaft end of St. Edward's chapel to the went end of Henry VIIth's chapel, 36 feet, and the length of Henry VIIth's chapel 99 feet: fo that the length of the whole building is 489 feet, the breadth of Henry VIIth's chapel 66 feet, and the height 54 feet. The nave and crofs infes of the abbey-chureh are fupported by fifty flender pillars of Suffex marble, befides forty-five demi-pillars or pilafters. There are an upper and lower range of windows, being ninety-four in number, thofe at the four ends of the crofs very fipacious. All which, with the arches, roofs, doors, \&cc. are of the ancient Gothick order. Above the chapiters the pillars fpread into fereral femicylindrical branches, forming and adorning the arches of the piltars, and thofe of the roofs of the illes, which are three in number, running from eaft to weft, and a crofsifle ruming from north to fouth. The choir is paved with black and white marble, in which are 28 ftalls on the north fide, as many on the fouth, and eight at the weft end; from the choir we afeend b ; feveral fteps to a moft magnificent marble altar-piece, which would be efteemed a beauty in an ltalian church.
Beyond the altar is King Edward the Confeffor's chapel, furrounded with eleven or twelve other chapels replenifhed with monuments of the Britifh nobility, for a partieular whereof I refer the reader to the antiquities of St. Peter's, or the abbey-church of Weftminfler, by J. Crull, M. D. Lond. 1711.8 vo . and the feveral fupplements printel fince, and thall only take notice of thofe of the kings and queens in the chapel of St. Edward the Confeflor, which are as follow, vz. Edward I, king of England, I Ienry MI, Matilda wife of Henry I, queen Eleanor wife of Edward I. St. Edward the Confcflor, and queen Editha his wife, Henry V, and queen Catharine of Valois his wife, Edward HI, and queen Philippa his wife, Richard II, and queen Anne his wife: and on the fouth fide of the choir king Sebert, and queen Ame of Cleve, wife to Henry YIll. Ealt of St. Edward's ciapel is that of IIenry VII, dedicated to the bleffed virgin Mary, to which we afcend by twelve ftone fleps. At the weft end whercof are three brazen doors finely wrought, which give an entrance into it. The flaths on the north and fouth fides are exquifitely carved. The roof is fupported by twelve pillars and arch s of the Gothick order, abounding with entichments of carvel ligures, fruit, \&e. At the eaft end is a facious window with Haned glafs; befides which, there are thirteen other windows above, and as many below on the north and fouth fides. Under each of the thirteen uppermont windows are five figures placed in miches, reprefenting kings, queens, bilhops, \&ic. and under them the figures of as many angels fupporing imperial crowns. The roof, which is all thone, is divided into fixteen circles emrioully wrought, and is the adniration of all that fee it.

The cutfide of this chapel was adorned with fourteen towers, three figures being placed in niches on calh of them, which were formerly mach admired; but the ftone decaying and mouldering away, they make but an odd apparane at prefont.

In this chapel have been interred mott of the fuglifh kings fince Richard the 3 d , whofe tombs are no fmall ornament to it, particulary that of Ilenry VII. the founder, which fands in the middle of the area touards the eaft end.

The tomb is compoled of a curions pedeftal, whofe fides are adorned with various figures, as the north with thofe of fix men, the caft with thofe of two cupids fupporting the king's arms and an imperial crown ; on the fouth fide alfo fix figures circumferibed (as thofe on the north fide) with circles of curous workmanhip, the moft caflerly of which contains the figure of an angel trating on a dragon: here is alfo a woman and a child, feeming to ailude to Rere xii. and on the weft end the fignre of a rofe and an imperial crown, fupported with thofe of a drapon and a greyhound: on the tomb are the figures of the king and quecn, lying at full length, with four angels, one at each angle of the tomb, all very finely done in brals.

The fereen or fence is alfo of folid brafs, very flrong and facions, being in length 19 feet, in breath 11, and the akitude \(: 1\), adorned with 42 pillars and their arches; alto 20 fmaller hollow columns and their arches in the front of the former, and joined at the cornifh, on which cornihh is a kind of acroteris, enriched with rofes and portcullifes interchanged in the upper part, and with the finall figures of dragons and greyhounds (the fupporters aforehiid) in the lower part: and at each of the four angles is a Atrong fillar made open or hollon, compofed in imitation of diaper and Gothick archwork; the four fides have been adorned wilh 3 : fighes of men about a cubit high, phaced in niches, of which there are only feven left, the reft being ftolen away (one Raymond, about the 1 th of Queen Elizabcth, having been twice indicted for the fame; ) and about the middte of the upper part of each of the four fides is a facious branch adorneu with the figure of a rofe, where might on occafion be placed lamps. This admirable piece of art is open at top, and has two portals, one on the north, the other on the fouth fide, all of fine brafs.

This royal founder's epitaph.
Scptimus Henricus tumnio requicfat in i/2, Oui regum iplendse, lumen *o orbis crut.
Rex, Virgit, © fapicns, comes virtutis amatur, Fgresius forma, fle chuns atque potions.
2ui peperit pacem regno, qui bella peregit Plurima, qui vidor jemper al logta redit ;
Qui matas binis conjemxit regibus ambas, Reyibus \&o cunctis, fuder junitus crat.
Quifucrum hoc frruxil tomplum, fatruitq; Sepulchrum Pro fe, proque fua conjuge, proque domo.
L.fraidecom atg: annos, triss plus compleverit annos, Nam rribus octonis regia ficptra tulit;
2uindecies \(D\) ) mine centenus fluxcrat annus, Carchat nimus, cum wenit arat dies;
Scptima ter minemis lux tunc fughebat Aprilis, Cum claufie fump:rm tandacorona dicm.
Nollat dedere prias tantum fibi fecula regem Anglia, six finilicm poficriora dabunt.

> Sipsimus bic fitus of IIenricus glor:a regun
> Ciancto um, ipfius que tempejfatic furiunt;
> Irgenio atq; opibus gJharmm ©o nomine roruw,

\section*{Acceffere quibus natura dona benigna :} Frontis bonos facics augufa beroica forma; Junctaque ei fuavis conjux per pulchra pudica, Lt facunda fuiit ; feliccs prole parcnter, Henrictm quibus octavum terra Anglia debet.

Under the figure of the king.
Hic jaet Henricus cjus nominis Septimus, Anglie quondam rex, Edinundi Riclomondia comitis filits, qui dic 22 Aug. Rex creatus, fatim poft apud Wefmonafterium die 30 Octob. coronatur 14 8 . Moritur deinde 21 die Aprilis anno atat. 53, regnavit annos 23, menfes 8, minus uno die.

Under the queen's figure.
Hic jacet regina Elizabetha, Edvardi quarti quondam regis filia, Edvardi quinti regis quondam no.,unator foror: Henrici fiptinni olim regis conjux, atq; Hcnrici octavi regis mater inclyta; obiit autcin fuum diem in turri Londoniarum die fectund. Feb. anno Domini 1502, 37 anuorum atate funcla.

The modern tombs in the abbey, beft worth the viewing, are thofe of the duks of Newcaftle, on the left hand as we enter the north door, of Sir lface Newton, at the welt end of the choir, of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. fecretary Craggs at the weft end of the abbey, of Mr. Prior among the poets at the door which faces the Old Palaceyard, of the duke of Buckingham in Henry the VIIth's chapel, and that of Dr. Chamberlain on the north fide of the choir: moft of thefe are admirable pieces of fculptura, and fhew that the flatuary's art is not entircly loft in this country; though it muft be confeffed the Englifh fa'l fhort of the Italians in this fcience.

Weftminfter-hall is one of the largeft roous in Europe, bcing two hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, fixty-fix feet broad, and ninety feet high. The walls are of fone, the windows of the Gothick form, the floor ftone, and the roof of timber covered with lead; and having not one pillar in it, is fupported by buttreffes. It is ufually obferved, that there are no cobwebs ever feen in this hall, and the reafon given for this is, that the timber of which the roof is compofed is Irifh oak, in which fpiders will not harbour; but I am inclineci to believe this is a fact not to be depended on, for I find the timber for rebuilding and repairing the palace of Weftminfter in the reign of Richard III. was brought from the forefts in Effex ; and as there is no colour from hiftory to furmife that the timber of this hall was Irifh oak, fo is there no imaginable reafon why timber fhculd be fetched from another kingdon for the repair of the hall, when the counties of Middlefex and Eflex were great part of them foreft, and afforded timber enough to have built twenty fuch places; and we find, that the timber of the Effex forefts was in fact applied to the repairs of this palace; for it cannot be pretended that the prefent roof is the fame that was erected by Willian Rufus when it was firft built, it appeaining that Richard II. about the year 1397, caufed the old roof to be taken down, and a new one made (as has been obferved already) and this is probably the fame we now fee. Her: are hung up as trophies, 133 colours, and 34 ftandards, taken from the French and Bavarians at Hockitet, amo 1704 .

The IIoufe of Loids, or chamber where the peers affemble in parliament, is fituated betwen the Uld l'alace-yard and the Thames. It is a fpacious room, of an oblong .orm, at the fouth end whercof is the king's throne, to which he afcends by feveral Iteps: on the right hand of the throne is a feat for the prince of Wales, and on the left another for the princes of the blood, and behind the throne the feats of the peers under age.

On the eaft fide of the houfe, to the right of the throne, fit the archbifhops and bifhops; on the oppofite fide of the houle fit the dukes, marquifies, earls, and vilcounts; and on forms croffing the area, the barons under the degree of vifcounts.

Before the throne are three wool-facks, or broad feats ftuffed with wool, to put the legifature in mind, it is faid, that the right management of this trade is of the latt importance to the kingdom. On the firft of thele wool-facks, next to the throne, fits the lord chancellor, or keeper, who is fpeaker of the houfe of pee's; and on the other two, the lord chief jultices, and the reft of the juages, with the mafter of the rolls, and the other mafters in chancery: about the middle of the houfe, on the eaft fide, is a chimney, where a fire is ufually kept in the winter; and towards the north, or lower end of the houfe, is a bar that runs crofs it, to which the commons advance when they bring up bills or impeachments, or when the king fends for them, and without this bar the counfel and witneffes ftand at trials before the peers. The houfe is at prefent "iung with tapeftry, containing the hiftory of the defeat of the Spanifh Armada, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, anno 1588.

The houfe or chamber where the commons affemble, is to the northward of the Houfe of Lords, and ftands eaft and weft, as the other does north and fouth. The room is pretty near fquare, and towards the upper end is the feaker's armed chair, to which he afcends by a fep or two; before it is a table, where the clerks fit, on which the mace lies when the fpeaker is in the chair, and at other times the mace is laid under the table. On the north and fouth fides, and at the weft end, are feats gradually afc ending as in a theatre, a d between the feats at the weft end is the entrance by a pair cifolding doors. There are galleries alfo on the north, fouth, and weft, where ftrangers are frequently admitted to hear the debates.

This room was anciently a chapel, founded by King Stephen about the year ir4i, and dedicated to the bleffed Virgin ; however, it obtained the name of St. Stephen's chapel. It was rebuilt by King Edward III. amno 1347, who placed in it a dean, 12 fecular canons, 13 vicars, 4 clerks, 5 chorifters, a verger, and a keeper of the chapel, and built them a convent, which extended along the Thames, endowing it wirh large reventes, which at the diffolution of monalteries in the reign of Fdward VI. amounted to near eleven thoufand pounds per annum. Almoft ever fince the diffolution, this chapel has been converted to the ufe we find it at prefent, viz. for the fefion of the lower houfe of parliament, who, before that time, ufually affembled in the chapter-houfe belonging to the abbey, when the parliament met at Weftminfter. The painted chamber lies between the houfe of lords and the houfe of commons, and here the committees of both houfes ufually meet at a conference; but neither this or the other remaining apartments of this palace of Weftminfter, have any thing in them that merit a particular defcription.

The open place ufually called Charing-crofs, from a fine crofs which ftcod there before the grand rebellion, is of a triangular form, having the Pall-mall and the Haymarket on the north-weft, the Strand on the eaft, and the flreet before Whitehall on the fouth. In the middle of this fpace is erected a brazen equefl rian ftatue of King Charles I. looking towards the place where that prince was murdered by the rebels, who had erected a fcaffold for that purpofe before the gates of his own palace. This ftatue is crected on a flone pedeftal 17 feet high, enriched with his majefly's arms, trophy-work, palm-branches, \&c. inclofed with an: iron palifade, and was erected by King Charles II. after his reforation. The brick buildings fouth-ealt of Charing-crols are moftly beautiful and uniform, and the king's flables in the Meufe, which lie north of it, and are now nagnificently rebuilding of hewn ftone, will probably make Charing-
them, they defcend by twelve or fifteen fteps, and thefe yards are defended by an high palifade of iron. Every houfe has a garden behind it, and many of then coach-houles and ftables adjoining; and others have ftables near the fquare, in a place that has obtained the name of Grofvenor-Meufe. The finifhing of the houfes within is equal to the figure they make without; the fair-cafes of fome of them I faw were inlaid, and perfect cabinet-work, and the paintings on the roof and fides by the beft haads. The apartments ufually confif of a long range of fine rooms, equally commodious and beautiful ; none of the houfes are without two or three flair-cales for the convenience of the family. The grand ftair-cafe is generally in the hall or faloon at the untrance. In thort this fquare may well be looked upon as the beauty of the town, and thofe who have not feen it cannot have an adequate idea of the plase.

The city of Weftuminter at this day confitis of the parifhes of St. Margaret and St. Juhat the Evangelift, and the liberties of Wettaninfter, viz. St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Mary le Savoy, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement's Danes, St. l'aul's Covent-garden, St. James's Weftminfter, St. George's Hanover-fquare, and St. Anne's Weftminfter; all under the government of the dean and chapter of Weftminfter, and their fubordinate officers ; or rather, of a high fteward, and fuch other oflicers as are appointed by them; for fince the reformation, the dean and chapter feem to have delegated their eivil power to fuch officers as they elect for life, who are not accountable to, or liall' to be difplaced by them, nor are they liable to forfeit their offices, but for fuch offe: :us as a private man may lofe his eftate, namely, for high-treafon, felony, \&cc. as happencd in the cafe of their high-fteward, the duke of Ormond, upon whofe attainder, the dean and chapter proceeded to a new elcction.

The next officer to the high-fteward is the deputy-fleward, appointel by the highfeward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter, who is ufually a gentleman learned in the law, being judge of their const for trial of civil actions between party and party, which is held ufually on Wedneflay every week. They have alfo a court-leet, held annually on St. Thomas's-day, for the choice of officers, and removal of nuifances. The deputy-deward fupplies the place of theriff of Wefmintter, except in the return of members of parlianent, which is done by the high-bailift, an officer nominated by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-fteward. The high-bailiff alfo is entitled to all fines, forfeitures, waifs and ftrays in Weflminfter, which makes it a very prolitable poft.

The high-conitable, chofen by the burgetlis at their court-leet, and approved by the fleward or his depusy, is an officer of fome confideration in this city alfo, to whom all the reft of the conftables are fubject.

The burgeffes are fixteen in number, feven for the city, and nine for the liberties of Weftminfter, appointed by the high-fleward or his depury, every ene of whom ha:s his alliftant, and has particular wards or diftricts: ont of the fe burgeties are chosen two chiet burgefies, one for the city, the other for the liberties. The dean, high fieward, or his deputy, the bailifs and burgefles, or a quorum of them, are empoweed to make bylaws, and take cognizance of fanall whences, within the city and liberties of Weftminfter. But 1 look upon it, that the juftices of peace for Weftmintter, have in a great meafure fuperfeded the authority of the burgelfes (except as to weights, meafures, and nuifances) by virtuc of whofe wartats, all peety oflenders almoft are apprehended and fent to Tothill-fields Bridewell'; and tor higher ofitnces, the fame jultices commit criminals to Newgate, or the Gatehoufe, who rective their trials before conmiflioners of oyer and terminer at the Ola-Baiky, as notorious criminals in the city of I. ndon do ; and fo far the two united cities may be faid to be maler the fame grovernmont.
an high ch-houlies thas obual to the id perfect he apartcautiful; ef family. hort this not feen \(t\) and St . Fields, t-garden, minfter ; ordinate y them; vil power difplaced - private ecafe of 1 chapter he higharned in d party, held ans. The of mem. he dean ed to all te polt. d by the in all the

The precinct of St. Martin's le Grand in London, is deemed a part of the city of Weftminter, and the inhabitants vote in the elections of members of parliament for Wefminfter.

The ecclefiaftical government of the city of Weftminfter is in the dean and chapter, whofe commiftary has the jurifdiction in all ecclefialtical caufes, and the probate of wills; from whem there lies no appeal to the archinifhop of Canterbury, or other Cpirit nal judge, but to the king in Chancery alone, who upon fuch appealiffues a commifion under thegreat feal of England, conftituting a courl of delegates to determine the caufe finally.
I next proceed to furvey the out-parihies in the county of Middlefex and Surrey, which are comprehended within the bills of mortality, and efteemed part of this great Fown : and firf, St. Giles's in the irields contaius thefe chief freets and places; Great Lincoln's Inn-Fields, part of Linculn's-Inn Garden, Turnltile, Whetfone-Park, part of High-Holborn, part of Duke-ftreet, Otd and New Wild-ftreet, Princes-ftreet, QueenItreet, part of Drury-lane, Brownlow. \({ }^{\text {? }}\)-ect, Bolton-ftrent, Cafle-ftreet, King ftreet, the Seven dials, or feven flreets comprel.ending Earl-fireet, Queen-itreet, White-Lion-ftreet, and St. Andrew's-ftreet, Monmouth-ftreet, tie caft fide of Hog lane, Stedwell-ftreet, and Staig-ftreet.*

Great Lincoln's-Inn Fields or Square contains about ten acres of ground, and is fonething longer than it is broad, the longeft fides extending from eaft to weft : the buildings on the weft and fouth generally make a grand figure.

In the parifh of St. Sepulchre, which is without the liberties of tie city of London, we meet with Hicks's-hall and the Charter houfe.
Hicks's-hall is fituated in the middle of St. John's-ftreet, towards the fouth end, and is the feffions-houfe for the juftices of peace of the county of Middlefex, having been erected for this end anno 1612 , by Sir Baptit Hicks, a mercer in Cheapfide, then a juftice of the peace. The juftices before holding their feffions at the Cafte-Inn nearSmithfield-bars.

To the caftward of Hicks's-hall Itood the late diffotved monaftery of the Charterhoufe, founded by Sir Walter Manny, a native of the Low Countries, knighted by King Edward III. for fervices done to this crown probably in the wars againft France.

Sir Walter N:anny at firf erected only a chapel, and affigned it to be the burialplace of all frangers; but in the year 1371, Sir Walter founded a monaitery of Carthufian monks here, transferring to thele fathers thirteea acres and a rood of land, with the faid chapel: The revenues of which convent, on the diffolution of morafteries, \(3^{\circ}\) Henry VIII. amounted to \(642 \% .4 d .10 b\). per annum.

Sir Thomas Audley foon after obtained a grant of this Carthufan monafery, together with Duke's-Place, and gave the forncr in marriage wilh his daughter Margaret to Thomas duke of Norfolk, from whom it defcended to the Farl of Suffolk, and was called Howard-houfe, the furmame of that noble family; by which name Thomas Sutton, Efq. purchafed it of the Larl of Suffolk for thirteen thoufand pourds, amo 611 , and converted it into an hofpital by virtuc of letters patent obtained from King James I. which were afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, 3 Car. I.
The manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which the founder
fettled npon this hoipinf amounted to per anmum. . . . 4493\%. 1gs. ica. The revenues purchafer sy his executors, \&sc. after his death, to for annum
\begin{tabular}{lll}
897 & 13 & 9 \\
\hline 5391 & 13 & 7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- This wis the defription of St. Giles's parifh before St. Georger's Bleomfury was taken out of it.

\footnotetext{
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But the revenues now amount to upwards of 6. 50\% per annum by the improvement of the rents. This charity was given for the maintenauce of fourfore old inen, who were to be either gentlemen by defcent reduced to poverty, foldiers liy fea or land, merchants who had fuffered by piracy or hlipwreck, or fervants of the king's houflold, and were to be fifty years of age and upwards at their admiffion, except mained foldiers, who are capable of being admitied at forty years of age : nor are any to be admitted who are aflicted with leprofy, or any unclean or infectious difeafe, or who fhall be poffeffed of the value of two hundred pounds, or fourteen pounds per annum for life, or who are ma ried men. No poor brother to go beyond fea without the lieence of fix of the governors, nor to go into the country for above two months without the malter's leave, and during fuch abfence, fhall be alowed but two thirds of his commons in meney befides his fa'ary; and if a brother go out and is arrefted, he fhall have no allowance during his abfence, but his place to be referved till the governors pleafure be known.

No brother to pafs the gates of the hofpial in his livery-gown, or to lie out of the houfe, or folicit caufes, or moleft any of the king's fubjects, under a certain pecuniary pain; and all other duties, fuch as frequenting chapel, decent coathing and behaviour, to be regu'ated by the governors.

This munificent benefactor alfo founded a grammar-fchool in the Charter-houfe, to confift of a matter, ufher, and forty feholars.

No fcholars to be admitted at above fourteen, or under ten years of age.
The fcholars are habited in black cowns; and when any of them are fit for the univerfity and are cleeted, each of them receives twenty pounds por ammum for eight years, out of the revenues of the houfe; and fuch boys as are found more fit for trades are bound out, and a confiderable fum of money given with them.

When any of the forty boys are difpofed of, or any of the old men die, others are placed in their rooms by the governors in their turns.
The mater is to be an unmarried man, aged about forty; one that hath no preferment in church or fate, which nay draw him from his refidence and care of the hol. pital.

The preacher muft be a mafter of arts, of feven years flanding in one of the univerfities of England, and one who has preached four years.

The governors meet in December, to take the year's accounts, view the flate of the hofpital, and to determine other affairs; and again, in June or July, to difpofe of the fcholars to the univerfity or tradee, make eiections, \&c. And a conmittee of five at the leaft is appointed at the affernbly in December ycaily, to vifit the fchool between Eafter and Nidfummer, \&c.

The buildings of the Charter-houfe take upa great deal of ground, and are commodious enough, but have no great thare of beauty. This houfe has pretty much the air of a college or monaftery, of which the principal rooms are the chapel and the hal!; and the odmen, who are members of the fociety, have their feveral cells as the monks have in Portuga!.

The chapel is built of brick and boulder, and is about 63 feet in length, 38 in breadth, and 24 in height. Here Sir Wi liam Manny, founder of the Carthufian monaflery, was buried; and here was interred Mr. Sutoon, the founder of the hofpital: whose monument is at the north-ealt angle of the chapel, being of black and white marble, adorned with four columns, with pedeftals and entablature of the Corinthian order, be tween which lies his effigies at length in a fur-gown, his face upwards, and the palns of his hands joined over his brealt; and on the tomb is the following infcription: Siacred to

\section*{provement} men, who land, merfhold, and d foldiers, admitted ulll be pof. or life, or c of fix of te malter's us in ne. no allow. leafure be
ut of the pecuniary shaviour,
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commo\(h\) the air all; and nks have
breadth, maftery, whose marble, der, be. valus of iacred to
the glory of God, in grateful memory of Thonas Sutton, EFG. bere lieth buried the iu.ly of Thomas Sutton, late of Caftle Camps, in the county of Canbridge, Eff. at whofe whi' coff and charges this boppital wass founded, and endowed with large poffefions, for the refief poor men and cbildren. He was a gentleman born at Knayth in the county of Lincola, of rovorthy and honel/ parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deccafded the 12 tho day of Dec. 161 s .
The Charter-houfe gardens are exceeding pleafant, and of a very great extent, confidering they fland fo far within this great town.

If hall, in the next place, furvey the free fchools and charity fchools.
Anciently, I have read, that there were three principal churches in London that had each of them a famous fchool belonging to it; and thefe three churches are fuppofed to be, 1. The cathedral church of St. Paul; he qufe, at a gencral council holden at
ine, anno 1176 , it was decreed, "That \(P^{\prime}\), thedral church fhould have its
hool-mafter, to teach poor feholars, and \(1.2 \%\) had been accuftomed; and that no man fhould take any reward for licen w, ©cil. 2. The ableyochurch of St. ter at Weflminfter; for of the fehool here, Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, in the n of William the Conqueror, writes as follows: "I Ingulphus, an humble fervant
God, born of Englifh parents, in the moft beautiful city of London, for attaining " to learning, was firft put to Weftminter, and after to ftudy at Oxford, \&c." 3. The abbey-church of St. Saviour, at Bermondfey, in Southwark; for this is fuppofed to be the moft ancient and moft confiderable monaftery about the city at that time, next to that of St. Peter at Weftminfter; though there is no doubt but the convents of St. John by Clerkenwell, St. Barthoomew in Smithfield, St. Mary Overy in Southwark, that of the Holy Trinity by Aldgate, and other monatteries about the city, had their refpective fchools, though not in fuch reputation as the three firt. Of thefe none are now exifting but St. Paul's and Weftminfter, though perhaps on different and later foundations: yet other fchools have been crected in this metropolis from time to time, amongt which I find that called Merchant-Taylors to be the moft confiderable.

St. Paul's fchool is fituated on the eaft fide of St. Yaul's church yard ; being a handfome fabrick built with brick and fone, founded by John Collet, D. D. and dean of St. Yaul's, anno 1512, who appointed a high-mafter, fur-mafter, a chaplain or undermafter, and 153 fcholars, to be taught by them gratis, of any nation or country. He alfo left fome exhibitions to fuch feholars as are fent to the univerfities, and have continued at this fchool three years. The mafters are elected by the wardens and affiftants of the Mercers company ; and the fcholars are admitted by the mafter, upon a warrant directed to him by the furveyor. 'The elections for the univerfity are in March, before Lady-day; and they are allowed their exhibitions for feven years. To this fchool belongs a library, confilting chiefly of claffic authors. The frontifpiece is adorned with buftos, entablature, pediments, feftoons, fhields, vafes, and the Mercer's arms cut in ftone, with this infcription over the door, INGREDERE U'T PROFICIAS; upon every window of the fehool was written, by the founder's direction, AUT DOCE, AU'T DISCE, AUT DISCEDE, i.e. either teach, learn, or be gone.

The founder, in the ordinances to be obferved in this lichool, fays, he founded it to the honour of the child Jefus, and of his bleffed mother Mary; and directs, that the mafter be of a healthful conflitution, honeft, virtuous, and learned in Greek and Latin; that he be a married or fingle man, or a prieft that hath no cure; that his wages fhould be a mark a week, and a livery gown of four nobles, with a houfe in town, and another at Stebonheath (Stepney*) ; that there flould be no play-days

\footnotetext{
- This houfe ftands at the upper end of Whice-horfe-freet, on the fouth fide of Siepney church-yard; was the refidence of the founder's mother, and is now tenanted by Captain Thomas Hunt, a late reputable commander in the fervice of the Eall India company.
}


\section*{IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)}


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granted, but to the king, or fome bifhop in perfon; that the fcholars every Childer-mas-day fhould go to St. Paul's church, and hear the child-bihop fermon, and afterwards at high mafs earh of them offer a penny to the child-bifhop; and committed the care of the fchool to the company of Mercers; the ftipends to the mafters, the officers' falaries, \&c. belonging to the fchool, amounting at firf to 1181.145 . 7 dd . ob . per annum: but the rents and revenues of the fchool being of late years confiderably.advanced, the falatics of the malters have been more than doubled, and many exhibitions granted to thofe who go to the univerfity, of ten pounds, and fix pounds odd money per annum. The fecond mafter hath a handfome houfe near the fchool, as well as the firft mafter.

The fchool at Mercers-chapel, in Cheapfide, hath the fame patrons and governors as that of St. Paul's, viz. the Mercers, who allow the mafter a falary of 401 . per annum, and a houfe, for teaching twenty-five fcholars gratis.

Merchant Taylors fchool is fituated near Caunon-freet, on St. Lawrence Poultney, or Pountney-hill. This fchool, I am told, confifts of fix forms, in which are three hundred lads, one hundred of whom are taught gratis, another hundred pay two fhillings and fix-pence per quarter, and the third hundred five fhillings a quarter; for infructing of whom there is a mafter and three ufhers: and out of thefe fcholars fome are annually, on St. Barnabas-day, the eleventh of June, elected to St. John's college in Oxford, where there are forty-fix fellowhips belonging to the fchool.

As to the charity-fchools; there are in all \({ }_{13} 1\), fome for boys, others for girls; where the children are taught, if boys, to read, write, and accompt; if girls, to read, few, and knit; who are all cloathed and fitted for fervice or trades gratis.

I proceed in the next place to hew how well London is fupplied with water, firing, bread-corn, flefh, fifh, beer, wine, and other provifions.

And as to water, no city was ever better furnifhed with it, for every man has a pipe or fountain of good frefh water brought into his houfe, for lefs than twenty thillings a year, unlefs brewhoufes, and fome other great houfes and places that require more water than an ordinary family confumes, and thefe pay in proportion to the quantity they fpend; many houfes have feveral pipes laid in, and may have one in every room, if they think fit, which is a much greater convenience than two or three fountains in a ftrcet, for which fome towns in other countries are fo much admired.

Thefe pipes of water are chiefly fupplied from the water-works at London-bridge, Weftminfter, Chelfea, and the New-river.

Befides the water brought from the Thames and the New-river, there are a great many good fprings, pumpz, and conduits about the town, which afford excellent water for drinking. There are alfo mineral waters on the fide of Illington and Pancras.

This capital alfo is well fupplied wit! firing, particularly coals from Newcaftle, and pit-coals from Scotland, and other parts; but wood is exceffive dear, and ufed by no body for firing, unlefs bakers, and fome few perfons of quality in their chanbers and drawing-rooms.

As for bread-corn, it is for the molt part brought to London after it is converted into llour, and both bread and flour are extremely reafonable: we here buy as much good white bread for three-halfpence or two-pence, as will ferve an Englifhman a whole day, and flour in proportion. Good ftrong beer alfo may be had of the brewer, for about , wo pence a quart, and of the alehoufes that retail it for three-pence a quart. Bear-key, below oridge, is a great market for malt, wheat, and horfe-corn; and Queen-hithe, above the bridge, for malt, wheat, flower, and other grain.
The butchers here compute, that there are about one thoufand oxen fold in Smithficld market one week with another the year round; befides many thoufand fheep, hogs,
hogs, calves, pige, and lambs, in this and other parts of the town; and a great variety of venifon, game, and poultry. Fruit," roots, herbs, and other garden-ftuff, are very cheap and good.

Fifh alfo are plentiful, fuch as frefh cod, plaice, flounders, foles, whitings, finelts, fturgeon, oyfters, lobflers, crabs, fhrimps, mackerel, and herrings in the feason: but it muft be confeffed, that falmon, turbot, and fome other fea-fifh are dear, as well as frefh-water filh.

Wine is imported from foreign countries, and is dear. The Port wine which is ufually drank, and is the cheapeft, is two thillings a quart, retailed in taverns, and not much lefs than eighteen or twenty pounds the hogfhead, when purchafed at the beft hand: and as to lirench wine, the duties are fo high upon them, thet they are at double the price of the other at leaff. White wine is about the fame price as red-port, and canary about a third dearer.

It is computed that there are in London fome part of the year, when the nobility and gentry are in town, 15 or 16,000 large horfes for draught, ufed in coaches, carts, or drays, befides fome thoufands of faddle-horfes; and yet is the town fo well fupplied with hay, fraw, and corn, that there is seldom any want of them. Hay generally is not more than forty fhillings the load, and from twenty pence to two fhillings the bufliel, is the ufual price of oats.

The opportunity of pafling from one part of the town to the other, by coach, chair, or boat, is a very great convenience, efpecially in the winter, or in very hot weather. A fervant calls a coach or a chair in any of the principal frreets, which attend at a minute's warning, and carries one to any part of the town, within a mile and a half diftance, for a fhilling, but to a chair is paid one third more; the coaches alfo will wait for eighteen-pence the firft hour, and a fhilling every fucceeding hour all day long; or you may hire a coach and a pair of horfes, all day, in or out of town, for ten fhillings per day; there are coaches alfo that go to every village almoft about town, within four or five miles, in which a paffenger pays but one fhilling, and in fome but fixpence for his paffage with other company.

The plafanteft way of moving from one end of the town to the other in fummer time, is by water, on that facious gentle ftream the Thames, on which you travel two miles for fix-pence, if you have two watermen, and for three-pence if you have but one : and to any village up or down the river, you go with company for a trifle. But the greateft advantage reaped from this noble river is, that it brings whatever this or other countries afford. Down the river from Oxfordhhire, Berkhhire, Bucks, \&c. comes corn and all manner of provifion of Englifh growth, as has been obferved already ; and up the river, every thing that the coalts and the maritime counties of England, Scotland, or Ireland afford: this way alfo are received the treafures and merchandize of the Eaft and Weft Indies, and indeed of the four quarters of the world.

Carts are hired as coaches, to remove goods and merchandize from one part of the town to the other, whofe rates are alfo fixed, and are very reafonable; and for fmall burthens or parcels, and to fend on meflages, there are porters at every corner of the ftreets, thofe within the city of London and liberties thereof being licenfed by authority, and wearing a badge or ticket ; in whofe hands goods of any value, and even bills of exchange or fums of money may be fafely trufted, they being obliged at their admiffion to give fecurity. There is alfo a poft that goes from one part of the town to the other feveral times a day; and once a day to the neighbouring villages, with letters and fmall parcels; for the carriage of which is given no more than a penny the letter or parcel. And I fhould have remembered that every coach, chair, and boat that plies for
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hire, has its number upon it; and if the number be taken by any friend or fervant, at the place you fet out from, the proprietor of the velicle will be obliged to make good any lofs or danage that may happen to the perfon carried in it, through the default of the people that carry him, and to make him fatisfaction for any abule or ill-language he may receive from them.

The high flreets from one end of the town to the other, are kept clean by fcavengers in the winter, and in fummer the duft in fome wide ftreets is laid by water carts; they are fo wide and fpacious, that feveral lines of coaches and carts may pafs by each other without interruption. Foot paffengers in the high ftreets go about their bufinefs with abundance of eafe and pleafure; they walk upon a fine fmooth pavement, defended by pofts from the coaches and wheel carriages; and though they are jofted fometimes in the throng, yet as this feldom happens out of defign, few are offended at it; the variety of beautiful objects, animate and inanimate, he meets with in the flreets and fhops, infpires the pafenger with joy, and makes him flight the trifling inconvenience of being crowded now and then. 'The light alfo in the fhops till eight or nine in the evening, efpecially in thofe of toymen and paftry-cooks in the winter, make the night appear even brighter and more agreeable than the day itfelf.
From the lights I come very naturally to fpeak of the night-guards or watch. Each watch confitts of a conllable and a certain number of watchmen, who have a guard room or watch houfe in fome certain place, from whence watchmen are dilpatched every hour, to patrole in the ftrects and places in each contable's diftriet ; to fee if all be fate from fire and thieves: and as they pafs, they give the hour of the night, and with their ftaves ftrike at the door of every houfe.

If they meet with any perfons they fufpect of ill defigns, quarrelfome people, or lewd women in the frects, they are empowered to carry them before the conitable at his watch-houfe, who confines them till morning, when they are brought before a juf. tice of the peace, who commits them to prifon or releafes them, according as the circumftances of the cafe are.
Mobs and tumul's were formerly very terrible in this great city; not only private men have been infulted and abufed, and their houfes demolifhed, but even the court and parliament have been influenced or awed by them. Eut the is now feldom feen a multitude of people affembled, unlefs it be to attend fome ma or to his execution, or to pelt a villain in the pillory, the latt of which being an ounis chat the government has ever feemed to wink at; and it is obferved by fome, that the mob are pretty juft upon thefe occafions; they feldom falling upon any but notorious rafcals, fuch as are guilty of perjury, forgery, fodomitical practices, or keeping of bawdy-houfes, and thefe with rotten eggs, apples, and turnips, they frequently mall unmercifully, unlefs the offender has money enough to bribe the confiables and officers to protect him.
The london inns, though they are as commodious for the moft part as thofe we mect with in other places, yet few people chufe to take up their quarters in them for any long time; for, if their bufinefs requires them to make any fay in London, they chufe to leave their horfes at the inn or lome livery-ftable, and take lodgings in a private houfe. At livery-flables they lodge no travellers, only take care of their horfes, which fare better here than ulually at inns; and at thefe places it is that gentlemen hire faddle horfes for a journey. At the belt of them are found very good horfes and furniture : they will let out a good horfe for 45 . a day, and an ordinary hackncy for \(2 s\). \(6 d\). and for 55 . you may have a hunter for the city hounds, have the liberty of hunting in Enfield chace and round the town, and go out conftantly every week in the feafon, followed by a great many young gentlemen and tradesmen. They have an opportunity alfo of hunting with
t, at good \(f\) the may Igers they each finefs nded times
the king's hounds at Richmond and Windfor: and fuch exercifes feem very neceffary for people who are conftantly in London, and eat and drink as plentifully as any people in the world. And now I am fpeaking of hired horfes, I cannot avoid taking notice of the vaft number of coach-horfes that are kept to be let out to noblemen or gentlemen, to carry or bring them to and from the diftant parts of the kingdom, or to fupply the undertakers of funerals with horfes for their coaches and hearfes. There are fome of thefe men that keep feveral hundreds of horfes, with coaches, coachnien, and a compleat equipage, that will be ready at a day's warning to attend a gentlenan to any part of England. Thefe people alfo are great jockeys. They go to all the fairs in the country and buy up horfes, with which they furnifh moft of the nobility and gentry about town. And if a nobleman does not care to run any hazard, or have the trouble of keeping horfes in town, they will agree to furnifh him with a fet all the year round.
The principal taverns are large handfome edifices, made as commodious for the entertaining a variety of company as can be contrived, with fone fpacious rooms for the accommodation of numerous affemblies. Here a ftranger may be furnifhed with wines, and excellent food of all kinds, dreffed after the beft manner: each company and every particular man, if he pleafes, has a room to himfelf, and a good fire if it be winter time, for which he pays nothing, and is not to be difturbed or turned out of his room by any other man of what quality foever, till he thinks fit to leave it. And as many people meet here upon bufinefs, at leaft an equal number refort hither purely for pleafure, or to refrefl themfelves in an evening after a day's fatigue. Thofe of any reputation will not admit lewd women within their doors, but too many of them live on the vices of the people, ferving as rendezvous for the profigate part of the world, to whom in falfe meafures they put off their fophifticated wines.

And though the taverns are very numerous, yet ale-houfes are much more fo, being vifited by the inferior tradefmen, mechanicks, journeymen, porters, coachmen, carmen, ferva'ts, and others whofe pockets will not reach a glafs of wine. Here they fit promifcuoully in conmon dirty roons, with large fires, and clouds of tobacco, where one that is not ufed to them can fearce breathe or fee: but as they are a bufy fort of people, they feldom ftay long, returning to their feveral employments, and are fucceeded by frelh fets of the fame rank of men, at their leifure hours, al day long.

Of eating-houfes and cook-hops there are not many, confidering the largenefs of the town; unlefs it be about the inns of court and Chancery, Smithfield, and the Royal Exchange; and fome other places, to which the country people and ftrangers refort when they come to town. Here is good butchers meat of all kinds, and in the beft of them fowls, pigs, geefe, \&c. the laft of which are pretty dear, but one that can make a meal of butchers meat, may have as much as he cares to cat for fix-pence; he muft be content indeed to fit in a publick room, and ufe the fame linen that forty people have done before him. Befides meat, he finds very good white bread, table-beer, \&c.

Coffe-houfes are almoft as numerous as ale-houfes, difperied in every part of the onw, where they fell tea, coffee, chocolate, drams, and in many of the great ones arrack and other punch, wine, Scc. Thefe confilt chiefly of one large common room, with good fires in winter; and hither the middle fort of people chietly refort, many to breakfatt, read the news, and talk politicks; after which they retire home: others who are trangers in town neet here about noon, and appoint fome tavern to dine at ; and a great many attend at the cofee-houfes near the Exchange, the ims of court and Weftmintler, about their bufinefs. In the afternoon about fouf, people refort to thefe places asain, from whence they adjourn to the tavern, the play, \&cc. and fome, when they
have taken a handfome dofe, run to the coffee-houfe at midnight for a difh of cofice to fet them right; while others conclude the day here with drams, or a bowl of punch.

There are but few cyder-houfes about London, though this be liquor of Englinh growth ; becaufe it is generally thought too cold for the clinate, and to elevate the fpirits lefs than wine or frong beer.

The four grand difinctions of the people are thefe, I. The nobility and gentry. 2. The merchants and firt rate tradefimen. 3. The lawyers and phyicians: and 4. Inferior tradefmen, attornies, clerks, apprentices, coachmen, carmen, chairmen, watermen, porters, and fervants.

The firlt clafs may not only be divided into nobility and gentry, but into either fuch as have dependence on the court, or fuch as have none. Thofe who have offices, places, or penfions from the court, or any expectations from thence, conftantly attend the levees of the prince and his minifters, which takes up the greateft part of the little morning they have. At noon moft of the nobility, and fuch gentlemen as are members of the houfe of commons, go down to Weftmintter, and when the houfes do not fit late, return home to dinner. Others that are not members of either houfe, and have no particular bufinefs to attend, are found in the chocolate-houfes near the court, or in the park, and many more do not fir from their houfes till after dinner. As to the ladies, who feldom rife till about noon, the firft part of their time is fpent, after the duties of the clofet, either at the tea-table or in drefing, unlefs they take a turn to Covent-garden or Ludgate-hill, and tumble over the mercers rich filks, or view fome India or China trifle, fome prohibited manufacture, or foreign lace.

Thus the bufinefs of the day being difpatched before dinner, both by the ladies and gentlemen, the evening is devoted to pleafure; all the world get abroad in their gayeft equipage between four and five in the evening, fome bound to the play, others to the opera, the affembly, the mafquerade, or mufick-meeting, to which they move in fuch crowds, that their coaches can fcarce pals the ftreets.

The merchants and tradefinen of the firft rate make no mean figure in London; they have many of them houfes equal to thofe of the nobility, with great gates and courtyards before them, and feats in the country, whither they retire the latter end of the week, returning to the city again on Mondays or Tuefdays; they keep their coaches, faddle-horfes, and tontmen; their houfes are richly and beautifully furnihed; and though their equipage be not altogether fo flining, and their fervants fo numerous as thofe of the nobility, the y generally abound in wealth and plenty; and are generally matters of a larger cafh that they have oceafion to make ufe of in the way of trade, whereby they are always provided againft accidents, and are enabled to make an advantageous purchafe when it offers. And in this they differ from the merchants of other countries, that they know when they have enough; for they retire to their eftates, and enjoy the fruits of their labours in the decline of life, referving only bufinefs enough to divert their leifure hours. They become gentlemen and magittrates in the countries where their eftates lie; and as they are frequently the younger brothers of good families, it is not uncommon to fee them purchate thofe eftaies that the eldelt branches of their refpective families have been obliged to part with.

Their character is, that they are neither fo much in hafte as the French to grow rich, nor fo niggardly as the Dutch to fave: that their houfes are richly furnifhed, and their tables well ferved. You are neither foothed nor fowered by the merchants of London; they felcom afk too much, and foreigners buy of them as cheap as others. They are punctual in their payments, genorous and charitable, very obliging, and not too ceremo-
nious, eafy of accefs, ready to communicate their knowledge of the refpective countries they traffick with, and the condition of their trade.

As to their way of life, they ufually rife fome hours before the gentlemen at the other end of the town, and having paid their devotions to heaven, feldom fail, in a morning, of furveying the condition of their accounts, and giving their orders to their bookkeepers and agents, for the management of their refpective trades; after which, being dreffed in a modeft garb, without any footmen or attendants, they go about their bufinefs to the Cufom-houfe, Bank, Exchange, \&c. and after dinner, fometimes apply themfelves to bufinefs again; but the morning is much the bufieft part of the day. In the evening of every other day the poft comes in, when the perufing their letters may employ part of their time, as the anfwering them does on other days of the week; and they frequently meet at the tavern in the evening, either to tranfact their affairs, or to take a chearful glafs after the bufinefs of the day is over.

As to the wives and daughters of the merchants and principal tradefmen, they endeavour to imitate the court-ladies in their drefs, and follow much the fame diverfions; and it is not uncommon to fee a nobleman match with a citizen's daughter, by which the gains a title, and he difcharges the incumbrances on his eftate with her fortune. Merchants fons are fometimes initiated into the fame bufinefs their fathers follow; but if they find an eftate gotten to their hands, many of them chufe rather to become countrygentlemen.

As to the lawyers or barrifters, thefe alfo are frequently the younger fons of good families; and the elder brother too is fometimes entered of the inns of court, that he may know enough of the law to keep his eftate.

A lawyer of parts and good elocution feldom fails of rifing to preferment, and acquiring an eftate even while he is a young man. I do not know any profeffion in London where a perfon makes his fortune fo foon as in the law, if he be an eminent pleader. Several of them have of late years been advanced to the peerage; as Finch, Somers, Cowper, Harcourt, Trevor, Parker, Lechmere, King, Raymond, \&c. fcarce any of them much exceeding forty years of age when they arrived at that honour.

The fees are fo great, and their bufinefs fo ingrofles every minute of their time, that it is impoffible their expences fhould equal their income; but it muft be conteffed they labour very hard, are forced to be up early and late, and to try their conftitutions to the utnoft (I mean thofe in full bufinefs) in the fervice of their clients. They rife in winter long before it is light, to read over their briefs; drefs, and prepare themfelves for the bufinefs of the day; at eight or nine they go to Weltmintter, where they attend and plead either in the courts of equity or common law, ordinarily till one or two, and (upon a great trial) fometimes till the evening. By that time they have got home, and dined, they have other briefs to perufe, and they are to attend the hearings, cither at the Lord Chancellor's, or the Rolls, till eight or nine in the evening; after which, when they return to their chambers, they are attended by their clients, and have their feveral cafes and briefs to read over and confider that evening, or the next morning before day-light; infomuch that they have farce time for their meals, or their natural reit, particularly at the latter end of a term. They are not always in this hurry, indeed; if they were, the beft conftitution mult foon be worn out ; nor would any one fubmit to fuch hardfhips, who had a fubfiftance, but with a profpect of acquiring a great eftate fuddenly; for the gold comes tumbling into the pockets of thefe great lawyers, which makes them refufe no caule, how intricate or doubtful foever. And this brings me to confider the high fees that are ufually taken by an eminent counfel ; as for a fingle opiuion upon a cilie,
two, three, four, and five guineas; upon a hearing, five or ten, and perhaps a great many more; and if the caule does not come on till the next day, they are all to be feed again, though there are not lefs than fix or feven counfel of a fide.

The next confiderable profeffion therefore I fhall mention in London, is that of the phyficians, who are not fo numerous as the former; but thofe who are eminent among \(\Omega\) them acquire eftates equal to the lawyers, though they feldom arrive at the like honours. It is a ufeful obfervation, indeed, as to Englifh phyficians, that they feldom get their bread till they have no teeth to eat it : though, when they have acquired a reputation, they are as much followed as the great lawyers; they take care, however, not to be fo much fatigued. You find them at Batfon's or Child's coffee-houfe ufually in the morning, and they vifit their patients in the afternoon. Thofe that are men of figure amonglt them, will not rife out of their beds, or break their reft, on every call. 'lhe greatef fatigue they undergo, is the going up 40 or 50 pair of ftairs every day; for the patient is gencrally laid pretty near the garret, that he may not be difturbed.

Thefe phyficians are allowed to be men of ikill in their profeflion, and well verfed in other parts of learning. The great grievance here (as in the law) is, that the inferior people are undone by the exorbitance of their fees; and what is fill a greater hardhip is, that if a phyfician has been employed, he mult be continued, however unable the patient is to bear the expence, as no apothecary may adminilter any thing to the fick man, if he has been prefcribed to firtt by a phyfician: fo that the patient is reduced to this dilemma, either to dic of the difeafe, or ftarve his family, if hiis ficknefs happens to be of any duration. A phyfician here feorns to touch any other metal but gold, and the furgeons are ftill more unreafonable; and this may be one reafon why the people of this city have fo eften recourfe to quacks, for they are cheap, and cafily come at, and the mob are not judges of their ability; they pretend to great things; they have cured princes, and perfons of the firft quality, as they pretend; and it maft be confeffed their patients are as credulous as they can defire, taken with grand pretences, and the affurance of the impoftor, and frequently like things the better that are offered them out of the common road.

I come in the next place to treat of attornies'-clerks, apprentices, inferior tradefmen, coachmen, porters, fervants, and the loweft clafs of men in this town, which are far the moft numerous: and firf of the lawyers'clerks and apprentices, I find it a general complaint, that they are under no manner of government; bcfore their times are half cut, they fet up for gentlemen; they drefs, they drink, they game, frequent the playhoufes, and intrigue with the women; and it is no uncommon thing with clerks to bully their mafters and defert their fervice for whole days and nights whenever they fee fit.

As to the ordinary tradefmen, they live by buying and felling; 1 cannot fay they are fo eminent for their probity as the merchants and tradefmen of the firlt rate; they feem to have a wrong biafs given them in their education, many of them have no principles of honour, no other rule to go by than the filhmonger, namely, to get what they can, who confider only the weaknefs or ignorance of the cuftomer, and make their demands accordingly, taking fometimes half the price they ank. And I muf not forget the numbers of poor creatures, who live and maintain their families, by buying provifions in one part of the town, and retailing them in another, whofe ftock perhaps does not amount to more than forty or fifty flillings, and part of this they take up (many of them) on their cloaths at a pawn-broker's, on a Monday morning, which they make fhift to redeem on a Saturday niglt, that they may appear in a proper habit at their parinhchurches on a Sunday. 'Thefe are the people that cry filh, fruit, herbs, roots, news, \&c. about town.

As to lackney-coachmen, carmen, porters, chairmen, and watermen, though they work hard, they generally eat and drink well, and are decently cloathed on holidays; for the wife, if the be induftrious, either by her needle, wafhing, or other bufinefs proper to her fex, makes no fmall addition to their gains, and by their united labours they maintain their fanilies handfomely if they have their healths.

As to the common menial fervants, they have great wages, are well kept and cloathed, but are notwithflanding the plague of almoft every houfe in town; they form themfelves into focieties or rather confederacies, contributing to the maintenance of each other, when out of place, and if any of them cannot manage the family where they are entertained as they pleafe, immediately they give notice they will be gone; there is no fpeaking to them; they are above correction, and if a mafter fhould attempt it, he may expect to be handfomely drubed by the creature he feeds and harbours, or perhaps an action brought againf him for it. It is become a common faying, "If my " fervant ben't a thief, if he be but honeft, I can bear with other things:" and indeed it is very rare in London to meet with an honeft fervant.

When I was treating of tradefmen I had forgot to mention thofe nuifances of the town, the itinerant pedlars who deal in toys and hard-ware, and thofe who pretend to fell foreign filks, linen, India handkerchiefs, and other prohibited and unaccuftomed goods; thefe we meet with at every coffee-houfe and corner of the ftreets, and they vifit alfo every private houfe; the women have fuch a guft for every thing that is foreign or prohibited, that thefe vermin meet with a good reception every where. The ladies will rather buy home manufactures of thefe people than of a neighbouring fhopkeeper, under the pretence of buying cheaper, though they frequently buy damaged goods, and pay a great deal dearer for them than they would do in a tradefman's fhop; which is a great difcouragement to the fair dealer that maintains a family, and is forced to give a large credit, while thefe people run away with the ready money; and I am informed that fome needy tradefmen employ fellows to run hawking about the ftreets with their goods, and fell penny-worths, in order to furnifh themfelves with a little money.

As to the recreations of the citizens, many of them are entertained in the fame manner as the quality are, reforting to the play, park, mufick-meetings, \&e. and in the fummer they vifit Richmond, Hampitead, Epfom, and other neighbouring towns, where horfe-racing, and all manner of rural fports as well as other diverfions are followed in the fummer feafon.

Towards autumn, when the town is this, many of the citizens who deal in a wholefale way, vifit the diftant parts of the kingdon to get in their debts, or procure orders for frefh parcels of goods; and much about the fame time the lawyers are either employed in the feveral circuits, or retired to their country-feats : fo that the court, the nobility and gentry, the lawyers, and many of the citizens being gone into the country, the town refumes another face. The weft end of it appears perfectly deferted; in other parts their trade falls off; but fill in the ftreets about the Royal Exchange we feldom fail to meet with crowds of people, and an air of bufinefs in the hotteft featon.

I have heard it affirmed, however, that many citizens live beyond their income, which puts them upon tricking and prevaricating in their dealings, and is the principal occafion of thofe frequent bankruptcies feen in the papers: ordinary tradefmen drink as much wine, and cat as well, as gentlemen of eftates; their cloth, their lace, their linen are as fine, and they change it as often; and they frequently imitate the quality in their expenfive pleafures.

As to the diverfions of the inferior tradefmen and common people, on Sundays and other tolidilys, they frequently get out of town; the neighbouring villages are full of them, and the publick-houfes there ufually provide a dinner in expectation of their city-guefts: but if they do not vifit them in a morning, they feldom tail of walking out in the fields in the afternoon; every walk, every publick garden and path near the town are crowded with the common people, and no place more than the park; for which reafon I prefume the quality are feldom feen there on a Sunday, though the meaneft of them are fo well drefled at thefe times that notody need be alhamed of their company on that account; for you will fee every apprentice, every porter, and cobler, in as good cloth and linen as their betters; and it mult be a very poor woman that has not a fuit of mantua-filk, or fomething equal to it, to appear abroad in on holy-days.

And now if we furvey thefe feveral inhabitants in one body, it will be found that there are about a million of fouls in the whole town, of whom there may be 150,000 men, and upwards, capable of bearing arms, that is, between eighteen and tixty.

If it be demanded what proportion that part of the town properly called the City of London, bears to the rett? I anfiver, that according to the laft calculations, there are in the city 12,000 houfes; in the parifhes without the walls 36,320 ; in the parifhes of Midalefex and Surrey, which make part of the town, 46,300 ; and in the city and liberties of Weftminter, 28,330; in which are included the precincts of the Tower, Norton-Folgate, the Rolls, White-friars, the ims of court and Chancery, the king's palaces, and all other extra-parochial places.

As to the number of inhabitants in each of thefe four grand divifions, if we multiply the number of houfes in the city of London by eight and a half, there mult be 102,000 people there, according to this eftimate; by the fime rule there mult be 308,720 people in the feventeen parifhes without the walls, 393,550 in the twenty-one out-parilhes of Middlefex and Surrey, and 240,805 in the city and liberties of Weftminfter, all which compofe the fum total of \(1,045,075\) people.

Let me now proceed to inquire into the ftate of the feveral great trading companies in London. The firft, in point of time, I find to be the Hamburgh company, originally tited "merchants of the flaple," (that is, of the flaple of wool) and afterwards mer-clant-adventurers. They were firt incorporated in the reign of King Edward I. anno 1296, and obtained leave of John duke of Brabant, to make Antwerp their ftaple or mart for the Low Countries; where the woollen-manufactures then flourifhed more than in any county in Europe. The bufinefs of this company at firft feems to be chiefly, if not altogether, the vending of Englith wool unwrought.

Queen Ilizabeth enlarged the trade of the company of adventurers, and impowered them to treat with the princes and flates of Germany for a place which might be the flaple or mart for the woollen manufactures they exported, which was at length fixed at Hamburgh, from whence they obtained the name of the Hamburgh company: they had another mart or ftaple alfo affigned them for the fale of their woollen cloths in the Low-Countries, viz. Dort, in Holland.

This company confifts of a governor: deputy-governor, and fellowhip, or court of affiftants, elected amually in June, who have a power of making bye-laws for the regulation of their trade; but this trade in a manner lies open, every merchant trading thither on his own bottom, on paying an inconfiderable fum to the company; fo that though the trade to Germany may be of confequence, yet the Hamburgh company, as a company, have very little advantage by their being incorporated.

The Hamburgh or German merchants export from F.ngland, broad-cloth, druggets, long-ells, ferges, and feveral forts of ftuff, tobacco, fugar, ginger, Eaft-India goods,
tin, lead, and feveral other commodities, the great confumption of which is in I.ower Germany.
England takes trom them prodigious quantities of linen, linen-yarn, kid-fkins, tinplates, and a great many other commodities.

The next company eltablifhed was that of the Rufia-merchants, incorporated if and 2d of Philip and Mary, who were impowered to trade to all lands, ports, and places in the dominions of the emperor of Ruffia, and to all other lands not then difcovered or frequented, lying on the north, north-eaft, or north-weft.

The Ruffia-company, as a company, are not a very confiderable body at prefent; the trade thither being carried on by private merchants, who are admitted into this trade on payment of five pounds for that privilege.

It confifts of a governor, four confuls, and twenty-four affifants, annually chofen on the firf of March.

The Ruffia merchants export from England fome coarfe cloth, long-ells, wortedftuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, and a few other commodities.

Erigland takes from Ruffia, hemp, flax, linen-cloth, linen-yarn, Ruffia-leather, tallow, furs, iron, potithes, \&c. to an immenfe value.

The next company is the Eaftland company, formerly called Merchants of Elbing, a town in Polifh Pruffia, to the eaftward of Dantzick, being the port they principally reforted to in the infancy of their trade. They were incorporated 21 Elizabeth, and impowered to trade to all countries within the Sound, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Liefland, Prufia, and Pomerania, from the river Oder eaftward, viz. with Riga, Revel, Koningłburgh, Elbing, Dantzick, Copenhagen, Elfinore, Finland, Gothland, Eaftland, and Bornholm (except Narva, which was then the only Ruffian port in the Baltick.) And by the faid patent, the Eaftland-company and Hamburgh-company were each of them authorifed to trade feparately to Mecklenburgh, Gotland, Silefia, Moravia, Lubeck, Wifmar, Roftock, and the whole river Oder.

This company confifts of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four affiftants, elected annually in October; but either they have no power to exclude others from trading within their limits, or the fine for jermiffion is fo inconfiderable, that it can never hinder any merchant's trading thither who is inclined to it; and in fact, this trade, like the former, is carried on by private merchants, and the trade to Norway and Sweden is laid open by act of parliament.
To Norway and Denmark merchants fend guineas, crown-pieces, bullion, a little tobacco, and a few coarfe woollens.

They import from Norway, \&c. vaft quantities of deal boards, timber, fpars, and ıron.

Swedentakes from England gold and filver, and but a fmall quantity of the manufactures and production of England.
England imports from Sweden near two-thirds of the iron wrought up or confumed in the kingdom, copper, boards, plank, \&c.

The Turkey or Levant company was firft incorporated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and their privileges were confirmed and enlarged in the reign of King James I. bcing impowered to trade to the Levant, or eaftern part of the Mediterranean, particularly to Smyrna, Aleppo, Conftantinople, Cyprus, Grand Cairo, Alexandria, \&e.

It confifts of a governor, deputy-governor, and eighteen affiftants or directors, chofen annually, \&c. This trade is open alfo to every merchant, paying a fmall confideration, and carried on accordingly by private men.

Thefe merchants export to Turkey chiefly broad cloth, long-ells, tin, lead, and fome iron; and the Englifh merchants frequently buy up French and Lifbon fugars and tranfport thither, as well as bullion from Cadiz.

The commodities reccived from thence are chiefly raw filk, grogram yarn, dying fuffs of fundry kinds, drugs, foap, leather, cotton, and fome fruir, oil, \&c.

The Eaft-India company were incorporated about the 42d of I:lizabeth, anno 1600, and empowered to trade to all countries to the ealtward of the Cape of Good Hope, exclufive of all others.

About the middle of King William's reign it was generally faid their patent was illegal, and that the crown could not reftrain the Englifh merchants from trading to any country they were difpofed to deal with; and application being made to parliament for leave to lay the trade open, the miniftry took the hint, and procured an act of parliament (9 and 10 William III. cap. 44.) empowering every fubject of England to trade to India, who fhould raife a fum of money for the fupply of the government, in proportion to the fum he fhould advance; and each fublcriber was to have an annuity after the rate of 8 per cent. per ann. to commence from Michaelmas 1698 ; and his majelty was empowered to incorporate the fubferibers, as he afterwards did, and they were ufually called the New Ealt-India Company, the old company being allowed a certain time to withdraw their effects. But the old company being maters of all the towns and forts belonging to the Englifh on the coaft of India, and their members having fubfrribed fuch confiderable fums towards the two millions intended to be raifed, that they could not be excluded from the trade, the new company found it neceflary to unite with the old company, and to trade with one joint flock, and have ever fince been ftiled, "The "United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaft-Indies."

The company have a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four affifants or directors, elected annually in April.

The Eaft-India company export great quantities of bullion, Iead, Englifh cloth, and fome other goods, the product or manufacture of that kingdom; and import from China and India, tea, china-ware, cabinets, raw and wrought filks, coffee, mullins, callicoes, and other goods.

Bengal raw filk is bought at very low prices there, and is very ufeful in carrying on the manufactures of this kingdom.

China filk is of excellent ftaple, and comes at little above one-third of the price of Italian P'iedmont filk.

The China filk is purchafed at Canton; but their fine filk is made in the provinces of Nankin and Chekianl, where their fine manufactures are carried on, and where prodigious quantities of raw filk are made, and the beft in all China.

The Royal African company was incorporated 14 Car. II. and empowered to trade from Sallee in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope, being all the weftern coaft of Africa. It carries no money out, and not only fupplies the Englifh plantations with fervants, but brings in a great deal of bullion for thofe that are fold to the Spanifh Weft-Indies, befides gold-duft and other commodities, as red-wood, elephant's teeth, Guinea grain, \&cc. fome of which are re-exported. The fupplying the plantations with negroes is of that extraordinary advantage, that the planting fugar and tobacco, and carrying on trade there, could not be fupported without them; which plantations are the great caufes of the increale of the riches of the kingdom.

The Canary company was incorporated in the reign of King Charles II. anno 1664, being empowered to trade to the Seven Illands, anciently called the Fortunate, and now the Canary LIands.

They have a governor, deputy-governor, and thirteen affiftants or directorn, chofen annually in March. This company exports baize, kerfeys, ferges, Norwicla fuffs, and other woollen manufactures; flockings, hats, fuftains, haberdafhery-wares, tin, and hard-ware; as alfo herrings, pilchards, falted flefh, and grain; linens, pipe.flaves, hoops, \&c. Importing, in return, Canary wines, logwood, hides, indigo, cochineal, and other commodities, the produce of America and the Weft Indies.

There is anether company I had almoft overlooked, called the Hudfon's Bay conpany; and though thefe merclants make but little noife, I find it is a very advantageous trade. They by charter trade, exclufively of all other his Britannick majelly's fubjects, to the north-weft; which was granted, as I have been told, on account that they thould attempt a paffage by thofe feas to China, \&c. though nothing appears now to be lefs their regard; nay, if all be true, they are the very people that difcourage and impede all attenpts made by others for the opening that paffage to the South Scas. They export fome woollen goods and haberdafhery-wares, knives, hatchets, arms, and other hard-ware ; and in return bring back chiefly beaver-ikins, and other fkins and furs.

The laft, and once the moft confiderable of all the trading companies, is that of the South Sea, eftablifhed by act of parliament in the ninth year of the late Queen Anne: but, what by reafon of the mifmanagement of its directors in 1720, the milcarriage of their whale.fifhery, and the intrigues of the Spaniards, their credit is funk, and their trade has much decreafed.

I proceed, in the next place, to inquire what countries the merchants of London trade to feparately, not being incorporated or fubject to the controul of any company.

Among which is the trade to Italy, whither are exported broad cloth, long-ells, baize, druggets, callimancoes, camblets, and divers other fuffs; leather, tin, lead, great quantities of fifh, as pilchards, herrings, falmon, Newfoundland cod, \&cc. pepper, and other Eaft-India goods.

The commodities England takes from them, are raw, thrown and wrought filk, wine, oil, foap, olives, fome dyer's wares, anchovies, \&c.

To Spain the merchants export broad cloth, druggets, callimancocs, baize, ftuff of divers kinds, leather, fifh, tin, lead, corn, \&c.

The commodities. England takes from them, are wine, oil, fruit of divers kinds, wool, indigo, cochineal, and dying ftuffs.

ToPortugalalfo are exported broad cloth, druggets, baize, long-ells, callimancocs, andall other forts of ftuffs; as well as tin, lead, leather, fifh, corn, and otherEnglifh commodities.

England takes from them great quantitics of wine, oil, falt, and fruit, and gold, both in bullion and feccie; though it is forfeited, if feized in the ports of Portugal.

The French take very little from England in a fair way, dealing chiefly with owlers, or thofe that clandeftinely export wool and fuller's earth, \&c. They indeed buy fome of our tobacco, fugar, tin, lead, coals, a few ftuffs, ferges, flannels, and a finall matter of broad cloth. But

England takes from France wine, brandy, linen, lace, fine cambricks, and cambrick lawns, to a prodigious value ; brocades, velvets, and many other rich filk manufactures, which are either run, or come by way of Holland; the humour of fome of the nobility and gentry being fuch, that although they have thofe manufactures made as good at home, if not better than abroad, yet they are forced to be called by the name of French to make them fell. Their linens are run in very great quantities, as are their wine and brandy, from the Land's-end even to the Downs.

To Flanders are exported ferges, a few flannels, a very few ftuff, fugar, tobacco, tin, and lead.

England takes from them fine lace, fine cambricks, and cambrick-lawns, Flanders whited linens, threads, tapes, incles, and divers other commodities, to a very great valuc.

To Holland the merchants cxport broad cloth, druggets, long ells, ftuffs of a great many forts, leather, corn, coals, and fomething of almoft every kind that this kingdom produces; befides all forts of India and Turkey re-exported goods, fugars, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch and tar, and fundry other commodities of the produce of our American plantations.

England takes from Holland great quantities of fine Holland linen, threads, tapes, and incles; whale fins, brafs battery, madder, argol, with a large number of other commodities and toys; clapboard, wainfcot, \&c.

To Ireland are exported fine broad cloth, rich filks, ribbons, gold and filver lace, manufactured iron and cutlery wares, pewter, great quantities of hops, coals, dying wares, tobacco, fugar, Eaft India goods, raw filk, hollands, and alnoft every thing they ufe, but linens, coarfe woollens, and catables.

England takes from Ireland woollen yarn, linen yarn, great quantities of wool in the fleece, and fome tallow.
They have an extraordinary trade for their hides, tallow, beef, butter, \&c. to Holland, lianders, France, Portugal, and Spain, which enables them to make large remittances.

To the Sugar Plantations are exported all forts of cloathing, both linen, filks and wool-- len; wrought iron, brafs, copper, all forts of houlhold-furniture, and a great part of their food.
They return fugar, ginger, and feveral commodities, and all the bullion and gold they can meet with, but rarely carry out any.

To the tobacco-plantations are exported cloathing, houfhold-goods, iron-manufactures of all forts, faddles, bridles, brafs and copper wares; and notwithftanding they dwell among the woods, they take their very turnery wares, and almoft every thing elfe that may be called the manufacture of England.
England takes from them not only what tobacco is confumed at home, but very great quantities for re-exportation.
To Carolina are exported the fame commodities as to the tobacco-plantations. This country lying between the \(3^{2 \mathrm{~d}}\) and 36 th degrees of northern latitude, the foil is generally fertile. The rice it produces is faid to be the beft in the world; and no country affords better fiik than has been brought from thence, though for want of fufficient encouragement the quantity inported is very fmall. It is faid both bohea and green tea have been raifed there, extravrdinary good of the kind. The olive-tree grows wild, and thrives very well, and might foon be improved fo far as to fupply us with large quanities of oil. It is faid the fly, from whence the cochineal is made, is fonnd very common, and if care was taken very great quantities might be made. The indigo plant grows exceedingly well. The country has plenty of iron mines in it, and would produce excellent hemp and flax, if encouragement was given for raifing it.

To Penfylvania are exporsed broad cloth, kerleys, druggets, ferges, and manufactures of all kinds.
'To New-England are exported all forts of woollen-manufacturers, linen, fail-cluth, and cordage for rigging their thips, haberdafhery, \&c. They carry lumber and provifions to the fingar plantations; and exchange provifions for logwood with the logwood cutters at Campeachy. They fend pipe and barrel-faves and finh to Spain, Portugal, and the Streights. 'They fend pitch, tar, and turpentine to England, with fome Ikins.

Having confidered the trading companies, and other branches of foreign trade, I hall now inquire into the eftablifhment of the Bank of England.

The governor añe company of the Bank of England, \&c. are injoined not to trade, or fuffer any perfon in truit for them, to trade with any of the ftock, monies or effects, in the buying or felling of any merchandize or goods whatfoever, on pain of forfeiting the treble value. Yet they may deal in bills of exchange, and in buying and felling of bullion, gold or filver, or in felling goods nortgaged to them, and not redeemed at the time agreed on, or within three months after, or fuch goods as fhould be the produce of lands purchafed by the corporation. All bills obligatory and of credit under the feal of the corporation made to any perfon, may by indorfement be affigned, and fuch affignment fhall transfer the property to the monies due upon the fame, and the affignee may fue in his own name.
There is at prefent due to this Bank from the government on the original
fund at 61 . per cent. - - . . \(£ 1,600,000\).
For cancelling of Exchequer bills. 3 George I. - - - - \(1,500,000\)
Purchafed of the South Sea company -- - - - \(4,000,000\) Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duty on coals fince Lady Day,

Ditto, charged on the furplus of the funds for the lottery of 1714 - \(\quad 1,250,000\)
\[
\text { Total due to the Bank of England* . } 10,100,000-
\]

Give me leave to obferve here, that moft of the foreign trade of this town is tranfacted by brokers, of which there are three forts, viz. 1ft, Exchange-Brokers, 2dly, Brokers for goods and merchandize, and 3 dly , Ship-brokers.

The Exchange-Brokers who are verfed in the courfe of Exchange, furnifh the merchant with money or bills, as he has occafion for either.
The Broker of goods lets the merchant know where be may furnifh himfelf with: them, and the fettled price; or if he wants to fell, where he may meet with a chapman for his effects.

The Ship-Broker finds fhips for the merchant, when he wants to fend his goods abroad; orgoods for captains and mafters of veffels to freight their hips with.
if it be demanded what fhare of foreign trade London bath with refpect to the reft of the kingdom ; it feems to have a fourth part of the whole, at leaft if we may judge by the produce of tbe cultoms, which are as three to twelve, or thereabouts.

As to the manufactures carried on in tire city of London; here mechanicks have acquired a great deal of reputation in the world, and in many things not without reafon; for they excel in clock and cabinet-work, in making faddles, and all forts of tools, and other things. The door and gun locks, and fire-arms, are no where to be parallelled: The filk nanufacture is equal to that of Franee, or any other country, and is prodigioufly inlarged of late years. Dyers alfo are very numerous in and about London, and are not exceeded by any foreigners in the beauty or durablenefs of their colours: and thofe that print and ftain cottons and linens have brought that art to great perfection. Printers of books, alfo, may equal thofe abroad; but the bett paper is imported from other countries.

The manufacture of glafs here is equal to that of Venice, or any other country in Europe, whether we regard the conch or looking-ghaffes, perfpectives, drinking-glaffes, or any other ki id of glafs whatever. The making of pins and needles is another great ma-
*Which has been much increaled.
nufacture,
nufacture in this town, as is that of wire-drawing of filver, gold, and other metals. The Goldfiniths and Silverfmiths excel in their way. The Pewterers and Brafiers furnifh all manner of veffels and implements for the kitchen, which are as neatly and fubftantially made and furnifhed here, as in any country in Europe. The trades of Hat-making and Shoe-making employ multitudes of mechanicks; and the Taylors are equally numerous. The Cabinet, Screen, and Chair-makers contribute alfo confiderably to the adorning and furnifhing the dwelling-houfe. The common Smiths, Bricklayers, and Carpenters, are no inconfiderable branch of mechanicks; as may well be imagined in a town of this magnitude, where fo many churches, palaces, and private buildings are continuallyrepairing, and fo many more daily erecting upon new foundations. And this brings me to mention the Shipwrights, who are employed in the eaft part of the town, on both fides the river Thames, in building fhips, lighters, boats, and other veffels; and the Coopers, who make all the cafks for domeftick and foreign fervice. The Anchorfmiths, Kopemakers, and others employed in the rigging and fitting out fhips, are very numerous; and brewing and diftilling may be introduced among the manufactures of this town. where fo many thoufand quarters of malt aro annually converted into beer and fpirits: And as the various kinds of beer brewed here, are not to be parallelled in the world, either for quantity or quality; fo the diftilling of fpirits is brought to fuch perfection that the beft of them are not eafily to be dillinguifhed from French brandy.

Having already mentioned fhip-building among the mechanick trades, give me leave to obferve farther, that in this England excels all other nations; the men of war are the moft beautiful as well as formidable machines, that ever floated on the ocean.

As to the number of foreigners in and about this great city, there cannot be given any certain account, only this you may depend upon, that there are more of the French nation than of any other: fuch numbers of them coming over about the time of the revolution, and fince to avoid the perfecution of Lewis XIV. and fo many more to get their bread, either in the way of trade, or in the fervice of perfons of quality; and If find they have upwards of twenty churches in this town, to each of which if we allow 1000 fouls, then their number muft be at leaft 20,000. Next to the French nation I account moft of the Dutch and Germans; for there are but few Spaniards or Portuguefe, and the latter are generally Jews; and except the raree-fhew men, we fee fcarce any of the natives of Italy here; though the Venetian and fome other Italian princes have their publick chapels here for the exercife of the Romifh religion.

\section*{Chap. V.-Of the Situation, Antiquity, E'c. of Oxford.}

OXFORD is an ancient, beautiful and pleafant city, though not of very great extent. It flands upon the rivers Charwell and lfis: the two principal ftreets of it make the figure of a crofs, and are each of them about a mile in length. It contains thirteen parifics, and is encompaffed on every fide with a rich and pleafant country, an elegant and furprifing inclofure, full of a noble variety of meadows and paftures, hills, plains, fields, \(w\) oods, villages, towns, and gentlemens feats, in a clear, open, and wholefonse air. There goes a very dark tradition, that this city was firf built by Mempric, king of the Britains, above a thoufand years before the birth of Chrift, and that he gave the place the name of Cacr Mempric which afterwards it exchanged for that of Rydychen or Oxenford; for fo Rydychen fignifies in the Old Britifh or Welch. It is alfo told that Arviragus, a Britilh king, was the founder of this univerfity; that he erected it within the firf century after Chrift, and that St. Germain, bifhop of Auxerre, formed the polity and conflitution of it towards the latter end of the fourth. From the
fingular
\(r\) malar agreeablenefs of its fituation, it derived alfo the name of Bellofitum, as much Jay, the feat of rural fatisfaction and delight. When the Saxons had reduced it to zwinous circumfances, king Vortigern is faid to have reftored it to a flourifhing condition; which when it had loft again by the Danes, king Alfred reinftated, and fo eftablifhed it, that it has preferved it (though not without fome confiderable interruptions) to this day. About 170 years afterwards we find it defcribed by Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, as a thriving and celebrated feminary, and feat of learning : and to come lower, Matthew Paris tells us, it had no lefs than 3000 clergy ftudents of it, in his time.

It is diffributed into two bodies, the academicks, and the citizens, equally inhabitants of the fame place, but differing very confiderably from one another in their employments, manners, and privileges. The jurifdiction rnd authority of the univerfity is much more extenfive than that of the town. The magiftracy of the univerfity not only take place of that of the town, but controul and over-rule them, even in moft of thofe affairs that more immediat ly concern the city itfelf. Not only the chancellor and vice-chancellor, but the proctors, who are officers inferior to the former, are impowered to punif either townfinen or fojourners, in cafe of mifbehaviour, either with imprifonment, corporal punifhment, or removal. Thefe have alfo their officers, called clerks of the market, who take care that no unwholefome meat is fold there, and regulate the prices, weights, meafures, \&c. In a word the univerfity has as many officers as aiafifer the feveral interelts and occafions of her nembers, and thefe invefted with as much authority and power as is neceffiry for that purpofe. And for the turther fecurity and advantage of this learned body, Henry 1ll. conftituted four aldermen and eight affociates, cholen and to be chofen out of the moft eminent of the citizens, to reftrain the citizens from whatfoever infolencies they might offer, or violences they might attempt againft the fcholars. And the power he give them for this end was very competent and ample, but limited with the obligation of an oath, which the mayor, a dermen, bailiffs, and fifty others of the principal citizens, are oi liged to renew every year in the chief church of the univerfity, to maintain all the rights, privileges, and liberties of the univerfity. And as an acknowledgenent and token of their duty herein, the mayor and citizens aforefaid do every year, upon Scholatica-day* as it is called, that is, on February the \({ }_{1} 3^{\text {th }}\), pay every one a penny publickly to the univerfity affembled upon occafion of this foleumity.

The univerfity is privileged so fend two reprefentatives to parliament, by a charter from King Janes I. amno 1603.

The univerity has a right to make its own laws, which accordingly it has altered and changed as leemed moft fuitable to the variations of exigencies and emergencies. Henry V. who had his elucation here, began a reformation of the fatutes as they food in his time, which himfilf not living to finith, the univerfity entered upon the profecution of his defigns, but without fuccefs. As fruitlefs were the fucceeding efforts, that were made to this purpofe, in the reign of king Henry VIII. by cardinal Wolfey, and again in the reign of king Edward VI. and then in the reign of queen Mary by cardinal Pool, and laftly by William Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of Oxford; until in the reign of king Charles I. (who preffed the completion of this great work with repeated importunities, and was pleafed to forward it with his princely affiltance and advice ) it was brought to perfection by Dr. Willianı Laud, lord Archbihop of Canterbury; and the flatutes thus amended and reformed, having palled the judgement and approbation of the univerfity, and the feals of the king, and of the archbithop and chancellor, were moft hum-

\footnotetext{
- A Romifh faint, faid to be the filler of St. Benedict, who founded the Benediaine monks.
}
bly and joyfully received by the univerfity affembled in convocation, and fworn and fubcribed to by the heads of houfes.

The chancellor of Oxford is chofen in convocation, by frutiny or collection of votes. His province or office is to guard and preferve the government and good order of the whole univerfity; to take care that its rights, privileges and liberties, fuffer no violation or diminution; to convene convocations and congregations: to promote to degrees; to hear and determine difputes and controverfies; to prefide and act as judge in his own court; to punifh offenders; and to fee that the mayor and citizens renew their oath be-fore-mentioned every year to the univerfity, \&c. His jurifdiction extends five miles round Oxford.

The high.fteward is chofen by the chancellor, who recommends him to the univerfity for their approbation and confirmation of his choice. His office and duty is to defend and maintain the rights, liberties, and privileges of the univerfity; to be ready upon their motion and application, to affift the chancellor, or his vice-chancellor, and the proctors, in the difcharge and execution of their offices; and to judge and pafs fentence in capital caufes, by virtue of mandate or commiflion from the chancellor, according to the laws of the realm, and the privileges of the univerfity.

The vice-chancellor muft be one of the heads of the collegess and is recommended to the univerfity by the chancellor's nomination. His office is to fupply the chancellor's place, and he acts with fuch ample power as his deputy, that his acts of authority are equivalent to the chancellor's, except in fome cafes extraordinary. It is incumbent upon him to take care that the fermons be duly preached, the lectures read, and the exercifes performed ; that offenders be difcovered and punifhed ; that hereticks and fehifmaticks be expelled and fent out of the bounds of his jurifdiction; that the proctors and other officers, and the fervants of the univerfity, acquit themfelves as they fhould do in their refpective pofts and duties; that the univerfity receive no damage in the eftates and property belonging to it, and that its writings and records be carefully and faithfully preferved; that all things go on regularly and orderly in his court, and that the mayor, \&c. renew their oath annually to the univerfity: In a word, to contribute his beft endeavours for the vindication and promotion of the honour and interclt of the univerfity, the encouragement of merit and virtue, and the progrefs and advancement of lear ning.

The two proctors are chofen every year out of the colleges, which have their turns, two at a time, of election affigned them, in a certain courfe or order, fpecified and appointed by the royal authority for that purpofe. They are elected by the malters of their particular colleges. 'Their office and duty is to take care of, and fupervife the univerfity's affairs and accounts ; to afk and gather the votes of congregations and convocations in fcrutinies; to adminifter oaths at the taking of degrees; to fee that the writings, records, and monuments of the univerfity, be preferved fafe and intire; to attend the academical exercifes and acts; to find out diforderly perlons, and thofe that keep ill houfes; and to make inquiry after all violations and infringements of the ftatutes and privileges of the univerfity, and to punifh the authors of them.

The publick orator's bufinefs is to draw up fuch letters for the univerlity, as the convocation or congregation have determined fhall be fent, and to read what he has writ, in the convocation-houfe: he is alfo to make orations or fpeeches, fuited to times and occafions, upon the reception or entertainment of princes and people of high rank and ftation, when they come to the univerlity, or upon any other emergency, when the vice-chancellor fhall think it proper for him to make a fyeech.

The chancellor, and in his abfence the vice-chancellor, has frx beadles to attend hinn; three of the fuperior order, one fer the profeflion of divinity, one for law, and one for phyfick and arts, who ere efquires by their places, and whofe faves are gilt; and three of an inferior order, called alfo yeoncn-beadles, whofe faves are only plain filver.

The bufinefs of the beadles is to attend the chancellor or vice-chancellor, to walk before him, with their flaves erected, when he goes abroad, efpecially upon publick bufinefs; to carry his orders and commands ; and, at his pleafure, to fcize upon the perfins of delinquents, and convey them into cuftody. Citations and fummons, giving publick notice of court-days and convocations, are another part of their oflice; as it is alfo to conduct the preachers to church, and the profeflors and lecturers to the fchools, and afterwards to bring them home again, \&c. The beadles walk with the heads of their ftaves upwards before the chancellor, downwards before the vice-chancellor.

Befide the beadles, there is a virger, who is not tied to fo conftant attendance as the bealles, but only at fome certain times, and upon more folemn and extraordinary occafions, gnes before the chancellor or vice-chancellor, at the head of the beadles, with a filver wand or rod in his hand.

There are feveral other officers and fervants of lefs note belonging to the univerfity. But thefe we flaill onit.

The univerfity church is that which is dedicated to the blefled virgin, and ftands very conveniently for the univerfity's ufe, in the middle of the city, and as it were in the centre of the colleges. It is a magnificent and regular ftructure both without and within, and a very high and beautiful fteeple (confpicuous for feveral miles) rifes from the midulle of it. The nave, or boty of the church, is the place for the univerfity fermons and praycrs. The vicc-chancellor's, doctor's, noblemen's, and proctor's feats are at the writ end; and the mafters have their feats lower, and nearer the pulpit. The batchelors of arts, and under-graduates, above fervitors, fit in galleries raifed againlt the welt end of the church, and part of the two fides. After a Latin fermon, at the beginning of every term, the facrament is celebrated in the choir of the church by the doctors and maflers, \&c. And at certain times the doctors and matters are obliged, when they come to ciurch, to appear in their hoods and fearlet gowns.

The theatre, a very large, magnificent, and clegant pile of building, was raifed by doctor Gilbert Sheldon, late lord archbihop of Camterbury. The back part of it is femicircuitr, which makes the form of the whole approach near to that of an half oval. All that part of it which is under ground, and that which is above the flat roof, are offices for printing, drying the flects, \&c. And that ample and auguft room between is dedicated to the cxercifes and occafions of the univerfity at their publick acts, and upon other ipecial or extraordinary folenmities. The diftribution and order of feats and places at thofe times is as follows: the vice-chancellor, the profeflors, doctors, curators of the daatre, noblemen, and inceptors in the higher profeffions or faculises, have their piaces in a femicircular range of feats rifing one above another. The vice-chancelor fits in a large handfome elbov-chair made of wak, is the middle of the bpermolt row. That part of the area, which is neat under the doctors, and is railod in at the time of acks, is at that time the place for the incepors in arts; at other times the whold liea open, and is common to all matters of ants, regent and not regent. The lower malleries on either band, that join the place of the doctors, are for the non-regent ma.iers, and at the ends of them there ftand out rofrums, or large lipuare feat,, in a fort of pulpit form, for the two procturs. The lower gailery beyond that on the welt-fide is for the gentlemen of the univerfty of Cambridge. That oppo-
vol.. 11.
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nite
fite to it, on the caft fide, is for Arangers. The two lower galleries, on each fide of the front-door, are for ladies. The gallery above them is for the mufick. The galleries over the non-regent mafters are for gentlemen-commoners and batchelors of arts. That over the gentlemen of Cambridge, and that over the ftrangers, are for commoners, fcholars of houfes, and under-graduates in general. That part of the area or floor, which is without the rails, is open to all other comers. The whole roof entertains the eye with a noble picce of painting; and perhaps the world has not a piece of art more admirable in that kind, than the contrivance of the timber work that keeps up fo wide a flat roof. This edifice flands in an open place or yard; the front facing the divinity-fchool, with iron palifades before the back part; and on the two fides are two walls, with convenient cavities in them, in which are placed that rare collection of remoteantiquity, the Arundelian and Seldenian marbles; the former given to the univerfity by the honourable Henry Howard, grandfon of Thomas earl of Arundel; the latter by the executors of Mr. Selden, diftinguifhed by the letter S from the Arundelian, which are marked with the letter H . And that the fame munificence which had reared this mighty fabrick, might fecure it from any danger of decay, his grace the archbifhop gave further 2,000 pounds to buy an eftate, the revenues of which he affigned for repairing the theatre; and whatever overplus fhould remain after that was taken care of, to go to the ufe and further furniture of the printing-houfe, whofe letters, preffes, \&c. were alfo all at firt his grace's benefaction.

The Divinity fchool is an ancient building, not only roofed, but intirely built with free-ftone. It was no lefs than fifty-three years in building and finifhing, being begun anno 1427, and not finifhed till the year 1480. The work of the roof is very curious and ornamental.

The Schools of Arts being built contiguous to the two ends of that part or extent of the Bodkeian library, which looks eaftward, make a fpacious and fplendid quadrangle, or fquare court. Under the ealt fide of the Bodleian library, which is the weft of the fchool's quadrangle, is the Profcholium, a fpacious handfome walk before the Divinityfchool, in which candidates for degrees, in token of fupplicating for them, ftand with thei: heads uncovered before their graces are propofed. On the fouth fide are the fchools of medicine or anatomy, rhetorick, natural philofophy, and mufick. On the north frde are the fchools of law, moral philofophy, languages, grammar, and hiftoryOn the eaft are the fchools of geometry and arithmetick, aftronomy, metaphyficks, logick; between which ftands a lofty tower, the lower part of it being the great gate or porch of entrance, over which is a mathematical library for the Savilian profeffor; and over that, part of the fchool's gallery; over that, the univerfity archives or repofitory for its records and writings; and at top is an aftronomical obfervatory. The weft fide of this tower, which fronts the area of the fchools, is adorned with beautiful columns, rifing on either fide in pairs, and anfwering to the five divifions aforefaid; the firf pair being of the Tufcan order, the fecond of Dorick, the third the Ionick, the fourth the Corinthian, and the fifth the Compofite. At the top of the fourth divifion there fits a figure of King James 1. holding out a book in his right hand to fame founding a trumpet, and in his left another to a matron, reprefenting the univerfity.

The fchool of medicine or anatomy contains a very rich and copious treafure of extraordinary productions both of nature and art, befides many rare antiquities, and other remarkable curiofities.

The botanick or phyfick garden is fituate without the eaft gate of the town, on the welt bank of the river Charwell ; the front of it is oppofite to the fouth fide of Magdalen college. The ground (which was formerly a burying-place belonging to the Jews, but,
at the time when the earl of Danby purchafed it, belonged to Magdalen college) was bought and furnifhed with rich and beautiful variety of plants, and the walls and the portals of Itone, very beautiful, were built by Henry earl of Danby, who, having refolved to immortalize his memory, by fome confiderable benefaction to the univerfity, and having fome time deliberated with himfelf what benefaction might be moft ufeful and ferviceable to them, at length came to a refolution (that I may ule the words of his own infcription) ' of doing glory to God, honour to the king, and fervice to the univerfity and the publick," in this liberal donation, which colt his lordfhip 5,0001. befides which, he fpared neither trouble nor charge to fock the garden with valuable and ufeful plants of all forts and fpecies: this garden was levelled and laid out, and the walls and porches built, in the years 1632 and 1633 .

There are two profeflors or lecturers of divinity, the Regius and the Margaret profeffor; as they are commonly called.

His duty is to expound fome part of holy fcripture, twice every week, in term-time, on Mondays and Fridays, at nine of the clock in the moning, in the divinity-fchool, and to moderate at the difputations every Thurfday at one of the clock at noon.

The Margaret profefforfhip was founded anno 1496.
His duty is to expound fome part of holy fcripture, every week in termatime, on Tuefdays and Thurfdays, at nine of the clock in the morning.

Phyfick profefforfhip was founded and endowed by King Henry VIII. anno 1540.
His duty is to read upon Hippocrates or Galen, twice a week in term-time, viz. on Tuefdays and Fridays, at eight of the clock in the morning, in the medicine or anatomy fchool.

The profefforfhip of civil law was founded anno 1542 , and endowed anno 1546, by Eing Henry VIII.

Hisduty is to expound fome part of the Corpus Juris Civilis, efpecially fuch titles as may be of moft ufe in this kingdom, twice every week in term-time, viz. on Tuefdays and Thurfdays, at ten of the clock in the morning, in the fehool of law.

The Hebrew profefforfhip was founded and endowed at the fame time with that of civil law, and by the fane royal hand.

His duty is to illuftrate the grammatical part, and the idioms or proprieties of the IIcbrew, out of the Hebrew text of holy fcripture; and this he is obliged to do twice a week in tern-time, on Wednefdays and Saturdays, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon.

The Greek profefforhip was alfo founded and endowed by King Henry VIII. and at the fame time with the Hebrew.

His duty is to inftruct his auditors with critical remarks and obfervations, ufeful for their improvement in the grammatical and idiomatical part, upon Homer, DemoRhenes, Ifocrates, Furipides, or any other of the old and clalfical Greek authors. And this he is to do twice a week in term-time, on Wednefdays and Saturdays, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon.

The foregoing lectureßhips or profeforfhips (the Margaret excepted) are in the gift of the crown.

The Arabick lecture was founded by Dr. William Laud, lord archbifhop of Canterbury, and chancellor of the univerfity, anno \(1 \sigma_{3} \sigma\), and endowed by the fame munificent hand, anno 1640 .

Ilis duty is to read upon ancient and approved authors; to diftinguiht and illuftrate the proprieties and elegances of the language; to exprefs and explain the grammatical fenfe and confruction; to hew the affinity between the Arabick, Hebrew, and

Syriack; to fay fome time in the fchool after his lecture is finifhed, and anfwer fuch queftions and difficultics as to which his auditors fhall defire to be fatisfied, \&c. He is to read in vacations, on Wednefdays at nine o'clock in the morning, and in Lent at eight, in the fchool of Languages.
The hiftory profefforfhip was founded and endowed in the year 1622, by William Camden, Efq. Cla encenx, king at arms, and malter of arts in this univerfity.

This profeflor ss to read upon Lucius Florus, or fome other ancient claffical hiftorian of good note, twice a week in term-time, i. c. on Mondays and Fridays, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon.

The moral philofophy lecture was founded and endowed by Thomas White, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, canon of Chrift. Church, and treafurer of the church of Salifbury, anno 1621, which lecture, by the founder's appointment, was, after his death, to be held no longer than five years by one man, who was to be immediately fucceeded by any one of the fame college.

His duty is to read upon and expound, and briefly difcufs Ariftotle's ethicks, politicks, oconomicks, twice in the week in term-time, viz. on Tuefdays and Fridays, at eight o'clock in the morning. The firf of thefe lecturers was William Price, M. A. and itudent of Chrift-Church.

The natural philofophy lecture was founded and endowed by Sir William Sedley, knt. and bart. of Aylesford in Kent, anno 1622.

His duty is to read upon and expound Ariftotle's phyficks, or his books de Cœlo and Mundo, his Meteorology, his Parva Naturalia, his books de Anima, or de Generatione and Corruptione, twice a week in term-time, upon Wednefdays and Saturdays, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Natural Philofophy fchool.

The two lectures of geometry and aftronomy were founded and endowed by Sir Henry Savile, knt. and firf warden of Merton, then provoft of Eaton college, anno 1619.

The profeffor of geometry is obliged to read twice every week in term-time, viz. on Wedneidays and Saturdays, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the geometry fchool, upon Euclid's Elements, Apollonius's Conicks, and Archimedes's books, to commit his lectures to writing, and to leave them, for the benefit of pofterity, in the mathematical library.

The profeffor of aftronomy is obliged to read twice every week in term-time, viz. on Mondays and Thurfdays, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the aftronomy fchool, upon Ptolemy's Almegift, Copernicus, \&c. to commit his lectures to writing, and to leave them, for the benefit of pofterity, in the mathematical library.

It is alfo part of the geometry profeflor's province, at fuch other times as the univerfity fhall approve of, to teach and explain the principles and rules of arithmetick, practical geometry, mufick, and mechanicks; as it belongs to the aftronomy prefeffor's place to teach and explain the principles, \&c. of opticks, gnomonicks, geography, and navigation, fo far as it is purely mathematical. But both profefiors were abfolutely forbid meddling with judicial aftrology, calculation of nativities, and the like.

Befides the authors aforementioned, which either profeflor is obliged to read upon, both of them are permitted by their founder to read upon, if they plafe, Theodofius's and Menclaus's Sphericks, and the doctrine of Triangles, both plain and fpherical.

The mufick lecture wa:s founded and endowed by William Heyther, who belonged to the king's chapel, and was doctor in mufick of this univerfity, anno 1626.

This profeffor's duty is to read upon the theory of this art once or oftener, in every term, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, in the Mufick fchool. Befides which, another branch of his foundation was a praxis of mufick to be performed in the faid fchool every Thurfday in every term, except Lent tern.

The anatomy lecture was founded and endowed by Richard Tomlyns, of Weftminfter, Efq. anno 1623.
His bufinefs is every fpring publickly to fhew, teach, and explain the fituation, nature, ufes and otfices of the feveral parts of a human body ; and to read upon a tkeleton every Michaelmas term, at the hours appointed for lectures in phyfick. This lecture goes along with that of medicine. There is likewife a chymiftry profeffor.

The botany lecture was founded and endowed by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, anno 1640 ; but neither the lecture nor foundation fettled till the year 16069 .

This profeffor is not tied to certain times of reading, which he could not be becaufe of the uncertainty of the growth and maturation of the plants. His bufinefs is to diftinguif the feveral fpecies, and explain the properties and virtues of them.

The poetry lecture was founded by Henry Birkhead, of All-Souls college.
Befides these endowed profefforfhips and lectures there are alfo four not endowed, viz. metaphyficks, logick, rhetorick, and grammar. Sir Edwin Sandys, baronet, left in his will a very liberal endowment for the firf, but the univerfity were difappointed of it. This lecturer is to read twice every week in the term, in the fchool of Metaphyficks, at eight o'clock in the morning, on Tuefdays and Fridays, upon Ariftote's metaphyficks, to explain the text, and briefly to difpute over queftions.

The logic lecturer is to read every week in term, on Mondays and Thurfdays, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Logick fchool, upon Porphyry's introduction, or any part of Arifotle's logick, and to difpute over queftions relating to what he reads upon, with all convenient brevity.

The rhetorick lecturer is to read every week in term, on Mondays and Thurfdays, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Rhetorick fchool, upon Ariftotle's, Tully's, Quintilian's, or Hermogenes's rhetorick; and to collect their rules and obfervations into a fyftem or body.

The grammar lecturer is to read every week in term, on Tuefdays and Fridays, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Grammar fchool, either upon the technical part, or grammar properly fo called, out of Prifcian, Linacer, or fome other approved grammarian ; or upon the critical or philological part, the fubject of antiquities, Greek or Roman.

Thefe four laft profeffors are chofen every two years; and their ftipends are collections from the inceptors, and other members of the univerfity, only the indigent ones excepted.

The publick act (unlefs difpenfed with by a vote of convocation) is celcbrated every year upon the firlt Monday after the feventh day of July, and the vefpers, as they are called, on the Saturday before.

The whole folemnity is ufhered in by the encania, or more polite exercifes, which are performed in the theatre on the Friday before, beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon. Thefe exercifes are opened by two of the inceptors in arts with elegant orations. Then follow mathematical, critical, chronological queftions, \&c. together with the difcufion of them: and laftly, philological compofitions both in verfe and profe.

On Saturday, the next day after, the vejperie are celebrated; when all the profeffors or readers in arts are obliged to meet at St. Mary's, every one in his academical habit, at eight o'clock in the morning; from whence they go afterwards in procelfion to the fchools, the beadles going before them; and every one taking his feat in his proper fchool, reads a lecture in his proper profeflion or art.

I'he other profeflors or lecturers read at the ufual hours, in the refpective fchools, drefled in their proper acadenical robes or habits. Only the Margaret profeffor, whole ordinary hour of reading is nine o'clock, upon this occafion reads at eight ; and the feveral profeffors of phyfick, Hebrew, Greek, and hiftory, read at nine o'clock. While thefe lectures are reading, all the inceptors, in their feveral faculties, are obliged to go round the fchools in their academical habits, with their heads bare, and the beadles going before them, and to defire the prefence of the profeffors at the vefpers that afternoon, and the comitia on Monday.

In the afternoon, at one of the clock, the inceptors in every faculty begin their difputations, which continue until five. The inceptors in arts difpute in the theatre, and thofe in medicine, law and divinity, difpute in the fchools appropriated to their refpective faculties. And to prevent the inconvenience of any queftions of a dangerous or pernicious nature, or tending more to cavil, fophiftry and contention, than real edification and improvement, the thefes which are to be difputed on in every faculty, either in the vefpers or the comitia, are propofed fome time before in the convocation-houfe, there to be approved by the ruling part of the univerfity, withuut which they muft not be difputed on.

On Sunday there are two fermons preached, peculiarly difinguifhed as act-fermons, at.St. Mary's, in Englifh, one at ten o'clock in the morning, the other at three in the afternoon.

On Monday, about nine o'clock in the morning, all the inceptors meet in the caft chapel or choir of St. Mary's church, being conducted thither from their refpective colleges and halls by the beadles. There they go to prayers, which being over, they come up to the communion-table, and there, with all decency and reverence, they make their offerings ; the vice chancellc •firf, then the inceptors, and then the proctors. After this they go to the theatre, and there they enter upon the exercifes of the act, properly focalled, in the midf of a thronging circle, and a prodigious concourfe of obferving and attentive auditors and fpectators; the learned and the curious, quality and gentry, flowing at that time, in numerous companies to Oxford, not only from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, but from Germany and other countries of the Continent.

The inceptors in every faculty propofe and difpute upon three queftions, in due order, form, and method. The inceptors in arts are the firlt performers; and the next are the inceptors in mufick, if there be any; of whom it is requircd, that they fhould cutertain the affembly with one or two compolitions and perfornances, confifting at lealt of fix or cight parte, in a concert of mufick vocal and inftrumental. This done, they are prefented to their degrees in mufick by the Savilian profeffors. Then follow the creations and difputations in phyfick, law, and divinity. And all thefe ceremonies and exercifes having paffed in due form and order, the vice-chancellor clofes the act with a fpeeeh, in which he recites what has happened the year before for the advantage and to the honour of the univerfity, and particularly what benefactions the munilicence of its patrons and friends has conferred upon it.

On the Tuefday after, a latin fermon, ad clerum, is preached in St. Mary's church, at cight voclock in the morning: And the inceptors in arts are made actual natters.

It is not my province to inform you of the feveral gradations and changes this univerfity has undergone in its publick library; and therefore 1 hall only remark, that its prefent efteem is owing to the generous benefactions of Sir Thomas Bodley; whofe reform and improvement of the place itfelf was not compleated until after the year 1599. And that rich collection of books which he gave, and for which he had trafficked to very diftant kingdoms and countries, foon grew to a much greater bulk by thofe other large benefactions which flowed to this library, either from the coffers or the fudies of publick.fpirited men; as particularly Bo'sert carl of Effex gave three hundred volumes, moft of them folios; Thomas Sackvill, lord-treafurer, and chancellor of the univerfity, gave a hundred pounds; Robert Sidney, vifcount Lifle; gave a-hundred pounds: George Cary, lord Hunfden, gave a hundred and twenty volumes; George Gent, Efq. gave a hundred and feventy volumes; Thomas Allen, M: A. of Gloucefter-hall, gave eighteen manufcripts out of his private library; and Thonas Jancs, M. A. who was defigned to be the firft librarian, gave about a hundred manufcripts, befides fome printed books; the lord Mountjoy, afterwards earl of Devonfhire, gave a hundred pounds; the dean and chapter of Exeter, one hundred thirty-two manufcripts; 'lobias Matthew, bihhop of Durhan, fifty pounds; Henry Brook, lord Cobhame, fifty pounds, \&c. The founder has by his fatutes appointed two librarians, an upper and an under one, afligning the former a falary of almof \(40 \%\) per annum; and the latter 101. a year, befides 81. a year for the door-keeper: he has alfo appointed eight curators, the vice chancellor and proctors for the time being, and the profeffors of divinity, law, phyfick, Hebrew, and Greek, who are once in the year to go to the library as vifitors, and examine the !ate of it, and whether any of the books have been folen or abufed. The fame generous founder perfuaded the bookfellers of London to a refolution, of \({ }^{\text {anding }}\) a copy of every book they printed to the library, which afterwards they were required to do by an act of parliament. And he fpared neither pains nor expence in procuring fill more and more books for this repofitory of learning. I proceed to an enumeration of the chief benefactors to the publick library, that followed fo worthy an example. Henry Piercy, earl of Northumberland, gave 1001. Sir George Cary, \(95 \%\). Sir Walter Ralegh, \(50 \%\). Sir John Scudamore, 40\%. Dr. 'Ihomas Bilfon, bifhop of Winchefter, 501 . Sir George More, of the county of Surrey, 401. and fome books; Robert Cecil, vifcount Cranbourne, and afterwards earl of Salifbury, 66/. \(13 \mathrm{~s} .4 d\). William Paget, baron of Beaudefert, \(100 \%\). Henry Wryothefley, earl of Southampton, 1ect. The lady Alice Owen of London, widow, 100\%. Sir Charles Danvers, 1001. Owen Uroodd, dean of Armanh, 661. 13s. 4d. George Abbot, archbifhop of Canterbury, \(50 \%\) The dean and chapter of Windfor; one hundred and fifty manufcripts; Thomas Twyne, of Lewes in Suffex, about one hundred and twenty manufcripts; William James, bihop of Durham, icol. Charles Crooke, of Cornwal, gentleman, a legacy of \(100 \%\). Sir William Sedley, knight and baronet, \(100 \%\) Sir Thomas Roe, bart. a very large collection of Oriental books.
'This library not affording room for the books that were given to it: Sir Thomas Bodley added a length or gallery to it, looking eaftward, fupported by the profcholium or paffage before the divinity fchool: by which addition he gave the library the figure of the letter T. And the univerfity afterwards raifed the weft, fide, which contains the weft gallery of the library, the convocation-houfe, and the apodyterium, partly at his own expence, and partly out of benefactions.. By this laft addition the form of the library came to refemble the letter:H. In this weft part is that valt collection of. Greek manucripts, called the Baroccian manufcripts, having been procured out of the Baroccian tibrary in.Italy, and given to the univerfity by Willian Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and.
and chancellor of the univerfity. On the right hand of thefe are 235 volumes, or more, which were given by Sir Kene'm Digby. On the left are the :manufcripts which were given by Wiliam Laud, archbifhop of Canterbury. Thefe manuicripts are in a great varicty of languages, as Hebrew, Syriack, Chaldee, Egyptian, Ethiopick, Armenian, Arabick, Perfick, Turcick, Ruffian, Chinefe, Japan, Ereck, Latin, Italian, Prench, Saxon, Englifh, Irifh, \&ec. Afterwards, in the year 1659 , alunoft all the reft of this weit fide was filled by the acceflion of Mr. Selden's library, confifting of more than 8,000 volumes.

The Mufoum Afmoleanum, as it is called, or that edifice which is dillributed into the Chymick office, the fehool of natural hittery, and the A位olem Study, properly fo called, is regular, beautiful; and lofty, fituate on the welt of the theatre. It was built by the univerlity, who laid the foundation in the year 1679, and finithed it in 163.3. It was defigned chiefly, as I was tod, for the ufes of medicine and matural philofophy. The upper large room is delightfully and pompoully lined with a furpriling feene and a prodigious variety of curiofities, both natural and artificial, befides very valuable antiquities, given by Elias Athmole, Efq. Dr. Robert Huntingdon, 太ic.

The itructure of this printing-houfe is very large, fplendicl, and maguificent. It is fituated ou the eaft of the theatre, and is called the Clarendon printing-houfe, in honour of the late lord-chancellor Clarendon, and in acknowledgment of that noble and nis. vantageous benefaction (his lordthip's hifory) which is two fons, the right honounde'c the earls of Clarendon and Rochetior, made a prefent of in manufeript to the univerfity. This printing houfe was erected at the univerfity's charge.
Before any colleges were built, the refidence for fludents ufed to be in citizens houfes; and thefe places were called halls, by way of diffinction: and the feholars in thefo halls, if they were not fuch as maintained themflves upon their own botom, were provided for by men of high ftations or great eflates, bilhops, noblemen, ide. Again, others rather chofe religions houfes to follow their Itudies in, but without any monatick rows. But thefe conveniencies gave way to much better upon the erection of colleges, firt called halls, as thofe private howfes or places of lodging had been where the butiness of education and learning went on before.

Thofe focieties, which are called colecre, confilt of a head or governor, and a number ef fel ows, or of felows and fholars. 'Thefe heads are varionfly called, in one houfe prefident, in another provolt, in another regor, in another warden, in another malter, in another principal, in Chrif-church, dean. They are chofen by the fillows; only the dean of Chrift church, together with the canons, is of royal momination. Fach of the colleges has a confiderable ellate, out of which the heat, the fellows, the feholurs, the officers and fervants, receive good ftipends for their mantemance: and alowe io thoufand perfons are this way liberal y provided for in this place. The hem and fellows chufe officers every year; a viceprefidem, or fibb waden, or whatever name he: bears, who a ts for the prefident, in his abfence; a dean, who lows atier the exercifes of learning that are to be done in the houfe, and the morals ad achwore of the fcholars (the latter part is, in Chrift-church, the oflice of the ..: mors! ; and : burfer or burfers, who take cate of the co cre efiate, and ke? accom . The fcholars of the houfe, and all under-graduates and bateh ". . at.., are under the erovernment of the fellows, as well ats of the head; the fethows are und.r the gonverrment of the head; and both fubject to the jurifliction of the vititer, ita whan is ih, lat retort of ordinary power, and who compofes all difierence, and decides atl difputes among them. Gery one of thef focietics, except Chritechurch where occamal do. termations ann xintments of the dean and chapter are infead of a law) are obigal
to obferve certain cuftoms and flatutes according to the injunctions and regulations of founders and benefactors. The fellows, or other graduates, by the appointment, or with the leave of the head, undertake the office of tutors, which is to govern more im. mediately the non-graduates intrufled to their care, in watch their hehaviour, and infpect their mamers, to teach thom the feveral parts or branches of acawemical learning, Sc. And for this their tutors are handfomely rewarued according to the quality of the pupil. Befide the chamber-tutors, every college has its publick lecturers, who read to the youth in the hall or chapel, and prefide over their puiblick exercifes. The members of thefe focieties are divided, either with refpect to univerfity degrees, into doctors, batchelors of the three faculties, malters of arts, batchelors of arts, and nongraduates; or, with refpect to their private conditions and circumfances, into noblemen, whether of the upper order, as princes, dukes, \&c. or baronets and knights of the lower, and gentlemen-commoners; all which are admitted to converfation and decent familiarity with the head and fellows, and commoners, who live like gent omen, and fervitors, who fubfift in a great meafure upon the mental offices in which the attend upon others. Thefe and the commoners are not ordinarily admitted in the converfation of the fellows till they come to be mafters of arts, or at leaft tchelors, where there are batchelor fellows. The fellows generally are chofen out of t. feholars of the houfe, that enjoy the leffer endownents in fubordination to the f Howhip \(\quad \mathrm{Th}=\) have their ftated hours of prayer, at leaft twice a day, publick and private lectures an. exercifes, hours of fludying, \&c. and are punifhed for delinquencies and owniffions by little fines called fronces, by impofition of tafks extraordinary, by crofling or flop ing of their names in the manciple's and butler's books, fo that they camot eat o- rink upon their own account till that crofs or ftop be taken off; and, in worfe ca by difmifling them from the college for a time, or (if necelity requires) for altoge ier. Befides the Bodleian or univerfity library, common to the academical body, every co age has its own library, into which no feholars of the houfe, commoners, or fervitors are mitted, till they have taken the degree of batchelor of arts, or are of three years fandi -, being entered upon the law line: they eat together at dinner and fupper in the pubn ik hall, at different tables, according to their different degrees and denominations; only \(t\) fervitors wait on the reft till they have dined or fupped. After meals, the fellow, noblemen, gentlemen-commoners, and commoner-malters, retire to a place which called the common-room, where they refrefh themfelves for fome time with converfation and diverfons. 'The batchelors of arts have alfo fuch a conmon.room in fome colleges. They muft be, according to the ftatutes of the univerfity, in the college at nine o'clock at night. Their chambers, generally fpeaking, are commodious and handfome, and not a few of them very fplendid and well ornamented. They have feveral under-officers, who have good falaries, as their tteward, their manciple, who markets for them, their butlers, their cooks, their porer, their Uarbor, \&c. The buidings of the univerfity and the colleges are all of large fquare free-ftone, of which there is plunty in the adjacent parts of the country.

Univerlity college is fituate near the ealt-gate of the city, on the fouth-fide of the highfreet, and partly in St. Pcter's, partly in St. Mary's parill. It is fo very anci nt, that we are left in the dark about the time of its foundation. That it was in buing before the year 72 is certain, from an addrefs or petition of parliament to Richard II. quoted by Mr Wool. How much older it is, is not fo evident, though there is great prolability it had been founded ages before. King Alfred could not be fo prop ily called the founder, as the reflorer of this univerfity ; for he relcusd it out of that itate of devallation which the Danes had left it in; though, after his death it fell again under the
fame unhappy circumftances, and continued in obfcurity till it was recovered, amn 1332, to a fate of liberty and independency, by a fun of money which William of Durham had left for the maintenance of a fociety of ftudents in Oxford; from whom st was for fome time called Durham-hall.

This college has educated and entertained many eminent men, both for quality and learning; as, John Shirwood, bihop of Durham; Leonard and Thonas Diges, mathematicians ; Sir Dudley DIggs, knight ; Richard Stanihurlt, the divine and hiftorian; Sir George Crooke, lord chief juftice of the King's-bench ; Nicholas Ridley, bihop of London; Sir George Carew; the lord Herbert of Cherbury; and, in a nuch earlier age, thofe three men of famous memory, St. John de Beverley, venerable Bede, and St. Fdune id, archbilhop of Canterbury.

This college has one mafter, twelve fellows, ten fcholars, two exhibitioners, \&c.
It has one large beautiful quadrangle, or fquare court; the fouth-fide of which is divided into a handfome hall and chapel, the latter adorned with fine glafs windows.

The vilitors are the vice-chancellor, the proctors, \&c.
Baliol college ftands in the north part of the town, in the fuburbs, not far from the north-gate.

It was founded by John Baliol, father to John Baliol, king of Scots, and Dervorguilla, his wife.

The governors of this college were firt called proctors, then principals or wardens, and lafly malters.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucefer, was educated in this college, which has bred many great and learned men; Richard Fitz-Ralph, chancellor of this univerfity, archbihhop of Arnagh ; Roger Whelpdale, bilhop of Carlife; Gcorge Neville, chancellor of England and of the univerfity, archbihop of York; William Grey, chancellor of the univerfity, lord high.treafurer of England; Robert Abbot, regius profeffor of divinity, bifhop of Salifbury; George Abbot, his brother, archbihop of Canterbury; George Sing, bifhop of Clonfert, and privy-councillor in Ircland; Metrophanes Critophylus, patriarch of Alexandria; Cutbert Tonftal, bifhop of Durham ; John Tiptoft, earl of Worcefter, lord high-ireafurer of England; Sir Thomas Coventry, baron of Alefburgh, lord keeper of the great-feal of England; 'Thomas Holland, doctor and regius profeffor of divinity; Robert Parfons, the jefuit ; John Rowfe, the hiftorian and antiquary ; Hugh Holland, hiftorian; James Cranford, the author of Gangrana Harcfios, Ėc.

This college has a mafter, twelve fellows, \&c.
It has one large ancient quadrangle ; on the north fide of which is the chapel, and the library furnifhed with a very noble collection of books.

The founder of Merton collcge (which is fituate in St. John's parifh, in the fouth fide of the city) was Walter of Merton, bilhop of Rochefter, and lord high-chancellor of England.

Among the famous men and writers this feminary boafts of, were John Duns Scotus, called the fubtle or acute doctor; Walter Barley, called the plain and the approved doctor; Willian Occam, called the invincible doctor ; Dums Scotus's great antagouift ; 'Thomas Bradwardine, the profound doctor, archbihop of Canterbury; Robert Winchelfey, chancellor of the univerfity; Simon Mepham, Simon lacp, and John Kemp, archbilhops of Canterbury; William Rede, the mathematician, biflopp of Chefter; 'Thomas Rodburn, bithop of St. David's ; John Parkhurft, bifhop of Norwich; George Carlcton, bithop of Chefter; John Earle, bihop of Salifbury; Edward Reynolds, bilhop of Norwich; John Jewel, bihop of Salibury, with other eminent prelates;

Jafper Heywood, the poet, and Arthur Faunt, jefuits; Sir Thomas Bodley ; the fa. mous Wickliff; Sir Henry Savile, baronet; Francis Mafon, author of the Vindicia Ecclefia Anglicane; Sir Ifaac Wake, orator of the univerfity, famous for his embalfies; Sir Nathaniel Brent; John Graves, the famous linguift and mathematician; 'Thomas Farnabie, the grammarian; John Hales, regius profeffor of the Greek tongue, canon of Windfor; Francis Davenport, or à Sancta Clara, provincial of the minor friars; Anthony Wood, the antiquary, cum multis aliis.

This college has a warden, twenty fellows, fourteen portionifts, or poft-mafters, \& c.
The chapel, which is allo the parifh church of St. John the Baptift, is a fplendid, ancient piece of building. The inner large court or quadrangle is very beautiful. Befides which, this houfe is famous for a well-furnifhed library, and a delightful garden.
The vifitor is the archbifhop of Canterbury.
Exeter college is fituate on the weft fide of the fchools, in the north-part of the town, the front of it anfwering the front of Jefus college.
It was founded; anno 1316, by Walter Stapledon, bihop of Exeter, privy-councillor to King Edward II. and lord high-treafurer of England.
Willian Courtney, arclabifhop of Canterbury ; Michael Tregury, the firt archbilhop of Dublin; John Prideaux, rector here, regius profeflor of divinity, and bifhop of Worcefter; befides feveral other prelates; Sir William Petres, baronet, privycouncillor and fecretary to King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth ; Sir Joln Doderidge, knt. chief juftice of the common pleas; Mr. Noy, attorney general to King Charles I. Sir Simon Bafkerville, phyfician; Sir William Maurice, fecretary to King Charles II. William Wey, of Devon, the traveller ; Lewis Bayly, author of the Practice of Piety; Gregory Wheare, the firft profeffor of hiftory; Nathaniel Carpenter, Gcorge Hakewell, Henry Tozer, Charles Herle, with other confiderable men, were of this college.
It has a rector, twenty-three fellowthips, \&c.
The bulk of it is one large quadrangle, beautiful, and almoft exactly regular and uniform.
In the front, which is a very noble one, ftands a fplendid tower over the gate.
The vifitor is the bifhop of Exeter.
Oriel college is fituate on the fouth fide of the town, in the parih of St. Mary's, and in the neighbourhood of Chrift-Church, Merton, and Corpus Clbrifti colleges. It was at firft called St. Mary's college, and King's college, and was founded, anno 1324, by King Edward II.

Thomas Gafcoigne, chancellor of the univerfity; Reginald Peacock, bifhop of Chichefter; John Carpenter, provoft, chancellor of Oxford, bilhop of Worcefter; William Alan, a cardinal ; Sir Francis Kinaflon, Sir Walter Ralcigh, baronet, and William Prynne, were of this college.
- It has a provoft, eighteen fellows, and twelve fcholars or exhibitioners.

It confifts of one handfome regular quadrangle.
The vifitor is the bifhop of Lincoln.
Queen's colluge is fituate in the parifh of St. Peter's in the eaft, and very near that parifh-church.

It was founded, anno 1340, by Robert Eglesfield, batchelor of divinity in this univerity, and chaplain or confeflor to Queen Philippa, King Edward IIId's confort; in honour of which lady the founder gave it the name of Queen's college, recommending it to her royal patronage and protection, and to that of all future queens of England.
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The members of this fociety, as many as were to flare the revenues of it, were to be chofen out of Cumberland or Weftmoreland, fome few excepted. There were to be one provoft and twelve fellows of them, out of regard to the number of Chrift and his apofles (which number of fellows is now increafed to fourteen) and of feventy fcholars, in allufion to the number of the feventy difciples, which feventy fcholars are fince reduced to a much fmaller number. The fatutes further required that the fellows, when they eat in the hall, fhould fit in purple gowns; and that the fcholars flould kncel down before them, and anfwer fuch queftions in philofophy as the fellows fhould propofe to them.

Of this college were thofe two renowned heroes Edward the black prince, the elden fon of King Edward III. and prince Henry, afterwards King Henry V. Henry de Beaufort, chancellor both of this univerfity, and of the whole kingdom, bilhop of Winchefter, and cardinal; Chriftopher Bainbryge, privoft of this houfe, archbilherp of York, and cardinal; Thomas Langton, bifhop of Winchefter; Barnaby Potter, bifhop of Catlife, and other prelates; Sir Thomas Ovelbury, Richard Crakanthorp, Sir Henry Wotton, Francis Holjoke, and Gerard Langbaine, Eic.
The focicty conffils of a provnit, fourteen fellows, feven fcholars, two chaplains, taberdars, the number not always the fame, \&c.

The fublimity and flatelinefs of the buildings of this college cannot be fo well deferibed in printing as by the eye of a judicious fipectator. One fide of it, in which are the library, the provolls, and other lipacious and ftately ledyings. is \(22 \%\) feet long, fupported by an open cloiter or piazza. 'Tlis building is adoraed with titues, \&c. 'The library is long and lofty, very magnificent and beautiful, buth within and without, and full of books.

The vifitor is the arclibilhop of York.
New collere is fituate in the north, or rather the north-caft part of the town, having Queen's college near to it, on the fouth, and on the catt Magdalen collegegrove.

It was called at firf the eollege of the Blefled Virgin Mary, and was founded ano \({ }_{13} 86\), by William of Wykchan, bifhop of Winchetter, and hord high-chancellor of I: :gland, who was affo the founder of Winchefter felmol or college. The feroug and high walls and towers he built round his college in Oxford were, in thofe days, a fertific:.ion to it no lefs than an ornament.

This collige has produced many great and celebated men; among others, Henry Chichley, archbinhop of Cant crbury, the founder of All Souls colle? ? Willian Wainflete, bifhop of Winchefter, the found ref Maghan college: 'thathas Cranley, chancellor of Ireland, archbihop of Dublin; Willian Wrarhan, archtifllop of Cante.bury; Thomas Young, archbifhop of York; Thomas Dilfon, Bithop of Whachetter; Thomas Ruffel, chancellor of England, bifhop ot Lises, ha, the firt perpetwal chancillor of the univerfity; with other pelates; Thomas Hardine, Nicholas Harpsteld, Wilham Raynolds; Richard Whyte, the hittorian; Jothe Pins; John Owen, the epircimmatilt ; John Twife; Rechard Zouch, repiti profurn of Law; Robert Talbot, canon of Norwich, antiquary ; Thomas Jumes, librarian of the Bodeam library ; Thenas I.ydhat, M. !. \&c.

It has a warden, feventy fullows and foholare, ton chaplains, three clerks, insteen cho. rilters, 羦:

Their chapet is mof maynificent, folemn, and fplendid, with an orean and clocir. They have a very high noble tover, with a ving of tea bells in it very mufical; and under that, and the weft end of the clapel, a very handiome and folemn fquare cloilter,
and a little garden within it. Their library is well furnifhed with books and manufcripts; and their great garden laid out in form. The front of it is a range of iron pallifadoes, and a gate of exquifite work; and at the fouth-eaft end they have a bowling-green. Their hall, which is at the end of the chapel, anlwers to the magnificence of the reft of the building.

The visitor is the biflop of Winchefter.
Lincoln college is fituate in the middle of the city, in the parifh of All-Saints, having Brazen-iNofe college in its near neighbourhood in the eaft, Excter college on the north, and Jefus college on the north weft.

It was founded in the year \({ }^{1427}\), by Richard Fleming, bifhop of Lincoln.
Willian Biihop, a popifh titular bifhop of Chalcedon; William Gifford, archbifhop and duke of Rhemes; Dr. Robert Sanderfon, bihop of Linculn; Dr. Nathanael lord Crew, bifhop of Durham ; Dr Geurge lickes; Richaril Kiollcs, author of the 'Turkith hiftory; Sir Willam Davenant ; and Hury loulis, author of the Hiftories of the prefbyterian and popith confpiracies, \&c. were of this college.

This college has, at this time, a rector, is fellows, two chaplains, \&c.
It has two foall quadrangtes, the flructure of which is ancient, and not very regular, but yet not unetegant. 'Ihe chapel is the moft con!p:cucus part of it.

The vifiter is the bilhep of lincoln.
All Souls college fands in the parifl of St. Mary, the front of it facing the highftreet, and the weft fide lonking towards the ca't end of St. Mary's church.

It was founded anno 437 , by Hency Chichley, archbifhop of Canterbury, to the intent that prayers fhould be oflered up there, ior the fouls of thofe that fell in Henry the fifth's wars in france, which the atel bihiop had advied and perfuaded the king to enter into, and ia which hinest, attending him, had be na fpectator of the terrible flaughter and carnage of his country-men and fullow-fubjects, who loft their lives in that fanous expedition.

Among the famous men it has produed, were, 'Thomas Key, the antiquary; Edward Chaloner; Richard Stewart; Thomas Linacer, preceptor to prince Arthur, and afterwards to his brotler Kine Henry VMI. John Lcland, the famous antiquary; Sir Clement Edmonds, who tra: flated and commented on Cauar's Commentaries; Henry Coventry, principal fecretary of flate to king Charles II. \&c. Brian Duppa, bifhop of Winchedter; Jerepy Tayle", bihop of Liown and Comor ; Gilbert Sheldon, warden here, and afterwards icrid archi:fhop of Canterbury.
This college has a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, fix chorifters, \&c.

It has two courts; the larger a regular and fattly nld piece of building. The chapel is very anzit and folenin: and upon the walis are to be feen the ruins of good painting, which, in ugh fater, is atill nmamental in decaj.
The viliter is the archbinhop of Canterbury.
\(\$ \mathrm{St}\). Mary Magdaten colloge is fituate at the ealt end of the town, without the eaft gate, and adjoining to the beidge that lics over the Charwells.

It was Counded ano i 458 , by Williata liaten, alias Wainflete, bilhop of Winchefter, and lord hish chancellor of Enghand.

Cardinal Wolky ; Richard Fox, bifhop of Winchefter; Edward Lee, archbifhop of York; John Lowimicl, bihop of 1 incoln: cadinal loole; deceptus Frewen, archbifhop of York; beffes may other preates; William St. Maure, duke of Somerfet; John Warner, bihey of Rochetler; Lzackid Hopkiac, buhop of Raphoe; Sir John Digby, cart of Brillol ; William Lilic and Thomas Robentfon, grammariais; John

Fox, the mattyrologif ; Samuel Smith, the logician; Thomas Godwin, the grammarian and antiquary ; Dr. Henry Hammond, and Dr. Peter Heylin, were of this college; with feveral other great and learned men.

It has a prefident, forty fellows, a fchool mafter, thirty fcholars, called Demies, an uher, three publick readers, four chaplains, eight clerks, fixteen chorifters, an organint, \&c.

This college bas two quadrargles, the innermoft of which is regular, and almort uniform. It confifts of a library and lodgings, fupported by a fpacious handfome cloifter. The chapel and the great tower, as alfo the little one in the weft lide of the inner quadrangle, and the hall, are very magnificent and lofty. Their library is furiifhed with a large and choice collection of books. Befides thefe great and pompous conveniences, the prefident and fellows have their private gardens, extremely pleafant and beautiful. But that which renders this college more agreeable and delighiful than perhaps any other in the world, is the advantage of their water walks, as they are called, and their grove. The firt is a gravel-walk almoft triangular, fenced with hedges and trees on both fides, furrounded on every part with a running ftream, and inclofing a large meadow.

Their grove is a fpacious extent of ground, planted with iftately viltas of trees, and one part of it laid out into a bowling green.

The vifitor of this college is the bifhop of Winchefter.
Brazen Nofe college is fituate in the middle of the town, having Lincoln college on the weft, the library and fchools on the north, St. Mary's church on the fouth-ealt, and the high-ftreet on the fouth.

In the place where this college ftands, there had before been a hall called Brazen Nofe hall, from whence the college took its name, and that fancy of a monftrous nofe which flands out at the top of the gate. It was founded by William Snyth, firlt bifhop of Litchfield and Coventry, afterwards of Lincoln, counfellor to Prince Arthur, and prefident of Wales (the firlt that ever bore that office and character) and by Sir Richard Sutton, Knt.

Of this collcge were Sir Thomas Egerton, lord high-chancellor of England, and chancellor of this univerfity ; Sir James Ley, lord high-treafurer of England, and earl of Marlborough ; Launcelot Bulkeley, archbihhop of Dublin ; Edward Brerewood, aftronomy profeffor of Grehham college; John Guillim, author of the book of Heraldry; Robert Burton, author of the book of Melancholy, afterwards of Chritt Church; Elias Aflhmole, Efq. \&c.

It has a principal, twenty fellows, thirty-three fcholars and exhibitioners, \&c.

It confifts of two very handfome quadrangles; in the lefer of which are the chapel and library, and under them a wide and plealant cloiter, very compactly and elegantly built.

The vifitor is the bifhop of Lincoin.
The fituation of Corpus Chrifti college is in the fouth fide of the town. It flands inclofed by Oriel college in the front, Chritt-Church on the weft, and Merton college on the eaft.
'This college was founded anno 1516, by Richard Fox, bihop of Winchefter, privycouncillor, and lord privy-feal to King I Ienry VII. and King Henry Vill.

This college has been a feminary of many great and famous men: Among thefe, John Jewel, bithop of Sarun ; Reginald Poole, archbifhop of Canterbury, and cardinal; with oher prelates; Johanns Ludovicus Vives; Richard Hooker, author of the Ecclefiaflical Polity; Jolan Reynolds, one of their prefidents; Sir Edwin Sandys; Alcs-
ander
ander Gill, fchool-mafter of St. Paul's; Thomas Jackfon, fome time prefident of the houfe, and afterwards dean of Peterborough ; Brian Twine, the antiquary; Daniel Fairclough, or Featly ; Edward Pocock, profeflor of Hebrew and Arabick, \&cc.
It has a prefident, twenty fellows, twenty fcholars, two chaplains, \&c.
The ftructure of the firft court is ancient, but the infide very regular and handfome. Their library contains a noble treafure of books; and their garden, though fnall, is laid out in very good form and order, and kept very neat. But the moit fplendid part of this college, is that fately row of lodgings on the fouth fide thereof.

The vifitor is the bifhop of Winchefter.
Chrif Church college, which takes up a valt extent of ground, ftands on the fouth fide of the city, the front of it looking weft.

It was begun to be founded anno 1525 . The whole defign was laid, and a confiderable progrefs made in it, by the great and publick fpirit, and out of the flowing wealth and profperity of cardinal Wolfey; but, upon his difgrace, this unfinifhed, but immenfe foundation, was conlifcated to his royal mafter king Henry VIII. whofe princely value and efteem for learning, and concern for the encouragement and promotion of it, cafily induced him to go on with the cardinal's great defign. Hereupon the college was called, for fome time, King's college; but his majefty, to avoid any fuch odious fufpicion, as if he defigned to aggrandize his own reputation and honour at the cardinal's coft, did not think fit fuch an ample foundation fhould be called either by his own or the cardinal's name, and therefore gave it the name of Chrift-Church, and made it an epifcopal fee, enno 1546. Afterwards he enlarged the college (anno 1563) by joining to it Canterbury college, now called Canterbury quadrangle, which had been built by Simon Mlip, archbifhop of Cantcrbury, and Peckwater-Inn, or Vine-Hall, now PcckwaterCourt, \&c.

Of this houfe were thofe two princes, Charles prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles II. and James duke of York, afterwards King James II.

This collcge has furnifhed both church and fate with many great and famous men ; as John King, bifhop of London; Tobias Matthews, archbifhop of York; Richard Corbet, bifhop of Norwich; John Bancroft, bihop of Oxford; Henry King, bihhop of Chicheter; Brian Duppa, and George Morley, bifhops of Winchefter; John Dolben, bilhop of Rochefter, afterwards archbihhop of York; befides many other eminent prelates: John Leland, and William Camden, the famous hiftorians and antiquaries; Francis Godwin, bihop of Hereford, author of the lives of the Englifh bifhops; Richard Corbet, Ben Johnson, Willian Cartwright, Corbet Owen, Jafper Mayne, poets: Clement Walker, author of the hiftory of the independants; Sir Plilip Siduey, baronet; Sir Dudley Carlton, vifcount Dorchefter, fecretary to King Charles I. Robert Burton, the author of the book of Melancholy; Sir Edward Littleton, lord-keeper; Sir Robert Dudley, baronet, famous for his great knowledge in mathematics; Barten Holyday; Stephen Skiuner, author of the Etymologicon; Merick Cafauton, the fon of Ifaac; Thomas Willis, M. D. Richard Alleltree, D. D. regius profefior of divinity, provof of Eaton.

This foundation is numerous and magnificent ; has a dean, eight canons, one hundred and one ftudents, eight chaplains, eight finging men, eight choritters, a teacher of mufick for the choritters, an orgauift, a fchool-mafter and an ufher, forty grammar fcholars, a virger, \&e. There is alfo belonging to it an hofpital in the parih of St. Aldate, commonly called St. Ole's, which has twenty-four poor.

The buildings of this college are very large, auguft, and fplendid. The great quadrangle, which is almoft exactly fquare, has a wide and handfome terrace round it, and a fountain in the middle. Three fides of Peckwater quadrangle have been re-built; and the contrivance, grandeur, and beauty of them, are very furprifing, and much admired. This college has alfo two other quadrangles of ancient ftructure, Canterbury and the Chaplains. The cathedral is lofty and folemn: their hall and library high and fpacious. The latter contains a large and noble collection of books. On the fouth firde lies a very large meadow which belongs to it, furrounded with a wolk, and that walk with a river, except on the north file, where a double row of very tall and freading elms cover the walk, which is in that part very wide and ftrait, and the middle of it laid with gravel. To be particular as to all the other buildings and lodgings, the gardens, offices, \&c. belonging to this college, would be a talk little lefs than defcribing a city.

The vifitor is the King.
Trinity college ftands in the north fuburbs, in the parifh of St. Mary Magdalen, in the neighbourhood of Baliol college, to the weft, and St. John Baptif's, to the north.

In the fame place where Trinity college is fituate, was once Durham college (founded anno 1350, by Thomas Hattield, bilhop of Durham) a feminary for the monks of the church of l)urham. Its prefent foundation was by Sir 'Thomas Pope, knt. of Tyttenhanger, in Hertfordfhire, in the year 1550 .

Of this college were the moft reverend father in God, Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, lord archbifhop of Canterbury, elected from hence to All-Souls college; the right reverend fathers in God, Dr. Gilbert Ironfide, fen. lord bifhop of Briftol, and Dr. Samuel l'arker, lord bifhop of Uxtord; with other eminent prelates; Sir George Calvert, fecretary to King James I. and baron of Baltimore; Sir John Denham, Sir Edward Hoby, Sir Edward Byffe, clarencicux, knts. William Chillingworth, M. A. Arthur Wilfon, author of the hittory of King James the firt's life; Dr. Daniel Whitby, \&cc.

It has a prefident, twelve fellows, twelve fcholars, \&c.
It has two quadrangles. In the firft are the chapel, the hall, and the library. The chapel was rebu It in the year 1093, and the work of it, both without and within, is wonderfuliy elegant. The altar-piece is of cedar inlaid; the rails and the fcreen are of cedar; and all adorned with exquifite carving. The roof is rich, with embellifhments of fret-work, and an admirable piece of painting, reprefenting our bleffed Saviour's afcenfion. And the pavement, from the fereen to the altar, is of black and white marble. On the calt fide of the college thev have a very large delightful garden (once their grove ; ) and at the entrance and end of the great walk that groes through it, very noble iron gates, which leave a profp et open to the whole eafl fide of the college.

The vifitor is the biflop of Wincheller.
St. John Baptilt college is fituate in the north fuburbs, in the parifh of St Giles, having Baliol college and Trinity celle ge in its neghthourheod on the fouth.
It was founded ano 1555, by Sir thomas White, Ierdmayor of London, in the place where formerly was Si. Bernard's college, built by arcubiflop Chichley.

This fociety has been the parent of many great men : particulatly the two moft reverend fathers in God, William Laud, lord arehbihop of Canterbury, chancellor of the univerfity; and William Juxon, his immodiate fucceffor in the prinacy, and lord hightreafurer of England, flourihed in this feminary; as did alfo Tobias Muthews, archbifhop of York; Jolm Buckridge, bifhop of Ely; Peter Mews, bithop of Winchetter, becides other eminent prelates; Sir Willian Paddy, baronet; Sir Jolin Martham, knt. the famous antiquary and phitologer ; and Dr. Willian Creed, regius proteflor of divinity, \&c.

This college has a prefident, fifty fellows and fcholars, an organift, eight finging-men, four choriflers, sc.

It has two fpacious quadrangles, uniform and maguificent. The inner court is very fplendid and elegant. The ealt and weft fides of it are fupported by noble piazzas, in the middle of which are two portals finely fronted with pillars and carving. In one of thefe fronts ftands a very curious ftatue in brafs of king Charles I. and in the other, another of the queen. Their chapel, which has an organ and choir in it, is handfome and folemn. Their library (if it may be called but one) which takes up the eaft and fouth indes of the new quadrangle, is fpacious; and the eaft part of it a beautiful wide gallery; the whole well flocked with books, manufcripts, and vafuable curiofities. Their hall is neat, and adorned with good pictures. They have alfo a very delightful fhady grove; and a large piece of ground laid out into regular walks and grals-plats; and at the end of it an iron gate, of good werk, through which you have an agreeable vifto, through the two paflages of the inner quadrangle, to the weft fide of the outer.
The vifitor is the bihop of Winchefter.
Jefus college is fituate oppofite to Exeter college in the parifh of St. Michael.
The fociety has bred feveral right reverend prelates: David Powell, the antiquary and hiftorian, Thomas Powell, James Howell, Dr. Daniel Brevint, John Rider, the author of the dictionary, Sir Thomas Salcfbury, baronet, werc alfo members of it.

It has at this time, a principal, fixteen fellows, fixteen fcholars, eight exhibitioners, \&cc.
It has two large handfome quadrangles; the innermoft very regular and un:form.
The vifitor is the carl of Pembroke.
Wadhan college ftands in the noth flirts of the town, in the parifh of St. Crofs, alias Hawly-Well, the front looking towards the eaft fide of Trinity college.

The founders of it were Nicholas Wadham, of Merefield, in Somerferfhire, Efq. and Dorothy his wife.

Dr. Nicholas Monk, bifhop of Hereford, Dr. John Gauden, bifhop of Worcefter, Dr. Seth Ward, biihop of Salifbury, Dr. Walter Blandford, bifhop of Worcefter, and D:Joln Wilkins, bilhop of Chelter, were of this college; as wals alfo Sir Heury Yelverton, baronet, \&c.

This college has one large, regular, bcautiful quadrangle. The windows of the chapel, which is a building that ftands out behind the quadrangle, to the eaft, regularly anfivering to the library, are finely painted. They have alfo a large garden, handiomely laid out, and very pleafant.

The vifiter is the bilhop of Bath and Wells.
Pembroke college is fituate in the fouth fide of the town, in the parill of St. Aldgate or St. Ole's, not Gar from Chritt-Church.

This place was formerly a hall, called Broad-Gate-hall, and a nuriery of learning, which bred many men of note ; among others, John Story, proieflor of civil law; Thomas Young, archbilhop of York; Edmumd Bonner, bihhop of London; John Philips, bilhop of Sodor; Sir George Carew, earl of Totnes; Sir Thomas brown, phyfician; William Camden, clarencieux, and Thomas Lufhington. Is was made a college by the munificence of Thomas Teldale, Efq. a:nno 1624 .

It has one handfone quadrangle, the front of which is a regular neat picce of building. They have a plealant garden.

The vilitor is the chancallor of the univerfity.
vol. 1 .
\({ }^{2}\)

This college was heretofore Glocetter-hall, called fo either from Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glocefter, or more probably from the Benedictine monks of Glocefter, who, with others of the fame order, made this a feminary for their order. Nor did it lofe its primitive name, till it acquired a collegiate endowment by the noble munificence of Sir Thomas Cookes, of Aftely, in Worcefterlhire.

This college, while it was a hall, produced Sir Kenelm Digby; Thomas Coryat, the famous traveller; William Burton, antiquary, \&c.

It has a provoft, fix fellows, fix fcholars, \&c.
The vifitors are the bifhops of Oxford and Worcefter, and the vice-chancelior.
Halls are places of education and erudition unendowed, though not deflitute of exhibitions. They are now, out of a very great number, only fix. The ftudents in them fubfift at their own charge, are under the government of a principal, and vice-principal, and pay the former for their lodging, and for his care and government of them. The principals are nominated by the chancellor, except the principal of Edinund-hall, who is named by Queen's college ; that fociety not relinquifhing their right of nomination, as others did.

Their vifitor is the chancellor.
Alban hall is fituate on the fouth fide of the town, in the parilh of St. John Baptift, adjoining to the eaft fide of Merton college. It was called Alban-hall, from Robert St. Alban, who was once the proprietor of the place. It became an academical nurfery about the year 1230 .

Of this hall were Richard Fitz-James, bifhop of London; Philip Mafinger the poet ; and Thonas Venner, phyfician.

Hart hall is fituate in the parifh of St. Peter's in the eaft, and over againtt the front or eaft fide of the publick fchools. It is fuppofed to have been called Hart-hall, from the firt fyllable of Elias Hartford's furname, who was once the proprietor of it. It has alfo been called Stapledon-hall, under which name Richard Wydeflade endowed it with maintenance for twelve fcholars; which endowment, after he had built Exeter college, he tranfated from hence thither; and then this place obtained its old name again of Harthall.*

This hall has a ftipend or exhibition belonging to it of more than \(16 /\) per ant num.

Of this houfe were Nicholas Fuller, canon of Salifury, author of the Mifcellanea Sacra; Dr. John Denne, dean of St. Paul's; Sir Richard Baker, and Mr. John Selden, the antiquary.

Edmund hall is fituate in the parifh of St. Peter's in the eaft, oppofite to the caft fide of Queen's college, called fo from one Ednund, a citizen of Oxford, the proprictor of the place. It was purchafed by Queen's college, anno 1557, and converted to the purpofes of learning.

Of this houfe were Lancelot Bulkley, archbifhon of Dublin; William Fuller, bifhop of Lincoln; John Prichet, bihop of Gloucefter; Dr. Bates, the phyfician, author of the Elenchus Motuum, \&c.

It makes one quadrangle; on the eaft fide of which fands a very neat chapel and library, built fome years fince by the reverend Mr. Stephen Penton, principal.

St. Mary-hall is fituate on the north fide of Oriel college, in the parilh of St. Mary. It has its name cither from that church, which, with this hall, came to belong to Oriel

\footnotetext{
-This hall has lately been endowed, and, at the petition of its gencrous and pious benefaetor and prin. eipal, has been crected into a college, by the name of Hercford college.
}
college,
college, by a grant of King Edward the fecond, anno 1325, or from Oriel college, which was called heretofore St. Mary-hall.

Of this houfe were John Carpenter, bifhop of " rcefter; Sir Chritopher Hatton, chancellor of England, and of this univerfity ; Sir . .omas More, chancellor of England, fteward of this univerfity, \&c.

It confifts of one quadrangle not very regular.
New-inn-hall or Trilleck-inn, is fituate in the parihh of St. Peter's in the Bailiff, in the north weft part of the town. It was called Trilleck-inn from the proprietors of it, John Trilleck, bilhop of Hereford, and Thomas his brother, bifhop of Rochefter. Afterwards the founder of New college bought it, and gave it to that college, anno 1392, and from that time it was called New-inn-hall.

Of this houfe was John Wilkins, who went from hence to Magdalen-hall, and John Twyne, antiguary.

The building is ancient and irregular.
St. Mary Magdalen-hall is fituate near the gate of the college of that name, in the parifl of St. Peter's in the caft. It was built by William Wainfleet, bifhop of Winchef: ter, founder of Magdalen college, anno 1480, for a grammar-fchool. But there being room enough in it for academical ftudents, efpecially after additions were made to the buildings, fome members of the univerfity took up their refidence in it, and then a principal was placed there to govern them; and thus it ftill continues an academical fociety. It enjoys fifteen exhibitions.

Of this houfe were John Wilkins, biflop of Chefter, befides three other bifhops; Sir Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, lord high-chancellor of England, and chancellor of this univerfity; Sir Robert Hyde, and Sir Matthew Hale, chief juftices of England; Richard Field, dean of Gloucefter, author of the book of the church; Samuel Daniel, the poct and the hiftorian; William Penble, and Walter Charlton, M. D.

As to the building of this hall, the front is the moft confiderable part of it. It has a pretty good library.

Thus I conclude my defcription of this famous, and I doubt not to fay, unparalelled feat of learning, the univerlity of Oxford; but I muft acknowledge, that though I viewed the fame with the utmoft care and curiofity, I could never have pretended to give my countrymen fo juft and accurate account of all thefe particulars, had not my ingenious tutor, who was a member thereof, kindly imparted them to me in his own manufcript. And therefore, if I fall fhort in my defription of its fifter Cambridge, let it not be attributed fo much to the want of good will to do juftice to its name, as to the want of the fance affifance.

\section*{Chap. VI.-Of the Situation, Antiquity, Eoc. of Cambridge.}

IN my defcription of the city and univerfity of Cambridge, which is fituated about fifty two miles from London, I fall be as brief as poffible. Its name is no doubt derived from its fituation on the banks of the Cam, which forms feveral inlands on the weft fide, and divides the town into two parts, that are joined by a large fone bridge. It is fo ancient, that it was well known in the time of the Romans by the name of the Camboritum, and is frequently mentioned in the oldeft hifories of Britain. It fuffered much by the Danes, who kept a frong garrifon here, till Edward the elder took it in y21, to awe the rebellious monks of Ely. William the conqueror built a cafle here, of which the gate-hquefe is fill ftanding, it being the county-jail. The town, in lis book
called Doomfday, was divided into ten wards, containing 387 houfes. After that king's death, Roger de Montgomery deftroyed it with fire and fword, to te revenged on King William Rufus, fo that the univerfity was wholly abandoned; but King Henry I. to repair thefe damares, beflowed many privileges upon it. He exempted it from the power of the fheriff, and made it a corporation on the payment of one hundred marks yoarly into the exchequer; which being the fum the fheriff ufed to pay before for the profits of the town, fhews it was then a confiderable town that could pay a fum at that time equivalent at leaft to 1000 . now for its privileges. He alfo ordered, that the merchants of the guild ia Cambridge fhould be free from all toll, paffage, laftage, pontage, and fallage, in all fairs of his dominions on this fide and beyond the feas. In the barons wars the outhaws, who had taken refuge in the ille of Ely, frequently plutdered it, till Henry III. fecured it by a deep ditch on the eaft fide of the town, which ftill goes by the name of the King's ditch. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in their rebellion againt Richard II. entered the town, and burnt the univerfity records in the markst-place. The Jews being encouraged to come over by King William I. and II. were sery populous in this town for feveral generations. 'Hhey inhabited all that part of it, now called the Jewry, and the round church is thought to have been their fynagogue.

This town has liad the honour of giving the title of earl to feveral of the royal family, and that of duke to his prefent majefty when prince of Wales. It is governed by a mayor, high fleward, recorder, and thirteen aldermen, of whom the mayor is one, twenty-four common-council-men, a town clerk, and other inferior officers. The mayor, at his entrance on his oflice on Michaclmas.day, takes an oath to maintain the liberties, privileges, and cuftoms of the univerfity. It has fourteen parifh-churches, but is a dirty ill-built place, and in a very indifferent fituation.
Its greateft glory is its univerfity, which for antiquitics, gracious privileges, beautifnl colleges, good difcipline, number of Itudents, plentiful revenues, and all other neceffaries for advancement of learning, may challenge equality with any other in Chriftendom. When it was firlt inflituted, let others determine. Thus much is certain, that, like Oxford, it afforded the Tcholars at firft no publick sception, or place of itudies, fo that they were obliged to take up with fuch lodgings in the town as they could get. But fo mean was the accommodation they met with, and fo frequent were the commotions occafioned by the infolence of the townfmen, that feveral pious charitable perfons began to ereat inns and hotels for the reception of the fcholars, in order to give them an opportunity of retirement, and an independence upon the town. But fill they lived upon their own eftates, enjoying only the convenience of lodgings, without any manner of endowments; till in the reign of Edward I. they l gan to build colleges, not only for the reception, but alfo for the maintenance of certa numbers of fcholars, according to the revenues affigned for that purpofe. The order and time of their foundation, with their refpective founders, are as follows, viz.

Colleges and Halls.
Founders.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Peter Houfe & Hugh Balfhum & & 22 & 4 \\
\hline Chare Hall & Richard ladew & 1340 & 18 & 63 \\
\hline Pembroke Hall & Countefs of Pembroke & 13.47 & 5 & 13 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Corpus Chrifil, or Ben- } \\
& \text { nee's College }
\end{aligned}
\] & Society of Friars in Corpus Chrigi & 1347 & 2 & 40 \\
\hline Trinity Hall & William Bateman & 1350 & 2 & 14 \\
\hline Gonvil and Caius College & Funmad de Gonvil and JohnCaius & 1348 & 26 & 74 \\
\hline King's College & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { King Henry VI. } \\
& 9
\end{aligned}
\] & 1.41 & 50 & Queen' \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Colleges and Halls. Queen's College - - Qucen Margarct of Anjou Catherine Hall - - Richard Woodlarke Jefus College - - John Alcocke, L. I.. D. Chrifts College St John's College - \(\}\) Magdalen College Trinity College - . King Henry VIII - - 1516
\(\left.\left.\begin{array}{c|c}\text { Total fixteen, viz. } \\ 2 \text { colleges, } 4 \text { balls. }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Thefe, with the additional benefactions fince } \\ \text { their foundation, contain }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { - }\end{array}\right\} 06 \quad 660\) The whole body of the univerfity, commonly about fifteen hundred, enjoys very great privileges, granted by feveral Britifh kings; but it was King James I. who impowered it to fend two members to parliament. It is governed, 1. By a chancellor, always fome nobleman, who is not fo durante vita, as that of Oxford, but may be changed every three years, or continued longer by the tacit confent of the univerfity. He has under him a commiffary for holding a court of record of civil caufes for all privileged perfons and fcholars helow the degree of malter of arts, where all caufes are tried and determined by the civil and flatute laws, and by the cufoms of the univerfity. 2. A high fteward, chofe by the fenate, and holding his place by patent from the univerfity. 3. The vicc-chancellor, who is the head of fome college or hall, and chofe annually the third of November, by the body of the univerfity, the heads of the colleges naming two perfons. 4. Two proctors, chofe every year, as at Oxford, according to the cycle of colleges and halls; as are alfo two taxers, who, with the proctors, regulate the weights and meafures, as clerks of the market. There are befides thefe a regiter or keeper of the archives of the univerfity, three efquire beadles, one yeoman beadle, and a library seeper. It is to be obferved, that the halls at Cambridge are endowed and privileged as the colleges, and differ only in name.

This univerfity, as well as its fifter Oxford, has its pubiick fchools and librarics, that are peculiar to each college, and molt of them are well ftored with books, cfpecially 'Trinity and St. John's, but it falls far fhort of thofe of Oxford in the number of books, as well as the ttatelinefs of buildings, and other ornaments. The publick fchools are built in form of a fquare, with brick and rough fone. The univerfity library had a noble augmentation made to it of thirty thoutand volumes (the books of Dr. Moor, bilhop of Ely) a prefent from the late King George I. who gave 7,000 . for them in the ycar 1715.

In 172.t, his late majelty was alfo pleafed to eftablifh a profeffor of modern hintory and modern hanguages, in this univerfity as well as that at Oxford, with a falary of \(40=1\). per annum for hinfidf and two perfons under him, qualified to infruct in that branch. Aifo 1)r. Woodward, a profeffor at Greflam-college, London, who died in April : 28, left a fum of money to this univerfity for erecting a profeflorfhip of natural philofophy, witha provifion for it of \(150 l\) a ycar for ever. He alfo left his collection of foffils and other matural curiofities to the univerfity, with a part of his library which related to thofe fubjects. Dr. Addenbroke alfo left it 4,0001. towards building a and furnihing an holpital at Cambridge, for the cure of poor difaled poople gratis; of which charity the mafter and fellows of Catherine-Hall are the trutecs. Dinere are charity-fchools in the town for teaching above three huadred children (of whom fifty are
cloathed)
cloathed) which are maintained by fubfeription to the amount of 230\%, a year, by nn eftate of \(30 \%\), y year left them for ever by Mr. Wortes, and by the facranent-money given by fome of the colleges, which have each their chapel for worhip, though the publick fermons are preached at St. Mary's church.

The moft remarkable fructures in Cambridge are, I. King's College chapel, which for contrivance and extent is looked upon to be one of the finelt in the world, and frikes the beholders with awe and vencration. The room is three hundred and four feet long, feventy-three broad, and ninety-four high to the battlements, without one pillar to fupport it. Its choir was adorned by King Henry VIII. with the finelt carved work that ever was feen, and the glafs-painting in the windows is nott beautiful and graceful. The intire building, roof and all, is of free-flone, and the crown, creft, and other regalia of the houfe of Lancafter, curioufly cut in fone in feveral places, are no fmall ormament to the whole. 2. Trinity-college and library, defigned by the learned Dr. Iface Barrow; a noble room, built alfo of free-ftone, and fupported by two rows of pillars, which for benuty and defign, confidering the bignels of it, is hardly to be matched in the three kingdoms. It hoould not pals unobferved, that as all the libraries in Oxford are fludying libraries, thofe at Canbridge (except that at King's College) are lending libraries; becaufe any perfon qualified may borrow out of them whatever book he wants. King Henry IV. granted this univerfity a power to print within itfelf all books of any kind, a privilege which Oxford then had not.

\section*{Chap. VII.-Of the Government of England.}

THE Laws of England being the foundation of its government, that by which a king ought to rule, and which the people ought to fubmit to, fhall make the fubject of this chapter.

I begin with the common-law, that is, the conmon cuftoms of the nation, which in procefs of time have obtained the force of laws. It is a fummary of the laws of the Saxons and Danes, to which William the conqueror having added fome of the grood cuftoms of Normandy, he caufed them all to be written in his own Norman dialect, and fo they have continued hitherto.

Befides the common-law, they have the flatute-law, that is, the laws made from time to time, by king and parliament, as occafion requires, and where the commonlaw is deficient, or thought to be fo.

The martial-law, which concerns only foldiers and mariners, in time of actual war.
The foreft-law, concerning forefts. By which the will is reputed for the fact; fo that a man, found hunting of a deer, may be arrefted, as if he had taken it.

The civil-law, made ufe of particularly in the court of admiralty, in the two univerGitics, in all firitual courts, in the carl marhal's court, and treaties with foreign princes. This is the law of nations, looked upon as the product of the common reafon of mankind, and made ufe of where common and flatute-law takes no cognizance.

The laws of Rhodes and Olcron, concerning maritime aftairs, have been long fince incorporated into the volumes of the civil-law. Rhodes is an ifland in the Mediterrancan, not far from Anatolia, and now belonging to the Turks; whofe ancient inhabitants being great traders at fea, made fuch regulations in all maritime concerns, that the very Romans, who excelled in making good laws, left their fea-affairs, and referred all debates and differences of that kind, to the judgment of the Rhodian laws. Oleron is an ifland of Aquitain, not far from Rochelle; where Richard I. caufed fuch excellent laws to be made, relating to fea-affairs, that they were almoft in as great repute, in thefe weftern parts of Europe, as the Rhodian laws were in the Mediterranean.

The canon-law, which takes place in things relating merely to religion, is fo called from fuch canons (or rules) of general councils, and of Englifh fynods, \&c. as are received by the church of England. By which the proceeds in the exercife of her jurifdiction, fo far as the faid canons are confonant to holy writ, and not repugnant to the laws of the land.

But there are other laws, called municipal or bye-laws, proper to corporations, fuch as the magiftrates of a town or city may make, by virtue of the king's charter, for the benefit of their corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of the land.

By the laws of Eugland, the Englifh are a free people, becaufe no law can be made or abrogated without their confent by their reprefentatives in parliament; fo that their fubjection to laws is nut forced, but voluntary.

By the fame laws, no Englifh fubject ought to be imprifoned without caufe fhewn; nor may he be denicd a writ of habeas corpus, if defired, to bring him fpeedily to his trial; and if upon an habeas corpus no caufe of imprifonment be alledged, the priloner mult be fet at liberty.

No racks are ufed to force a confeffion of guilt from the prifoner; and nothing but clear evidence, upon oath, can bring him in guilty.

None can be tried but by a jury of his peers, nor condemned but by the laws of the land, or by an act of partiament; nor ought any to be fined for any offence, but according the merit of it .

No taxes, loans, or benevolences can be impofed upon Englifh fubjects, but with their own confent by their reprefentatives in parliament. Nor is any one to be preffed for a foldier, but who is a vagabond.

In time of peace, or in time of war (unlefs upon an invafion), no foldiers can be quartered in the houfe of a private houfekeeper againt his will, though they pay for their quarters.

When an eflate is not intailed, the father may leave it to what child he pleafes, or give it away from his children. This keeps them in awe, and within the bounds of filial obedience.

A fon at the age of fourteen, his father being dead, may chufe his guardian, confent to marriage, and by will difpofe of goods and chattels. At twenty-one he is of age, and then free to pafs contracts.

A daughter may confent to marriage at feven years of age, and at twelve may retract. If the confirms it, then the marriage is good.

The polity or government of England is a limited monarchy, fuch as fecures the people's liberty under the grandeur of a king; a nonarchy without flavery; a great king, and yet a free people. It is an inftrument of three ftrings, which being well forted, yiclds an admirable harmony, to the benefit and glory of the kingdon. A mixed government of monarchy in the king, ariftocracy in the lords, and democracy in the commons. Here the king makes the figure of a great monarch, the lords keep up their flate, and the commons their liberty.

The king has all the enfigns of royalty, as the crown, fceptre, purple robe, golden robe, and holy unction. At his acceflion to the crown, he is proclaimed with great folemnity ; and his coronation performed with great pomp and magnificence. .

He has likewife all the marks of fovereignty, as the power of making treaties and leagues with foreign ftates, of making peace or war, of lending and receiving ambaffadors, creating of magiftrates; of calling, adjourning, proroguing, and diffolving the parliament; of conferring titles of honour, coining, pardoning of criminals, \&cc.

To make war, the king may raife men and arms both for fea and land, prefs feamen and fhips for the fea fervice, and vagabonds for either. He has .lone the choice and
nomination
nomination of the fuperior oflicere, the principal direction and command of his armies, of all magazines and ammunition, caltles, forts, ports, havens, and thips of war. The militia is likewife wholly at his command, and the publick monies at his difootal.

Without his roval affent, no bill in parliament can pals into a law. And he may increale the number of peers, by creating more barons, or calliner to their houfe whom he thinks fit by writ.

All privy-councillors, officers of fate, and judges are nominated by him. None but the king has the fevereign power in the adniniftration of juttice; and no fubject has here, as in fome other nations, high, mean, or low juridiction. The king only is judge in his own caufe, though he deliver his judgment by the mouth of the judges.

In point of puniflments, he may either pardon the offence, or alleviate the puniftmont, after fentence given according to law.

The king is the fupreme head of the churc!, as he is of the ftate, and is looked upon as her guardian and nurling father ; fo that there lies no appeal from him, as from fome other flates and kingdoms, cither to the pope of Rome, or to the emperor.
\(\Delta t\) his coronation he is anointed with oil, as were the kings of lirael, to intimate that his perfon is facred and fpiritual ; and has the dalmatica, and other prielly vefments put upon him.

As he is the lord paramount, or fupreme landlord of all the lands in his dominions; fo he has the fuprene right of pat:onage in the church, called patronage paramount. So that if the mean patron, or the ordinary, or the metropolitan, prefent not in due time, the right of prefentation comes to the king, who alone has the patronage of all bihopricks; for none can be chofen biflop, but whom he nominates in his conge d'clire. Nor can a bifhop elect be confecrated, or take polfellion of the revenues of the bilhoprick, without the King's lpecial writ or aflent.

Such is the honour and refpect given him by his fubjects, that they all fand bare, not only in his prefence, but even in his ablence, where he has a chair of llate. All people at their firft addrefs kued to him, and he is at all times ferved upon the knee.

But he camot raife money upon his fubjects, repeal laws, or make new ones, without his fubjects concurrence in parliament. And by his coronation oath, he is bound to govern according to the haws of the kingdom, otherwife he may be depoled; of which you may read many examples in the foregoing hiftory.

I come now to fpeak of the Britifh parliament, in which the grand concerns of the whole Pritifh nation are to be debated. This is a high court, velled with a legiflative power, and making two of the three eftates of the realm, which three eftates are the king, lords, and commons.

Accordingly this augult aflembly confifls of two houfes, the one called the houfe of lords, and the other the houfe of commons.

The houfe of lords feems conflituted to fupport the rights of the crown; and the proper province of the houfe of commons is to thand for the prefervation of the people's libertics.

The fitting of the parliament is appointed by royal proclamation, with the advice of the prisycouncil; and the time appointed for the parliment to meet ought (by the union act) to be no lefs than fifty days after the date of fuch proclamation.

Upon the proclamation, writs are illued by the lord chancellor, or lorl keeper, to every lord fpiritual and temporal, to appear at the tims an place appointed, to give their advice on fome weighty affars. Alloto all the fherifls, commanding them to fummon the people to clect as many knights, citizens, and burgeties in their refertive counlies, as are to fit in the houfe of commons.

As for Scotland, a writ is to be directed to the privy-council there, for fummoning the fixteen peers, and for electing forty-five members, by whom Scotland is to be reprefented in the parliament of Great Britain.

As the time for the parliament fitting lies in the forcreign's breaf, fo does the place of meeting. Though the ufual place is at the ancient palace of Weftminfter; the lords in a large room by themfelves, and the commons in a larger, which was of old, St. Stephen's chapel.

At the opening of the parliament on the day prefixed, the king comes to the houfe of lords, in his royal robes, with the crown upon his head, and the fword of flate borne before him. His majefty fits upon a chair of flate, under a canopy, at the upper end of the room.
Then the temporal lords appear in their fearlet robes of ftate, every one according to his degree; and the fpiritual lords in their epifcopal habit, as they do all the feffions.

His majefty being cone to the houfe of lords, commands the ufher of the black rod to call the houfe of commons to the lords houfe. He is in a mauner the meflenger of the lords, and is fo called from a black rod he carries in his hand. IIe fits without the bar of the houle, and what peers the houfe thinks fit to commit, upon any treipafs, are left to his cuftoly. He has under him a deputy, a yeoman ufher that waits at the door within, and a crier without.
The commons being come to the houfe of lords, fand without the bar. And the king commands them, by the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, to chufe one of their members for their fpeaker, and to prefent him fuch a day, that is, in a day or two.
The choice being made, it is a cuftom for the party chofen to decline the office, and pray the houfe to proceed to a new election. [This is a kind of nolo epifcopari.] But he is commonly anfwered with a full confent of voices upon his name, upon which two of the principal members go to him, and lead him to the fpeaker's chair; where being fet, they return to their places.

The houfe of commons does generally confif of the flower of the gentry, gentimen of divers capacities, and mof of them men of good eftates, who have inad the advantage of a liberal and genteel education. They are an thegregate body from all parts of Great Britain, and the houfe a noble fchool for young fentlemen that are of age to fit there. Five hundred fifty-eight is their full number, from the tine of the union ; but if three hundred are met, it is counted a pretty full houfe, many being abfent upon bufinets, or ficknefs, \&c. However, forty make a houfe.

Here they fit promifcuoufly upon forms, except the fipeaker, who fits upon a chair in the middle of the room, with a table before him, the clerk of the houle fitting near him at the table. Nor does any member wear a robe but the fpeaker, except the members for L.ondon, who at their firft meeting appear in their fcarlet robes.

Their time of fitting in parliament is in the forenoon, commonly from nine of the clock till one; but, upon urgent occafions, they fometimes fit very late, and do bufinefs by candle-light.

Before the parliament enters upon any bufinefs, the members of both houfes numf take the oaths appointed by act of parliament in the firt year of Thilliam and Mary. They are alio to make a folemn declaration againtt the doctrine of tramfubtantiation, the invocation and adoration of faints, and the facrifice of the mafs; by which declardtion all papifts are unqualified to fit in parliament : and they are morever to abjure the pretended Prince of Wales, before they can be admitted to fit in either houle; which oath, appointed by the laft parliament of the late King William, was the latt bill he figned, not above twelye hours before his death.
'Ihough every member of the houfe of commons be chofen to ferve for one particular county, city, or borough, yet he ferves for the whole kingdom, and his voice is equal to any other. He may confent or diffint, as he thinks fit, without confulting his principals; which the ftates-general of the United 'rovinces are obliged to do in many cafes. However, it is his duty to promote to his utmott the good of his country; but particularly that of the county, city, or burongh by which he has been elected.

Fs each houfe has an undoubted privilege to adjourn themfolves for fonme days, fo the king may adjourn them, in order to a recefs for fome time; and then all bills already read and debated, in one or both houfes, remai:s in fatu quo, and at the next meeting may be brought to an iffue.

It is otherwife with a prorogation, which puts an end to the feffion; for in this cafe all bills that pafled either houfe, or both houles, and had not the royal affent, muft begin a-new at the next meeting, before they can be brought to perfection.

Laftly, the parliament is faid to be diffolved when the houfe of commons is difbanded, in order to a new election.

Formerly all menbers of parliament were free from fuits, arrefts, or imprifonnents (except in cafe of treafon or felony) not only during the fitting, but alfo forty days before, and forty days after the feffion: which privilege did likewife extend to their neceflary fervants, and the officers attending the houfe; but by an act paffed in a late rei \(\leq n\), the fail privilege coafes immediately after the prorogation or diffolution of any parliament, till the prorogued parliament be re-affembled, or a new parliament meet. It ceales allo immediately after any adjournment of both houfes of parliament for above fourteen dats, until both houles meet again: and upon the riling of the parliament, the plaintiff thall be at liberty to proceed to judgment and execution.

The lords fpiritual and temporal, qualified to fit in the houfe, have this privilege, - 'That if they cannot appear in parliament by reafon of ficknefs, \&c. they make theis 'proxies to vote in their llead.' But then fuch lords as would inake their prosies, muft enter them in perfon at the beginning of every parliament.

While the parliament fits, all members of the houfe of commons are free from attendance on trials in inferior courts of judicature, from ferving on juries, and the like.

It is a common faying, That a parliament can do any thing. It is true, the parliament of Great Britain can, with the royal affent, do any thing that is not repugnant to common juftice. They may abrogate old laws and make new, fettle the fucceffion to the crown, define of doubtiul rights whereof no law is made, appoint taxes, eftablifh forms of religion, naturalize aliens, legitimate baftards, adjudge an infant (or minor) to be of full age, attaint a man of treafon after his death, condenn or acquit them who are upon their trial, give the moft free pardons, reftore in blood and name, \&c. And the confent of the parliament is taken to be the confent of every Englifhman.

But, how great foever be the power of king and parliament, yet they cannot reftrain or confine future parliaments. Quod leges poferiorcs priores contrarias abroyrint, is a maxim in the law of parlianent: and a fubfequent parliament has Itill a power to ab. rogate, fufpend, qualify, explain, or make vuid the acts of the former in the whole, or any part thereof; notwithflanding any words of reftraint, prohibition, or penalty in the former.

Next, after this fupreme court of judicature, 1 proceed to the courts of juftice fitting at Weltmintter, and opened four times a year, called the four termo, viz. Lafter, Trinity, Michaclmas, and Hilary.

Eafter-term begins the feventeenth day after Eafter, and lafteth twenty-feven days: Trinity-term, the fifth day after 'limity-funday, and lafteth twenty days: Michaelmas-
term, the 23 d of October, and lafteth thirty-feven days: Hilary-term, the 23 d of January, and lafteth twenty-one days.

The feveral courts fitting at Weftninfter are the courts of Chancery, King's-bench, and Common-pleas; and thefe two, viz. the court of Exchequer, and that of the duchy of Lancafter, which determine controverfies concerning the revenues of the crown.

The principal are the high court of Chancery and the court of King's-bench, both fitting at the upper end of Weftminfter-hall; the laft being a court of juftice, that obferves nothing but the ftrict letter of the law; and the firft a court of mercy, in which caufes are tried, not according to the ftrictnefs of the law, but by the rulcs of equity.

And as the King's-bench is a court in which the pleas are argued between the king and fubject, fo in the court of Common-pleas are debated the ufual pleas of right and wrong in matters of debt between fubject and fubject.

But notwithfanding thefe courts are kept at Weftminfter, and every fubject may be brought thither at any of the terms above-mentioned, by feecial writ iffued from the refpective courts; yet there are affizes or courts kept twice a year in every county of England, for the eafe of the people in the diftribution of juftice; the twelve judges going for that purpofe, by commifion from the king, to do juftice all over England : and this is called going the circuit. And England is divided into fix circuits, viz. Home circuit, containing Eflex, Herfford, Suffex, Surrey, Kent; Norfolk Circuit, Bucking. ham, Bedford, Huntington, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk; Midland circuit, Warwick, Leicefter, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton; Oxford circuit, Berks, Oxford, Gloucefter, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcefter; Weftern circuit, Southampton, Wilts, Dorfet, Somerfet, Cornwall, Devon; Northern circuit, York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Weftmoreland, and Lancafter.

The courts thus kept by thefe itinerant judges are called the affizes, in which they judge both civil and criminal caufes. Which alfizes are diftinguifhed into Lent and Summer affizes, the firft falling out prefently after Hilary term, the laft after Trinity term. They are ufually held at the county-town, and that with great attendance and fealting of the judges and country gentlemen and ladies, who upon thefe occafionsendeavour to fhew how much they elleem liberty and the fecurity of their property under good and wholefome laws and juft judges, by chdeavouring to excel each other in their own degree of life in a gay but genteel appearance, and fumptuous but frugal hofpitality.

When the judges are coming into a county, the fheriff thereof is bound to attend in perfon, with the under-officers, elerks, ftewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, conitables, jaitors, \&c. all riding on horfeback. If the fleriff camot tome himfelf, he muft fend one in his place, to be allowed of by the judges. The juftices of peace in that county are alfo to attend. And if either the theritl or they fail therein, they may be fincd at the dilicretion of the judges.

It is olfervable that in each ccunty all caufes grown to an iffue in the courts at Weltumintter, are commonly determined here in two or three days. Which is done, not by fole arbitrament of the judges, (as with us, and in other arbitrary governments) but by a jury of twelve men.

This jury is chof \(n\) by the fheriff of the county, and only directed in point of law by the iudges. For every trial by affize (whether the action be civil or criminal, publick or private, perfonal or real is referred for the fact to a jury, as in melt courts of the common-law ; and as they find it, lo palfeth judgnent.

By a commiffion of Oycr and Terminer, directed to the judges and others of the beft account in their circuits, they are inhpowered to judge of treafons, murders, felonies, and miflemeanours. And, by a commifion of jail-delivery, directed only to themfelves and the clerk of the aflize affociate, they are to try every prifoner for the offace he ftands committed for.

The commitment is commonly made by fome juftice of the peace, who examines the fact upon oath; and, if the evidence be found plain againf the malefactor, he fends him by a mittimus to the county-jail; where he is kept pritoner, till his cafe be brought before the jultices of peace at the next quarter-feflions, or referred to the aflizes.

The common officers appointed to feize upon malefactors, are called conltables, and in fome places headboroughs, or tythingmen.

Their office is to apprehend, upon information given, fuch as break the peace, and common malefators, and to carry them before a jultice of the peace. Upon a charge given him by a juftice, or a warrant from him, he may feize one upon fulpicion of a crime. If the juflice fee caufe, he commits the party brought before him to jail. The contable being charged with him, delivers him up to the jailor's cuftody, with the juftice's mittimus (or warrant) to the jailor. And the prifoner mult lie there, till he comes to his trial : when he is cither condemned, or acquitted by law.

A conltable at Londen and Weftminfter has, for a badge of his authority, a long ftaff painted, with the king's arms; and fometimes a fhort one, which he keeps out of fight for a furprife. He may call his neighbours to his alfiftance; and, if they do not aflift him, they may be fined.

In cafe of nurder, there are three or four coroners in every county, except Chefhire, which has but two coroners; whofe office is, upon fufpicion of murder, to fummona jury, in order to inquire into the party's death, upon view of the body. Upon an indicment of murder, he is allowed \(1_{3}\) s. 4 d . out of the goods of the murderer.

This officer, by virtue of a writ in chancery, is chofen by the freeholders of the county. He may, by a writ, arreft the fherift of the county, Formerly none could be a coroner, under the degree of a knight.

A degree below the aflizes is the court of the quarter-feffions, kept four times a year in each county, by the juitices of peace; who are a fort of magiltrates, appointed by commifion to keep the peace of the county they live in ; to examine, and commit to prifon, upon good evidencc, all rioters, vagabonds, thieves, murderers, and almolt all delinquents, and to fee them brought forth in due time to their trial.

They are put in commiflion by the crown, which limits the number as the prince regent thinks fit; and among other powers granted by fatutelaw to thefe officers, this is none of the lealt bencficial to the fubject's peace and fecurity: That if one, being threatened by another, will fwear before a juftice of peace, that he thinks himfelf in danger of his life, from the threatening party, the juftice has power to make him give fectrity for his good behaviour during a year and a day, or commit him to jail.

As to their quarter-feffions, it is a court held quarterly, therefore called quarterfeflons: At which the grand inqueft (or jury) of the county is fummoned to appear, who are (upon oath) to inquire of publick offenders.

This jury, commonly called grand jury, confifts of twenty-four men, fome gentlemen of eftates, and oither fubtantial yeonen, chofen by the therifl out of the whole county, to confider of all bills of indicment that thall be brought into court. The court being met, and bills brought into it, thefe are either found, or not found, that is, either allowed by the jury, or not, aceording to the evidence. It the bill be found, it is brought in billa ecra; if not found, it is brought in ignorammo.

I hall now conclude with the trial of malefactors in England, the method whereof is very fingular, and different from other nations.

The court being met, the pifoners are brought into court, one, two, or three at a time. The clerk commands one of them to the bar, and to hold up his hand. Then he charges him with his crime, and afks him. Whether he is guilty, or not guilty. If he anfiwers guilty, his trial is over, and nothing left but the fentence to be pronounced againf him. If he ftands mute, and will not anfwer (which happens but feldom) his punifhment is to be preffed to death.

But the ufual way is to anfwer Not guilty, though the prifoner's guilt be never fo apparent, and he has confeffed the fact before his trial: For the law of England takes no notice of fuch confeffion, and the judges proceed only upon evidence, fo that, unlefs the witneffes, who are upon their oaths, be pofitive and clear againft the prifoner, the jury will acquit him.
The prifoncr having pleaded Not guilty, the clerk afks him this queftion, Wilt thou be tried by God and the country? The anfwer is, Yes; and then the clerk tells him the crime he has been indicted for, that he has pleaded Not guilty to it ; and that being afked how he would be tried, he has anfwered, By God and the country. Next, be fhews him the jury, that reprefents the county, bids him take a view of them, and to fpeak if he has any thing to object againtt them, for that he flands upon life and death.

The jury confints of twelve men, at leaft. And if the prifoner be a foreigner, it is a party jury, half Englifh, and half foreigners. If the prifoner makes them no excep-tion-againt any of them, twelve are fivorn to give in their verdict, after the trial is over.

Whereupon the crier calls in the evidence againft the prifoner. The prifoner is free to make what defence he can, and, provided he keep within bounds, the judges freely hear what he can fay for himfelf.
When the evidence is over, the judge directs the jury, and bids them difcharge their coiffience. If the cafe be plain, they agree upon the verdict, without going from the bar. But if the cafe requires a debate, they withdraw into a room, only with a copy of the indictment ; where they are all locked in, without bread or drink, \&c. till they are unanimouly agrecd on the verdict; and an officer without watches them. If any one of the jury fhould die in the mean time, the prifoner would be ipfo facto acquitted.

The jury being agreel on the verdict, they fend notice of it to the court, by the aforefaill officer, and pray to be hea-3. Then the prifoner is fent for again to the bar, and bididen thold up his hand, and hear the verdiet, which is in one word Guilty, or in two, Not guilty. Thus the prifoner is either condemned, or acquitted, for the verdict is unalterable.
If no evidence comes in agaiuft the prifoner, when brought to his trial, he is acquittal.

As to prifoners that fland not indicted, but were only fent to prifon upon fufficion, they are proclumed in this maner; "A. B. prifoner, ftand here at the bar. If any man can fay any thing agunt him, let him fpeak, for the prifoner ftands at his deliverance." If, upon this, no evidence appears againft him, he is acquitted; and thas is called deliverance by proclamation.

To thefe courts 1 fhall add thofe of heriffs, mayors and aldermen, court-leets, court-barons, and courts of conicience: Alfo the court of admizalty, court-marlhal, and the forelt-courts.

A fheriff is a magiftrate, whofe power reaches all over the county, except fuch cities and towns as are counties of themfelves.

All fheriffs are appointed by the fovereign every year, fome few cafes excepted. Firft, the judges nominate fix fit men of each county, and commonly gentlemen of good eftates, out of which the king chufes whom he thinks fit. Formerly a fheriff lerved many years together, and now it is like that of a mayor, but a yearly office; except the fheriff of Weftmoreland, whofe office is hereditary by charter from king Joha, the earl of Thanet being now in poffeffion of it.

The office of heriff is both miniterial and judicial. As it is minifterial, he is to execute mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the king's court of juftice. He is to impannel juries, to bring caufes and malefactors to trial, and to fee the fentences executed. In fhort, all execution of the law is by the heriff, and fuits beginning, and procefs being ferved, by him. It is alfo part of his office to collect all publick fines, diffreffes, and amercements into the Exchequer, or where the king thall appoint; and to make fuch payments uer of then, as his majefy fhall command him to do. At the affizes he is to attend tinc itincrant judges, and guard them all the time they are in the county.

As his office is judicial, he kueps two feverai courts, one called the county-court, and the other the fherift's-turn.

The firft is held monthly by the fleriff or his deputy, in which he hears and determines civil caufes of the county, under 405 . At the fherifi's.turn inquiry is made of all criminal offences againft the common law, in which he is not reltrained by flatutelaw. This court is held twice a year. Het ali peers of the realm, clergymen, and fuch as keep courts of their own, are excmpted froa its jurifdiction.

Laftly, all thofe officers commonly colled bailitis, and in the city of London, ferjeants, are appointed by the fheriffs to ferve wrics, to ditrain goods, and to fummon the county-feffions and affizes.

A inayor's power reacheth over the corporation of which he is mayor. The mayor is the prime magiftrate of a corporation, whether a city or town; and is chofen out of the body of aldermen, for oue year only. In fome places this magiftrate is called by the name of bailif.

The mayor, with his brethren the alderman, keep a court : And they, with the com-mon-council, have a power to make bye-laws, for the better government of the city or corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of the land.

Court-leets and court-barons are properly belonging to lords of manors, who appoint ftewards to hold them in their names.

The firt, otherwife called view of frank pledge, is a court of record, and the word leet fignifies a law day.

To this court all are called to fwear fidelity to the king, who live within the homage. Here inquiry is made of riots, blood-fhed, and privy confpiracies, to which the overfight of meafures has been added. And what offences are found, efpecially great ones, nught to be cerified to the juftices of affize, This court is kept twice a year.

A court-baron is incident to every manor, and is fo called from the lord of the manor, who was anciently ftiled baron.

All the tenants belonging to the manor are fummoned to this court, where part of them are fworn for a jury, which is called the homage, not the inquett. Here the fewards fits as judge, and direets the jury to inquire principally of copy-holders and free-hoiders deceafed fince the laft court, and bring in their next heirs ; allo of any incroachment
croachment or intrufion of any tenant. Here they make likewife orders and laws among themfelves, with a penalty for tranfgreflors, payable to the lord of the manor.

As for the courts of confcience, there are many fettled by parliament in feveral parts of England, for the relief of poor people, that cannot fpare money to go to law with their debtors, or to pay their creditors in the flrictnefs of law. Thefe courts are eftablifhed for their relief, fo fir as to recover their debts, and pay their own upon eafy terms, fuitable to their circumftances. But then the debt muft be under forty fhillings.

From the courts aforefaid, mof of themguided by the common law, I come now to a court, which is ruled by the civil law; I mean the court of admiralty, concerned in maritime affairs, whofe judge is commonly a doctor of the civil law. See what is faid of the laws of Rhodes and Oleron above.
The writs and degrees of this court run in the name of the lord high admiral, who has here his advocate and proctor, by whom all others are . prefented, and admitted by the judge.
Her is particularly a regifter and a marfhal. The marhial attends the court, carrying a inver oar beforc the judge.

The court is held in the afternoon in the cominon-hall at Doctors-Commons.'
The court-marfhal judges of any fuit concerning the arms of nobility, or gentry, and the earl marhal of England (or his deputy) is the proper judge thereof. For the earl marfhal is vefted with a power of ordering, judging, and determining all matters concerning arms, crefts, fupporters, cognizances, pedigrees, devices, and enfigns armorial ; alfo of making and prefcribing rules, ordinances, and decrees for granting, controuling, and regulation thereof, and the putting in execution the laws and ordinances relating thereunto.

This court is kept in the hall of the heralds office, and fometimes in the court of requefts: Where any nobleman or gentleman, abufed in point of honour or arms, may find relief.
The foreft courts are eftablifhed for the confervation of the king's forefts, and preventing all abufes therein. To which end there are three courts, one called the juftice of eyre's feat, another the fwainmote, and the third is the court of attachment.
I come now to treat of the fpiritual courts; and though it is now almof neglefted I fhall begin with the convocation, which is a general affembly of the clergy, to confult of church matters. The fame is either national or provincial, that is, of the clergy of both provinces, or only of one; and never meets but in time of parliament.
'Tis like the parliament, divided into two houfes, the upper and the lower. And all members thereof have, by ftatute, the fame privileges for themfelves and menial fervants, as the members of parliament have.
The upper houfe, in the province of Canterbury, confifts of twenty-two bilhops, The archbihop is the prefident thereof, who fits in a chair at the upper end of the table, and the bihops on each fide, all in their fcarlet robes and hoods, the archbifhiop's hood being furred with ermine, and the bilhops with minever.

The lower houfe confifts of the deans and archdeacons, one proctor for every chapter, and two proctors for the inferior clergy of the diocefe.
Henry the VIlth's chapel at Weflminfter is the ufual meeting place for the province of Canterbury; and York the place for the province of York.
The firlt bufinefs of the lower houfe is to chufe a prolocutor or fpeaker; who being chofen, is prefented to the upper houfe by two of the members; one of them making a
fpeech in Latin, and the prolocutor elect, another. To which the archbihop anfwers in the fame language, and approves the perfon in the name of all the bilhops.

The matters debated by both houfes are properly church and religious matters; firft propofed in the upper, and then communicated to the lower houfe, the major vote prewailing in each houfe. But whatever is tranfacted there, can be of no lorce, without the concurrence of both houfes of parliament, and the royal affent.

The executive power of ecclefialtical laws is lodged in feveral courts, provided for that purpofe. Whofe proper matters are ordinations, inftitution of clerks to benefices, celebration of Divine fervice, tithes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidafions, reparation of churches, matrimonial rights, divorces, general baftardy, probate of wills, adminiftrations, penfions, procurations, commutation of penance, apoftacy, fimony, herefy, fchifm, blafphemy, fornications, adulteries, incefts, \&ec.

The manuer of trials in thefe courts differs from thofe at common law. The firt ftep here is a citation, then a bill and anfwer. Next they proceed to proofs, witnelles and prefumption, the matter being argued pro and con, and the canon and civil law quoted. Whereupon the judge's decifive fentence paffeth without any jury, and then execution follows.

In criminal caufes, the trial is by accufation, the accufer taking upon him to prove the crime. Or elfe by denunciation, when the church-wardens prefent upon common fame, and are not bound to prove, the crime being notorious, and it being prefumed they do it without malice.

The archbifhop of Canterbury has no lefs than three feveral courts, viz. the court of arches, the court of audience, and the court of peculiars.

The court of arches is fo called from the arched church of St. Mary-le-Bow, whero this court is wout to be held.

All appeals in church matters within the province aforefaid, are directed to this court, and all procefs of it runs in the name of the judge : who is called official of the court of arches, otherwife dean of the arches.

The advocates that plead in this court muit be doctors of the civil law.
Both the judge and advocates wear fcarlet robes, with hoods lined with taffety if they be of Oxford, or white minever fur, if of Cambridge, and round black velvet caps.

Here are alfo ten proctors to manage caues, who wear hoods lined with lambfisin, if not graduates; but if graduates' hoods proper to their degree.

By the flatutes of this court, all arguments made by the advocates, and petitions by the proctors, are in the Latin tongue.

The next court to that, and of equal authority with it, is the court of audience, whofe original is thus: When the arcll.bilhop heard caufes in his own palace, he would not finally determine them himfelf, but left to them to be difcufied by eertain men learned in the civil and canon law, hence called his auditors, till at laft thofe caufes were committed to one.

The prerogative court is that in which writs are proved, and all adminifrations taken, that belong to the archbihop by his prerogative; that is, where the deccafed had goods of any confiderable value out of the diocefe wherein he died. That value is ufually 5 l. but in the diacefe of London, 101.

Upon any conteft about fuch will or adminiftration, the caufe is properly debaied and decided in this court, to which there belongs a judge. And his ofice, commonly called the prerogative office, is now kept in Dean's-court, near St. Paul's church-yard, where for a moderate fee one may have a copy of any wili.

The archbilhop of York has alfo fuch another court, which is called his exclequer, but far inferior to this, as to power and profit.
The court of peculiars is about certain parifes, that have jurifdiction within themfelves for probate of wills, \&c., and therefore exempt from the bifhops' courts. The fee of Canterbury has no lefs than fifty-feven fuch peculiars, it being an ancient privilege of that " \(:\), that where-ever any manor or advowfon does belong to it, the parin becomes exempt from the ordinary, and is reputed peculiar.

I muft not omit to lpeak here of the court of delegates, fo called, as confinting of commoners delegated or appointed by royal commifion, to fit upon an appeal to the king in the court of chancery.

But this is no ftanding court, the judges being appointed by the lord chancellor (or lord keeper) under the great feal of E.ingland, only pro illa vice. So that, upon every caufe or bufinefs, there is a new conmillion and new judges, according tothe nature of the c:ufe. Sometimes bifhops, common-law judges, noblemen, knights, and civilians; fometimes bilhops, and fometimes civilians only.

In this court the citations and decrees run in the king's name; and here is a flanding regifer. From hence there lies no appeal in common courfe, but the king may gramt a commifion of review, under the great fcal.

Bclides the courts aforefaid, every bifhop has a court of his own, which is held in the cathedral of his diocefe, and is called the confiftory court. Over which he has at chancellor, who being learned in the civil and canon law, fits as judge. And, if his diocefe be large, he has betides a commillary in fome remote place, whojudges certain caufes limited to him by the bilhop in his commiflion.

Laftly, every arch-deacon has his court, in which fmall differences arifing within his jurifdiation are deternined.

The dean and chapter of every cathedral or collegiate church have alfo a court, wherein they take cognizance of caufes depending upon the faid churches.

Ilaving thus gone through the feveral forms of law, and the different courts of juftice and good! government in the Englifh conftitution, my prefent intention is to write of the punifhments inflicted upen offenders by thefe different courts. Where let me premife, that as the ufe of ricks, to extort confeffion from the mouth of delinquents, is banihted from Lagland, fo the capital punifhment of breaking upon the wheel, ufed in moft countries of Europe, or impaling the criminal, frequent among the Turks, are looked upon here as too cruel and barbarous for chriftians to ufe.
'Tis true, the puniflment of traitors againft the king had a face of cruetty, when their entrails were pulled out of their bellies, and burnt before their faces, before they were quite dead. But of late years no traitor has been cut down alive.

For fuch as ftand mute at their trial, and refufe to anfiwer guilty, or not guilty, prefsing to death is the proper punifhenent. Then the prifoner is laid in a low dark room in the prifon, all nakcel but his privy members, his back upon the bare ground, his arms and legs fretched with corls, and faftened to the feveral quarters of the roon. This done, he has a great weight of iron and fone laid upon him. His diet, till he die, is only three moricls of barley bread without drink the next day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing daily, but as much foul water out of the next chamel or ditch as he can drink at thrce feveral times, and that without any hread. Which grievous death fome refolute offenders have chofen, to fave their eftates to their children: Becaufe upon conviction, and the juries' verdit, the criminals' eftates, if not otherwife fettled or entailed, are forfeited to the crown.

The moft ufual punifhment in England for capital crimes is hamging : in order to Which, the condemned prifoner is conveyed in a cart from the prifon to the place of exceution, and hanged till he is dead; being met at the gallows by a clergyman, to prepare him for death. But in cafe of rothery and murder, the malefactor is hanged in chains, in terrorem, till his body be wafted, or deroured by the fowls of the air.
'though counterfeiting and clipping the coin be high trafon, yet offenders therein are only hanged; but they are drawn, as traitors, on a fledge to the place of execution; and if women, they are burnt alive: for burning alive is what the law inflicts ugnu women guilty of high or petty treafon. But, inftead of fuffering the utmoft rigour of the law, the criminal is ufually ftrangled before the fire takes hold of her at the thak.
Beheading is only ufed for perfons of quality, convitted of any capital crime; the criminal's head being fruck off with an axe, lying down upon a block.

A traitor's head is commonly expofed to public view, over a gate of the town.
The law of England includes all capital crimes in thefe three, viz. high-treafon, pettytreafon and felony.

The firit is a crime of fate, which confifts in plotting, confpiring, or rifing up in arms againft the fovereign, and endeavouring to fubvert the government. Counterfeiting and clipping the coin is alfo high-treafon by law.
lecty-treafon is, when a child kills his father, a fervant his mater or miftrefs, a wife her hutband, or a clergyman his prelate. And

By flony are meant thefts, robberics, murders, \&c.
Such punithments as are not capital, or do not reach death, are burning in the hand; a punifhment inflicted upon fuch as are found guilty of manflaughter, or chancemedley.

Manfaughter, in the fenfe of the law, is the unlawful killing of one without prepenfed malice; as, when two that formerly meant no harm to one another meet, and fuddenly falling out the one kills the other.

Chance-medley, or manflaughter by mif-adventure, is the cafual killing of a man, net altogether without the killer's fault, though without an evil intent; for which the offender fhall have his pardon of courfe, unlefs he were doing an unlawful act; as when two are fighting together, a third man comes to part them, who is killed by one of the two.

Whipping, and tranfportation, are proper punifhments for petty-larceny, or fmall theft, under the ancient value of twelve-pence. 'I he tranfportation is into the W of \(\ln\) dies for a term of years, during which they are ufed as faves.

The pillory is properly uicd for cheats, perjurers, libellers, and blafphemers; and the flocks for vagrant idle fellows, who can give no good account of themfelves.

There are alfo pecuniary mulats, called fines, inflicted upon fome offenders, who mult remain in prifon till the fame be paid.

In cafe of a premunire, and mifprifion (or concealing) of treafon, the offender forfeits the profits of his lands during his life, and all his goods, befides imprifonment for life.

The firitual courts have alfo their punilmments; fome peculiar to the clergy, and fome common to the clerg \(y\) and laity.

Of the firft fort is, I. Su/penfio ab oficio, when a clergyman is for fome fcandalous offence fufpended for a time trom his otice; 2. Suppenfo it beneficio, when he is for fome
time dieprived of the profits of l:is benefice; 3. Deprivation ab oficis E' Beneficio, whereby he lofes both his office and benefice, which is commonly for fome heinous or capital crime: then he is fokmly fripped by the biflop of his pieflly habit, and delivered un? to the covil power, to be punifhed as a layman.
1 come now to she Spiritual pumilhments, inflicted both upon the clergy and bilty.

One is excommunication, or an exclufon from the church; which is two forte, miver and major, the leffer and the grenter.

The firft is an exclufion from the communion of the Lord's fupper, upon coutempt of the court ; by which the party excommunicated is, by law, difabled fron being a phinitif in any fuit.

The fcond is for enormons crimes, as herefy, incelt, adutery: a perfon fo excommunicated being difabled from being phantill or winets in any court, civil or erclefiaitical: and if he continue forsy days excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving fatisfathon for his offence, a writ comes againft him out of Chancery, de excommenicato rapichin, to calt him into prifon without bail, and there to lie till he has fully fatisfied for lis offace.

Another punifhment is that called anathenna, ufed only for otninate hereticks; whercby the offender is declared a publick enemy of God, curfed, and delivered over to eternal damation. 'This is done by the hiflop himpelf, affifted by the dean and chapter, or twelve other grave and beneficed elergymen.

The third is a publick penance, when the delinquent is compelled to make a publick confeftion of his fiult in the church. But, it the crime be not very notorious, the faid pemance may be commuted, at the delinquent', requef, into a pecuniary mult, for the poor of the parilh, or tome other piuns ufe ; provided this appears to be the more probable way to reclaim the offender.

\section*{Cuar. Vill.-Of the Rcligion and Morals of the Enrolifh.}

CilRISTIANITY did not llourifh here till the reign of Lucius, a Britifh king, and the firtt chrittian king, towards the end of the fecond age.

When the heathen Saxons came to be poffefled of this ifland, and the natives forced to take fheter amongt the mountains of Wales, the chriftian faith fled with them, and this country was again darkened with heatheniin; till, about the year 596, Auftin the monk being fent by pope Gregory the (ireat to preach the gofipel here, the work profpered to well by his diligence and zoal, that all the Saxons were by degrees converted to the chriltianfaith, and Auftin made the firt archbilhop of Canterbury, but with a fubjection to the church of Rome. Thus the church of England continued fubject to the Romin church till the reign of Henry VIII, who, being difgulled at the pope, re-affumed the power of the chrittian Britifl kings, his ancient predecellors, and laid by that means the ground for a reformation; in which a great progrefs was made in the next rign ; but queen Mary, fucceeding next to her brothar Edward, overthrew the reformation: but her fifter, the famous queen Elizabetl, coming next upon the throne of England, re-eftablifhed the reformed religion, in the year 1562. The doetrinal points, conlifing of 39 articles, were confirmed by the queen and parliament : the fubltance of which take as follows:
' 1 . The unity of the godhend, and trinity of perfons, owned.
-2. That the fecond perfon, the word made felh, being in two ditinct natures, and one undivided perfon, Chrith, very God, and very man, fuffered, was crucilied, dead
and buicd, a facritice to Goul for original and actual fin.
- 3. That he defcemded into hell.
-4. That he rofe again from death, and afeended into heaven, and fhall return again to jublge all men at the lait day.
- 5. That the Holy Ghof procedeth from the Pather and the Son, of the fame fub. Hance, majefy and glory, very and eternal God.
- 6. Thot the holy feripture containcth all things neceflary to falvation, viz. the fo books, which are canonical, Genefis, Jixodus, Ieviticus, Numbers, Denteromomy, Johna, Judges, Ruhh, 1 of Samuel, 2 of Samuel, 1 of Kiugs, 2 of Kings, 1 of Chronicles, 2 of Chronicles, 1 of Efdras, 2 of ERdras, Efllher, Job, Iffilms, l'roverbs, Eeclefiaftes, Canticles, four greater prophets, and twelve leffer prophets.
- The Apocryphal are to be read for example of life, and inttruction of manners; viz. third and fourti of Eflras, Tobit, Judish, the reft of Eflher, Wifdon, Ecelefiallicus, Baruch, Song of the three Children, hillory of Sulannah, of Bell and Dragon, prayer of Manafles, firlt and fecond book of Maccabeces.
- That all the books of the New Teftament, as commonly received, are canonical.
'7. That the Old Teflament doth agree with the New, in offering eternal life by the mediatorhip of Clurit. That the old fathers looked farther than on tramfitory promifes; and although the ceremonial and ritual law doth not fill bind, yet the moral commandments do.
- 8. That the three crecds, viz. of the apofles, Nicene, and Athanafian, ought thoroughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of icripture.
'9. 'That original fin is the corruption of every man's nature, and a continual propenfity to evil, deferving God's wrath.
' 10 . That we can do no good works without the grace of God, by Chrift, prevent. ing us.
- 11. That we are juftified only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jefus Chrift by faith, and not for our own works.
\(\therefore 12\). That good works, acceptable to God in Chrift, do necellarily fpring out of a true faith, which is known by them as a tree by its fruit.
' 13. That no works dune before the grace of Chrif, and infuiration of his Holy Spirit are good.
14. That the dodrine of fupereragation (to wit, that there are good works which God hath not commanded) is talfe.
- 15. That Chritt alone was without fin, and all of us offending in many things.
- 16. That affer hapifun and the Holy Ghoit received, a man may fall into deadly fin, and by the grace of cod may again rife, repent, amend, and be forgiven.
617. That fome are predelinated of God to life eternal by Chrilt: fuch are called accorduy, and through grace obeving the call, are ju.infied freely. That as the conlideration of prededination is comtortable and bencticial to fpiritual men, fo it is of dangernus concern to carmal men. And that we mult receive God's promifes as they are revaled, and acquizfe in his will as it is declared in holy writ.
' 18. That no man can be taved by living up to the rules of any law or fet, but only by the name of Jelus Chrift.
' 19. That the viible church of Chrift is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the facraments duly adminiftered; and that the church of Reme had erred in matters of faith, as fome other ancient churches have done.

6 20. 'That the church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in controverfies of faith; yet canuot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to Gol's word, or expound any one place of feripture repugnant to another, or inforce any thing to be believed for neceflity of falvation, befides what is in holy writ
' 21 . 'That general councils are not to mect without the will of princes. 'Ihat they may err, and fometimes have erred. Nor have they authority to ordain any thing as necellary to falvation, but out of the holy feripture.
- 22. That the Romith doctrines of purgatory, pardons, worfhip of images, relicks, and invocation of faints, cannot be warranted by feripture, but are rather repugnant to the word of God.
'23. 'That no man ought to preach publickly, or adminifter the facraments, unlefs he be lawfully called, and fent thereto by publick church authority.
- 24. That praying or adminiftering the facraments in an unknown tongue, is repugnant to the word of God, and the cultom of the primitive church.

6 2 j . That facraments ordained of Chrift are not only badges or tokens of chriftianity, but rather fire witnefles, and effectual figns of grace and God's good-will towards us. That the two facraments ordained of Chrilt are baptifin and the fupper of the Lord; and that confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction, are not gofpel facraments, having no vifible fign or ceremony in the gofpel. That the facraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or carried about in proceflion, but for a due ufe : and that they have a wholefome effect only upon worthy receivers, and a quite contrary to others.
' 26 . 'That the unworthinefs of minifters make none of Chrift's ordinances ineffectuad to worthy reccivers.
' 27. That baptifm is a vifible fign and fral of segeneration; and that the baptifm of young children is moft agreeable with the inftitution of Chrift.
' 2 . The facrament of the Lord's fupper is, to worthy communicants, a partaking of the body and blood of Chrift. That tranfubftantiation cannot be proved by holy writ, but is repugnant to it. 'That the body of Chrilt is given, taken, and eaten only after an heavenly and fpiritual manner by faith; and that this facrament was not by Chrift's ordinancerefervel, carried about, lifted up, or worfhipped.
' 20 . '1 hat the wicked are not in this facrament partakers of Chrift; but rather to beir condemnation do eat and drink the fign of fo great a thing.
- 30 That the cup is not to be denied to the laity.
-1. That the one oblation of Chrift, as propitiation and fatisfaction for fin, was finifhed upon the crofs, and that the popith facrifices of malfes are blafphemous.

6 32. That the marriage of priefts is not unlawful.
6 33. That the convertation of perfons excomanunicated is to be avoided.
634. That traditions and ceremonies are variable, according to the authority of every particular and mational church.

6 35. That the fecond book of homilies contains that doctrine which is godly and wholefome.

6 36. That the book of confecration of archbifhops and bifhops, and ordaining of prielts and deacons, fet forth in the sime of King Lidward IV. is religious and godly; and that they who are confecrated and ordained according to the lame rites, are rightly, orderly, and lawfully confecrated and ordained.

6 37. That the fovercign perfon in this realm, is chief governor in it, of all eftates, in all caufes ecclefialtical or civil, according to that only prerogative which we fee to have
of Rome hath no jurifdiction in England. That the laws of the realm may punih chriltians with death, for heinous offences. That it is lawful for chriftian men, at the command of the magifrates, to wear weapons, and ferve in the wars.
' 38. That the goods of clriftians are not common, yet that almfgiving is every man's duty, according to his ability.
' 39 . That as vair and rafl fwearing is forbidden by Chrift and his apoftle St. James, fo when the magiftrate requires, a man may teftify upon oath in a caufe of faith and char.ty, fo it be done in jullice, judgment, and truth.'

By thofe articles, being the confeffion of faith of the church of England, and a fummary of her doctrine, not only the epilcopal go mment is retained, but alfo fuch rites and ceremonies as are appointed by the church, for decency's fake, are allowable. Such as the ufe of the furplice, the bewing and kneeling before the altar, the fign of the crofs at baptifu, and a few cthers. But thefe extrinfecals proved fuch a ftumbling-block to fome of the reformed party, as made at lealt a rent in the church: who rather than comply with thofe ceremonies, feparated themfelves from the claurch, keeping her fundamentals, but renouncing both her difcipline and rites. Thefe were called Diffenters, or Nonconformitts, Puritans or Separatifts; fome of them I'relloterians, fome Independeurs, and others Anabaptifts; all of them making a great party.

The molt confiderable are the Preflyterians, fo called from their ecelefiaftical government by prefbyters, or elders. Thefe come nearelt in point of dectrine to the church of I Ingland.

The Independents, or Congregationalifts, are fo called, becaufe each congregation amongt then governs iffelf independently from all others.

The Baprills or \(\Lambda\) nabaptifs, from their re-baptizing as many as come into their communion, who were baptized in their infancy. For they are againft pedo-bapifm, or baptizing of children.

Thefe fects however agree in fundamentals with all the proteftant churches, but come nearelt to the Calvinifts. It is true, they ufe no liturgy, as the Calvinifts do, but only extemporal prasers; the very lord's prayer being difiticd amongft them, which is not fo anmengh the Calvanitts.

Befides thafe fects aforefail, there is another particular fect, I mean thofe called Suakers, from their forner way of quaking and groaning in their meetings, when they waited for the fisit. Thi y are a fort of enthuliatts, that prerend to infpiration. It is true, they own the Trinity, and that the writers both of the Old and New Teftament were infpred. But they reject all miniliterial ordinances, ufe no facramem, and pretend to a light within that leads them into the waly of trums.

In civil maters they will have all men equal, and think all oaths unhawful. Therefore they ohly ulo ya or no, to affirm or deny a thing. They ridicule tlie civility of the hat, and their way isto thou all men wihout diftinction, the prince as well as the cobler. The plural number, when we fpeak to one, is to theii a great fole fm . And whereas molt names of days and months are of pagariorigin, they never name them but thus, as the day called 'Tuefday, the month called Jamary. They affect plainnefs in their garb; but in the way of trade, in which they thive prodigioufly, they are as fubtio as amy.

I come now to the Reman Catholicks, conmonly called P pifts, and by the law Popith Rwubuts. There are diverfe laws in ferce againtt them, but feldom put in execution. If they could hut keep within bounds, and behave themfelves peaceably, they need not icar to be moleted by fo gentle a govermment.

\section*{Chap. IX.-Of the Genius, Tcinper, Virtues, Vices, Diet, aid Diverficns of the Eng \(/ i / 3\).}

THE natives of England, taking them as they come out of the hands of heaven, or as nature formed them, are brave, generous, fincere, modeft; lovers of frecdom, averfe to tyranny, devout, benevolent, compafionate, open-hearted far from treachery or maliee; their judgments are found, and they bring arts and fciences to the greateft perfeation: So that I muft agree with: Wiffen, a native of France (whe refided here, and was well acquainted with the feveral nations of Europe) who fays of the linglifh, that they are active, robutt, courageous, thoughtful, devout, lovers of the liberal arts, and as capable of the feiences as any people in the world; and though they had their faults, he was fati it id from feverai years experience, that the more frangers ywre acquainted with the Englifh, the more they would love and eftem...theas; concluding his account of them in a kind of rapture, viz. "What brave men do I know in England! What moderation! What generofity! What uprightnefs of heart! What piety and charity! There are in Eingland perfons that may be truly called accomplifhed; men who are wiflom and goodnefs itfelf; if we may fay fo much of any thing befides God. Peace and profperity be eternally to England."

On the other hand it muft be acknowledged, that the Englifh are frequently paffionate, melancholy, fickle, and unileady, one moment applauding what they deteft the next; and their good nature, for which they are fo eminent, lays them open to a thoufand misfortunes: they know not how to deny any thing they are prefled to do, though intirely againft their judgment and inclinations: they are apt to look upon others as fincere and upright in their intentions as themfelves, which makes then by no means a match for inofe that ape thoroughly verfed in the arts of tricking and evafion.

The nobility and gentry are too often inftructed in their infancy, by thofe who have opportunities of making the firt and moft lafting impreflions on them, that their blood diftinguifhes them from mortals of an inferior rank; that they are in a manner of another fpecies, and confequently have a right to treat the lower clafs of men with contempt and infolence. And from fome few inftances of this kind foreigners have applied the fame character to the Englifh as is given of the Portuguefe, viz. "That the nobility think themfelves gods, and require a fort of adoration; that the gentry afpire to equal them ; and the common people difdain to be thought inferior to cither."

But the Englifh nobility and gentry oftener mifcarry through an excels of goodnature, than by their pride or vanity; which is the rock on which the Portuguefe fplit.
In the bioom of youth they are ufually brought up to town, replenifhed with every thing that can give delight to the fons of men. Here they meet with many of their own clafs ready to in: itiate them in every vice and folly of the age : and though they are naturally ever fo well inclined, few have the refolution to relift the importurities of thofe who already make part of the beau mondc. To thefe they refign their underfandings, as well as virtue ; wine, women, and play, alternately employ their time.

The merchants and principal tradefmen, the yeomanry and great farmers, are for the moft part a fair, honeft, and induftrious people; and this part of the nation is certainly the happieft. Every man here, if he undertood his true intereft, would wifh with the wile man in facred writ, "That heaven would neither give him poverty nor riches." For what is there defrable in life that thefe men want? They have houfes, horfes, fervants, \&c. but no ufelefs ones; none that are unprofitable to themfelves or the commonwealth: their time is cmployed in merchandife, trade, hulbandry, or manufactures,
that daily bring in an increale of wealth to the kingdom, as well as to their own families; they undergo no more labour or hardilip than what is conducive to their healths, and to create them an appetite to their food; and they have time enough to recreate and refrefl themfelves when the bufinefs of the day is over.

But the clergy of the church of England feem to be the moft unhappy men that ever were dedicated to the priefthood : they have a multitude of profeffed enemies, as papifts, and difenters of every denomination; they are hated and reviled by men of no principles, who are not a fmall tribe in that land of liberty; and they have fcarce any refpect paid them by the majority of their own communion, for reafons which I do not care to mention, though not all of them peculiar to the Englifh parochial clergy.

I proceed now to take a view of the lower clafs of people; namely, inferior tradefinen and mechanicks, cottagers, labourers, and fervants. There are few countries where thefe kind of men enjoy a greater fhare of freedom than they do here, yet too often behave themfelves arrogantly and infolently towards their fuperiors. Many of them entertain a notion that the liberties and privileges of Englifhmen entitle them to be faucy. In the city of London, and other populous trading towns, they generally get a good livelihood, eat and drink well, and on Sundays and holidays, when they are not engaged in bulinefs, appear very well cloathed; and, in their own phrafe, look upon themfelves to be as good as the beft, that is, deferve to be treated with refpect.

Cottagers in the country are not altogether fo infolent ; they have fuch poor wages, and depend fo entirely on the gentlemen and farmers, that they are ready to pay their mafters the refpect that is due to them.

As to menial fervants, they are become the general plague of the nation, boh in town and country; they are not to be corrected, or even fpoke to, but they immediately threaten to leave their fervice, and are not athamed to abufe thofe from whom they receive their bread, and perhaps lift up their hands againft them.

The legifature has providad abundance of excellent laws for maintenance of the poor, and manufactures fufficient to employ them all; and yet, by indolent management, few nations are more burdened with them, there not being many countries where the poor are in a worfe condition. And one great caufe of their increafe is, that a poor min, though he has conflant work, does not earn more than four or fie flillings a week (except in Loudon, and fome other great trading towns) which will barely purchafe bread and cheele, and clothes for his fanily; fo that if he falls fick or dies, his wife and children infallibly come to the parifh for relief, who allow them a fmall pittance, or confine them in a workhoufe, fo as juft to keep them from flarving, which drives the greateft number rather to feek their bread by begging.

Cuap X.-Fibe Englifblhay of Living, as to Lodying, Food, Raincut, and Fezucl, Exercifer and Recreations, Feftivils and Fafting-days, and fome particular Cuftoms. Tbeir Complation: of Cime.
THFIR houfes have lirhtfome faircafes, lofty ceilings, clofets in moft rooms, and fah-windows as high as the ceiling; and though not gatudy, yet richly and commodiouny furnihed.

In point of dict, the Englihh live moft upon butcher's meat, as the moft proper nourifument for this country; and roots and horbs are ufed only as a fupplement. They are inded great fell-cators, and that withont kitchen fophiftry; plain-boiled, roafted, or baked, being the general way of cirefing it. Frebeh foups and kick-thaws, veuifon, nifh, and fow, are feldom eaten but by the better fort. In pantry-work, but chiefly
venifon-palties, they excel all nations. Their variety of puddings, and on Chriftmas holy-days their rich plum-porridge; Chritmas-pies, and brawn, ara properly Englifh difhes; hardly known to other nations.

It is not many years fince a little bread ferved their turn, and fome I have known who fcarce did eat any.

Though malt-drink be their ufual liquor, yet vaft quantities of wines are confumed here, notwithtanding the dearnefs of them by reafon of the duty: and wine is commonly drank here without water, Late in the afternoon, or evening, is the time ufually affigned to take a chearful glafs; though they have a generation of whetters, who go to the tavern befcre dinner, and whet away their flomachs.
In London they meet their acquaintance regularly almof cvery cvening, drink a pint, or perhaps a bottle, to every man's fhare, and part in good time. The fame method almoft the gentlemen obferve in the country, only inftead of drinking at taverns, they vifit one ancther in the afternoon at their own houfes.
For finenefs of colour, Arength, and palatablenefs, they have beer and ale not inferior to wine; but rather too quick and malignant in their operation.

Formerly they ufed to eat three or four meals a day, and fupper was the beft meal : now a breakfaf of coffee, tea, or chocolate, with bread and butter, a fleh dinner, and a fpare fupper, is the common practice.

Coffee and tea, two fober liquors, are of common ufe in England, and take off people very much from drinking of thofe diftilled ftrong liquors, which are apt to confound and diforder the brain: but punch is much ufed, as well on land as by feafaring men.

The ufe of tobacco is very univerfal, and indeed not improper for fo moitt a climate.

For raiment, the common wear amongt the men is plain cloth and drugget, without any thing of coffly ornament. But the fair fex fpares for nothing to make the beft appearance, the beft able in the richeft filks o 8 or 10/. a yard, with all the fet-offs that art can poffibly invent.

England is too temperate a country to ufe foves, as in cold climates: a chimney-fire, of wood or pit-coals, is much better, and apt to chear up the fight.

From thefe neceffary things to human life, I proceed to the Englifh exercifes and recreations.

I pals by fuch as are common with other nations, as hunting, hawking, fowling, fining, thooting with bow and arrows, dancing, mufick, flage-plays, \&c.

Playing at mall, fo frequent in France, is out of date in England; and playing at tennis, much difufed.

But bowling is very much in vogue, for which there are bowling-greens kept very neat, peculiar to the Englifh. And fo is the recreation of paddock-courfes, horleraces,*

\footnotetext{
* A foort of lace yearz become univerfal : fearce a county in England but has its flated times and places for raciug in fpring and autumn, at which moft of the gentlemen of the feveral counties refuectively affemble. Thofe that are fund of this diverfion are extremely nice in the breed of their horfes, and have imported the horfes of feveral countries in order to mend it. The gentry and nobility aflemble at Newnarket in September and OAober annually, to partake of this divertion ; when the king gives a plate to be lui for: and I may venture to fay, that there is not in Europe to be feen fo many fine horfes together as is net with on thi; oceafion in the plains of Newmarket. Here the world feems to be very much upon the level, no-body wear fivords, men of all degrees converfe frecly together, bet and lay wagers without ceremony. \(i_{i}\) is not uncommon to run for a thoufand pounds at a time, and the bets frequently amount to many thoufasads. Here is a four-mile and Gix-mile courfe on a level heath of excellent turf, without hedge or tree to inter:upt the light, the latt half mile of the courfe only being upon a gente afcent. It is very
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entertaining
}
races, cock-fighting; and with the common people leaping, wreftling, bear-baiting, bull-baiting, prizes, culgels,* foot-ball in frofty weather, and throwing at cocks about Shrovetide. Amenglt which, ther races fhew the wonderful fwiftnefs of Englifh horfes; cock-fighting, the courage of their cocks; bear and bull-baiting, that of their dogs; and prizes, the dexterity and courage of fome men in the ufe of weapons.
The mufical way of ringing the bells is alfo peculiar to the Englifh, whence this iffand is called in French, life jomantc, the ringing ifland.

I come now to give account of the Englifh fettival-days, particularly the holidays at Chriftmas, ?:er, and Whiffuntide. The firt continue in a manner from Chriftmasday, Decemer 25, to Twelfth-day, January 6, being days of entertainment among friends and relations, in which alfo the landlords fealt their tenants. This is done with great profulenefs, and not without immoderation. As for the holidays of Eafter and Whitfuntide, they are each of three days continuance.

They have allo publick days of rejoicing, upon a civil account : particularly his majefty's bitth-day, proclamation day, and coronation-day, when the Cower guns go off, the bells ring, and the night is illuminated with candles and bunfires. The fifth of November, being gun posder treafon-day, is alfo a thankfgiving-day, for the wonderful deliverance of King James i. and the parliament then fitting, at the point of being blown up by popifh confpirators, as it is recorded.

The city of L.ondon has a particular day of rejoicing, viz. the 2 gth of October, which they call lord mayor's thew; when the new lord mayor enters upon his office with the ufual folemnity.

Thofe are the fet days for publick rejoicings. But many focietics and companies likewife have their feafting days: and in private families, efpecially of the better fort, it is ufual to celebrate their birth and wedding-days with their moft intimate friends.

As to fafting-days, the Church of England has indeed appointed Lent, as a particular time of fafting and humiliation before God for their fins, but not to ablhain from flefh all that time. A moderate dict, of any fort of food, is allowed. Howcver, many members of the Cluurch of England abflain from Hefh on Wedneflays and Iridays i: Lent. But Good.Friday particularly is obferved with fatting, till the crening.

The zeth of January, being the day on which King Charles l. was put to death, is appointed by law to be devouily obferved with fafting, in deteflation of that act, and to deter polterity from the like attempt. The 2 d of September, being the day when the city of London was ournt, in the year 1666, has been yearly obferved, as a faft ever fince, by the citizens thereof; and the minilters of thene churches that were burnt doxn, ufed a particular form of prayer on that day. To deprecate God's judgments, and implore his merey, the fovereign appoints folemn falts, when he thinks proper.

To fpeak of the particular cufoms of the Finglifh, I thall begin with Valentine's-Day, Feb. 14, when young men and maidens get their leveral names writ down upon ferolls

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entertaning on fee how the fe five crea'ures frecth up this litie hill with a fwift Sut regulae motion, while the whole field is laying wagers on one fide or other, whende.vouring to get in to fee the end of it ; and So extremuly well masched they oftenare, that the pize is cantied but by the lingth of a hofe, or perhaps by his liead, the judges who a e tu decide it Leing placed at a proper thation to the the nivell view.
 Save his right hand, and endeavous to break his adverfay's he d ; though he hits lum a hundred hows on the bedy or legs, this in of no moment poovided his lyaid be fafe; but the leat blowd drawn, or rafure of the exinabout the he du or face, carries the viet ary to him that occ.ffioned it by his cudget.
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of paper rolled up, and lay them afunder, the men drawing the maidens' names, and thefo the mens'; upon which the men falute their chofen valentines, and prefent them with gloves, \&ec. This cuftom (which fometines introduces a match) is grounded on the inftinct of animals, which about this time of the year, feeling a new heat by the approach of the fun, begin to couple.
Upon March 1, being St. David's-Day, the patron of Wales, the Weleh wear a leek on their hats, to perpetuate (as it is faid) the memory of a fignal victory they got of old on that day, when cach foldier took up a leek, to know their friends from their foes. The common fort wear garden-lceks on that day, but the better fort wrought ones. The King himfelf wears one, to humour the people.

November 30, being St. Andrew's-Day, the patron of Scotland, the Scots wear a blue crofs on the fore-part of their hats; and 1 am told that the king doth likewife.

As to the Englifh computation of time, the ratural day begins with them, as with us, at midnight; counting tweive hours from that time to noon, and twelve hours more, beginsing at one of the clock, till the next midnight.
But the year begins with them properly on Lady-Day, March 25, being the conception day of the bleffed Virgin, and they date accordingly all publick writings; though they allow the year, by the cycles of the fun and moon, to begin January 1 , and com. monly call it New-Year's-Day. To difinguifh therefore that mungrel time from the Ift of January, to the 2 eth of March, it is a common practice to fet down both years in the date of letters thus, as before laft Lady-Day, \(1730-1\).

Lattly, the Englifh epoch is from the time of our Saviour's birth. But they keep the old (or Julian) file; whereas we and all Roman, and fome Proteftant fates, go by the new, otherwife called the Gregorian file, from Pope Gregory XIII., who, above one hundred years fince, undertook to correct the calendar, by the direction of Antonins Lilius, and other great mathematiciaris. By this new ftac, or Gregorian account, we go now eleven days before them.

\section*{Chap. XI.-Of the vaft Trade of England, boib at Hoine and Abroad; and of the Britißs Coins, Weights, and Meafures.}

THE trade of England is carried on two ways, at home and abroad, in Britain and foreizn countries.

At home, by land and water. By land, all provifions and commodities are conveyed in waggens, and upon pack-horfes. By water, either by fea, \(o \cdot\) navigable rivers.

This valt tranfport of provifions and commodities, both by land and water, employs a wotld of waggoners, feamen, and watermen. And whereas London is in a manner the center of this trade, hence comes the great concourfe there is of carts and waggons by land, of fhips and lighters, \&cc. by water; by which means a valt number of porters are employed to unlead and load the wagyons, and to carry the parcels where they are dirested.

As to the conveyance by water, one may judge of the valt number of hips, mariners, and watermen employed in Kingland, by the fea-ceal trade only; which takes up 500 great hips conftanty, that fail to and from Newcafte almoft all the year round, and whofe feamen are counted the bef in England: of which I have written more largely before.

But if the carriage onty employs fo many pcople both by fea and land, how great nult be the number of fuch as are employed in manufatures, both in the city and country! London fwarms with them, and there are many towns in the country full of manufaturers of feveral forts.

The difference between the trade carried on at home and abroad lies in this, that the firt makes money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of commodities.
If the home trade be fo prodigious, and of fo great benefit to the nation, it may reafonably be concluded that the foreign trade is far beyond it.
Not but that England may very well fubfift without it ; for fhe wants for nothing, but yields all things neceffary for life, and might make good flift without the help of foreign countries. But as foreign trade is very ufeful to employ artifts, to fet the poor to work, and improve manufactures; fo it is an effectual means to enrich the nation, to ftrengthen the fate, and make it formidable to foreign powers. England therefore trades to all parts of the trading world, nor does any nation whatfoever drive fuch a trade as the does with her own commodities. This makes her ftrong in flipping, multiplies the number of her mariners, makes the nation rich, and procures her what the whole world can afford to gratify the fancy, or pleafe the appetite. In fhort, it is by the foreign trade that Britain is become the fupport of her friends, and a terror to her enemies.

By navigation the makes of the ocean a bridge of communication with the remoteft parts of the world. And whereas the Dutch trade does chicfly confint in the tranfportation of foreign commodities from one country to another, the Englifh trade confift principally in exporting their own commodities.
Thus England trades with her own merchandife, not only all over Europe, but alfo in Afia, Africa, and America, and that by way of bartering. And though the Englifh make a greater confumption of foreign commodities than any other nation, yet they keep not only the balance of trade even, by the excellency and quantity of their own commodities, but alfo come off great gainers by tranfporting what they cannot confume into other countries.

The principal commodities of the growth of England are her wool, of which valt quantities of cloth and fuffs are made, to the fum of two millions fterling per annum. Her tin, lead, copper, pit-coal, great guns, bombs, carcafes, \&c. for one million. Moreover, fhe exports abundance of corn, red-herrings, fmoked pilchards, and falmon, fifhed upon her coaft ; befides abundance of leather and faffron. Many of her manufactures are alfo in great requeft, particularly her fattins, damaik, velvet, plufh, locks, pendulums, and watches, barometers, thermometers, ipectacles, perfpective-glafles, telefcopes, microfcopes, and all forts of mathematical intruments, \&cc. great quantities of which are exported.

Befides the great confumption England makes of the products of her valt countrics in the new world, particularly fugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, \&c. The fpares to the fum of half a million a year for other parts of Europe. Her trade with Ircland (by exporting her wool, beef, hiles, tallow, butter, and fifh) and the fifhery in Newfoundland, are alfo very beneficial to her.

The foreign trade is regulated chiefly at London by feveral companies (or focieties) of merchants, empowered by royal authority to make from time to time fuch regulations for the improvement of their relipective trade, as they thall think convenient; of which I have fpoken particularly in my defription of London; fo that I thes: here only add, that by thefe companies the poor are let to work, many grea: hips are built, and a vaft number of feamen employed.

For promoting the trade of Great Britain, and for infpecting and improving the Britifl plantations in America, and elfewhere (there is a council of trade eftablifhed, which
is held at the Cockpit by Whitehall, by commiffion from the crown), to determine the many difputes that may arife therein.

Ifere alfo I flall add fome flort account of the Britifh coin, weights and meafures; without a knowledge of which, no trade can be properly carried on with that nation.

The Britifh coin is of two metals, gold and filver. The gold is either a guinea, or haif guinea; the firft going for 21 s. the half guinea proportionably. It is called a guinea from a country of that name in Africa, whence moft of the gold is brought of which this coin was originally made in the reign of King Charles II.

The filver coin, now current in Great Britain, is of the beft filver, called ferling, of which there are many fpecirs, viz. crowns, half-crowns, flillings, and fix-pences, groats, three-pences, two-pences, and pennies; though the four lat pieces are not very much in ufe. And there is abundance of copper farthings and halfpence, allowed to be coined for the conveniency of fmall change; but no man is bound to receive them in pay for rent or debt.

The weights and meafures are the fame all over England, that is, according to the king's fandard left in the exchequer.

The weights are of two forts, one called troy weight, and the other avoirdupois; the firft containing 12 ounces, and the other 16 in the pound. But then the ounce avoirdupois is lighter than the other by almoft a twelfth part, 51 ounces of troy being equal to 56 of avoirdupois. But the avoirdupois pound is more than the troy pound, for 14 pound of that are equal to 17 pound troy.

By troy weight are weighed jewels, gold, filver, bread, corn, and liquors; and by the other, mercery and grocery wares, wool, metals, tallow, and the like, of which a hundred weight comes to 112 pounds, and half a hundred to 56 proportionably. In troy weight 24 grains of wheat inake a penny-weight fterling, 20 penny-weights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound.

The apothecaries and goldfmiths have the fame pound, ounce, and grain; but they differ in their intermediate divifions. Among the firft, a fcruple 9 is 20 grains , a drachm 33 fcruples, an ounce 38 drachms, and a pound to 12 ounces. But though they make up their medicines by troy weight, they buy their drugs by avoirdupois.

Meafures are either applicative, or receptive ; that is, for things ineafured outwardly or inwardly.

Of the firft fort, a yau confifteth of 3 feet, this of 12 inches; an ell being one yard and a quarter. A geometrical pace is reckoned at 5 feet, a fathom at 6 , a rod, pole, or perch, at 16 feet and a half.

Now 40 rods make a furlong, and 8 furlongs an Englifh mile. By a ftatute of King Henry VIl., an Englifh mile ought to be 1760 yards, or 5280 feet, that is, 280 feet more than the Italian mile.

An acre of land in England confifts of 40 rods (or perches) in length, and 4 in breadth. 1 yard-land is commonly 30 acres, and an hide 100.

The receptive meafure is either for liquid or dry things.
Of the firf is the pint, of which 2 make a quart, 2 quarts a pottle, and 2 pottles a gallon. Now 8 gallons make a firkin of ale, and 9 a firkin of beer, 2 firkins a kilderkin, and 2 kilderkins a barrel. A barrel and a half of beer, being 54 gallons, makes a hogfhead, 2 hogtheads a butt, and 2 butts a tun.

Wine-meafures are fhorter than thofe of ale and beer, 4 gallons of thefe making 5 of wine-meafure. A rundlet of wine holds 18 of thefe gallons, a tierce 42, a hoghead \(6_{3}\), a punclieon 84 , a pipe or butt \(126, a \tan 252\).

For dry things, fuch as corn or grain, the gallon is of a fize between the wine and beer gallon; two of which make a peck, 4 pecks a bufhel, 4 bufhels a comb or curnock, 2 combs a quarter, 10 quarters a laf or wey.

I fhall conclude this chapter with a ufeful explication of fome terms ufed, in the way of trade, for things. foit by tale or weight.
1. By tale, as lpeaking of paper, a quire is 24 fheets, a ream 20 quires, and a bale 10 reams. Of parchment, 5 dozen of ikins make a roll.

Of fin, a hundred of cod-fifh, ling, haberdine, and the like, contains 124, and of herrings, 120. Twelve hundred go to one thoufand, being a barrel, and 12 barrels to a laft. Speaking of eels, a frike is 25 , and a bind 10 flrike, that is, 250 ecls.

Of hides, 10 are a dicker, and 20 dickers a laft. Speaking of gloves, a dicker is 10 pair.

Of furs, as fables, filches, martins, grays, ninks, and jennets, 40 fkins make a timber. Of other fkins, 5 feore go to the hundred.
2. By weight. Thus a ton is 20 hundred weight.; except lead, of which a ton or fodder is but 19 hundred and a half.

A ftone of beef at London is 8 pounds, but in the country moft commonly 14 . Horferacers likewife reckon 14 pounds to a fone. A ftone of iron, fhot, or wool, is alfo 14 pounds; and the double quantity of iron or hot is called a quarter. But a ftone of fugar, cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper, or alum, is but 13 pounds and a half.

A firkin of butter is 56 pounds, of foap 60, and a barrel of cither is 2 firkins.
In Eifex a clove of butter or checfe is 8 pounds; and a wey, 31 cloves, or 256 pounds. But in Suffolk a wey is 42 cloves, or 336 pounds.

A clove of wool is 7 puunds; a flone of the fame, 14 ; a tod, 28 ; a wey, 182 ; a fack, 364 ; a laft, 4568.

A faggot of fteel is 120 pounds; a burden of gad-ftel, 180.
A barrel of gunpowder is 100 founds, and a laft of the fane is 24 barrels.
A feam of glafs is 24 fone, or 120 pounds, at 5 pounds the flone.
A trufs of hay is 56 pounds, and a load 36 truffes.

\section*{Chap. XII.—Of the principal Ornaments and Curigfitics of England.}

FRANC.E may boaft of her Verfailles, Spain of her Efcurial, Italy of an infinite number of magnificent palaces, and curious monuments of Roman antiquity ; but England, on the other fide, has the :'vantage of them in many things.
I begin with London, the greateft, moft populous, and richeft city in Europe, as appears by my defcription of it.

As to churches, fetting afide St. Peter's at Rome, where fhall one fee finer cathedrals than St. Paul's, York, Salifbury, Durham, Winchefter, Lincoln, and Gloucefter? England has alfo many fine collegiate churehes, particularly at Weftminfter, Rippon in Yorkfhire, and Manchefter in Lancalhire. What can be neater than the parih churches of London, namely, St. Bride's, St. Andrew's Holborn, St. Clement's, St. Anne's, and St. James's, befides thofe of St. Paul Covent-garden, Chrift-Church, St. George Rat-cliff-highway, Chrift Church Spitalfields, and feveral others? In the country there are alfo many fine parih-churches, as St. Nicholas at Neweafle in Northumberland, and that of Kendal in Weftmoreland, more like cathedral than parockial churches.
For chapels, I fhall only name Henry the Seventh's chape! at Wefminfter, the chapel. of Windfor-cafte, and that mafler-picce of work the king's chapel at Cambridge.

There are alfo a great many fteeples of curious architecture; particularly thofe of St. Bride and Bow-church at London; Salifbury fteeple, whofe fpire is the higheft of any in England; thofe of St. Nicholas at Newcafte, and Grantham in Lincolnhhire : which laft is fo lofty, and artificially built, that to any beholder it feems to ftand awry, and ready to fall. In the county of Northampton, one can fee twenty or thirty fteeples at once.

And with all due refpett and reverence to our own, what country in Europe can fhew two fuch univerfities as Oxford and Cambridge, adorned with fo many and richly endowed colleges, as I have defcribed before? And, amongtt the lawyers, where fhall one fee fuch colleges, as :he inns of court at London.

As for public balls, there is no country like England. Witnefs Wefminfter-hall, a prodigy of art, the Middle-temple-hall, Lambeth-hall, Guildhall, and fo many others belonging to the feveral companies of tradefmen, which ftanding in bye places, are like fo many hidden palaces.

If we come to hofpitals, few will be found more ftately than thofe of Greenwich for decayed feamen, and Chelfea for fuperamuated foldiers ; that of St . Thomas and Guy's in Southwark, and St. Bartholomew's in London, for the fick and lame; and Bedlam, the hofpital for lunaticks.
England mult be praifed alfo for the valt number and beauty of her fone bridges; particularly that of London on the Thames, where the fea flows and ebbs continually; Rochefter bridge on the Medway; Briftol bridge on the Avon; and that of Burton upon Trent.

At Coventry, in the county of Warwick; is to be feen the fineft crofs perhaps in Europe, it being a piece of an extraordinary beauty.

The grandeur of the Kings of England in former ages is worth taking notice of: when they had in moft counties a caftle, or royal houfe, with a park or foreft to receive then in. At this very day the king has feveral palaces in the country, at Kenfington, two miles from St. James's Weftminfter; at Hampton court, ten or eleven miles; and Windfor-calle, twenty miles; which are the moft remarkable. But there are others inferior to thofe, at Richmond in Surrey, Winchefter in Hamphire, another at Greenwich in Kent, \&cc. 1 pafs by Newmarket houfe, built by King Charles II. only to lodge in at the time of horfe-racing.

I proceed now to the country feats, belonging to the nobility and gentry of England; and I dare aver, there is no country in Europe fo full of ftately feats, confidering its extent: witnefs, among others, Belvcir in Lincolnfhire, Chatworth in Derbyfhire, Brughton and Burleigh houfe in Northamptonhhire, Petworth in Suffex, \&c. But of all the counties of England, none is fo full of them as Yorkhire, Chefhire, and Northamptonhhire.

Amongt the curiofitics of England, I reckon Salifbury-plain in Wilthhire, and that of Newmarket, upon the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgefhire. The firf, being of a valt extent, feeds multitudes of fheep; and Newmarket-plain is noted.for its ufual horfe-races, at Michaelmas.

On Salifbury-plain is to be feen that remarkable monument of antiquity, called the Store-henge, in Latin Mons Ambrofii. It confifts of three rows of prodigious flones, fome of them twenty-eight feet high, and feven broad, with others laid acrofs on the top, and framed into them. According to Camden, thefe ftones are artificial, and were made upon the fpot. He fays, the anceents had the art of making fones with fand and a flrong fort of lime. And that which makes it moft probable, is the vaft bignefs of
thefe flones, harbly capable of any land carriage; and that they ftand upon a plain, which for fome miles round fcarce affords a fone, great or fmall.

Near Whitney, in Oxfordhire, is a trophy, called Rull-rich-ftones, not much unlike the Stone-henge.

At Bofkenna, in Cornwall, is to be feen another trophy, of 18 huge ftones in a circle, at twelve feet diftance from each other, with another ftone in the center, overtopping them all. In Cleer parih, in the fame county, there ftand upon a \(i^{i}\) hain fix or eight ftones of a prodigious bignefs, but fo artificially fet together, that it is hard to find out their juft number; and being told over again, they will be found either more or lefs than before. The main-Amber, near Mount's-Bay, is a main rock, which being mounted upon leffer rocks with a counterpofe, may be firred, but not moved out of its place.

Near Salkeld in Cumberland is a trophy crected, vulgarly called Long-Meg and her Daughters, confifing of 77 fones, Long-Meg 15 above ground, and the reft but 10.

In Weftmoreland, not far from the river lowther, there is a row of pyramidical ftones, 8 or 9 feet high, pitched directly in a row for a mile togther, and placed at equal diltances from each other.

Who would not be amazed to hear of a travelling hill ? a thing averred by the mort famous authors. This prodigy happened by an earthquake in Herefc dhire, in the month of Febsuary 1574, when 26 acres of ground moved from their place with a roaring noife for the face of three days together. By which motion a fteeple and feveral trees fell down, two highways were turned, the calt part to the weft and the weft to the eaft, pafturage being left in the place of tillage, this in the place of palturage. This hill is called Marfley-Hill: and worth the notice of any traveller.

At Badmington, in Wilthire, there have been found nine caves all in a row, but of different dimenfions, the leaft of them four feet wide, fome nine or ten feet long, two long ftones being fet upon the fides, and the top covered with broad fones. Spurs, picces of armour, and the like, have been found in thefe caves; which is a fufficient ground to believe, that they were tombs of fome ancient heroes, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.
At Ryegate, in Surrcy, are fill to be feen the ruins of an ancient cafte, with a long vault under ground, and a room at the end of it, where the barons met in council in their war againft king John.
In Derbyfhire is the Peak, famous for its lead-mines, quarries, and wonderful caves. Thefe laft are of a large extent, and apt to tlrike with horror all that come into them. There are three of thefe caves, one of them called Eilden-hole, very fpacious, but with a low and narrow entrance, the infide full of ificles, hanging down like fo many tapers.

In Weftmoreland, not far from the river Lowther, is a well or fountain, which (Luripus like) ebbs and flows many times in a day.
Near Oxen-hall, in the county of Durham, there are three pits, called Hell-kettles, occafioned (as it is faid) by an earthquake. Tunftall, bifhop of Durham, had the curiofity to throw a marked goofe into onc of thefe pits, which was found afterwars alive in the river Tees, three miles from the faid pits.

Oundle, in Northamptonfhire, is noted for its Drumming-wells, fo called from a noife of drums coming now and then from thence, which is faid to be ominous.

The city of Bath, in Somerfethire, is noted for its fprings, of a wonderful virtue for the cure of many difeafes, and amongft others the palfey, rheumatifm, wéaknefs of the nerves, and fcrophulous difeafes, \&c. The waters are of a blucifh colour, have a fcent, and fend forth thin vapours. There are four hot baths, with ftone feats, for fuch as
ufe the waters ; one triangular, being twenty-five feet long, and as broad at one end; the heat of it genter than the reft, becaufe it has fewer' fpringe. This is called the Crofs Bath, from a crofs that formerly ftood in it. Another is the Hot Bath, the botteft of all, when it was not to large as it now is. The other two are the King's and Queen's Bath, parted' only by a wall; the haft having no fpring in it, but receiving the water from the King's Bath, which is aboit 60 feet fquare, and has feveral hot fprings in the middle of it, which make its heat greater. Fach of thefe two baths has a pump for the ufe of embrocations. The ancient Romans had a great value for thefe waters, who had here a temple dedicated to Minerva, the goddefs of fountains, in the very place where the cathedral now ftands.

At Ailewefton, in Huntingtonfhire, there are two fprings, one of frefh, and the other of brackifh water; the firl good for dim eyes, the other for curing of fcales and leprofy.

Woncerful is the virtue of Buxton-Wells in Derby hire, in the cure of many dif. eafes. Nine fprings iffue out of a rock, at a fmall diftance from each other, eight of which are warm, and the ninth exceedingly cold. About 100 yards off is another hot fpring, and near it a very cold one. Near Wirkfworth, in the fame county, there are alfo two fprings, one warm, and the other cold; but fo near one another, that one may put one hand in the warm and the other in the cold at the fame time. Kedlaton. Well is faid to be fingular in the cure of ulcers, and even leprofy itfelf.
- As for Quarndon-Springs near Derby, Tunbridge-Wells in Kent, Scarborough in Yorkhire, and Stanley.Wells in Gloucetterfhire, they are much of the fame nature, Atrong of the mineral, and eifectual in the operation.

At Laflington, near Cloucefter, there are found certain fones, about the breadth of a filver-penny, and the thicknefs of a half-crown: they are flat, and five-pointed, like a ftar; whence the name of aftroits, or ftar-ftones. They are of a greyifh colour, and the flat fides of them naturally engraven in fine works. At Whitby in Yorkfhire, it is faid, there are to be found at the foot of fome rocks fones naturally as round as a bullet; which, being broken, fony ferpents are found in them, but, for the molt part, headlefs.

Gotham in Nottinghamfhire yields a fort of rugged fone, but with fuch delicate veins, as exceed the beauty of marble. I have already obferved, that Cornwall and Staffordfhire have quarries of marble, and that alabafter is to be found in Lincolnfhire ; but Cornwall particularly is of feecial note for its diamond-like fones, found in rocks, ready fhaped, polifhed by nature, and wantitg nothing but hardnefs to bear the p.ice of diamonds. St. Vincent's Rock, near Briftol, is alfo noted for yielding plenty of cryftal.
Lafly, though fome countries may exceed or excel England in fome things, yet it cannot be denied to be one of the moft plentiful parts of Europe. As it is feated advantageoufly for trade, there is nothing in the world capable of tranfportation but may be had here, to gratify the fincy of foine, and the curiofity of others.

Another thing England is happy in, is her being free from thofe dangerous and voracious beafts, fuch as wolves, bears, and wild boars, which are fo pernicious in many regions of Europe. There are alfo but a few ferpents, and other venomous creatures.

England has had wolves formerly; but hiftory tells us, that the was rid of then by the Welch, whofe prince being tributary to Edgar, a Saxon king of England, to whons he paid a yearly tribute, Edgar changed that tribute into three thoufand wolves' kins: upon which, the Welch grew fo tharp in wolf.hunting, that they cleared England from thofe pernicious creatures; fo that the fheep keep the field day and night without any danger from wolves, unlets it be from men-wolves, or Theep-ltealers.

\section*{Chap. XIII.-Of the Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Fi/hery, four-footed Beaft, Fowls, Birds, and Minerals.}

THE feas, which almoft encompafs the kingdom, are the German fea, the Englifh channel, and the Irifh fea, or St. George's channel. Of thefe, that which wafhes the eaftern thores, ufually called the German Ocean, might be of infinite advantage to this kingdom. Here the Dutch laid the foundation of their greatnefs; and the 5 inh taken here, even clofe to the Britifh coafts, are ftill one of the greateft fupports of their ftate; while the Englif, who are indeed the proprietors of thefe treafures, have indolently lorked on an hundred and fifty years at leaft.

There is alfo in the German fea a cod-fifhery on the Dogger-bank, a fand between Britain and Holland, where both the Englifh and Dutch take great quantities of that kind of fih. And it is by this fea London, and many other great towns in England, and other parts of Europe, are fupplicd with fea.coal from Newcaftle, without which they would find it difficult to fubbift. This fea alfo furnihes oyfters, lobfters, and almoft all manner of fhell-fifh.

But as there are few tolerable harbours on the German fide of this fea, fo neither are there many on the Englifh; and the coaft being replenifhed with rocks and fands, renders it very dangerous in the winter feafon.

The next fea I fhall mention is the Englih channel, which lies between GreatBritain and France, through which all .hips pals and repafs that are bound to or from the fouth or weft. Here alfo, at fome feafons of the year, are met with fhoals of herrings and cod.fifh, and towards the weft of England pilchards in great abundance, which are falted up and fent abroad. It alfo abounds with lobiters, oyfters, and other, fhell-finh, and mackarel in the feafon. This fen is efteemed much fafer than the former; and though there are fcarce any good harbours on the French fide, there are many commodious havens on the Englifh coatt.
The third and laft fea is that lying between England and Ireland, called St. George's channel. This I do not take to be equal to the other in any refpeet; there is not that plenty of fifh as in the former; the fea is tempeftuous, and the coafts dangerous; nor is there a tenth part of the trade carried on through this fea as through the other.

The principal harbours in thefe feas are Newcaftle in Northumberland, Hull in YorkGhire, Lynn and Yarmouth in Norfolk, Harwich in Effex, London, Rye in Suffex, Portfinouth and Southampton in Hamphire, Weymouth in Dorfetfhire, Dartmouth and Plymouth in the fouth of DevonIhire, Falmouth in Cornwall, Biddeford and Barnflaple on the north of Devonfhire, Brifol in Somerfethire, and Liverpool in Lancafhire. The fhips belonging to the royal navy are built and laid up at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheernefs, Chatham, Portfmouth, and Plmouth.
The principal rivers in England are generally divided into two ranks, in manner following:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Rivers of the firf rank are,} \\
\hline 1. Thames, & & \(\bigcirc\) F. \\
\hline 2. Medway, & & N.E. \\
\hline 3. Severn, & & S.W. \\
\hline 4. Humber, & \{ Oufe, \(\}\) & \{ Run- \(\}\) \{ S.E. \\
\hline 5. Tine, & \{Trent, & ning \({ }^{\text {N.E. }}\) \\
\hline 6. Tweed, & & LE. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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Of the fecond,
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Cam, } \\
\text { 2. Oufe, } \\
\text { 2. Dee, } \\
\text { 4. Merfee, }\end{array}\right\}\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
Running \\
thraught
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l} 
Cambridge, N.E. \\
Yurk, N. E. \\
Chefler, W. \\
Liverpool, W.
\end{tabular}

With feveral others fmaller than thefe.

Concerning thefe rivers it is to be obferved, \(t\). That the ftream of the Thames is eafy, its tide convenient, and its water wholefome; fo that in long voyages this water purifies itfelf by fermentation, and then it is excellent to drink. In a word, fuch is the trade upon this river, and fo beneficial to London, that as I was told, this city laving refufed a loan of a great fum of money to King James I. and the king refenting the refufal with fo much indignation, that he threatened the lord-mayor and aldermen, not only to remove his court, but alfo his courts of judicature, and the records of the tower, the lord-mayor anfwered, "Sir, it is the comfort of your loyal city of London, that - your majefty will leave the 'Thames behind you.' 2. The Medway is a very deep river, and fo is made ufe of to lay up the greateft men of war in winter-time, its entrance being now defended by a itrong fort called Sheernefs. 3. The Humber is a compound of feveral leffer rivers, viz. Trent, Oufe, Dun, and Derwent, ruming into one channel.
This kingdom affords black cattle, theep, horfes, affes, and fome mules; goats, red and fallow deer, hares, rabbits, dogs, foxes, fquirrels, ferrets, weafels, lizards, otters, badgers, hedgehogs, cats, pole-cats, rats, mice, and moles.

The oxen are the largett and batt that are to be met with any where. The Dutch, it is faid, have larger cows, which being brought from the poor grounds in Dennark and the north of Germany, grow to a prodigic as fize in their rich meadows; but we no where meet with fuch large oxer:, and crnfequently fuch large and good beef for victualling fhips for long voyages, as we do in Englan . There is a leffer fort that are bred in Wales and the north, the flefh of which is as gerito be feent in the houfe as the former.

The fheepare to be valued both for the:; fleeces and their \({ }^{\text {ll }} \mathrm{m}\) : thofe of Lincolnthire are valtly large; but the fleh of the falii downs muttoin is moft admired, and the wool of both exceeds any in Europe. Aud as to the numbers of Mheep in England, it is computed there are not lefs than twelve millions of fleeces fhorn annually; which, at a medium of 3 s. 4d. per fleece, amounts to two millions ferling, and when manufactured may be reckoned ten millions.

The horfes for the faddle and chaife are beautiful creatures, about fifteen hands high, and extremely well proportioned; and their fpeed is fuch, that it is an ordinary thing to run twenty miles in lefs than an hour by five or fix minutes.

The horfes for draught, either for coach or waggon, are fcarce any where to be paralleled. The Flemings indeed have fome horfes and mares that may exceed them a little in bulk; but then they are fuch heavy unwieldy creatures, that they are flowpaced: and the beft ufe that can be made of the Flanders breed, is to draw a heavy coach the length of a freet as flow as foot can fall.

Thefe Eaglifh coach and catin'sfes make excellent faddle-horfes alfo for the troopers in the army; I queftion wisther there be better charging-horfes in the world, if we confider their fize, their activity, or fire.

Affes are propagated chicfly for their milk, which the phyfician prefcribes in confumptions, and fome other diftempers. The flefh of the deer is excellent, and their fkins are valuable. As to goats, there are but few of them, and thofe chiefly in the mountains of Wales.

There is a great variety of dogs, and thofe excellent in their kind. The hounds for buck, fox and hare, that hunt by the fcent, are fcarce any where to be matched: the greyhounds for their beauty and fwiftenefs are admirable : both land and water-fpaniels are very valuable: the fetting-dog one would be tempted to think a reafonable creature : the maftiff guards the houfes, and is not afraid to encounter an armed man if he
meets him, as he would a lion, a wolf, or any wild beaft : the bull-dog has equal conrage, but I muft confefs I do not admire liin; he runs fwiftly and filently upon the creature he attacks, and if he faftens, never quits his hold till he is choaked off, or his jaws wrenched open; his mafter's call and his cudgel are equally difregardecl; if he was to be cut in pieces by inches, he would not come off till he was dead; his greateft enemy the bull meets him frequently with his horns before he can faften, and tofling him up ten or fiftecn yards into the air, gives him fuch a fall as he does not eafily recover ; but if the dog is able to crawl, he will move towards his enemy again; and he bas fo much generofity, that he always attacks him in the front, though he might do it to much greater advantage in flauk or rear.

The tame fowls are turkeys, peacocks, common poultry, geefe, fiwans, ducks, and tame pidgeons. The wild are, buftards, wild gecfe, wild ducks, teal, widgeon, plower, pheafant, partridge, quail, fuipe, woodcock, heath-cock, groufe-wood pidgeons, and dove-heule pritgeons, hawks of various kinds, blackbirls, thrufhes, nightingales, bullfinch, gold-fiach, linnets, larks, tiekl-fares, lapwings, curliews, redflanks, heron, bittern, woolpockers, jays, magpies, crows, rooks, ravens, cuckoos, owls, wrens, robinred breefis, redfarts, fisallows and martins.

As to minerala here are the beft tin mines in the world in Cornwall, which have been in great reputation ever fince the ifland was difcovered by the Greeks and Phoenicians.

Here ave mines of leà', copper and iron, and perhaps fome of filver, very good quarries of free-fone, and fome of marble, or a fone equal to it. The allum and faltpits in Chefhire are very sonfiderable, and the fullers-carth, of fingular ufe in the cloathing trade. Pit coal and fea coal abound in feveral counties, but the coal pits in the bifhoprick of Durham, which are fhipped at Newcaftle in Northumberland, lupply the city of London, and many othcr great towns as well in England as beyond fea, with that valuable fuel: fo: though it muft be acknowledged, that wood is the neateft and fwecteft kind of firing, yet coals are equally ufeful and much tefs dangerous.

\section*{The Conclufon.}

THUS I have faithfully related the chief of my obfervations in this part of GreatBritain, called England; and which I fhall conclude with this fummary account of its advantages, defects, and intereft.

Firft its advantages. It is a great, rich, and powerful kindom. 2. Separated by the fea from nther countries, fo that it cannot be attacked by other nations, but with great crouble and danger ; and, on the contrary, the Englifh may cafily and probably with fuccefs attack other countries. 3. This illand is very convenient for trade, being fo fituated upon a fleight, that hips going either eaft or weft are obliged to patis through it. 4. And befides a fafe and deep coalt, which is as it were an univerfal harbour, there are alfo many fea-ports and havens, artinicial and natural; fo that the Finglifh by their fituation can extend their trade into all parts of the world, and if they be not fole mafters of the trade, no other nation is able to difpute it with them but the Dutch. 5. Another thing contribetes alfo very much to carich Fugland, viz. the raw fiks they bring from nther countries, and which they export when they are wrought and changed into flulls; the fame thing they obferve about licir wool, and cem it is a captal crime wexport it unwrought ; For if the Frenci or Duted could have the Englifh woul with eafe, there is no doubt but they would export a great gusatity, wherecty great numbers of Englihh families would be impoverihed, who hew hive very handfomely; for as the French and Duth jeurneymen have no fo great wage, and are more diligeat than the J.ngifh,

Englif, it is certain that few people would tuy from England, what they might have cheaper, and as good, and as fine, in France or Holland.
But there is another thing that renders Fugland rich, viz. the liberty of confcience, granted and allowed to every nation, whereby great number of foreigners are invited to come and trade here fooner than in Spain and other countries, where liberty of confeience is not allowed. 2 No European country can boalt of having fuch a good form of government. The property of chatels and goods being not precarious 'as in other countries; fo that when a man by his induftry gets an eftate, his children it he pleafe, and not his lord, thall inherit it. 3. Another thing which contributes very much to the enriching of England is, that it is forbidden to carry away above 101 . in fecie. 4. No oak muft be exported, which is very good for builuing of flips, as not being apt to fplit when cannon balls pierce it.

The defeets of England may be thus reduced: One thing is very prejudicial to their trade, viz. that they eat a great quantity of meat, and are naturally too much addicted to eale; fo that they are obliged to put on board their fhips as many more men and provifions as the Dutch. 2. Thougin the Englifh are very fond of money, and confequently eafy to be bribed, yet they defpife a moderate gain; whereas the Dutch, being content with a reafonable advantage, get more goods to be tranfported from one place to another, than the Englifh. 3. The Englifh are very much fubject to fome particular difeafes, efpecially the rickets, the fcurvy, and the confumption ; the firft incident to children, the fcurvy to mof people more or lefs, and the confumption to many; all of them proceeding chiefly irom the conflitution of the air, the rickets from its moittnefs, the faurvy from its faltnefs, and the confunption from its grofsnefs, and from the too falt living of peeple, wherefore it is very common at I.ondon; for here the third of men and women die a facrifice cither to Bacchus or Venus. There is perhaps no country where rheums and coughs are more predoninant, efpecially in the winter, which are often attended with ill confequences, if not timely prevented : agues and sheumatifms are aifo very rife, efpecially near the fea; but fevers and bloody fluxes are not fo frequent here as in hot countries. As they are alfo very prone to melancholy, they often difpatch themfelves, and with the greater freedom, becaufe the death of thofe fuicides is not attended with all the fhameful circumflances as in other countries. Laftly, lawfinits are here a very common diftemper, which by the great number of lawyers are dfien fpun to a great length, to the prejudice of good neighbourhood, if not to the utter ruin of fumilies.

The intereft of England is to keep itfelf in fatu quo, to enlarge the trade, and maintain the credit of the nation, and to retrieve it, if any ways diminithed; to keep to a jutt balance betwixt the greateft powers of Europe, and in order thereto to lay afide (as \(\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{ng}\) William faid in his laft fpeech to his parliament) thofe unhappy fatal animofities which divide and weaken England. Thofe divifions very often proceed from felfinhnefs, but commonly from the diverfity of religions, and the wild and petulant temper of the nation, maturally adlicted to changes and revolutions, efpecially when they fee or fufpect that their liberties (whereof they are, and that not without good reafon, extrenely jealons) are like to be inftinged. For when the king is courageous, wife, and moderat", whon he mamains the laws, makes himfelf caly to his fubjects, by exciading from the minilhy hot, felfifh, and turbulent men, and when he lives in good union wth his partament, then the beft part of his people think nothing too much by way of gratitule; but when the king tramples upon the laws, aims at arbitrary power, lets himelf he fovemed by violent and unexperienced men, by favourites, who are for extrenes, and oppreis the penp.e to enrich themfelves with their fpoil; then it is no mattor of
amazement if the prince lofeth the love of his fubjects, which is his greateft treafure, and if they beftir themfelves in defence of their liberty; for it is an invaluable treafure, and who can blame them for being jealous of it ?

\section*{Chap.' XIV.-Contains a fhort Defcription of that Part of Great.Britain called Scotland.}

SCOTLAND, once the continual vexation of the crown of England, and the inlet of foreign powers on the Britifh inc, is now become a mere province, though it fhares the title of a kingdom in the file of the Britih monarch ; by which means trade is here reduced to a very low ebb, and its commerce with foreign nations feems, as it were, interdiated or totally excluded by its new governors the Englifh, in proportion to its extent.

For thefe reafons I was diffuaded from making its tour, as a fruitlefs journey; and contented myfelf with fuch a defcription thereof as \(I\) could collect from the difcourfe of feveral reputable natives, who bewailed its fervitude and confefled its poverty; and efpecially from my ingenious tutor; which I have caft into the following method.
Scotland is the famous ancient Caledonia, and now called by the Englifh, and its own inhabitants, Scotland, from Scoti or Scythi, a people of Germany, who feized on a part of Spain next to Ireland, and from thence (viz. from Bifcay) came into the weftern parts of this country, which is bounded on the fouth by England (from which it is divided thus; by the river Tweed on the eaftern border, by Cheviot hills in the middle marches, and by the river Efk and Solway on the weftern border), on the north it is bounded by the Deucaledon fea, on the weft by the Irifh fea, and on the eaft by the German ocean.

Its chief town is Edinburgh, about 300 miles north from London, latitude \(55^{\circ} 55^{\prime}\), longitude \(2^{\circ} 25^{\prime}\), north-weft of London. It is an ancient and fine city, whole \(h\) ufes are very high and commonly built with hewn ftone; it is about a large Scotch mile in length from the caftle to the palace, above half a mile from north to fouth, and three niles in compafs; it lies in a pleafant and well cultivated country, which makes provifions to be plentiful and cheap. The parliament-houfe is a flately, convenient, and large fruture. The kings of Scotland had thir cotinary refidence in the palace of Holy-rood houfe. The calle at the weft end of the ciny is very ancient and flrong both by art and naiure : It was formerly called the Maiden-cafle, becaufe the kings of the Picts kept their daughters in it.

It is commonly divided into three great parts. 1. South Scotland, or the ancient kingdom of the Picts. 2. North Scotland, or the kingdom of the ancient Scotland. 3. The Ines.

North Scotland contains feventeen provinces, which are fet down here as they lie in order from the borders of England, weft to eaft, and then caft to welt, \&c.

Provinces.
1. Galloway.
2. Nittifdale.
3. Annandale.
4. Efkdale with Eufdale.
5. Liductale.
6. Tevi tu:le.
7. March wihl Lauderdale.

Cbief towns, wuith their dif.ance in miles from Edinb:agio Wigtown, Kirkudbright, 7 § S. W. Danfries, 57 S. W. Drumbanerk, 52. Aman, 50 S . Muflat, \(3 \%\) Laugham.
Herritage, an ancient caftle.
Yedburgh, \(3 j\) S. E. Kelfo, Roxburgh. Duns, \(3+\) S. E. Coldingham, Lauter.
8. Tweedale.

Provinces. Cbief towns, with their difance in miles
from Edinburgh.
Peebles, 22 S. Selkirk, 27 S. E. Glafgow, is W. Lancrk, Hamilton. Aire, 64 S . W. Bargeny.
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8. Tweedale.
9. Clyderdale.
10. Kyle.
iI. Carrick.
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Now beginning again by the eaft, at the north of Mers you find.
Provinces. Chief towns, reitls their difance from Edinburgh.
Haddington, Dunbar, Balis ille.
Edinburgh, Leith, Dalkeith.
Linlithgow, Queensferry.
Sterling, 25 W. Bannocburn.
13. Sterling.
14. Renfrew.
15. Cunningham.
16. The Ines \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bute } \\ \text { Arran }\end{array}\right.\)
17. Peninfula of Kintyre.

Renfrew, 44 W. Pafty.
Irwin, 62 S. W. Kilmarnock. Rothfay.
Broadick; this ifland belongs to the duke of Hamilton.
Campel town, Kilcheran, Dunwert.

The parts or provinces of Scotland, north the Firth, beginning at the S. W. goin eaftward, \&c. are
1. Argyle \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Kentyre, of which already. } \\ \text { Kuapdale. }\end{array}\right.\)
compre- \(\{\) Cowal. hends \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Lorn. } \\ & \text { Argyle proper }\end{aligned}\)
2. Lenox.
3. Menteith, Clacmanan, and Kinros.
4. Strathern.
5. Perth.
6. Fife.
7. Angus.
8. Merns.
9. Goury, famous for its noble fields of corn. Douny, Gornack.
10. Athul.
11. Brodalbin.
12. Luchaber.
13. Badenoch.
14. Mar, and Mernis.
15. Buchan.
16. Bamf.
17. Murray.

Kilmorie, 76. N. W.
Denoon.
Dunftafag, 105.
Inverary, 68.
Dunivarton, 53 W.
Dumblain, 33 N W. Clacmanan
Abernethy, 24. Tullibardin.
Perth, 28. Dunkeld, 40. Errol Scoon.
St. Andrews, 26 N. E. Dunferling, 14
N W. Couper, 22 N .
Forfar, Dundee, 33 N. Montrofe, Brechin, Couper.

Blair, Gillicranky.
Finlarick.
Innerlochy, 97 N. W. Fort Williams, Kilmaroy.
Ruffen.
Abcrdeen, 80 N. E. Covie.
Frazerbuurg, Peter-head, Innerourie.
Banf, Culleu, Balveny, Stratila, Strathaven. Eigiu, Nain, Forres, Rothes.
18. Invernefs.
19. Rols
20. Sutherland.
21. Strathavern.
22. Caithnefs.
tIE VOYAGE OF GONZALES,
\(10:\) N. W.
Tayne, Cromartie, Channerie, Yeln, Donnen, Glenfhiel, on the S. W.
Dornock, Brora.
Tung.
Wick.

Thefe are the chict provinces of Scotland. Ne'v 3 dly, the inlands are, 1. the weftern or Hetrides.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ISLES. & Lentsb Miles. & Breadth Miles. & Chief Toruns. \\
\hline 1. Ifla & 24 & 12 & Dwais, \\
\hline 2. Iura & 24 & 7 & \\
\hline 3. Mu' & 24 & 24 & Dowart. \\
\hline 4. Skie & 40 & 25 & , Dunvegon. \\
\hline 5. Southvift & 21 & 4 & \\
\hline 6. Northvift & 9 & 9 & \\
\hline 7. Lewis, and Harris & 100 & 13 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
with feveral other fmall ones. In all thein illands it is to be obferved, that the inhabitants are generally well proportioned, of an ordinary flature, good complexion and healthful, feveral of them living to an hundred years and upuards; they are very her. pitable, though not very rich; they are for the moft part Proteflanis, but very fuperflitious, and fome of them are faid to be poffeffed of what is called the fecond fight, i. e. of the gift of feeing before-hand what is to come to pafs afterwards. And though they have but little money, yet they have what is neceflary for the comforts of life.
2. The northern illands, called Orcades or Orkney.

Firf, Pomona, an iffe twenty-four miles in length, and eight in breadth. Kirkwald is the chief town. Secondly, Hoy, an ifle tweive miles in length, and fix in breadth, with feveral other fmall ones. All thefe ifles lie between latitudo \(59^{\circ}, 30^{\prime}\), and \(60^{\circ}\); they are reckoned tiairty-two in number, but twenty-fix only are iahabited. The common people live after the ancient frugal manner, fo that they are rare! y troubled with any diftemper of body or mind, and mott of them die of age. This way of living contributes to their beauty and ftature, and their ignorance of what is calleci dainties preferves their health. They have barley and oats, of which they make bread and drink. They have good fore of fheep, black cattlc, and goats, and innumerable flocks of feafowl, and ftore of fifh. Here are no poifonous animals, and they have farce a tree, or a fhrub, except heath, juniper, myrtle, and wild rofe trees; though large oak trees are frequently dug up in their mofles, and they have fome fruit trees and others' in their gardens at Kirkwald.
3. As fur the iflands of Schetland they are feveral in number, and the biggeft is 60 miles long, and twenty where broadeft. They are mach the fame with thofe of Orkney, except that they are fitwated more northwards, viz. between 60 and 61 degrees of north latitude. Tine people of thefe northern iflands are probably of wothick extraction, but they taik Englifh, and are much improved by foreigners and others who come hither to fifh. They are all Proteftants except very feis, and live to a very great age, 100,140 , and even 130 years.

This is the common divifion of cotland, according to the generaity of maps; but that kingdom is ordinarily divided into thires or flerifloms, ftewartries, bailliaries, and conftabularies.
Scotland is fituated betwist longitude eaft from London, \(=6\) minutes and 8 degrees weft, and betwixt latitude \(54^{\circ} 45^{\prime}\), and \(59^{\circ} 15^{\prime}\). and including Schetland \(60^{\circ} 50^{\prime}\) being (exclufive of the illes) from Mure of Galloway in the fouth, to Dunfbyead in Caithneis, 389 miles long, and from Adermouthhead, near the ifle of Mule, to Buchanefs, 189 broad; but if we take in the weft iffes, and the fea betwixt, it is 67 miles broader. It lies betwixt the toth and 1 th northern climates, The longeft day is commonly reckoned about eighteca hours nine minutes, and the thorteft night about five hours and forty-five minutes on the continent; but in the ille of Skic, about the fummer folltice, the night is not above half an hour long; nud in the Orkney, about June, one may fee to read all night, their longeft cay being nincteen hours: and from a mountain in Huy, one of thofe ifles, the body of the fun is feen all night about the fummer folltice, as it were a little obfcured with a cloul, from half an hour paft eleven at night, till inalf an hour paft one in the morning. The air of the country in generai is wholefome, and though colder than that of England, yet for the moft pari glearer, being purified by more frequent and fronger winds. This contributes much to the health of the inhabitants, and not a little to the clearnefs and brilknefs of their underftandings; the people, efpecially thofe who have had a good education, being tharp, witty, of good judgment, and of a brik temper. It is gencrally faid, that many of the Scots, efpecially the Highlanders, and inhabitants of the ants live to a very great age, fome to 100 , others to \(120,1,30\), and 180 ; this longevity is commonly afreribed to the healthfulnels of the climate, and to the temperate way of living of thofe people.

The foil of Scotland, though not fo fruitul as that of England, produces neverthe'efs all things neceffary for human life. Aad though the country be for the moft part inountainous, yet they have many valleys, which (efpecially thofe towards the fea) are of a fat and blackilh foil, fit for all forts of corn and fruit; they have higher ground, which is not fo fat, but is arable, and fit for rye and barley, peafe, beans, flax and hemp: and their thicker foil produces excellent oats and roots: for manaring the land, befides the ordinary dung, they lave talc, mar.e, fea-ware, tangle and lime. The afpect of the country in general varies much, and feems to partake of the nature of mott climates: in fome places they have hills almolt perpetually covered with fnow: in others, the lakes and rivcrs never freeze, and the gromel faokes by reafon of the fulphur flut up in its boweds. In fome parts the afpect is very melancholy with rocks, hills, and lakes: in others, there are fruitful corn-fields, and lovely paftures, but fowls and fifl abound every where; fo that provifions are plentiful and cheap, although the country be populous, and the people wery prolifick.

They are divided into Highlanders, who call themfelves the anciont Scots, and into I.owhinders, who are a mixture of ancient Scots, Pits, French, Englifh, Danes, Germans, Hluagarians, and others. So they differ in their manners : the Highlanders in their dict, apparei, and houldofd-furniture, follow the parfimony of their anceltors; but the Lowlanders very much refemble the feveral nations we have mentioned them to be defeended fiom- b:t moft of all the French, occafioned by the long league betwixt the tw. nations, by their mutual commes frequent inter-marriarns, and cuftom of travelling int France, the linguments of ther bouis are as well pre ioned, and as comely, as any mation in Europe, which, together with their natural cen!age, activity, and ability to ondure hardhips and fatuge, makes them fit for war ; they are alfo prudent and ciracy:ous, and it is not to be denicd but their genius is as well ade for forts and anne, +3
vOL. 11.
r!at
that of any poople of Chriftentom. They are polite and very civil, efpecially to itrangers : they are alfo very religiou: fober, and great lovers of fcience; but they are charged with being envious, jualous, revengeful and proud, addiated to fedition, and vain.
The language commonly fpoken in the north and north-weft parts of this country is a dialect of the hith, correptly caite: Erfe: for as they are the polterity of thofe who
 purity than the Irifh themfelvas, becaufe they were never mixul with any whar pesple, as the Irifh have been; but thall ether parts of the kingom they ufe the the tifh tongue, though with a confiderable difference in the pronumciation in diferen cen
 habitants are the only people who come th neareft to the true Englifh: lowevar, we
 accent as in England) according to its true penpriety; and the manner of writing is mich the fame.

This kingdom formerly enjoyed for a very loug time an hereditary limited m narel y, though the immediate heir, or next in blood, las beencfien fet afide, and another mave remote has mome the throne. Since its union to ingland in 3 non, or rather


Thoma mons hav everal laws and privileges peculiar to thanfetecs, yet as to the goveramern geveal, it is anoft the fane as in Enghad, their lords and commons making now ant of the Britifh parliament; for the peers of Scotland are to name instera ont hem number by open elecion and phrality of roices of the pers prefent, and of the tries for fuch as fhall be abfent; the fiid proxies being peers, and both the confituents and proxies being qualified according to law. The feveral fhires and loroughs named in the act of union are to chule forty tive members to anfilt in the hoafe of commons. In Scottand are alfo, i. The college of juftice, commonly called the felion, betore whom all civil caufes are tried at fated times, viz. from the arft of Norember to the lall of Febriary, and from the firft of June to the haft of Juty, 2. The court of ticu lord julliciary, by whom are tried all the crimes which reach the lives of criminals; and the matter is fubmitted to a jury of 15 perfons, which is not allowed in other courts in cafes of neum and tuim. All criminals are atlowed the benefit of adrocares or counfel to plead for them in this court. 3. The court of the exchequer for de king's revenue. Befides thefe courts, there are a great many fubordinate ones both for civil and criminal affirs thoughout the kingdom: and in all of then they proceed in determining caufes by acts of pariiaments, and the cuftoms of the nation; and whete thofe are detelive, they determine them according to the imperial and civil law, not according to the rigour of the letter, but according to equity. The great officerss of the ftate are, I. The lord higis-clancellor, or keeper of the great feal, whofe fatary is 30001. per amum. 2. The principal fecretary of itate, and keeper of the fignet. 3 . The keeper of the privy fea! 2cooi. 4. 'the lord regiter 4.14\%. 5. The low: :avocate soco\%. 6. The lerd jutice clerk \(400 \%\) And 7. The folicitor \(+00 \%\)

The Scotch nobility are more numerous, and (fone of them' enioy greater privileges than the peers of England; for fome of theta are herehitary theritts, govern.rs, cic. of fome counties or towns; and feveral of then are heads of tribes or clans, whofe n.יmbers are fo many flaves and drudges to then. Familiss are ve ancient and mumerous. The molt part of the Scotch noblemen who have travellec: ; . . ourcign parts, are very civil to ftranger:', and beft pleafed when they are capat Were is the order of th hille, a very ancient ondr of ahood, revived in king making a great firure.
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James II. and queen Anne's time. It confifts of twelve knights companions, befi.es the fovereign: "They are alfo called knights of the order of St. Andrew.

Curap. XV.-Of the Eccleffafical Government of Sc,tland.
THE government of the church in this kingdom is that which later ages called prefbyterian, becaufe they allow of no church officer higher than a preaching prefbyter, who, with the elders, or foniores populi, in leffer and larger affociations, adminifter the government of the church.

According to this form of government the kingdom is divided into thirteen provincial fynods, viz-

Provincial fynods. Prefbyteries.
I. Lothian and Twecdale, containing I Edinburgh

2 Linlithgow
Parifhes.

3 Biggar
19
4 Peebles
5 Dalkeith \(\quad 13\)
6 Haddington
7 Dumbar
II. Merfe and Tiviotdale, - 1 Dunfe

2 Chirnfide
3 Kelfoe
4 Jedburg 15
5 Selkirk - II
6 Erfilton 10
-71
III.-Dumfrees, - I Midlebee 12

2 Lockmaben 15
3 Penpont 9
4 Druinfrees 18

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{VII.-Perth,} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{-} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{-} & 1. Dunkeld & 20 \\
\hline & & & \(2{ }^{2}\) Perth & 21 \\
\hline & & & 3 Dumblane & 12 \\
\hline & & & 4 Stirline & 12 \\
\hline & & & 5 Auchterarder & 15 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{VIII.-Fife,} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{-} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{-} & 1 Dumfermline & 13 \\
\hline & & & 2 Kirkaldy & 17 \\
\hline & & & 3 Couper & 20 \\
\hline & & & 4 St. Andrews & 23 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{6}{*}{IX.-Angus and Mearns,}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{*} & 1 Meegle & \({ }_{14}{ }^{73}\) \\
\hline & & & 2 Dundee & 17 \\
\hline & & & 3 Forfar & 10 \\
\hline & & & 4 Breechen & 18 \\
\hline & & & 5 Aberbrothock & 11 \\
\hline & & & 6 Merns or Fordoun & 16 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{X.} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{- \(=\)} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{-} & 1 Kincardine & 15 \\
\hline & & & 2 iberdeen & 21 \\
\hline & & & 3 Alford & 16 \\
\hline & & & 4. Garioch & 15 \\
\hline & & & 5 Deer & 13 \\
\hline & & & 6 Turreff & 10 \\
\hline & & & 7 Fordice & 8 \\
\hline & & & 8 Ellen & 8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{EI,-Murray,} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{- -} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} & 1 Strathbogie & \(11^{106}\) \\
\hline & & & 2 Elgin & 13 \\
\hline & & & 3 Forrefs & 10 \\
\hline & & & 4 Invernefs & 13 \\
\hline & & & 5 Abernethy & 5 \\
\hline & & & 6 Aberdour & 7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{XII.-Rofs,} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{- -} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{-} & 1 Chanry & \(7^{59}\) \\
\hline & & & 2 Tain & 9 \\
\hline & & & 3 Dingwal & 13 \\
\hline & & & 4 Dornoch & 9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{XIII, -Orkney,} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{-} & - & 1 Caithnefs & \(-12{ }^{39}\) \\
\hline & & & 2 Orkney & 18 \\
\hline & & & 3 Zetland & 12 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Provincial fynods 13 . Prefbyteries 68.
Parifhes 939.
The loweft ecclefiaftical court is the kirk-feffion, or parochial confiftory, which confifts of the minifter or minifters, when more than one in a parifh, elders and deacens, with a clerk and beadle. The elders' bufinefs is to afift the minifter in vifiting the con-
gregation upon occafion, to watch over the morals of the people in his diftrict, and to give them private reproof in cafe of any diforder; but if the fcandal be grofs, or the perfon obftinate, he is to lay the matter before the confifory or feffion, who by their beadle cite the perfon acrufed to appear before them, hear what he has to fay in his own deferce, and either acquit or cenfure him, according as the matter appears to them by confeflion or evidence; and if a cenfure enfue, it is proportioned to the nature of the offence or fcandal given by it, if it has given publick offence a publick acknowledgment of it is required The elders are chofen from among the moft fubtantial, knowing and regular people. The deacons are chofen in the fame manner, whiofe office is to take care of the poor, and to fee that the charity of the congregation be rightly managed and duly applied; they are alfo confulted, but have no decifive voice in matters of cenfure, \&c. except they be alfo elders. This court are judges of admitting to the Lord's table or debarring from it in their refpective parifhes; the communicants are examined before them as to their knowledge and converfation, and their refolutions to renew and perform their baptifmal covenant by coning to the Lord's-iupper. From this court there lies an appeal to the prefbytery, if any perfons think themfelves injured by their cenfures; and fonsetimes the minifter and elders do of themfelves bring the cafe of obltinate of: fenders, or of fuch as by reafon of their quality either will not fubmit, or are improper to be cenfured by this court, before the prefbytery. In country parifhes the feffion generally fits the I.ord's-day after fermon, but in towns on other days, as it fuits beft with their conveniency.

The prefbyteries, as may be feen by the fcheme above, confit of fuch a number of miniters and elders of neighbouring parihes as can moit conveniently mect together; in ordinary cafes, one ruling elder from each congregation is enough. The minifters and elders, when met, chufe one of the minifters to be prcfes, or chair-man, for fuch time as they think fit; the perfon fo chofen is called moderator, and his bufinels is to regulate the ir proceedings according to the general rules of the fcripture, and the particular conftitutions of the church, to take care that they procced orderly in their debat s, and to collect uwer fuffrages when any thing comes to a vote; and all their proceedings are carctilly war duwn and regiftered by their clerk. Before this court are tried appeals from parochial sonfifories, or kirk feffione, ad they infpect into the behaviour of the minifters and elders of their refpective bounds, whom they vifit by turns, and hear complaints of ather minilers or people : they take care to fupply the vacant churches in th ir refpetive diftricts, for whom they ordain paftors, upon fufficient trial of their larning, and of their other qualifications, or admit them, if they have been ordaincd elfewhere, :pon their producing cerdificates from other prefbyteries, \&ic. They alfoty, and licente young luen who offe themfelves to trial, or are by the pref. bytery required to to do, in order to their entrance upon the work of the miniftry, or beconing probationers for it : they examine them as to their knowledge in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, divinity, philofophy, church hiftury, chronology, and as to their lives and converfations, \&ic. and after having prefcribed tham itable exercifes for their trial on all thofe heads, they approve or rect them, as anfe, the perfon always withdrawing while they pais their cenfure upon his pertormence, and called in atervards to receive it from the moderator. This court dees likewife judge of caufes, for the greater excommunication, before it be inflicted on any perfon within their bounds, in order to bring then to a feufe of their fin and to repentance: this fentence is feldom pronounced, and never but for weiglaty caufes, but with great folemnity and awe, according to \(t^{2}\) - general rules of the fcripture, which makes it very much dreaded ind refpected. The minifters preach by curns at the mecting of each prefbytery, which is
once par month at kant ; and this is found to be of very good ufe to oblige the miniflers to keep to a conllant exercife of their learning, and other miniterial abilities, wherein any decayor negl ct would foon be obferved and cenfured by fuch an auditory. When they ordin a miniter, they memally make him undergo the fame trials that he underwent when adnitted a probationer ; and if there be no valid objection by the prellytery, or the people who gave him the call, they proceed to ordination, with prayer and impofition of hads. of whenged him proper queftions concerning his belief of the feriptures, hir in... - 'courle to Jetus Chritt for falvation, out of a decp ferfe of his own; ; of thering to the doetrine, worthip, dilcipline, and government of the church: atat of his entering upon the miniftry out of a fincere delign to ferve (iod in the gorpel of his Son, and not for filhy lucre.

The provincial fynod confite of all the miniflers of the province, with a ruling elder from cach parifh; they mect twice a year, and chufe their own moderator ; their bufinefs is to defermine appeals from the prefheris of their dittrict, to inguire into the behatiour of the feveral prethyteries, zo. 'an hat end in fpeet their books; they likewife cenfure fuch fandals, as particular prenbyters may not think proper for them to meddle with, becalle of the quality of the offender, \&c. and determine concerning the tranfportat', of miniters from one place to another within th ir own dilltiet, for the greater grood in church. From this court, which generally lats about a week, therelies an appeat to the general affembly.

This gencral affembly is conftituted of minifters and elders deputed from every prefbytery of the nation: the ruling clders of this affembly are many times members of parliament, ard others of the greatet quality. This court gives a final deternination in all appeals from inferior church judicatorics, and makes acts and conititutions for the whole church: their moderator, or prefics, is chofen by themfelves, and the fovereign generally fends a commifioner, who propofes what is thought proper on the part of the crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may difpleafe the governiment ; but lie has no vote in the affembly, nor is his prefence there necefliny 'y the conftitutio': they are enpowered by act of parliament to meet at leaft once per annum, and there li no appeal from them.

In all thefe ecelefiaftical courts, they begin and end with prayer; they cam inflict no temporal punifhent, but confine themfelves altogether to ecelefialtical cenfures; they are a great barrier to the eftablifhed religion; and all the members being elective, and the people reprefented as well as the clergy, it is not eafy, if thofe courts be left to chufe their members, andat with freedont, according to the conflitution, to bring any innovation into the doctrine, worfhip, dilcipline, or government of the Church of Scotland.

They difier no:hing from the Church of England, and other reformed churches, in point of things necelliry to falvation, but only fome ceremonies they will not admit of: however, no Chriftian fociety in the world excels them for their exed obfervation, of the fabbath day, and few can equal them for their fiacular Itrictnefs and in. pariality in punithing feandais. There were formerly two archbithopricks, viz. St. Amhew and Glafgow, and twelve bifhois, Ldinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Brechin, Dumbhin, Rofs, Caithne :, Urkncy, Galloway, Argyle, and the lifes. The univerfities are, St. Andrew, Glo!, Alicrdeen, and Fidinhurgh.

In my inquiry after the trade of cou try, I was renerally anfwered according to the inclinations of the ferions with: whom I difcomfed; fome, efpecially the Enghih, who by no means like the Scottifh antion, deprectate this country, and its traffick, produce, and inlabitants, as much as pollible, in the efteem of a forcigner; others, the

Scots themfelves, enamoured with the remembrance of their ancient power, and (as is common with al rations, I believe) with a preference of their affections for their native foil, extol them all above comparifon with the other parts of the Britifh ifle.

The Englifh deny, that they produce fo much as the necefliaries of life. The Scots boant of their pearl and herring, and cod and whale fifherics. They pretend to vie with all nations for ambergile, black and white marcafites, the lapis ccrarive, the latis becticus (a fovereign remedy in confumptions, the dyyenteria and didribioa) the agate, the amethylt, the cryftal flone, talc, marle, the loadllone, and fpermaceti. They alfo tell us of gold-mines in Crawford-Moor, of Glver-mines in Carnpapell-Hill, of copper-mines in Airthey, of lead-mines in Clidflate, of tin and lead-mines in the Orkneys, of iron-mines at lumfermline, in lïfe, \&ce of coal-mines in L.othan, Fife, sec. of marble-quarries, quickfilver, antimony, chryfocolla, dianonds, rubjes, carbuncles, jacinths, topazes, beryls, jalpers, and cornelians. And if this account be true, certainly Scotland is the mofl defirable country in the world for riches and forcign commerce.

But, be that as it will, I an more inclined to believe thofe that do not thus far run into the extreme praife of their country; and talk not fo much of the bowels of their earth, but what it really and yearly is known to produce, and can vouch their trade by famples of their own produce and manufactures. Thefe tell us, that their comtry, in fome parts, produceth good wheat, oats, peafe, beans, barley, rye, flax, and hemp; and this I take for granted, that the numerous and large flocks of fheep they have in Scotland, produce abundance of wool, from whence come manufactures of feveral forts, as broad-cloth, coarfe or hufwife's cloth, fringes, fingrines, baize, crapes, temmin, Glafyow plaids, wortted-camblets and other ftuffs, and fockings, for home-confumption and export ; befides their tallow and fkins. Their wool in general is not fo good as that of Fingland, yet very proper for ferges, baize, camblets, fhalloons, and other ftuffs; and, by due regulation, is capable of great improvement for a foreign trade. 'They are come to a great perfection in making ftuffs, and for plaids they exceed all the world. They make fuch fine worfted fockings at Aberdeen, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30s. a pair for women's ftockings.

They have a multitude of fmall horfes, fit for riling journeys, and as numerous a breed of fmall black catte, whofe meat is generally much fweeter than that of the Englifh black cattle; and their hides, if dreffed and tamed right, are fit for foal-leather, harnefs for coaches, \&c. and other ufes.

There is plenty of all forts of deer in the parks of thofe of quality in the low-lands, but efpecially in the mountains and waftes in the north highlands and ifles, where great flocks of them run wild, and are not only excellent food, but are capable of yielding great profit by ticir fkins, \&c.

They have great flocks of flecp, both' of a larger and leffer fize, which yield a great profit to the inkabitants by their meat, milk, wool, fkins, and lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they fit grat numbers of them yearly to the inhabitants of the north of lagland, and their mess in general is much fweeter, though of a lefs fize than the Euglifh muton.

From the milk of their black cattle and fheep, they make great quantities of butter and cheefe, not only forthome-confumption, but for exportation.

It is a vugar crror in England, and elfewhere, that he Scots lave a general averfion to hogs, and to the food which they yichl for in thofe parts of the kingdons where they have corn and proper food in plenty for them, they are bred by the inhabitants,
sot only for homeconfumption, but alfo for exportation, confanmble quantilies of folted pork heing yearly exported from the north of Scotland in: , other countries.

Scotland has not only plenty of domeftick fowl, fuch as are comman in other countries, but many that are peculiar to themfelves, efpecially in the iflands; where they are in fuch multitudes, as the inhabitants can neither confume nor vend.

Having thus given a brief account of Scotland's chief product for trade, If flall, in the next place, give a fhort account how they are capable to batter or exchange their own commodities for fuch of other countrics as they fland in need of, or may have occafion to trade with.

From England the goods ufually inported into Scotland, are the woollen manufacture of all forts, alomed leather, hambo, gloves, lead, pewter, tin, iron, black cattle, horfes, hops, cyder; and fome years, when ti cir own harvelt proves bad, corn of all forts, manulackures of pewter, iron, ftecl, and brafs, tobace", fugar, indigo, cotton, and the goods the Englifh import from China, Perfia, the Eatt-Indies, and other nations; for exchange of which Scotland imports into Lngland binen cloth of all forts, coals, falt, fimall black cattle, theep, falmon, marble, flates gricy and bluc, pearl, cod and ling, and fmall horfes.

From lreland the Scots injort fometimes black catte, neep, wool, and woollen manufactures, with fome corn and horfes; for which they have to exchange linen cloth, coal, falt, cod, ling, red and white herrings, oak, oak bark, and fir timber.

The Scots import from Norway firtimber and deals, tar, fifh, oil, copper, and carvie-feed, oak, wainfeot, pipe-ीaves, and firs, and fometimes horfes from Denmark.

The Scots import from the Baltick iron, copper, wire of copper and iron, great guns, mortars, bullets, firtimber, and deals, for which they have to exchange white and red herrings.

The Scots import from Nerva, Revel, and Riga, the beft hemp, flax of all forts, knapple, tar, linfeed, firs, put-athes, and train-oil; for which they have to exclange white and red herrings, alomed leather, gloves, lamb finins, lead, woollen manufactures, and fine and coarfe fockings.

The Scots import from Dantzick and Poland, hamp, fax, linfeel, tarred ropes, pitch, fecl-kits, knapple, oak, wainfeot, glafs, black beer, ltrong-waters, pot afhes, white peafe, rye, and other corn, for which they have to exchange red :and white herrings, fa't, alomed leather, and lamb-1kins.
From Holland they inuport moft of their grocery ware, materials for dying, fine hollands, filks, toys, fpices of all forts, cirrants, raifins, fige, rice, fugar, fugarcandy, tobacco, pickles of all forts, gunpowder, arms, flarch, pot-afhes, foap, hops, ivory, filk and worlted Aufis, thread, callicoes, mullin, Eaft-India goods of all forts, oils, drugs, hips, rigging, flax, hemp, rofin, tobarco, linfeed, garden-feeds, trees, ftatues, marble, books, lime-juice, vinegar, white-wine, Rhenifh, fack, brandy, wainfoot, planks, hops, earthn-ware, and all forts of houthold furniture.

And they import imo ifolland falmon, herrings, coals, wheat and barley, butter, eggs, beef, hides, thllow, coarfe woollen cloth, wool, fheep-ikins, ferges, fingrines, baize, pladding, woollen-ftuffs, fuch as thofe of Norwich, worlted yarn, flockings, lead, lead-oar, gloves, and pearl.

From France they import wines, brandy, prunes, chefthuts, filk, falt, writingpaper, hats, glovis, and toys.

And they export falmon, herriags, cod, coals, lead, wool, coarfe woollen cloth, ftockings, dog-thins, and other fhins.

From Spain and Portugal they import wine, fruit, oranges, lemons, falt, raifins, and cochineal.

And export falinon, herrings, cod-fifh, linen of feveral forts, coarfe oollen cloth, ferges, fockings, candles, tallow, bees-wax, raw hides, beef, Montrofe if.

The Scots import from Naples oil, filk, filk fluffis, and rice; for which they have to exchange red and white herrings, falmon, bars of lead, cotton*wicked candles, tanned leather, and calf- - kins.

They import from Galipoly oils, rice, juice of liquorice, and liquorice; for which they have to exchange the fame commodities that ferve for Naples. They import likewife the fame commodities from Meflina and Sicily in gencral, for which they exchange the like commodities as for Naples.

They import from Venice brimfone, the fineft red pile rice, fine crytal drinkingglaffes, looking ghaftes, cabinets, fmall beads, filk and filk fluffs, mufcadine wine, Greek wine, currants, Roman fcented gloves, Venice necklaces, fham pearls; for which they have to exchange red-herrings, falmon, bars of lead, cotton-wick'd candles, bees-wax, log-wood, taned-leather, calf-fins, fine flockings, ferges, baize white and dyed, dry cod and ling.

They import from Cephalonia currants, Greek wine, and rice, and trade thither with the fame goods as to Venice, or rather with the money they make of their goods at Venice.

From Barbary they inpport rice, figs, raifins, dates, almonds, copper ; for which they have to exchange locks of guns, arms, linen and woollen manufactures and lead.

From the Canaries, Malvafia wines, green wines, red and white Vidonia, or hard wines, pitch, fine preferved fruits, cordecidron, fugar-loaves, orchald, fhumack, pitch, logwood; for which they have to exchange red and white herrings, linen and woollen manufactures, falt beef, candles, butter, and bar-lead.

From the Madeiras they import red and white Madcira wines, brandy, cordecidron, brafil, fugar, fhumack, and archald for dyers; for which they have to exchange red and white herrings, falmon, linen and woollen manufactures.

From the Englifh Weft-Indies they import fugar, indigo, tol .cco, ginger dry and wet, cotton wool, lime-juice, and rum; for which they have "sehange falt beef, red and white herrings, wheat and flour, candles, \&c.

Their linen and woollen manufactures, falt beef, red and win': is ., 'rs, flour, candles, butter, are alfo proper commodities to exchange for than of Martinico, Surinam, Curaffo, Jamaica, Carolina, New York, Eaft , Virginia, Pennfylvania, and New England.

They import from Ruflia pot-ahhes, train-oil, hemp, thai . honcy, mead, tar, cavier, rhubarb, agarick, mufk, and ifingids ; which they exchange lead, red and white herrings.

F'or the product of Guinea, which is gold-duft and elephants' tet,n, the Scots have to exchange linen and woollen manufactures, knives, lciffars, fmall looking. glaffes, and other toys, flrong waters, beads, pewter difhes, Glafgow plaids, \&c.

For the product of the Negro coaft, viz. negroes, elephants' teeth, bees-wax, and gum arabick, Scotland has to exchance wam-pum-pig, or fine fhells, found in great quantities on the coafts of the ifles, coarfe white linen and fingrines, toys, frong waters, and pewter difhes.

This is the fubftasce of what I have learned from good authority, concerning its product and trade; not that 1 fuppofe that the produc of Scotland is fufficient to trade vol. 11.
to all thofe places without money, but the Scots product is fufficient to procure money to trade to fuch of thofe places where it is necofliary.

I have nfifted the longer upon this head of Scothnd's product for trade, to undeceive other people, who, by the nifreprefentations of envious or ignorant authors, have been much impoled upon by extravagant accounts of the inteinfic poverty and barrennefs of this country.

The chief rivers, fia-ports, and ftrong towns, are,


The fea-ports, or towns on navigable rivers, are Leith near Edinburgh, Dundee, Mentrofe, Aberdeen, Glafgow, Kircubright, Carveltan, \&c.

The ftrong towns are Edinburgh - itle, Sterling, Dunbar Caftle, Fort Williams, Bafs near the Forth in an ifland, Innernefs.

The inhabitants of Annandale and other leffer dales or valleys, were always accounted a warlike people, and much given to incurfions, from which the weltern borders of both nations could fearce be reltrained either by peace or truce, before the union of the two crowns.

Duns is remarkable for the birth of the famous Jobames Duns Scotus.
Coldingham is famous for its abbey, founded by Fdgar king of Scolland, about the year 1100, and for Ebba, the lady abbels, who, during a Danih invalion, disfigured herfelf by flitting her nofe, and perfuaded her nuns to do the like, to prevent their being ravifhed by the Danes.

Lauder is remarkable for the execution done upon James IIId's minions by the nobiliy, who, under the conduat of the carl of Angus, took them out of the court, and hanged them over Lauder bridge.

Aire is remarkable for the birth of one of the mof learned fchoolmen, from hence called Jobannss Sootus Airigene, and likewife for a fevere revenge which the famous Sir William Wallace the champion, and at that time warden of Scotland, took here upon the Englifh, who, under pretence of holding a juftice eyre in Edward the firt's time, after hohad over-run the country during the competition betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the Scots crown, fummoned the neighbouring nobility and gentry to the court, which was held in lurge barns beloaging to the king, and hanged them one after another as they entered, thinking by this means to keep Scotand for ever under his obedience; but Sir William, having notice of what palfed, came with a body of men that fame night, furprifed the Englifh in the midft of their jollity, fet the barns on fire, and burnt all that were in them. This town is alfo memorable for the defeat of Acho king of Norway, who in 1263 , during the reign of Alexander III. king of Scotland, brought 160 fhips to the neighbourhood, with 20,000 men; and, adter plundering the adjacent comentry, was routed by Alexander Stuart, great-grandfather to the firft of that family, who enjoyed t'e crown. The king of Norway loft alfo moft of his fleet, on board of which he fidd, and by that means was forced to quit has pretenfions to the weltern illands of Scotland, which had been granted to him by Donald lane, an ufurper, on promife of affiftance to maintain him on the Scottill throte.

There are feveral innuds on the coafts of Lothian, whereof Eafs is the moft remarkable, being in impregnable fort, and abounding with foland geefe, which in April come hitber in flocks, who, before their coming, fend fome to fix their manfion, which are therefore called their fcouts; they lay but one egg at a time, and fix it fo dexteroufly on the rock by one end, that if it be moved, it is impoffible to fix it again; they hatch it with their foot, and fcarce leave in till it be hatched. The fifh catched by the old ones many times furnifh the inhabitants with food, as the ficks they bring for their nefts furnifh them with fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary gecfe, they are very good meat. They leave this illand in September, but whither they retire during the winter is not known.
Sterling, in the Saxon tongue, fignifieth a rock or mountain on a river, alluding to the fituation of the town and caftle. The town is fituated in a pleafant and fruitful country, into which it has a fine profpect. The cafte is a noble and magnificent ftructure, and is very frong both by art and nature. This town is reckoned the key of the kingdom, becaufe it opens the pallage from fouth to north, there being no fuch eafy paffige over the Forth, as by Sterling bridge.
Bannockburn is famous for the noble victory the Scots obtained there over Edward II. under the conduct of king Robert Bruce, the greateft defeat that ever the Englifh receive? from the Scots. It is allio memorable for the defeat and death of king James III. for his nobility finding him incurably addicked to arbitrary government, armed his fon againft him, and fet him up in his ftead.

The duke of Argyle is hereditary fheriff of Lorn; it is a peculiar right of this family, that, when they marry any daughter, their vaflals are obliged to pay their portion, and are taxed in order to it, according to the number of their cattle.
Broadalbin lies among the Grampian hills; the word in the old language fignifies the higheft part of Scotland, and part of it called Drumalbin does likewife fignify the ridge or back of Scotland. This appears to have been the counrry anciently called Albany, and part of the refidence of the ancient Scots, who ftill call themfelves Albinnich from the country, and retain the ancient lanmuage and habit; they are a hardy and warlike people, and follow much of the ancient parfimony in their way of living; and from this country it was that the fons of the royal family had the title of dukes of Albany.

And thus I conclude my remarks upon this ancient kingdom, which now, of all chrifian nations, ferms to be in the greateft flavery, under the management of a fate whofe fubjects can boaft of the greateft freedom by their laws.
world. Ten years were devoted to his refearches for his Britannia, which he firft publifhed foon after the age of thirty; and which is fuch a lafting memorial of his fervices, as will not perifh but with the Englifh language.

The imitaiors of thefe two luminaries of topography, have been too numerous to come within the compafs of this prefatory difcuffion. I will only obferve that the endeavours of other nations, in illuftrating matters of antiquity and geography would fall very thort in comparifon with our own. Where fhall we find, beyond the limits of our own kingdom, a llott, a Gibfon, or a Gough? 'The latter of whom is now happily employed, amidit his other able performances, in preparing a new edition of the Britannia, foon to be given to the world.

To walk humbly in the paths of fuch great men, and to gather flowers which they have haftily or inadvertently let fall, with thofe, which have íprung up beneath the nurturing hand of later times, can furely be called no mean or uninterefting employment.

Tours of this kind, though but moderately written, if taken through a confiderable tract of counytr, mufl contain fufficient matter of inftruction and amufement, to exercife the powers of the mind, by the moft pleafing exertions, and add fomething to that employment, which makes time glite fmoothly, if not rapidly, down the vale that leads to eternity.

It is a melancholy reflection, and a bad compliment to the tafte of the age, to fuppofe that fubjects of this kind fhould be neglected, or caft afice as unworthy trafh, while the hackncyed novel, whofe greater infipidity is its only diftinction, from the production of the preceding day; or the infidious tale of ribaldry and calumny, whofe only fupport is its bafences and effrontery, arreft the attention of the multitude, and find encouragement and reward.

To accommodate thofe readers, whofe tafte cannot relifh the unadorned narration of hiftory, the following pages are occafionally interfperfed with digreflions of faucy, and defcriptions of the mufe, but plain facts and common occurrences are faithfully and fimply minuted as they were oblerved.

If novelty has any charms in the compofition of a Tour, the courfe this has taken may without vanity or felf-importance, claim fome degree of merit. Numerous have been the deferiptions of the North of England and Scotland, white the Weftern beauties of this lile lie almoft unnoticed, at leatt in any reguar and extenfive route. And though they cannot boaft the fame fubline featares of lake and rock, yet they difplay an infinite varicty of other objects, with no finall fhare of the romantic and beautiful.
'The vifitor is here delighted, though perhaps he may not be fo inuch furprized, while he obtains an accurate and difinct knowledge of the fertility of his country and the opulence and refoures of its people.

Thefe were the reafons that determind us in Auguft, 1788 , to fix upon a Tour through the Weft of lingland. The fummer had been dry and backward, but the rains had at length fallen, and produced ais abundance, and a verdure on the face of the country, that added to our hopes of pleature. We were fome days in deliberation about the exact courfe we thould purfue, aring which time we took the opportunity of vifiting feveral places in the chvirons th London. But before we proceec it may not be improper to make a few oblervation and reflections, on this great centre of the kingdom, from whence all our tracks wiverge, like the rays which are darted from the prime orb of the planetary fytem, to give life and light to the mof diltant and inforior parts.

If cathedrals and churches are the objects of our refearches, where fhall we ind them more numerous and magnificent? nor can there be a moment's doubt of the fuperiority of every other public edifice. Do we want to examine the nature of hofpitals and other charitable infitiutions? No city in the univerfe can thew the like number of private and public charities. Are we delighted with the bufy feenes of trade and traffic? where thall we find them on a larger fcale than on the banks of Thames!-No eye can well vicw a greater quantity of flipping, than this noble river exhibits: and in the wonderful architecture of bridges it ftands umrivalled. Many of thefe priacipal features it is true we virw every day in the common intercourfe with London, and are contented with the curiory manner in which we fee them; we have alfo various books to refer to, for particular accounts; but the former ought not to be the prevailing argument of general ignotance, nor the latter fufficient to fatisfy's without perfonal infpection, the mind of the curious.

It would be foreign to my prefent purpofe to enter into the minutix of this vaft city. But a few further remarks upon its progretlive flate may not be improper. If we connpare its prefent appearance with that in 'Queen Litizabeth's time, the difference is almolt incredible. By cafting my eye over a map of London in \(155^{8}\), annexed to the firlt vo. lume of Queen Elizabeth's progreffes, I obtained the following account.

The greater part from Temple-bar was quite in the country, except a few houfes and gardens of the nobility on the banks of the Thames. Covent-garde? was literally a gar. den, with only a row of houfes along the Strand to Charing-crofs. Holborn and St. Giles's were far in the country, and only exhibited a few featered houfes and walls.

In the fame manner we may trace all the welt end of the town, but with lefs profpect of ever bein, raifed to that magnifi nce and excellence we now fee it. The rapidity with which this vicinitv has been built, is fufficiently defcribed in that anecdote of Lord Burlington, thus told by Mr. Walpole in his ancedotes of painting," "that Lord Burlington being afked why he built his houfe in Piccadilly fo far out of town? replied, becaufe he was determined to have no building beyond hime." Little more than half a century has io inclofed Burlington houfe with new ftreets, that it is now in the heart of that part of London.
The city on the eaft and north fides was formerly much circunfcribed to what it is at prefent. The tower ftood quite feparate like a well guarded place with fofs and walls, in the comntr:. White-chapel had but few buildings. Spital-fields exhiivited nothing but trees and hedge rows. Bifhop-gate ftreet was more confiderable. London bridge was then the only patfage of that kind over the Thames. What noble fabricks have fince been raifed, the admiring paffenger beholds with aftonithment.
The villages that every way furroand London partake greatly of its influence, and the yearly increafe of buildings of every defcription is moft wonderful. The gaudy villas and gingritread manfions of the citizens, to which they fly to enjoy the fweets of each weekly labour, and a few frelh hours of a more wholefome air, than what is impregnated with their mercantile eflluria; thefe retreats of comfort are too numerous to have a place in this prefent account. But we will not pafs over all the more magnificent fabricks, \&c. which prefent themfelves in many charming fituations, during fevcral of our morning excurfions. Indeed the environs of London might be made a tour of fome time, and afford isfinite variety and information to a thinking obferver. We travel to admire and give aceounts of other bu ldings, manufactures, and public places, without being able to deferibe the wenderful we iety in and around this metropolis. But this is the common

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* Vol. iv. p. 236.
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error of mankind, and the rock on which moft travellers fplit : we feek for diftant objects of admiration, while perhaps the moft pleafing ones, that daily lie before us, remain unnoticed; we vifit foreign countries for improvement while we are ignorant of our own.
To enjoy a pleafant and tranquil ride, we firlt took the Edgware road towards the north, which prefents us with a profpect of eight miles of fertile pafture, well fringed with wood and uninterrupted by fuperthous buildings until we approach this fmall market town. Near this is Canons, the object of our excurfion, which ftands, I believe, in the parifh or hamlet of Stanmore parva, as Whischurch chapel certainly does, which is a chapelry to Stanmore magna. Cannons was formerly the feat of the Lakes, a family no doubt of fome continuance and refpectability here, as they had allied themfelves to the honourable family of Gerrard, of Harrow on the Hill, who had matched with the moft noble and illuftrious race of Seymour. The Hon. James Brydges, by marriage with Mi v, only furviving daughter of \(\mathrm{E}_{5} \mathrm{C}\) Thomas Lake, of this place in 1697 , obtained poffeffion of it, and afterwards fucceeding to the Barony of Chandos, and being raifed to the title of Duke, he built here one of the moft magnificent palaces in the kingdom, and furnifhed it at an immenfe expence in the moft fupub manner. "The infide, (we are told,) was of exquifite workmanhip. The fucco and gilding were done by the famous Pargotti. The great hall was painted by Bellucci; the pillars were of marble; the ftair-cafe was extremely fine; and the Reps were alfo of marble, every ftep being of one whole piece, about 22 feet in length. The avenue was fpacious and majeftic; and as it gave you the view of two fronts, joined, as it were, in one, the diftance not admitting you to fee the angle, which was in the centre; fo you were induced to think the front of the houfe almoft twice as large as it was,' \&c.

The chapel before-mentioned called Whitchurch (which is fill remaining as a church to the neighbouring hamlet) is a "fingularity both in its building and the beauty of its ornam ents. The Duke at one time maintained there a full choir, and had the worlhip performed with the beft mulic after the manner of the chapel royal." It cannot indeed be denied that this nobleman was fuperb and magnificent in his manner of living even to a fault, but it proceeded from the overflowings of a generous and munificent heart, he was the patron of literature, and the arts. He purchafed, and in this place preferved Sir James Ware's valuable collection of MSS, which belonged to the Earl of Clarendon, when L.ord Lieutenant of Ireland. Calumny fays, that much of the fortune heexpended in this magnificent mode of living, he had gotten by his place of paymafter of the forces during the reign of Queen Anne. it is probable there may be fome foundation for this. For certain it is that his father fucceeded collaterally to the ancient barony of lis family, without the eftate that had formerly been amexed to it, at the time that he and the immediate anceftors of his branch, were living as country gentlismen (with only the title of Baronet) in their fequetlered caftle upon the banks of the Wye, in Herctordfire. His paternal inheritance therefore, could hardly fupply him with much of the immenfe fums that he fquandered.

It is with indignation that I mention, that Pope, notwithftanding the Duke's general munificence and encouragement to literature, nay more, notwithitanding his particular holpitality, patronage, and even a prefent of roool. to him, could mean notody elfe than the Duke in his defeription of 'Jimon, and no other place than this in that of Timon's Villa-He reproach i \(:\) i it this unwarantable atack brought upon Pope, made him try every means to evade it ; but in vain; the picture was too clear to be miftaken; after various and fruillefs diflimulations, he at length fought by an exculpatory letter, toaffuage the anger of the Duke: who handfomely forgave what he conld not forget,
in an anfwer written with great magnanimity to this effect, "That to have ridiculed his tafte or his buildings had been an indifferent action in another man, but that in Pope, after the reciprocal kindnefs that had been exchanged between them, it had been lefs eafily excufed."

I hall here take the liberty of tranferibing the paffage, though long, not only becaufe it has a peculiar relation to this place, but becaufe we mult all (if we can forget for a moment the ingratitude of Pope) much admire it,' as one of the moft highly finilhed, and beft paflages in his works.*

At Timon's villa let us pafs a day,
Where all cry out, "what fums are thrown away l"
So proud, fo grand; of that llupendous air,
Soft and agreeable come never there.
Greatnefs, with Timon, dwells in fuch a draught,
As trings all Brobdignag before your thought.
To compafs this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a down;
Whio but muft laugh, the mafter when be fees,
A puny infect, fhivering at a breeze?
Lo, what huge heaps of littlenefe around!
The whole, a labour'd quarry above greand;
Two Cupids fquirt before: a lake behind
Improves the keemefs of the northern wind.
His gardens next your admiration call,
On every fide you look, behold the wall!
No plealing :ntricacies intervene;
No artful vildnefs to perplex the feene;
Grove nod at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the plat form jutt reflects the other.
The fufferiag eye, inverted nature fees,
Trees cut to flatues, flatues thick as trees;
With here a fountain, never to he play'd;
And there a fumner-houfe that knows no flade;
Here Amphitrite fails thro' myrtle bowers ;
There gladiators fightr, or die in flowers ;
Urwater'd fee the drooping fea-horfe moun,
And fwallows rooft in Nilus' dully urn.
My lord alvances with majeftic mien,
Smit with the mighty pleafure to be icen:
But foft - by regular approach-not yet, -
Firf thro' the length of yon hot terrace fweat ;
And when up ten theep fopes ou've dragg'd your thighs,
Juft at his fludy door he'll tlefs your eycs.
His tudyl with what authors is it thor'd?
In books, not authors, curious is my lord;
To all their dated backs he turns you round;
Thefe Aldus printed, thofe Du Suril has hound.
Lo, fome are vellure, and the reit as good
For all his lordhip knows, but they are wood.
For Lucke or Miltor, 'tis in vain to look,
Thefe fhelses admit not any modern book.
And now the chapel's tilver bell you hear,
That fummons you to all the pride of prayer;
Light quirks of inufic, broicn'and uneven,
Make the foul dance upon a jig to heaven.
On pained cielings you deyoutly lare,
Where fprawl the faints of Verrio or Laguerre:
Or gilded chouda in fair expanfion lie,
And bring all l'aradife beture jour eye.

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To refl, the cufhion and foft dean invite, Who never mentions hell to ears polite. luut hark I the chiming clocka to dinner calls A hundred footfeps ferape the marble hall: 'The rich buffet well colour'd serpente grace, A ud gaping Tritons fpew to wath your face. Is this is dinuer? this a genial room? No, 'tis a temple, and a Hecatomb. A folemn facrifice perform'd in thate, You di ink by meafure, and to minutes eat. So quick retires each fying courfe, you'd fwear Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there. Between each at the trembling falvers ring, From foup to fweet winr, and God blefs the king. in plenty flarving, tantaliz'd in flate,
And complaifantly help'd to all I hate,
Treated, earefs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave, Sick of his civil pride from morn to eve; I curfe fuch lavifh coft, and little okill, And fwear no day was ever paft fo ill. Yet hence the poor are cloath'd, the hungry fed;
Health to himelf, and to hia infants bread,
The labourer bears I what lis hard lieart denies, His charitable vanity fupplies.
A nother age fhall fee the golden ear
Imbrown the flope, and nod on the parterre, Deep harveft bury all his pride has plann'd, And laughing Ceres reaflume the land.

Pope's ill-natured prophecy was alas 1 too foon fulfilled. The Duke died* Augut 9th 1744 , and "this large and coftly palace by a fate as tranfient as its owner's" was levelled with the ground by public auction 1747, "and as if" (fays Mr. Walpole, " in mockery of fublunary grandeur, the fcite and materials were purchafed by Hallet the cabinet-maker."

I have heard that by the fale of the materials of the houfe, he not only repaid himfelf the purchafe-money of the whole eftate, but built the prefent villa. But thisill-fated place has fince been fubject to a yet greater degradation. tit has been fold to O'Kelly, the famous champion of the turf, and fince his death, is ftill occupied by his familyPart of the grand avenue is yet remaining and the ground around it has now fome traces of a fine park. The chapel at Whitchurch ftill continues the burial place of the Chandos family.

More northward and nearer London, are feen two beautiful hills, Hampfead and Highgate, which for fituation, air and profpect are jufty admired. From Hampfteadheath the circular view is beautiful and extenfive, commanding much of the country towards Northampton, and far into the county of Elfex eaftward. Over the wide extend-
- His widow died at Shaw Hall by Newbury, in Berks, (fince the feat of Sir Jofeph Andrews). His fon Peniry Duke of Chandos, refided at Biddlefden, in Hants, where he died 17\%1-and his fon James, the prefent Duke, has his principal feat at Avington, Hants.
+ Mr. Hallet, the grandfoti, who fold Cannons, has realized in 1787, a large eftate in Berkfhire - He has hought the Dunch eftate and manfion (of which, being old, he means to retain only part as a fporting box) at Wittenham; an eftate that had been for more than two centuries in that ancient and refpectable family. He has alfo bought the feat and eflate at Farringdon, of Mr. Pye, the Memher for Berkfhire, whofe family alfo has poffeffed thefe, for more than 200 years. Thus ancient families beeome extinet or fill to decay. And trade and the fluctuation of human affairs have at one moment thrown into the hande of one man, a property which fupported two families in refpectability at the head of their country for a loag and inportant period of our hiltory.
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ing
ing city, the eye is carried with a pleafing fight of Black-heath; Shooter's-hill, \&.. into Kent. South-caft, the oppofite beauties of Suffex-liills, and the richly crowded Richmond are very ftriking; and to the weft, the majeftic caftle of Windfor rifes unin. terrupted.

The greateft adjacent beauties of this delightful village are Caen Wood, the noble feat of Earl Mansficld, and Fitzroy Farm, the elegant villa of Lord Southampton. The former, befides containing feveral excellent apartments, which de credit to the tafte of Mr. Adam, the architect, and his noble employer, has round it the advantages of nature heightened by every improvement of art and judgment. The floping lawns, and verdant fwells furrounded by waving groups of rich foliage, captivate every beholder. A fweeter foot could not be well contrived, for the retirement and indulgence of that body, and that mind, fatigued with the drudgery and employments of the law. And how much muft its vicinity to the feat of his judicial exertions have increafed its value! Our approach to the back front was by a narrow road at the botton of Highgate-hill, which brought us amidft inclofures as fequeftered as poffible, to the gate of the grounds in the bottom; here are two or three unaffected pieces of water, which add greatly to the ruralnefs of the fcene, and from hence we enjoyed a full view of the houfe, embofomed in woods, and fancied ourfelves as much hid in country retirement, as if we had been far diftant from the metropolis.

We next made an excurfion through the eaft part of Middlefex to fee Wanfted-houfe, fituated on the edge of Effex and Epping forefts.
Ifeldon, commonly called Inington, through which we now paffed, was formerly efteerined fo pleafantly feated, that in \(15^{81}\) Queen Eliz. on an evening rode out that way to take the air;* where, near the town, flie was invironed with a number of beggars, which gave the Quecn much difurbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all hafte to the Lord Mayor, and afterwards to Flectwood the recorder, and told them of it. The fame night the recorder fent out warrants into thofe quarters, and into Weftiminfter, and the Dutchy, and in the morning he went abroad himfelf, and took that day feventy-four rogues, whercof fome were blind, and yet great ufurcrs, and very rich. They were fent to Bridewell and punifhed. \(\dagger\)
This road is one continued fcene of ftreets and villages, that furround the populous town of Hackney, where opulence is largely difplayed in many clegant villas, which every where befpangle the neighbourhood, till their luftre 'omes eclipfed by our approach to this magnificent feat and lordhip called Wantead-houfe, and park, which deierves particular notice, both as to its ancient and prefent flate. It belonged by grant from Edward VI. 1549, to Robert I.ord Rich, then Lord Chancellor, from which pof? he retired, 5. Edward VI. and died 1566.

Queen Elizabeth vifited this place in one of her progreffes, \(14 \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{July}\),156 I . It was in thofe days the chate of Robert Earl of Leicefter; that Queen's favourite, who built very much upon it. After his death it came to the crown, and King James 1tl, gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, fon of Sir Walter Mildmay, when he married the daughter of Sir Leonard Holiday, Knight, Alderman of London, who fettled it upon his lady; but Sir Henry acting as one of the judges againft King Charles ift, forfeted all his eftate by that notorious act of treafon; upon which this feat and manor was grauted away from his heirs, and fold to Sir Jofials Child, a merchant of London, who built the prefent

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- Of an oid building in this town, which is aill called Queen Elizaioeth's lodge, a reprefevtation is given, with two views of Canontury houfe in the fame neighouihood, ia Queen Elizabeth's frogreffo, rol. 2. P. 200.
t Su! pe's Survey of London, vol. 2d. b. 4. p. Gf.
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noble fabric, and wasgrandfather to the late Lord Tiluey, whofe nephew, Sir Janes Long, is now in pulfeflion of it.

Having entered the iron gates into the park, which feems a friall inclofure of the great foreft, the road winds circularly on each fide a very large bafon of water,' in a fhade of beautiful elms; this perhaps may be thought too formal for modern tatte, but the mind is too much engaged in contemplating the grandeur of this noble palace in frrn', to be difpleafed with any trifling defects. As you draw near, its beauties become n. mo diftinct, and the file of arci.itecture more friking; the whole is of Portland flon, and is eftecmed, with juftice, one of the noft beautiful and magnificent private houfes in Europe.

The entrunce to this principal front, is by a fine flight of fteps on each fide, and grand portico of sight Corinthian pillars, fupporting a rich pediment, in which are the Tilney arms finely fculptured. There are twenty windows on a floor, which convey an idea of great length, but the whole feems fo truly proportioned, well elevated, and light, that it is impoffible to vicw it " hout admiration; Mr. Colin Campbell was the architect; who, by the execution of this noble fructure, has given hints to forceeding artills, but has never been rivalled by any imitations.

We now went to examine the interior decorations, which are faid to poffefs all the degance and fpleador of their time, and thought ourfelves very fortunate to gain admittance, as Saturday is the only part of the week on which it is flewn. The hall is very magnificent, its dimenfions 53 feet by 45 and 40 . The walls are ornamented by three fine hiftorical paintings; Coriolanus and his mother; Porfenna; and Pompey taking leave of his family; all by Caffali. The ceiling is richly gilt and painted by Kent. To give further grandeur to this roon, there are two large fatues from the ruins of Herculaneum; one a very valuable reprefentation of Livia, the wife of king Agrippa, the drapery of which is greatly adnuired; the other is Domitian.

On each fide of this grand entrance are feveral fmall fuites of rooms adorned with good pictures, and fone hiftorical tapeftry; the principal, are St. Francis and a holy fanily, by Guido: a Virgin Mary, and Herod's daughter holding the head of St. John, by Titian (fippofed); a very beautiful fmall painting of the Virgin, 'our Saviour, and St. John, Ly Raphael. Two admirable fruit pieces, \&c. and an excellent Cupid, by Corregio. The pencil of Kent has alfo adorned feveral of thefe ceilings. But the gallery or ball-room. which occupies one end of the houfe, is fuperlatively magnificent, its dimenfions are \(7: 5: y \cdot 27\), and proportionably high. The furniture, \&c. is richly gilt and emboffed; tis: apeftry, ftory of Telemachus, inimitable; over the chinney is an admirable painting of Fortia, the wife of Brutus, by Schalken, who has given the finelt effect of light irom a lamp, I ever faw. The habitable apartments on the back: front are the beft and largeft ; the principai of which are the anti-chamber, 40 feet by 27, hung with excellent tapeftry; the faloon, 30 feet fquare, richly gilt and emboffed; and the beft dining-room 40 feet by 27 , with hiftorical paintings by Caffali. The views from fome of thefe apartments are very extenfive and beautiful; and where fplendor and fhow are fuch principal objects, one feldom meets with fo excellent a combination of magnificence and ei, ivenience. The gardens and pleafure grounds are very extenfive and beautiful, delightfully ihaded, and adorned with water; near which the late Lord formed a molt curious grotto, the mere workmanf \({ }^{\circ}\) of which, exclufive of the very valuable materials, coft \(2000 \%\). At the entrance is i. fiplendid attificial anti-room, which leads to the principal isiect of our enquiries, large crough to entertain a company of 20 , and judicioully adorned with every variety of hells, foflils, petrifactions, \&c. not
only to attract the notice of vifitors in general, but the admiration of naturalife and virtuofos.

To the fonth-eaft of London acrofs the Thames, we find an agreeable ride in the vicinity of Blackheath. Greenwich-park and hofpital are greatly to be admirel: the one for its beautiful tsic: heads; the other for its contly edifice and laudable iantitution.

Greenwich, commonly diftinguifhed by the name of Eaf Cronwich, is fituated on the margin of the Thames, and was called in Saxon, Grenavie, fignifying the Greentown or dwelling. The royal hofpital ftands partly on the ground where once flood the royal palace, in which Mary and Elizabeth, the two queens, were born; and here: King Edward the VI. died. This palace was built by Humphry, duke of Gloucefter, brother to King Henry V. and by a grant from his nephew, Henry VI. he was empowered to erect a caftle and inclofe a park. The tower of this caftle, which was placed on the higheft part of the park, was finifhed by Henry VIII. but is now quite deftroyed; an obfervatory was erected on this fpot by King Charles II. for the ule of an aftronoiner royal, and from one of thofe celebrated characters, Flamftead, it took its prefent name of Flamftead-houfe. King Charles II. alfo began the prefent fuperls. hofpital, and finifhed one wing for \(36,000 \%\) King William III. buitt the other wing; Queen Anne and King George I. continued the work, and King George II. Gnifhed this noble defign.

The following anecdote, as queen Elizabeth was' fetting off in her progrefs into Efex, 1579 , is secorded by Stow, and is a friking inftance of her courage. The 17th of July, the queen's majefly being on the river 'Thanes, between her highnels's manor of Greenwich and Deptford, in her private barge, accompanied with the French ambafiador, the earl of Lincoln, \&c. with whom fle entered into difcourfe about weighty affairs ; it chanced that one Thomas Appletree and fome others, being in a boat rowing up and down the fame part of the river, he had a caliver or harquebuze, with which he had difcharged bullets, three or four times at randon very ralhly, and by great pibfortane fhot one of the watermen, labouring with his oar, (within fix feet of her bivhus) clean thrcugh both his arms; the blow was fo great and grievous, that it moves 'na from his feat, and forced him to cry out piteoutly, faying he was flain througis the bedy. The man bleeding abundanty, the queen's majefly thewed fuch noble co rage as is moft wonderful to be heard and fpoken of; The never bafhed thereat, but td him be of good cheer, and faid, he fhould want nothing that might be for his eafe, \&c. \&c For which fact, the faid Thomas being apprehended and condemned to death, was, on the 21 it of July, brought to the watter-fide, where was a gibbet fet up, directly placed between Deptford and Greenwich; and when the hangman had put a rope about his neek, he was by the queen's molt gracious pardon, defi vered from execution.

Not far from hence, the late Sir Gregory Page, baronet, (whofe fatner was a brewer at Greenwich, ) built a moft coftly and fuperb manfion, one of the largelt private feats in England, which at his death, 1775, was bequeathed, with a large ettute, to his nephew Sir Gregory Turner, of Ambrofeden, in Oxfordhire, who has refided but little here; and finding, I imagine, fo moble a place in the vicinity of town, rather an incumbrance than a convenience, all the furniture and infide decorations, but the bare ftone walls, were fold by public auction, and nothing but the fhell fill remains. Thus are the nobleft fabricks of men deftroyed by the caprice or necellities of their pofterity. Could they but unfold the dark volume of events, what mortification muft they feel to
whink that their labours are fo foon demolifhed, their cofly palaces laid low, and their glories buried in oblivion.

Near this is a charming fituation much frequented, where the archers ufed to perform their exercifes upon particular occafions, and frequently in the prefence of fovereigns: whence it took its name of Shooter's.hill.

We now proceeded on our tour, Auguft 26th, through the remaining part of Middle. fex, more familiarly known by the name of the Uxbridge road. On our left, for fome time we have a view of Hyde-park and Kenfington-gardens; the former, remarkable for its noble fheet of water, the Serpentine river, and other pleafing charms; the latter; for their beautiful walks, and ornaments defigned by Queen Mary, and improved and greatly enlarg by Queen Anue and Caroline. The palace was originally an old manfion of the earl of ingham, bought and enlarged by King William, r.* of late years little honoured \(\quad \mid\) refidence. Farther on, we view the back houfe, built by Sir V/al whofe daughter an Henry Rich, earl of of baron from thence. of a fine verdure, falls in malter of the court of wards, in the rei, el, by the intereft of the court, carried it a mage to It at prefent belongs to Henry Fox, who takes ais title utifully fituated on an eminence; the ground, which is effect.
The next remarkable object is the noble flructure of Gunnerfbiry-houfe, which was built by Inigo Jones, and was the feat of Sir John Maynard Knight, one of the commifioners of the great feal in the reign of William III. It afterwards belonged to \(\mathbf{M r}\). Furnefe, and was bought by the late Princefs Amelia of his executors, and fince her death fold by public auction. It is fituated between Acton and the great weftern road, with the principal front to the latter: Though the external part flews fome of the bold and fimple graces of that great mafter, yet the apartuments are by no means adequate to this idea. The hall and faloon are the moft magnificent roons; the latter, a double cube of 25 feet, and Auperbly furnifhed. The reft are very inferior; not fufficiently large, nor well adapted for a place of ftate, nor convenient enough for private comforts. From the portico, which is grand and elevated, but too large, engroffing moft of the front, the profpect is bcautiful, and the adjacent grounds, are well adorned and modernized.
Betwixt this and the neatly formed village of Ealing, is another noble houfe belong.ing to the duke of Argyle, but the fituation is too flat, and the whole too much concealed to attract much notice.

About two miles farther we deviated a fmall diftance to the left, to fee the magnificent ftructure of Ofterley-houfe, built in a park by Sir Thomas Grefham. Though Sir Thomas had purchafed very large eftates in feveral councies of England, yet he thought a country feat near London, to which he might retire from bufinets, and the hurry of the city, as often as he pleafed, would be very convenient. With this view he bought this place, and here he built a very large and fplendid feat, at which he fumptuoully entertained Queen Elizabeth, about 1577. Her majefty found fault with the court of this houfe, as too great, afliming that it would appear more handfome if divided with a wall in the middle; upon which Sir Thomas, in the night time fends for workmen to London, (moncy commands all things) who fo fpeedily and filently apply their bufinefs, that the next morning difcovered the court double, which was only fingle the night before. It is queftionable whether the queen next day was more contented wit'? the conformity to her fancy, or more plealed with the furprize and fudden performanes thereof; whillt her courticr; difported themfelves with their feveral expreffions; finn:
a. undig


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)


Photographic Sciences


Corporation
avowing it was no wonder he could fo foon "s change a building;" who could " build a change;" others (reflecting upon fome known differences in this knight's family) affirned that a houfe is eafier divided than united.* This feat is thus defcribed by Norden : "Ofterley, or Oyfterley, the houle now of the ladie Grefham's; a faire and ftately building of bricke, erected by Sir Thomas Grefham, knt. citizen and merchantadventurer of London, and finifhed about 1577. It ftandeth in a parke by him alfo impaled, well wooded, and garnifhed with manie faire ponds, which afforded not only fifhe and fowle, as fwanes and other water fowle, but alfo great ufe for milles; as papermilles, oyle-milles, and corne-milles, all which are now decayed (a corne-mille excepted.) In the fame parke was a very faire heronrie, for the increafe and prefervation whereof, fundry allurements were devifed and fet up, fallen to ruine.", "S Sir Thomas was fo good a manager, that he knew how to make the beft ufe of his pleafiures, and even to render them profitable, as appears by the mills erected by him in this park. But no fooner was he gone, than this fine feat began to fall to decay, which has paffed through feveral handst, fince his time, and is now in the poffeflion of Sin. Francis Child, alderman of London, and member of Middlefex.". Thus far have we its former ftate, from Ward's life of Grefham, p. 17.

Let us now view its prefent condition in the poffeflion of Mrs. Child, widow of Mr. Child, an eminent banker in London, defcended from Sir Francis. The park is near five miles round, well watered and planted, bat too much upon a flat; deer. are pretty numerous, and on one fide is a moft elegant menagerie, with a choice and large collection of birds. The houfe ftands nearly in the centre, is built in the form of an half H , with an immenfe portico in front, through which you enter, by fteps, to the court leading to the hall. This room is the grand entrance, it meafures 63 feet long, and is otherwife proportionable; the apartments are moftly large and convenient, and made elegant by the tafte of Mr. Adam, the architect, and Zucchi, the painter, who was firft employed here on his arrival into England ; he has fince diftrituted the graces of his pencil in many parts of the kingdom, particularly in the noble houfe of Mr. Lafcelles, at Harewood, in Yorkfhire. The collection of paintings here are the admiration of moft vifitors, and contain fome of the fineft frokes of many excellent mafters. On the ceiling of the ftair-cafe, is the apotheofis of William, prince of Orange, who was affaffinated at Delft, by Ballages Gerrard, 1584 ; painted by Rubens. The breakfaftroom, good common fize, unadorned, except by fome tolerable pictures. The library is very, handfome, 33 feet by 25 . Dining-room is 36 by 24 ; here the exertions of Zucehi, \&c. are beautifully confpicuous. The gallery is one of the nobleft private rooms I ever faw. Its dimenfions, 136 feet by 27 , and elegantly furnifhed, but more particularly with thofe enchanting fubjects of contemplation, which ufually adorn fuch noble walls; amongit which I had time to remark, with the affittance of a catalogue, two fullfized pieces, at the extremities of the room, of Charles I. on horfeback, with the duke de Pernon holding his helmet, by Vandyke; the other, Villiers, duke of Buckingham, by Rubens. A charming landfcape of gipfies dreffing their dinner, by Salvator Rofa; morning and evening, which difplay all that rich and foft colouring of their admirable painter, Claud Lorrain; alfo two others of the fame fize, with the Angel and Tobit; Apollo and the Sybil, by S. Rofa; two more fine landfcapes, by Gaspar Poufin ; Lord Strafford, by Vandyke; Cain killing Abel, by Late; Jonas and the Whale, S. Rofa; Conftantine's arch, with figures and cattle, by Viviano and

\footnotetext{
- Fuller'A Worthises, Middlefex, 177.
\(\dagger\) This was the feat of the famous Parliament-General, Sir William Waller.
}

Bombaccio; the lights and fhades on the building are very clear and beautiful. The drawing-room anifwers to the dining-pariour in fize; here are two pieces, Jacob and Rachael, and Samuel anointing David, by Titian; Vandyke's head, by himfelf, thought to be an original. Beyond this are three fquare rooms, called the French, Englihh, and Italian ; the firft diftinguilhed by moft exquifite tapeftry, of the richeft French manufacture, interferfed with feveral of Mr. Child's favourite birds; the fecond by a magnificent ftate-bed and furniture; the laft by curious Italian paper. The views from the feveral windows are picturefque, and from Mrs. Child's elegant dreffing-room, the profpect towards Hamptead is very fine.

From hence to Uxbridge the country is very flat and unpleafant, nothing but the diftant view of Harrow on the hill to attract the eye, which is an agreeable object for many miles; thofe however who are fond of the bufinefs of agriculture, may hake of the general dulnels by an attention to the nature and improvement of the foil, which is peculiarly rich. Hefton parifh, adjoining to Ofterley, is defcribed by Noórdén, (p. 1 5.) as " a moft fertile place of wheate, yet not fo much to be commended for the quantitie as the qualitie ; for the wheat is moft pure, accompted the pureft in many fhires; and therefore Queen Elizabeth hath the moft part of her provifion from that place for manchet for her highnefs's diet, as is reported."

In the neighbourhood of Hays, are found two kinds of foil: one very heary, and the other light turnip-land. The former they ule chiefly for wheat and beans; but fow them in a courfe peculiar to themfelves; they fallow for wheat, and after that fow beans; whereas in land ftrong enough to yield thofe crops, beans fhould be the fallow, by means of a thorough good cleaning, and wheat fucceed them; which is the practice in the richeft parts of Effex. Very few oats or barley are fown in thefe heavy tracts; in the lighter ones their method is, 1. turnips; 2. barley, or, 3. clover; 4. wheat; than which none can be better.*

Between Hillingdon and Uxbridge, on the right is a white houfe, pleafingly fituated, and well adorned with wood, the ground falling in gentle declivities around it.. It lately belonged to Mrs. Talbot, aunt, I believe, of Lord Talbot, but is now inhabited by the marchionefs of Rockingham.

Farther on the right, before we came to Uxbridge, we left Harefield, once famous for the refidence of the countefs of Derby, before whom Milton's Arcades was there prefented. Norden, as cited by Mr. Warton, t thüs defcribes it in his Speculum Bri tannia (about 1590 .) "There Sir Edmund Anderfon, kat. Iord chief juftice of the Cominon Pleas, hath a faire houfe, ftanding on the edge of the hill. The river Colne paffing neere the fame, thro' the pleafant meddowes and fweet paftures, yealding bóth delight and profit." I viewed this hoüfe (adds Mr. Warton) a few years ago, when it was for the noft part remaining in its orizinai itate. Milton, when he wrote Arcades, was ftill living with his father at Horton, near Colnbroke, in the fame neighbourhood. \(\ddagger\)

Uxbridge is a fmall market town. In Leland's time it confifted of one long ftreet, built of timber. The church is only a chapel of eafe to Hillingdon, a proof it is not very ancient. In Camden's time it was full of infris; thofe which it has at prefent are very indifferent, particularly, when we confider its propinquity to London. It gives the title of earl; to lord Paget, whoifte anceftors Had a feat', called Drayton, in this

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{-}\)'Young's Six Weht Tour, p. 8 r, 82 .
\(t\) In his Edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems, p. \(9^{6}\).
\(\ddagger\) This lady Derby afterwards married lord chancellor Egerton; for whofe' fon; John earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his Comus.
}
neighbourhood. We flopt to dine at the principal inn, the Crown, and afterwards entered the county of Bucks, purfuing the Oxford road about three miles.

Far on our left hand lay Stoke Pogeis, which anciently belonged to the fanily of Pogeis, whofe heirefs in Edward IIId's time marrying lord Molines, he in the 5 th of that king's reign, obtained a licence to make a cartle of his manor-houfe here. From him it defcended to the lords Hungerford, and from them to the Halings's, earls of Huntingdon. Edward Haftings, created by Queen Mary, lord Loughborough, was buried in the chapel here of his own erection, and many others of the Mlolines's, Hungerfords, and Haftings's, were buried in the church. This manfion feems afterwards to have belonged to lord chancellor Hatton. The mother of Mr. Gray, the poet, had a fmall houfe in this parim, and here that incor, parable genius, fpent many days of the earlier part of his life. And the inanfion before mentioned was the fcene of that bcautiful poem of his, called the Long Story, which opens with the following excellent defcription of this, and all other feats of that age.

In Britain's ille no matter where,
An ancient pile of huilding flands,
The Huntingdons and Hattona there,
Employed the power of Fairy hands.
To raife the cieling's fretted height, Each pannel in atchievements cloathing,
Rich windowa that exclude the light, And paffages that lead to nothing.

Full cft within the fpacious walla
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My brave Lord keeper* led the brawle,
The feal and maces danc'd before him.
His buifhy beard, and fhoe-ftringe green, Hia high-crown'd hat aad fatin doublet,
Mov'd the fout heart of England's Quetn,
Tho' Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.
Lady Cobham then refided here. I cannot help here obferving - facred grouna we were now upon. Milton refided long at Horton in this neigh: od before mentioned. Waller lived at Beaconsfield, as we fhall prefently have oucafion to notice. Pope long dwelt no great diftance from hence, at Binfield in Windfor Foreft, and Stoke-Pogeis was much frequented by the fublime, and the pathetic Gray. I muft here break out in the words of one of thefe authors.
- I feem thro' confecrated walks to rove,
-I I hear foft mufic die along the grove,
"L Led by the found I roam from fhade to thade,
" By godlike poeta venerable made.' \(\ddagger\)
We now left the Oxford road, and took another through an agreeable valley and excellent road, on our way to Amerfham. About five miles beyond Uxbridge, at a diftance on our left, we paffed Bultrode-park, the paternal feat of the dulse of Port-

\footnotetext{
- Hatton preferred by Qineen Elizabeth for hia graceful perfon, and fine danciog.
\(\ddagger\) Pope's Windfor Foref, verfe 265 .
}
land. The park is extenfive, well planted, and varied with perpetual fwells and flopes, though in the midft of a flat country. This had formerly been the feat of a family of its own name, who had been of much confideration in this county, fince the reign of Edward IV. of which the heirefs was mother of Sir Bultrode Whitlocke, one of Cromwell's lords, a man well known, who after the reftoration retiring to Chiltonpark, in Wilts, lived there in great retirement, and died at that place July 28, 1675. This feat afterwards belonged to the infamous lord chancellor Jeffreys, by whofe attainder at the revolution it fell to the crown, and thence came by grant to Williant, the firtt earl of Portland, who came over from Holland with William III. and died here 1709. Thence paffing on through the fame agreeable valley we left Beaconsfield fitl further on the left, made immortal ty the birth and refidence of Waller the poet, whofe family now continue there in opulence, and by the prefent habitation of the celebrated Edmund Burke, at Gregories, another houfe once belonging to the Wallers.

On our right we left Cheneys, formerly the feat of a family of that name, of very long continuance in this country, but afterwards the principal feat of the Ruffels, earls of Bedford, when they firt had footing in thefe parts, at the time they were raifed to the peerage, and an immenfe eftate, of church-lands, in that harveft of fortunes, the difolution of monafteries. It fill belongs to the family (who feem never to have been fquanderers) though Woburne Abbey, in Bedfordinire, is now their chief feat.

Amerfham is an ancient market-town, which fent members to parliament, as early as the reign of Edward I. Leland, in Henry VIlIth's time, calls it pretty, and fays, it then confifted of a ftreet well built with timber, and had a market on Friday. It had belonged to Stafford, duke of Buckiugham, and on his attainder fell to the king, and in this writer's time was granted to lord Ruffel ; the place cannot now boaft either of buildings or of populoufnefs. We flept at the Griffin, the beft houfe the place affords, but of indifferent accominodations. 'The next morning we continued up the fame delightful valley, and paffed Shardeloes, in this parifh, the feat of Mr. Drake. This feat in 1431, belonged to Henry Brudenell, efq. anceftor to the earls of Cardigan, and duke of Montague, \&c. This, and the manor of Raans, in this parifh, they continued to poffefs for feveral generations, and were buried in a chapel appropriate to thefe manors, of Amerfham-church; particularly as Leland mentions, Edmund Brudenell, father of Sir Robert, chief juftice of the Common Pleas, 1520, and Drew Brudenell, his elder brother. Sir Robert being a younger brother fettled at Dean, in Northamptonfhire, the prefent feat of his defcendant lord Brudenell. The Drakes have been fettled at Shardeloes for about 150 years at leaft \({ }^{*}\). The old feat was a noble one, and remarkable for its fine gardens, The prefent Mr. Drake has rebuilt it in a manner much admired, but it does not feem to make a great figure from the road. The park and grounds are beautiful ; the gentle fwells of rich verdure crowned with groups of charming foliage, and the lawn falling gradually to the water's fide, form the moft picturefque affemblage one can well conceive. The channel of this water, which is well formed by nature for the purpofe, only wants properly cleanfing, to make the fcene quite compleat. The borough of Amerfham belongs to Mr. Drake, who, and his eldent fon, are the prefent meinbers ; the patronage of the rectory alfo belongs to him, which is very valuable. I had almoft forgot to mention, that the parfonage-houfe appears advantagevully on the hill above the town, the prefent incumbent dotor John

\footnotetext{
- Sir William Drake, of Shardeloes, was created a baronet July 17, 16\%1. The prefent family are collateral to him. Arms, Argt. a Wyvern Gules, fame as thofe of Afh. Co. Devon.
}

Drake, the worthy patron's third fon. About two miles onward on our right, we left Chefham Boys, formerly the feat of the Cheneys, a very ancient family in this county, of whom William was created by Charles II. in 1681 , vifcount Newhaven of Scotland. I think it is mentioned by lord Clarendon in his own life, that when Bennet, one of the famous cabal in Charles IId's reign was to be created a peer, he was hefitating what title to take, having no eftates nor any ancient alliances, on the name of which to fix. At length he chofe the title of Cheney, as he thought it founded both pleafing and ancient; however, before the patent was compleated, this matter came to the ear of Mr. Cheney of Bucks. He polled to town, gained admittance to the peer elect, and remonfrated with him in very warnn terms, upon his intending to affume a title with which he had no connection, at a time that another was living who was the reprefentative of that name, and had fome pretenfions to obtaining the title; at firft he was treated with contempt, but Mr. Bennet foon difcovered the confequence, and the fair claims of the perfon whom he had thus treated, and then begged his pardon, gave up the title, and Gxed upon Harlington, the name of a fmall village where his father had lived, in Middlefex, only leaving out the H , for the Yake of a better found. The Cheneys are now extinct. Behind Chehain is Latimers, formerly the fair feat of Sir Edwyn Sandys, of the Worcefterhire family, who married the heirefs of lord Sandys of the Vine, in Hants; in confequence of which his defcendants fucceeded to that title, it being a barony in fee, dormant ever fince about 1700. It is now the feat of lord George Cavendifh, brother to the duke of Devonhhire.

We continued fill in this pleafing confined valley, whofe hills are fometimes crowned with extenfive woods, particularly of beech. The foil abounds with chalk, and all this country is called Chiltern, from the Saxon word chilt. Hence we paffed through Great Miffenden, where we faw the ruins of the abbey, (now only a farmhoufe), founded, as Camden fays, by the Doillies, but according to others, by the Miffendens, in \(\mathbf{1 2 9 3}\), or perhaps not till 1335 . It has lately been bought by Mr. Oldham, the ironmonger, of Holborn.

About three miles on the left of this we had a view of Great Hampden, the feat of the Hampdens, a moft ancient fanily, by fome faid to be Saxon, and certainly a moft extracrdinary one. In the reign of Edward III. they were very opulent, though their fortune is reported then to have received a great blow-For
"Tring. Wing, and Ivengo did go
"Fur Itriking the Black Prince a blow."
In the laft century this family made a very confpicuous' figure, whether good or bad, \(I\) leave for others to difcufs. They feem to have been unfortunate. The patriot was killed by the burfing of a piftol. His grandfon put an end to his own life. His fon in the poll of paymalter, gamed with the public money in the South-Sea fcheme, and loft no lefs than \(95,000 \%\). which fwallowed up all his eftate, except \(1,100 \%\). per annum, which was fettled. He died S. P. His brother fucceeded, and dying, 1754, (the laft of the male line of his family,) bequeathed his name and eftate to the honourable Robert Trevor, afterwards lord Trevor, created vifcuunt Hampden, whole fon, the prefent vifcount Himpden, was now down at this feat.

We next paffed through Wendover, a finall mean market town, which, however, fends two members to parliament. Leland fpeaks of it as a pretty town in his time. He feems, however, to be confcious of its dirt, for he fays, " there was a caufey made to pafs on, elfe it would be tedious travelling thro' the low fiff clay." It confifts
mofly now of mean cottages, fupported by the manual induftry of lace-making, the principal manufacture of this county. Lord Trevor is the lord of the manor, and Larl Verney chief owner. The hills here fwell into mountains, and the fmall coppices into large woods, inclining ealt ward into Bedfordfhire, and fouth-weft to Berkfhire and Hants. Under thefe hills, to the right, ftands Haulton houfe, an old feat, lately belonging to the laft Lord L.e Defpencer, and now to his brother Sir John Dafhwood King, Baronet.

We now defcended into the rich vale of Ailefbury, an extenfive champain country, famous for fattening cattle, and not lefs fo for fine arable. Ailefbury is a confiderable market town, fituated on an eminence, which overlooks the furrounding flat. In the time of the Saxons this was a ftrong town, and a nanos royal in that of William the Conqueror, who difpofed of fome of the lands, under the fingular tenure of finding him litter and ftraw for his bed chamber, whenever he fhould come that way, and to provide him three eels in winter, and green geefe in fummer. This place owes much to the munificence of Lord Chicf Juftice Baldwin, who not only erected feveral public buildings, but raifed an excellent cauley three miles in length, where the roads were deep and troublefome. By the marriage with his daughter and coheir, in the time of Henry VIII. the manor came to the Packingtons. The market place has the appearance of an old quadrangle of indifferent buildings; but the town hall is an handfome modern ftructure, where the afizes, and other bufinefs of the county, are held. The form of the church Thews evident marks of antiquity, being built in the fhape of a crofs, with a finall fire rifing out of a low tower. This town has the honour of giving title of Earl to Thomas Bruce Brudenell, created Vifcount Bruce of Tottenham, Wilts, April 17 th, 1746 , and Earl of Ailefbury, June 8th, 1776.

On the left of Ailefbury ftands Eythrop, formerly belonging to the Dinhams, and from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Dormers, Barons, and Earls of Caernarvon, from whofe heirefs it came to the Stanhopes, and belonged to the late Sir William, brother to the laft Earl of Chefterfield. It belongs now, I believe, to the prefent Earl of Chefterfield. Beyond this flands upper Winchendon, formerly the feat of the Goodwins, Knights, from whom by an heirefs it came to Philip Lord Wharton, whofe fon, Thomas Marquis of Wharton, a man well known in Queen Anne's reign, made it his chief refidence, and adorned it with noble and magnifieent buildings and gardens. 1 fuppofe it was fold or forfeited by his extravagant fon, the moft excentric, and unacconntable, yet frangely brilliant Philip, Duke of Wharton, whofe character Pope has delineated, with fuch a mafterly hand in his characters of men.

Near Ailefbury alfo lies Chilton, famous for giving birth to that great lawyer, Sir George Croke. This reverend judge was defcended from an illuftrious fanily called Le Blount, who, during the contelts between the houles of York and Lancalter, taking the part of the latter, were forced to conceal themfeves under the name of Croke, till the acceffion of Henry VII. which they never after dropped. His father, Sir John Croke, was the firft high theriff appointed by Queen Elizabeth, after this county was divided from Bedfordthire. The judge, who was his third fon, was made judge of the Common Pleas 22d of James, and on the death of that learned judge, Sir John Doderidge, he was advanced to his feat on the King's bench, thl of Charles. After haviner filled this office with much credit, and much honor many years, be made a very handfome petition to the King for his writ of eafe, which his Majefty granted in the moit honorable manner. Soon after this, he made an holy retreat to his houfe at Waterftoke, in Oxfordfhire; where in full affurance of Chrilt, he cheerfully refigued up his foul to him who gave it, on the \(\mathbf{g}^{\text {th }}\) of February, \(16_{41}\), and was buried in the chancel of that
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church,
church, where an handfome monument and infcription is erected to his memory. Near Chilton, is Wutton, the feat of the Grenvilles (now of Stowe) at leaft from the time of Henry 1.

Clufe on our left from Aileßury, we paffed Quarendon, the ancient refidence of the Lees, afterwards. Earls of Lichfield, who took their fecond title from hence. They had a park here, with fine orchards in Leland's time. As an inftance of the fertility of this vale, it is affirmed, that not long fince, the pafture of Beryfield, part of the eftate of Lord Robert Lee, in the manor of Quarendon, let for Bocl. a year; and that the lordShip of Creflow, confifting only of 100 acres, is let for the fame. We proceeded forward through a dreary country and bad roads, leaving on our right, Wing, formerly a religious houfe, and then granted to the Dormers, one of thofe families who rofe by the diffolution of religious houfes, though they have almoft ever fince continued papifts. It came as Eychrop did, to Sir William Stanhope, who pulled down the feat here, which was built by Inigo Jones. Hence we arrived at Winflow, which King Offa gave to the monaftery of St. Alban's, in a council held at Verulam, 794.

From this place we palfed on towards Buckingham, leaving on our left, Middle Clayton, an houfe which the prefent Earl Verney (of an ancient fanily in this county), built at an immenfe expence, there being a profucion of coftly carve work in it. Further on is Addington, once the feat of the Burbys: and fomeway on our right lay Whaddon Hall, the habitation, in early times of the Giffords, hereditary keepers of Whaddon chafe; from whom it paffed to the Pigots, and they fold it to the Lords Grey of Wilton, who lived before at Blechley, near adjoining. The laft Lord Grey forfeited it in the reign of James I. being one of Sir Walter Raleigh's fuppofed accomplices; it was then granted to the favourite Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, of whofe fon Dr. Willis bought it, and from him it defcended to Browne Willis, the antiquarian. We now proceeded through the fame unpleafant country to Buckinghatn. This fmall county town is fituated partly low and partly on the fide of an hill, and alnoft furrounded by the river Oufe; but the church, which is a fine ftone building, ftands on a confiderable eminence, fo as to form an object from Stowe gardens. About ten years ago the old church fell in, and this modern fabrick was erected for \(7000 \%\). on the fpot where originally food the caftle; for we read, that King Edward the Elder, about 918, fortified this town with a rampire and turrets on both fides the river, againf the incurfions of the Danes; and on a great mount was built a ftrong caftle, formerly in the poffefion of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, but long fince deflroyed. Yet this place feems to bave been inconfiderable at the conqueft, as in the reign of Edward the Confeffor, according to Dooms-day book, it paid but for one hide, and had 26 burgeffes. A fire in 1725 , deftroyed great part of the town; but this misfortune was not the caufe of another phoenix rifing from its afhes; the flreets and buildings are ftill irregular and bad. A handfome town hall has indeed been finifhed about four years. The manufacture of lace is yet fourihing, as well as at Ailefbury, \&c. but Newport is the principal feat of this art; which 1 imagined would have been much injured by the patent fratne work, at Nottingham; fill the notable and induftrious find a good fubfiftence by it in thefe parts.

From the Cobham Arms, where we had becn well entertained, we proceeded to vifit Stowe, the noble ornament of this place, and county, moftly indebted to the tafte and fpirit of the great Lord Cobham, and afterwards to the late Earl Temple his nephew. Stowe was formerly part of the poffeflions of Ofeney Abbey, and belonged to the bifhop of that place, when Henry Vill. on the diffolution, crected the abbey into a cathedral;
but that capricious monarch foon changing his mind, removed the foundation to Chriftchurch; and Stowe followed the fortune of the abbey, till Queen Elizabeth, having raken the eftates into her hands, on a vacancy of the fee of Oxford, granted this manor and eftate in 1590 , to John Temple, Efquire*, a gentleman of a very ancient family, feated at Temple-hall, in Leicefterfhirc. A park of about 200 acres, was inclofed by his defcendant, Sir Peter Temple; whofe fon, Sir Richard, after the reftoration, rebuilt the manor houfe, and fettled 501. a year on the vicarage; which, in the hands of the: abbots, had been very poorly endowed. This genileman's fon wias created Baron Cobham, 1714, by George I. and in 17.8, Vilcount Cobham, with a collateral remainder to his fecond fifter Hefter, wife of Richard Grenville, Efq. of Wotton, in this county. She, upon the death of Lord Cobham, S. P. 1749, fucceeded to thefe titles, and was created Countefs Temple a month after her brother's death. Hence this family of Grenville, which had been of ancient flanding at Wotton, fucceeded to this manfion, eftate and tith: But this feems to have been hard upon Lord Cobham's eldeft fifter Mary, who was cut off from her hopes at leaft, if not her right, for having married, without confent his Lordfhip's chaplain, Dr. Weft, whofe birth could be no difgrace to fuch an alliance, as he was a defcendant of the noble family of Delawar. Nor was the iffue of this match lefs confpicuous by perfonal powers and accomplifhments, than by birth. Fivery body has heard of the able and the amiable poet, Gilbert Wen, of whom Dr. Johufon lays, "that a ftroke of the palfy, in 1755 , brought to the grave oue of the few poets, to whom the grave might be without its terrurs " \(\dagger\) L.ord Cobham was the perfon who laid out the lawns, who planted the groves, and erected the buildings. He feems to have cafed over the houfe, which his father built, and to have added the corridores, and the wings, fo as to form the North Welt, which is now) the old front. The grounds were then laid out with that regularity, which was. at that time, wonderfully admired. The buildings were moft of them feen tugether; and as art was the characteriltic of the gardens of thofe times, stowe was then the delight of the age. Hence a prejudice has gone abroad, that it is fornal and old falhioned; but this is ill founded Stowe has altered with the times. And thele grounds have undergone the reforming hand of Browne, the great genius of modern gardening, who was firf brought up in the ferviceof this family. Under his nurturng care the woods have grown (and are every day growing) to conceal and fufien the buildings. And as to architecture, Wyatt, the genius of the prefent days, has added, at the expence of the late Earl Tenple, a new front to the fouth eall, with a fuperb fuite of apartments, in a tile of beauty and magnificence, that can fcarcely be equalled in the kingdry:.

Our approach to the large Cormthian arch, tituatec on an eminence about half a milefrom the houfe, gave us a full view of the garden iront, or new façade finiflhed by Wyatt. We could here only admire this majeltic pile, and its verdant furrounding beauties without being able to infpect them minutely. The garden gates were now opened to us, and we waiked the whole extent, near 400 acres, amidnt groves and temples, and meandring "treams, that feemed like the viionary enchantments created by the fancy of poets. "Though fome of the buildings (fays Walpole) particularly thofe-

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* The Peerages fay that Peter Temple, the father of this John, was the firt who fettled at Stowe, and othis is afferted upon the pidure of Peter Temple, as printed in the Guides; perhapo, he wight leafe it from the Crown. 'The account in the text is taken from Willis's Hiftory of the Hundred of Buckingham, the bell anthority. Upon the death of Vifcount Cobham S. P. the title of Baronet went to a diftant collateral branch, who unw enjoy it.
t Admial Wett was another fon, who married a daughter of Admiral Balchen. His widow and one of. his fons, a captain in the navy, and the widow and illue of another fun, are now living in Londou,
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of Vanbrugh and Gibbs, are far from beautiful, yet the rich landfcapes occafioned by the multiplicity of temples and obelifks, and the various pictures that prefent themfelves as we fhitt our fituation, occafion furprize and pleafure, fometimes recalling Albano's landicapes to our mind, and oftener to our fancy the idolatrous, and luxurious vales of Daphne and 'lempe. It is juft to add, that the improvements made by lord Temple have profited of the prefent perfect ftyle of architecture and gardening. The temple of Concord and Victory prefiding over fo noble a valley, the great arch defigned by Mr. T. Pitt, and a finaller in honour of Princefs Amelia, difclofing a wonderfully beautiful perfpective over the Elyffian fields to the Palladian bridge, and up to the caftle on the hill, are monuments of tafte, and fcenes, that I much queftion if Tempe or Daphne exhibited."

Having viewed the principal * objects and external beauties of this delightful place, in a round of between three and four hundred acres, we now approached the new front, and proceeded to infpect its internal grandeur and decorations. A flight of \(3 \mathbf{1}\) fleps, defigned in a mafterly manner, leads up to the grand portico of fix Corinthian pillars, the pediment is plain and handfome, and the whole of the centre building of exquifite workmanhhip, wrought with various medallions and effigies. The pavillions too are no lefs confpicuous in beauty and ornament. In the receffes of the Loggia, we obferved two very fine antiques, a Cybele and a Juno in white marble, the drapery exceedingly beautiful. We now entered the faloon, a moft elegant oval, lighted by a central dome. Its dimenfions are 60 by 43 , and 56 . The ceiling is divided into a multiplicity of highly decorated compartments. The cornice is of the Doric order; above is a magnificent alto-relievo, defigned and executed by Signior Valdrè, an artift brought here by the Marquis. The cornice is fupported by 16 columns in Scaiola, reprefenting Sicilian jafper, by Signor Bartoli, the luftre of which appears at prefent fuperior to real marble. 'The pavenent is of fine Maffa Carrara marble, cut in four feet fquares. This noble room is intended to be illuminated with fixteen magnificent cryflal lights, \&ec. which when quite complete will be moft fuperb. 'The hall defigned and painted by Kent, is in the old part, and the grand entrance of the north-weft front. Its dimenfions are 36 by 22 and 26. The ceiling is adorned with a curious allegorical painting, in allufion to King William's gift of a regiment to Lord Cobham, at his entrance into the army. The other principal ornaments round the walls are eight antique marble bufts. On each fide the Hall are old apartments of drefling and bed rooms, full of pictures, but not now fhewn. Thefe apartments lead to the circular Corridores, each of 27 Ionic columns, \&c. We next vifited the chapel, which is fimall and inadequate to fo noble a place. The cedar wainftcoat, and a copy of the Holy Lamb, by Rubens, are the only things worth mentioning. Adjacent to this we faw the intended library, a room of confiderable fize, 45 by 25 and 20, at prefent little more than a fhell, but when finithed, it no doubt will be worthy notice; from hence we were conducted to the Marchionefs's dreffing room, 32 by 26 and 19, neatly furnihed with white damakk, befides a confiderable collection of paintings by various mafters, fome of which are undoubted originals, particularly the portraits of the Protector-Duke of Somerfet, and Lord Admiral Thomas Seymour, his brother, faid to be the only one extant. We find feveral of her Ladyflip's own ad-

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- I had carefull; tranferibed mof of the inferiptions that adorn thefe numerous buildings, with an intention to infert them. particula ly thofe over the bufls on the Temple of Britif Worthies, as being well written and worth prefe. ving; buit I conchuded finte that they ate fufficiently known from the Guides which have been pub'ifhed, and I alfo found more origital matuer afterwards crowd upon my pen, than sue volume could eafily contain.
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mirable performances; that of Mrs. Siddons, in the character of the Tragic mufe fup. ported by pity and horror, is very ftriking ; the original, by Sir Johua Reynolds, I faw in the royal exhibition, and think this a moft excellent copy. On the franie is the following infcription from Shakefpear's Henry V.

Oh ! for a mufe of fire that would afcend The brightef heaven of invention.

The Grenville room, 32 by 26 and 19, green damafk, hung with a numerous collection of portraits of the Temple and Grenville families. Peter Temple, Anno 1560, John' Temple, his fon, founder of Stowe, Sir Thomss Temple, Bart. Hefter Sandys of Latimer, in Bucks, his wife, who from four fons, and nine daughters, lived to fee 700 defcendants*. After a long feries, feveral of which are by Cornelius Janfen, we come to Sir Richard; father of lord Cobham; lord Vifcount Cobham, by Vanloo; Mary, fifter to lord Cobham, wife to Dr. Weft, and afterwards of Sir James Langham; the portraits of Richard Grenville and his wife Hefter, the latter, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Richard, Earl Temple; right honourable George Grenville, fecond fon, who was father to the Marquis of Buckingham; the honourable Thomas Grenville, captain of the Defiance, 64 guns, who was killed in defence of his country, May 3d, 1747 .

The billiard room, 29 and 26, and 39, hung with fine tapeftry from drawings of Teniers. Here are a few portraits ; the principal one of the Marquis de Vieuville, ambaffador to Charles I. by Vandyke. A table of Giallo Antique. Chimney piece of Scaiola, made at Rome. Adjacent to this is an excellent dining room, \(4 z\) by 25, and 19. The paintings, not numerous, are Chrift rifing from the tomb, by Tintoretto; a very fine piece of Sampfon in the prifon at Gaza, but this not certain, fome call it an Italian ftory, by Rembrandt ; four converfation pieces, by Francefco Cippo; a view of the Tiber above Rome, unknown; a curious marble cheft found on the road to Ti voli, and brought from Rome by the Marquis. Next, a drawing room, 3t by 25 and 19, beautiful tapeftry of Dutch defigns, from Teniers. Over the chimney, a curious head of St. Peter in mofaic, finifhed fo deceitfully, that the beft judges can fcarce tell how it is wrought; fome believe it paint, others, tapeftry, \&c. The mufic room, very magnificent, 50 by 32 and 22. At each end are Scaiola pillars; a profufion of gilt, and other ornaments executed by Signor Valdre, with infinite tafte and genius. The general idea of his pencil on the walls, is taken from the Loggia of Raphael at Rome. The ceiling reprefents, in beautiful colours, the dance of the Hours, the Seafons, and Aurora round the Sun, which forms the centre; Night retiring in her gloomy mantle under a cloud. The chimney piece is Roman; the tables of fine Verde Antique. The effect of the whole is uncommonly ftriking and fuperb. We now paffed through the faloon to the fute apartments. The drawing room of the fame dimenfions as the laft defcribed. Furniture orange damak. Among the principal paintings are; Hagar and IThmael, by Pietro de Cortona ; the Prodigal Son, by Guercino ; Mofes burying the Egyptian, by Pouffin; two landfcapes, by the fame; the burial of Chrift, by Baffan; a fine landfcape, by Teniers; a knisht of the Bath, by Vandyke; Holy Fanily, by Rubens; and an admirable picture of Venus, by 'litian; which was brought from the collection of Gavin Hamilton, at Rome. The Italian chinmey-piece, glaffes, and other furniture and ornaments, are rich and beautiful. The ftate gallery, 70 by 25 and 22, difplays an equal thare of magnificence and fplendor; chimney pieces of

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- Fuller's Worthics.
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Sienna marble; two fine marble tables of Nero Antique, the ceiling much gile and painted; and the walls hung with curious tapefry, reprefenting the Triumphe of Ceres, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and Diana. Here are alfo four emblematical paintinge in Clare-ob. fcure. The chairs, window-curtains, \&e. are of blue filk damafk. The fate drefling recm contains a good portrait of the late field Marhal, Vifcount Cobham, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; two fine pictures of a Burgo-mafter and his wife, Van-horft; and a head unknown, by C. Janfen. The fate bed room, is 50 by 35 and 18 , hung with crimfon damafk, and richly gilt and carved. The clofets are highly ornamented and contain, amongt other pictures, a St. Irancis, by Corregio; offering of the Magi, hy Paul Veronefe; a candle light piece, by Schalken; and a valuable pidure of La Belle Ferroniere, miftrefs to Prancis I. of France, by L.eonardi da Vinci.

From hence we proceeded through Middleton Stoney in our way to Woodfock. The country hereabouts is very uninterelting, and the roads intolerably bad. About four miles from Middleton, we faw on our left a handforne built houfe, encircled in fine groves, the feat of Mr. Farmer, and called Terfmore. From thia fmall place where we dined, the evening grew dark and the objects around became obfcured, however we had time to obferve about four miles beyond Middleton, the feat and park of Lord Jerfey, and thrce miles farther, on our left Kirlington-houfe, fituated in an extenfive park, the feat of Sir Henry Watkin Daßhwood, Bart. From hence we found the road very intricate, and after many difficulties, gladly arrived at the Bear Inn, Woodfock. This fmall town has a neat church, neviy finithed with an elegant fone tower; the houfea are moflly of the fame materials, and inns excellent. The inhabitants are much employed in the glove and fteel bufinefs, the latter of which is here brought to the higheft perfection; by a brilliancy of polifh peculiar to this place, which owes its original to an ingenious watch-makcr, who firft eftablifhed it here about feventy years ago. Woodftock park feems to have been a royal feat, ever fince the days of King Alfred, who is fald to have tranflated Boethius de Confolationc Philofophix here. King Eiheldred held an affembly of the fates, and enacted feveral laws here. Henry I. was fond of this palace, to which he made additions, and enclofed the park, faid to have been the firt in England with a fone wall. But Doomfday book proves parke to have exifted at the time of its compilation. It is probable therefore this was the firt time, fuch a mode of enclofure was ufed. Henry II. had his chief refidence here, and built his miftrefs, the fair Rofamond, an houfe in the park, and to fecure her from the jealoufy of his Queen, encompaffed it with a labyrinth fo intricate, that none might find her, "except fuch as had received the clue from her. Yet even in Canden's time there were no remains of the labyrinth. At this palace Edmund, fecond fon of Edward I. (afterwards Earl of Kent). and Thomas 3d fon of Edward 111. (created duke of Gloucefter) were both born, and buth were thence furnamed of Woodflock. Here the Princefs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was fome time kept a prifoner, and not in the beft apartments. She was brought trom the tower hither under the conduct of Sir Henry Bedingfield. As The paffed, the people rejoiced and the bells rung; but this fo difpleafed her keeper, that he put the ringers in the focks. This raifed fuch fufpicions in the Princefs, that fhe faid to her

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- Yet this retreat is faid not to have availed her. The Queen difcovered it and ufed her fo harfhly, the did not long furvive it. She had a fine tomb at God敒, a village near Oxford, before she diffolution of that Nuaperys with thia infeription.
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friends, "As a meep to the flaughter, fo am I led" She was kept uncter a gruard of foldiers night and day; and a fire happening between the floor of her chamber, and the ceiling of the room be'ow, (fufpected purpofely) the had infallibly perilhed, had not fomebody pulled up the boards and quinched the Øames. Here one day looking penfively through her prilon-window, the obferved a maid in the park milking a cow, and merrily finging over her pail, whereupon the exclaimed, "that liberty and fearlefsnefs were more valuable than all the greatnefs in the world, and withed that fle were rather that milk-maid than a l'rincefs." From henceforth this palace continued in the crown, and Fuller in his Worthies (publifhed fince the rettoration) calls it a fair building. However it was then in its wane, and by a print of it in Oueen Elizabeth's progreffes from a drawing in the beginning of this century, it appears there were at that inme but inconfiderable remains. Afterwards Queen Ame, with the concurrence of Parliament, granted all the intereft of the crown in the honor and manor of Woodflock, and humdred of Wotton to John, Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, as a reward of his eminent and unparalleled fervices in gaining, by his courage and conduat, divers victories over the French and Bavarian army at Shellenberge, and other places; but more elpecially at Blenheim, by which the Frontiers of Holland were fecured, and England and the Limspire refcued from immediate ruin.

The new palace of Blenheim, which is not only the boaft and ornament of this phace, but the whole kingdom at large, is a vaft and magnificent pile, raifed at the public expenditure of \(700, \mathrm{cool}\). You enter the park through a fpacious Corimhian arch, at about 100 yards from which is the moft beautiful view of the whole; the heavinefs of the buildings is here greatly diminifhed by a fide view, and the immenfe expanfe of water, Rialto l3rdge, its deeply fwelling banks, park, ecc. are feen in all poflible variety of order, as the genius of the immortal Brown could beft dietate. Vanbrugh was the architect, whofe buildings are in general ponderoully heavy, and by fome efteemed monuments of the vileft talle. However this may be critically juft, we cannot but obferve this princely fabric with fublime veneration. The front is about 348 feet in extent, and highly ornamented. The common entrance at the ealt gate, over which is a refervoir of 500 hogheads of water to fupply the houfe, led us into the firlt quadrangle of offices, from whence we proceeded into the area, and through the fuperb portico to the hall; this mott magnificent room is 67 feet high, 60 long, and of a proportionable breadih. 'The ceiling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, and reprefents vistory crowning the great Duke, and pointing to the batte of Blenheim. Saloon is 60 high, by about 50 and 40; here is a great difplay of magnificence, the lower part lined with marble, the walls depicted by La Guerre, reprefenting different nations in their various habits. The ceiling he has adorned with another emblematic compliment to the noble Duke. Right of the faloon, is the fate drawing room, excellent lize, and hung with tapeftry, reprefenting fome of the Duke's battles. Principal paintings; the adoration of the shepherds, and the offering of the Magi, by Lucca Giordano ; il Madona and child, and holy family, by Nic. Poudlin : alfo a matterly picture, by Rubens, of Meleager and Ailanta; a portrat of the Duchefs, by Romney. Another drawing room, with more fine tapeltry of the Duke's march to, and fiege of, Bocatoch. Three old paintings !, Genoete, \&ic. and a portait of the prefent Duke, by Romney. State bed-chamber ; wer the doors, two pieces of Itill-life, by Nalteze ; a portrait of Fiward Gth, by Holbein; but the moft capital, is Seneca bleeding to death, by Lucca Giordano ; this is much lets, and the figures not fo numerous, or fine as that at Burlegh. After paffucg this inferior fuite of apartments, we were next fuddenly furprized with the mott manninicent library, 183 feet by 32 and 40 ; this was orginally a gallery for paintinge, and itill copains many grood por-
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traits, mofly of the family; the marble workmanthip is highly finifhed, and the fluccoed ceiling of the richeft defigns. At one end is a fuperb Itatue of Queen Anne, by Ryibrack. The late Duke furnifhed it with lord Sunderland, his father's noble collection of books, whicin confifts of 24,000 volumes, allowed to be the bett private collection in England. From thefe windows you have a charming profpect of the winding fwells to the water, and of the groves on the oppofite hill. Hence we were conducted to the chapel in one of the wings, which is very handfome, fpacious, and lofty. Themonument to the memory of the old Duke and Duchefs, is a molt fuperb piece of fculp. ture, by Ryibrack ; they are reprefented with their two fons who died young, as fupported by Fame and Hiftory. The altar piece is our Saviour taken from the crofs, by Jordaens of Antwerp. Returning to the faloon, we next entered the dining room, of moderate dimentions; the principal paintings are a capital landfcape, by Claud Lorrain; Lot and his two daughters, Venus and Adonis, both prefents from the Emperor, by Rubens; a capital piece of cattle and figures, by Cattiglione; portrait of Queen Anne, whilf Princefs of Denmark, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; a group of the Duke and Duchefs, and children, by Sir Jothua Reynolds. Winter drawing room; Goblins tapeftry reprefenting the Cardinal Virtues. An excellent portrait of Mary, Duchefs of Richmond, by Vandyke; lord Strafford and his fecretary, by the fame; this is fimilar to one I havefeen at Wentworth houfe in Yorkhire, but infinitely inferior, it cannot furely be difputed which is the original. Mr. Walpole efteems that the chef d"autre of Vandyke; and fays, "I can forgive him any infipid portraits of perhaps infipid people, when he fhowed himfelf capable of conceiving and tranfmitting the idea of the greatelt man of the age." Two of King Charles's beauties, Mrs. Killigrew and Morton, by ditto. Blue drelling room: this contains a confiderable collection of good paintings. The principal in the upper row, Ifaac bleffing Jacob, and the woman taken in adultery, by Rembrandt; Catherine de Medicis, by Rubens; Time clipping Cupid's wings, by Vandyke; our Saviour and St. John, by Carlo Dolce; an Aftronomer and his family, by Dobfon; portrait of William, Marquis of Blandford, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Under row: our Saviour and the Virgin in the clouds, and an holy family, by Hannibal and Ludovico Carracoi ; a Dutch family, by Oftade ; two landfcapes, by Gafpar * Pouffin ; two more by Vander Neer and Woovermans; Dorothy Countefs of Sunderland, by Vandyke. Summer drawing room, or grand cabinet, richly decorated with pictures. Here are repofited the greateft efforts of the pencil of Rubens. The Roman charity; the offering of the Magi ; the flight into Egypt; Andromeda chained to the rock; Lot's departure out of Sodom; the portrait of Paracelfus, and his own head \&c. \&c ; a fine Magdalen, by Carlo Dolce; a holy family, by Ludovico Carracci; our Saviour bleffing the children, efteemed capital, by Vandyke ; Pope Gregory, and a female Martyr holding a palm branch, by Titian ; Raphael's miftrefs, Dorothea, by himfelf.

Thus gratified with infpecting this internal magnificence, we departed without being able to fee much of the external beauties of the park and pleafure grounds; which in tne weather afford infinite pleafure, but a torrent of thowers deprived us of this further enjoyment. The former is 11 miles round, and contains 2,500 acres, with 2000 head of deer; the water of 250 acres, and its fue fwelling banks were difpofed by the great

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- "The Duchefs of Marlborough gave any price for his pitures: they are the firt ornaments of Blenheim, but have fuffered by negleft, hhere are fixieen pieces by this mafter, the befl are hit own portrait, with tis wife and chith, the ofering of the Magi, and the Roman charity." \(\dagger\)
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\(\dagger\) Walpole's sincciutes of Painters, vol. 2d. p. 1 44.

Mr. Browne. The fpan of the arch of the Rialto bridge is 10 feet, but this extenfive appearance is much obfcured by the fullnefs of the water. On the valt obelifk, which is 130 feet high, the grant of the crown, and fervices of the Duke, are fully difplayed by a long infcription written by Dr. Hare, who had been his Grace's chaplain, and was af. terwards Biihop of Chichefter.

Woodftuck is among the places which contend for the honor of the birth of Chaucer. Of his refidence here, in a fquare fone houfe, near the park gate, there is no doubt. This great genius, the father of Englifh poetry, was born (moft probably of honorable parents, though this is not certain) in 1328, 2. of Edward III. He was educated both at Cambridge and Oxford, and then fudied the law in the middle temple, thence he went to court, and became the King's Page, and was taken under the patronage of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancafter, whofe intereft he never after furfook. Indeed a clofer tie afterwards took place ; he married about 1360 Philippa, fifter of Catherine Swinford, firft the miltrefs and afterwards the wife of his patron; and the anceftrefs from whom Henry VII. derived his title to the crown. During the greater part of his life he enjoyed many rich and honorable employments, and his income is faid to have been at one time 10001 . per annum. a large eftate in thofe days. He refided much, particularly while the court was here, at this fpot. When difengaged from public bufinefs his time was entirely fpent in ftudying and walking. The park here was the fcene of his moft favorite wanderings, and many of the rural defcriptions in his poems are taken from hence.* In the voem called the Cuckowe \(\dagger\) and Nightingale, the defcription of the morning walk is exactly what may be traced from his houfe, through part of the park, and down by the brook into the vale under Blenheim houfe, as certainly as we may affert that Maples inftead of Phyllereas were the ornaments round the bower, which place he likewife defcribes in his dream, as a white caftle ftanding upon an hill, the fcene in that poem being laid in Woodfock park. Thus has the country hereabouts become confecrated in his poems, and to all who feel the genuine force of poetry, a claflick ground. About two years before him, died his kind patron the Duke of Lancafter, and this fo deeply affected him, that he could no longer bear this place, the fcene of his former happinefs, but retired to Dunnington caftle § by Newbury, in Berk/hire; in the folitude of which fweet retreat he indulged his contemplations, till October 25, 1400; when, at the age of 72, he departed quietly to his grave. Sir Thomas Chaucer, Knt. his fon and heir, was Speaker of the Houfe of Conmons in the reign of Henry IV. and in many other honourable offices, and left a daughter, and heir Alice, who carried the cafle of Dunnington, Ewelme Palace (by Benfon) in this county, and other large eftates to William De la Pole, Earl, and atterwards Duke of Suffolk, whofe fon, by mixing with the blood royal, was the real author of the deftruction of the family in the perfon of the grandfon, beheaded by Henry VIII. 1513. The eftates were forfeited to the Crown. Ewelme became a palace to our Kings. Mof of the reft were granted to Charles Brandon, created Duke of Suffolk.

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* Sce Chaucer's Life in the Biographia, andother books.
t Ver. 5 I. H 5 ,
D. Dunnington Cafle lies half a mile to the right of Spintamand. In the park was an old oak, called Chaucer's oak, under which he is faid to have compofed many of his poems. Here afterwards the gallant Clailes Brandon, Duhe of Suffolk, (the favorite of Heury VIII. who maried that haughty monarelh's youngeft filler, ) much refided. In the rebellion it was a garifon for Charles I. under the valiant sir dolin Buys. The King lay here one night. At pretent there is remaining only a batercd gateway with two towers, and fonse fmall part of the ficatered walls, chohed with brambles, and overnuu with ivy.
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In the evening we proceeded to Oxford, that facred feat of the Mufes; the antiquity and particulars of which I hall not here precend to defcribe; the two Univerfities are places fo well known, and fo full of matter for contemplation and defcription, that nothing lefs than a feparate, work can give an-account adequate to their refpective merits. I hall therefore pals this place over in filent veneration, and only infert a few common obfervations on recint improvements in that noble city, and its neighbouring beauties. Befides the wonderful improvements that have been made, within a few years, by widening the freets, paving, \&ce. the new county goal does great credit to the fpirit of the place, and when finifhed will be one of the ltrongeft and beft in the kingdom. Its fituation is adjacent to the old cafte, and encompaffed by a mally flone wall, which we enter at a large tower and gate-way, over which is to be the platform for exfcutions. In the centre of this facious area, ftands the governor's houfe, whence he can overlook the whole of the buildings under his care. The principal one for felons is divided into 60 cells, eight feet by feven, as ftrong as iron and fone can make them. The two leffer bridewells contain 20 each, and are alnoft finifhed. The old caftle is to remain as it was, fo that the whole group which is of that fyle of architecture, will have a noble appearance. There is allo a city prifon now building upon: the fame plan.

As Nunehan, the feat of the earl of Harcourt, is a place fo generally faned, wecould not omit vifiting it. This eftate formerly belonged to the Courtanys of Devon-fire, and is called to this day Nuneham Courtnay. After paffing through feveral hands, it was fold in Oliver Cromwell's time, to John Robinfon, of London, merchant, (anceftor to Sir Gcorge Robinfon, bart.) from whofe family it came by anheirefs to David Earl of Wenys; of whom it was purchafed in 1710 , by Sinnon, firlt lord Harcourt, lord high chancellor of England. He was fon and heir of Sir Philip Harcourt, knt. (member for Oxfordhire, 168i) feated at Stanton Harcourt in this county, (a manfion now fold, but fitl the burial place of the family) where his anceftors had refided ever fince they married the heirefs of Richard de Camville, in thercign of Richard !. who brought them this feat. They have been very famous here; one of them a knight of the garter; have married nobly; and have never been beneath the degree of knighthood.* The prefent houfe at Nuacham was built by the late earl. It is fituated about fix miles from Uxford, and half a one from the Henley road, on the fide of a rich hill, and encompaffed with an extenfive park well wooded, the fofily flowing lfis meandring at a proper diftance in the meadows below. A fweeter fituation. could farce be found for fuch a picce of architecture, nor a foot fo much endowed by nature, or as well laid out by Brown; "here are feenes worthy of the bold pencil of Rubens, or to be fubjects for the tranquil funflines of Claud Lorrain.'t, The common approach gives an ideat of nothing more than a fmall plain genteman's feat, and the infpection of the firf aparments confirms this imprefion, but we were afterwards. pleafingly deceived. The furniture is moftly clegant, and the rooms adorned with. bany capital paintings. Palling through the hall, which is ftrongly arched as a fecudity againt fire, in which are fome antique flatues, we afcended the circular geometrical itair-cafe, and entered a fmall room called the latoon, in which are feveral good paintings, Sufanna and the elders, by Hannibal Carracci; the Nativity, by Pictro da lietri ; feveral portraits, by Vandyke ; two Beggar Boys, by Murillio. Anti-chamber, fruall, but ornanented with tolerable pictures. From hence, by a narrow circular

\footnotetext{
- The moother of lord chancellor Harcourt was Anne, daugher of Sir William Waller (the parliament gerensi) of Oltelky fark, before defcribed.
t Wolpule's Atectiste of Painters, vol. 2d. p. 1.f5.
}
paffage \(\cdot \mathrm{t}\) the library, which is adorned in a pleafing ftyle with heads of the poets, \&ic:Rowe i Pope, by Kneller; Philips, by Ryley; Prior, by old Dahl; Shakefpear, Routit: . Beaumont, Addifon, Mafon, Sir Walter Raleigh, Horace Walpole, Sir Ifaac Newston, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Siddons, \&ec. Dining-room, very handfome; its dimenfions 33 by 24 and 18. Here are fome excellent paintings; the principal, Ulyffes and Naufica, by Salvator Rofa; a large landfcape with figures and cattle, very beautiful, by Cuyp; four ruins ofRome, by Parolo Panini ; dead game and dogs, by Snyders; two fruit pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio; landfcapes by G. Pouffin and Ruyfdaal, Octagon drawing room, 30 by 24 and 18 , and fuperbly furnifhed andgilt, \&c. with no inconfiderable thare of pictures; two Madonas, by Guido and Barrocci, both ctteemed beautiful; Chrilt crowned with thorns, by Veronefe; St. John preaching in the wildernefs, by Albano; Mofes fweetning the waters of Meribah, highly coloured, by Nicolo Pouflin; landfcape by Galpar Pouffin, \&c. Great draw-ing-roon, 49 by 24 and 18, St. Margaret, whole length, and highly preferved, by Titian; from the collection of Charles 1. Four noble landfcapes, the fubject hunting. the boar, ltalian Banditti, Diana and nymphs, and other figures, (fome of them by Teniers,) by Van Artois; two leffer beautiful ones, by Gafpar Pouffin, and figures by Nicolo; a charming Cuyp; a moon-light on the water, very perfect, by Vander Neer; a landfcape by Claud Lorrain; a beautiful landfcape, a cart overturning in a rocky country, by moonlight, by Rubens; this is well known by Bolfwaert's prints;* An entertainnent on the Texel with Englifh and Dutch yatchts, an admired Vandervelde, Ieffer landicapes, by Wootton, \&c. Another circular paffage led us to the ftate bed-room, hung with velvet, and many valuable old fanily portraits; alro the King and Queen, by Gainfborough. Two dreffing rooms full of various paintings. Amonglt the reft, a portrait of Giles Bruges, third lord Chandos (who died 1594 , the drefs remarkable, apparently Spanifh, the cloke of black velvet, with filver ormaments.

We now walked to view the external beauties of the place, which muft excite peculiar admiration in the mind of every beholder; the park is about fix miles round, and the pleafure grounds, including the garden, contain near 60 acres. Afcending the hill towards the church, you have an exquifite view to Abingdon, and other parts of Berklhire. The grand fweep of woods, and the river Ifis are charming features in this feene. Beyond the chapel, the profpect breaks fill more enchantingly through a vifta to the north, up the Ifis to the ftately towers of Oxford " bofomed high in tufted trees." Such was our view from the windows of the houfe, but here the fore-ground gives great grandeur and boldnefs. In front of this avenue ftands the peculiarly formed church of rine ftone, in imitation of a Roman temple; this was erected by a late lord, founder of the houfe, 1764. In front are fix large pillars fupporting a plain pediment, and from the top rifes a lofty dome. The infide is extremely neat; over the parith door are names of thofe who have gained the annual prize of merit, from an inftitution made by his lordhip feven years ago. This is determined by the votes of the parifh. ioners in favour of the moft fober and honeft candidate. A very laudable inflitution, and worthy of univerfal imitation. Over the altar is a painting of the good Samaritan, by Mafon, the poet. In the garden is an excellent confervatory, open in fummer,

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*" The noblef and largeft landfcape of Rubens, is in the royal collection. It extibits an almoft bird's eye view of an extenfive country, with fuch malterly clearnefs and intelligence, as to contain in itfelf alons2 fhoul for painters of landfcape." \(\dagger\)
f W'alpoles's Anecdotes, vol. 2d. p. 14; and 6.
}
and covered in the winter feafon. On the margin of the walks are placed various buildings and bufts, infcribed with verfes from many of our favourite pocts, but too numerous to be inferted in this defcription. I hall only obferve, in the words of Milton,

> "Knit with the Grices, and the hours in dauce, " Leads on th' cternal fpring."

Infinitely delighted with this excurfion, we returned by the village of Nuneham, which confifts of about twenty neat houles, at equal diftances on the road; thefe are divided into two feparate dwellings, fo that forty families may here, by this liberal affiftance of his lordflip, enjoy the comforts of indultry under a wholeforne roof, who otherwife might have been doomed to linger out their days in the filthy hut of poverty. As we approached the Univerfity, its towers and richly Thaded groves again won our admiration and aftonifhment. From this road the effect of the whole is indifputably the moft friking, and may challenge the univerfe to thew its equal.
"Sce: Oxford lifis her head fublime,
"Majellic in the mofs of time;
" Nor wants there Gracia's beiter part,
"A 'Mid the proud pilea of ancient art ;
" Nor decent Doric to difpenfe
"New charms 'mid old magnificence;
"A And here and there foft Corinth weaves
"Her decedal coronet of leaves ;
" While as with rival pride, lier towers invade the 0 ky."
Auguft 31. After a night of much rain; we croffed the river into Berkflire, to vifit the adjacent market town of Abingdon. The intermediate hills are very beautiful and afford feveral pleafing views. Thofe noble fons of the foreft, the widely fpreading oaks, form an agreeable thade of confiderable length; at the further extremity, as we began to defcend into the flat again, we faw, at a finall diftance on our left, Radley, a confiderable modern edifice, belonging to Sir Jamas Stonehoufe. Leland mentions, there was a park there belonging to Abingdon Abbey, which was deftroyed becaufe the fcholars of Oxford much reforted there to hunt. The fame liberty of fporting is flill taken by the Univerfity, to the great annoyance of the owner of this place. Beyond, acrofs the vale, lord Harcourt's fweet place called to mind thofe charming ficenes of the preceding day. We now approached the principal object of our excurfion, and received a moft terrible impreffion at the entrance from this road; a narrow lane, unworthy the name of a ftreet, made too almof impaffable by the confines of dirt and water. The market-place, however, improved our idea of the town, though it has little more to boaft than a fpacious market-houfe, over which is a good hall for public bufinefs. This is certainly a building that may claim pre-eminence over thofe of moft towns of like fize and confequence, nay, fo fuperior is it to the general ftructure of the place, that it feems as though brought there by miftake. If we fearch into the annals of antiquity, we fhall find this town of much greater confequence than at prefent, deriving its name and chief glory from its abbey, founded by one Hein or Eanus, a noble Saxon, nephew to Cifla, king of the Welt Saxons, about 675. According to Leland, the abbey was firf begun at Bagley wood, thofe noble flades we defcribed

\footnotetext{
- Warton's Ode.
}
about two miles from hence; but the foundations and the works (fays he) thare profpered not ; whereupon it was tranflated to Seukefham and there finifhed chiefly at the colts of King Ciffa, who was hims.lf afterwards buried there. And from this abbey being built it changed its name to Abingdon. In old times (continues Leland) many of the villages about Abingdon had but chapels of eafe, and this abbey was their mother church, where they buried. Amongft the reft the famous Geoffery of Monmouth had his monument here. This abbey, which was one of the fineft and richeft in England, had not flourifhed long, ere it was demolifhed by the violent fury of the Danes. Yet it foon after recovered iffelf through the liberality of King Edgar, and afterwards by the indultry of the Norman abbots it grew to fuch magnificence, as to ftand in competition with any in Britain. "It was in ancient times called Sheoverflam, a famous. city, goodly to behold, full of riches, encompaffed with very fruitful fields, green meadows, fpacious paftures, and flocks of cattle abounding with milk. Here the king kept his court; hither the people reforted, while confulcations were depending about the greateft and moft weighty affairs of the kingdom." Two fynods are fuppofed to have been held here, one in 742, and the other in 822. L.cland fays the rents of this abbey were almoft 2,0001 . a year. Though this town had its dependance for a bong time on the abbey, yet fince 1416, when King Henry V. built bridges over the Oufe (as appears by a diftich in a window of St. Helen's church there) and turned the high road hither, for a fhorter cut; it became much frequented, having a mayor and corporation, \&c. and much enriched itfelf by making great quantities of malt; as it ftill does, fending the chief in barges to London by the river. It gives title of earl to the right honourable Willoughby Bertie, which was firft conferred upon his anceftor James lord Norris of Rycote, 1682, 34th of Charles II.

September ift, as before, cloudy and unfettled, but made foft and pleafant by intervening funfhine. Being delayed beyond our expectation, at a time too when the Univerfity could afford little or no fociety, and the whole town looked dull in the midft of a long recefs from bufinefs and gaiety ; thus circumftanced we were glad to find any object worthy attention, that might afford us an hour's ufeful entertainment. To thisintent we directed our courfe along the Gloucefter road to Einfham; the meadows we paffed through are exceedingly pleafant and extenfive, where we croffed fix or feven excellent fone bridges, thrown over the rivulets, which refreth with their cool freams the growing herbage; and from the fummit of the valt hill beyond we had a fine profpect over the four adjoining counties. The back front of Blenheim, and the ftately obelik in the park, are great additions to this feenery; but they appear lefs to their own advantage from this point of view. A little on our right we faw Witham, an old monaftick-looking edifice, belonging to lord Abingdon; and as we approach the village of Einflam, this earl has erected a fair none bridge of fix arches, in the place of a ferry, alfo a large fquare houfe, intended for an inn, but never yet inhabited : the former pays a very profitable toll, but the latter is likely to continue an incumbrance to its owner. Einham (according to Camden) was formerly a royal vill, which Cuthwulph, the Saxon, firt took from the conquered Britains. Ethelmar, a nobleman, adorned it with a monaftery, which King Ethelred confirmed in 1005, and "figned the privilege of liberty, with the fign of the Holy Crofs." After the diffolution this religions houfe was turned into a private feat, which belonged to the earls of Derby. From Henry, third earl, it came to his third fon, Sir Edward, who was buried here 1609 , S. P. and was fucceeded in his eftate by his nephew, Sir Edward Stanley, K. b. one of whofe co-hcirs was the fanous Venetia, the wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, of whofebeauty and other accomplifhments, fo much has been faid.

September 3d. Favoured with every charm that the feafon would allow, we lett awhite thefe reverend feenes, grown irkfome and unedifying by repetition, to take another fhort furvey of the country, and to enjoy the refrefling influence of fouthern breezes. By Ileddington hill, which takes its name from a fmall village beyond, we directed our courfe; to this agreeable fummit is formed a commodious gravel walk for the benefit of Oxford; from hence we croffed the fields to that village, but the roids were almoft impaffable for a carringe, and the place afforded nothing to. fatisfy our trouble, except the fight of a few well-built new houfes, belonging to fome of the inhabitants of Oxford; the air here is recommended for its falubrity, which makes it frequently the refidence of invalids, \&c. Inclining again towards the London road, we alcended the vaft brow of shotover, which commands an almoft boundlefs view of the adjacent counties; the cye is here in the centre of an immenfe circle, but the objects are not numerous enough to engage any long attention, though there is a confiderable variety of country to look over. Queen Elizabeth, in her progreffes, 1566, vifited Oxford, and was magnificently entertained by the Univerfity for leven days. "The day after fhe took her leave, and was conducted by the heads as far as Shotover-hill, when the Earl of Ieicetter gave her notice, that they had accompanied her to the limits of their jurifdiction. From hence calting her eyes back upon Oxford, with all poffible marks of tendernefs and affection, fhe bade them farewell. The Queen's countenance, and the Farl of L.eicefter's care, had fuch an afiect upon the diligence of this learned body, that, within a few years after, it produced more flining initances of real worth, than had ever been fent abroad at the fame time in any age whatfocver." " The harveft around feemed pretty forward, and the crops plentiful and well-looking, but we obferved more unfinifhed and flanding here, than in the parts of Bucks we lately paifed; the fettled ferenity of the fky was now noft propitious, and no doubt a few luch day's will fet the farmer's heart at eafe, and crown the year with plenty.
September \(4^{\text {th }}\), more charming than the preceding, we left Oxford and purfued the direct road to Worcefter, through Woodfock, \&cc. taking Dicheley, the feat of Lord Litchfield's, now Lord Dillon's, in our way. Its fituation is a little on the left of Kiddington turnpike, about 12 milcs from Oxford, but the nearef and beft way is by Blenhaim park. Dicheley is an hamlet, in the parihh of Spilletbury, of which the principal manor belonged to William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, 12 th Henry IV. afterwards it was owned by George Duke of Clarence, during whofe fon's minority, the fewardfhip was granted to. William, lord Norris. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, an eftate in this parih (probably the manor) belonged to Thomas Bridges, Efq. \(\dagger\) of Keynham, in Somerfethire, and of Bruern Abbey, in this county. Whether Dicheley is a manor, and if fo who were the ancient owners, I am not informed. But about the reign of James J. the Ines, whofe principal feat was at Quarendon in Bucks, before-mentioned, were in poficflion of a manfion here, and by degrees the old refidence was deferted, and this became their chid habitation. Sir Henry lee was created a Baronet, 1611 ; his fon, fir Ilenry, lived at Dicheley, and dying about \(16_{41}\), his widow Ann, (daughter of Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, baronet) married Henry Wilmot, Vifcount Aihlone, of Irdand, the famous loyalift, created by Charles I. Earl of Rochefter, who refided here, (in right of his wife, as her jointure-houfe, no doubt)

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- All that pafied duing her vifit at Oxfurd, \&e, may be fully feen in the Queen's Progreffes, vol. 1, for 1506. to which is arnexed a view of shotuver. Here was once a confideratie fordt, of which Milion's grandfa:her was the ranger.
\(\dagger\) Younger bruther io Joha Loid Chandos, who died 1557.
}
and in 1659 was buried in the vault belonging to the Leecs in Spillefbury church. At this feat was born his fon the famous John Wilmot, Earl of Rochefter, on April 10 th, 1647. He was both the ornament and difgrace of the court of Charles II. "He lived worthlefs and ufelefs, and blazed out his youth and his health in lavifl voluptuoufnefs; till at the age of one and thirty, he lad exhaufted the fund of lite, and reduced himfelf to a ftate of weaknefs and decay*." At length lie was fo worn out, that he expired without a fruggle, July \(26 \mathrm{th}, 168 \mathrm{o}\), Et. 34. I think the feite of a lodge fomewhere in Woodftock park, where he is faid to have breathed his laft, has been formerly pointed out to me. Sir Henry Lee, Bart. fon of the countefs of Rochefter, by her former hulband, was father of Anne, the firt wife of Thomas, Marquis of Whartont. Sir Francis Lee, his younger brother, was father of the firlt earl of Litchfield. The prefent manfion was rebuilt by the elder brother of the latt earl, and is efteemed the beft of Gibbs's architecture. The old manfion I believe Itood in a different fituation, lower in the park. The approach to the principal entrance, the hall, is nothing grand or magnificent; but the infide of this room is very noble. Its dimenfions, as near as I could guefs, without an accurate meafure, are a cube of 36 feet, and coved at top. The ceiling and walls are painted by Kent, and decorated with various feulptures. Alio a portrait of the founder of the houfe. To the right we enter a fmall breakfalt parlour, with a few paintings. The two moft worth notice are Rubens and family, on horfeback amongft wild beafts, the figures by Rubens, and beafts by Snyders; a large fhooting piece, the principal figure, the late lord and chancellor of Oxford, by Wootton. Dining room, about 36 by 21, richly ornamented with portraits; Charles I. and fon, very admirable, by Vandyke; Henry VIII. by Hans Holbeint ; Prince Arthur, by C. Janfen; Sir Henry Lee in Elizabeth's time, the firt of the family ; and four brothers, by Cornelius Janfen; lord and lady Litclfield in coronation robes, by Richardfon, and Vanderbart ; duke of Monmouth and his mother, by fir Peter Lely ; fir Charles Rich, brother to earl Warwick, killed 1627 , on the Ine of Rhée, by Janfen. Late Lord's bed-room, crimfon damafk furniture, and very old tapeftry, \&c. Small dreffing room adjacent, Madona and child, by Mineeard, a Frenchman ; a fine piece not hung up, of the nativity, lately fent here by lord Dillon, the light fhining from the glory and reflected from the furrounding figures, feemed particularly ftrong and beautiful. Small tapeftry drawing room, 27, by 22, portraits of the countefs Lindfay, and Rochefter, fifters, fir P. Lely; Duchefs of Cleveland by fir P.Lely; fir F. Henry Lee, firt earl of Litchfield, by Vandyke. Saloon, 36 by 29, difplays no ornaments worth notice, except a buft of Dr. Sharp, and an antique marble ftatue of Hygeia. The perfon employed in the ftucco work, painting, \&c. was Roberts of Oxford. Green tapeftry room, the chancellor of Oxford, nephew to the late lord Litchfield: fir Walter Raleigh, by Moore ; archbifhop Warham, by Holbein; duchefs of Portfmouth, by Lely; Jacob's dream, by Rembrandt; a feeping Venus and Painter, by Titian: a fmall virgin and child, by Raphael; four fmall landicapes with cattle and figures, by Polinbary; a landfcape over the chimney, by Wootton. Great gilt drawing room, about 37 by 26 : furniture, crimfon damafk : gilding and other ornaments, by Roberts; Charles II ; du.

\footnotetext{
* Johnfon's Lives of the Poets.
\(\dagger\) Lord Rochefter's mother feems to have been of a family productive of eccentric characters. 1 was going to inflance it in the famous Plitip Duke of Wharton, as the ifue of this marriage of her grandcliild, but he was the fon of a fecond match. However the Countefs's brother, Sir Walter Se. John, Bart. was grand-father of the molt extraordinary Henry St. Johu, Vifcount Bolingbroke.
\(\ddagger\) However this is much doubted.
}
chefs of Cleveland: countefs of Lindfay, by fir P. Lely; lord and lady Litchfield; lady Charlote Fitzroy, mother to the late lord Litchfield, and duke of Gratton, her brother by Kneller; a landfeape, by Wooton. Adjacent clofet containing portraits, \&cc. James 1. fingularly dreffed, tir Thomas Pope, by Vandyke, \&ic.: Juft Steward, and group receiving their hire, by Vaudermant. Velvet bed room; a very curious table of ebony, inlaid with brafs, and made in Louis XIVth's time ; a white marble chimney piece, the carving very light and admirable. Small drelling room: a beautiful painting of the duchefs of Orleans, Charles IId's daughter, by Lely ; St. Catharine going to be tortured on the rack, by Vanmander ; a curious travelling chelt of Charles 11. brought here by means of the late lord Litchfield's mother, who was daughter to that prince. Hence we were conducted through a circular raifed paffage to the chapel, nearand plain. Over the altar, a painting of Chrift taken from the crofs, by Pouffin.
- Great tapeftry draving room, about 30 by 25, reprefents Vulcan oppofing Eneas on one wall, and Neptune, \&c. on the other. Over the chimney piece a group of the duke and duchefs of York and children. by Lely. From this fouthern afpect, the views are extenfive and pleafing. In the ftair-cafe ftands a model in wood, of Ratcliff's library at Oxford. We now took leave of this noble repofitory of valuable portaits, whofe appartments are otherwife decorated with a fimpie elegance rather than oftentatious fplendor, nor could we help fympathizing with the melancholy that feemed to hover round this deferted place, that a new fimile of fortune had thus deprived it of its prefent owner*. We dined at Enftone, a finall adjacent village, on the turupike road; and four miles further, ीlept at Chapel-houfe, a moft excellent inn, built about 30 years ago, with flables and other accommodations of the firlt flyle. The furrounding fields are flat and open, but Mr. Kirby, the landlord's fhrubberies and other plautations, are a pleafing ornament and protection. Near this ftands Heathrop, the feat of lord Shrewbury, diftinctly feen from the Oxford road. This has always been efteemed worthy the infpection of the traveller, both for its external and internal grandeur, and will foon be fill more fo, when his Lordfhip has completed thofe alterations and improvements, which now deprive us of the pleafure of feeing them. Mr. Walpole fpeaks with contempt of its architecture, and fays it was built by Mr. Archer, the groom-porter, " all whofe fpecimens of wretched tafte may be feen in the Vitruvius Britannicus; but the chef d'œuvre of his abfurdity was the church of St. John, with four belfrys, in Weftminfter."

September 5 th. We purfued our courfe through Chipping-Norton, a place of note in the time of the Saxons, as its name fignities; in the reign of Edward I. it fent members to parliament one feffion; and twice in Edward IIl's reign, but never fince I believe. Willian Fitz-Alan of Clun, was Iord of this manor, then called Norton, 6 of k . John, and obtained a charter for an annual fair here. How long this town and manor continued in this family, (afterwards earls of Arundel) we have no particular account ; but we find in the reign of Henry VI. it was the eftate of the earls of Oxford, of whom John, earl of Oxford, adhering to the Lancaftrian party, was, after the victory of Edward IV. in Barnet Field, taken prifoner, and his eflate forfeited to the crown. I.eland fays, the Croftes were the ancient lords of this town, fince that the Rodneys, and then the Comptons who bought it. Its prefent appearance is very good, being fituated on the fide of a pleafant hill, and built moftly of fone, with which this country abounds.

\footnotetext{
- He fuceeceded to a large eflate in Ireland, on the dath of his father, in autumn, \(17 \% \%\).
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About four miles to the right of Chipping-Norton, at the extremity of the county adjoining Warwickflire, is a curious monument of antiquity, called Rolle-rich-fones, a heap of large rough ftones fet up in a ring, like Stone Henge, in Wilthire, but fmaller; various have been the opinions concerning this place, but we may rightly conclude with Camden, that as the Danes and Saxons had battles hereabouts, it was raifed in memory of fome victory.

By a fteep and winding road through plcafant paftures, from Chipping-Norton, we paffed the fmall village of Salford, beautifully furrounded with wood, where is a good fone houfe, with fuitable offices, belonging to Mr. Newton, whofe property is very confiderable about this place. A little to the left we faw another white manfion, the feat of Mr. Penyfone, at Cornwall. The united improvements of thefe two places are an ornament to this part of the country, and a tranfient gratification to the traveller. More to the left in the adjacent parifh of Dailsford, Governor Hattings, who is a native of that place, has lately repurchafed an eftate which his anceftors had poffeffed for feveral gencrations, and is now making habitable a manfion, which was begun about 60 years ago, but never finiflhed. A little further in the fame direction is Odding. ton, the feat of fir John Read; where alfo is a well of calcarcous water, fanous for curing a local flux difeafe amongt cattle, called the Otmoor evil, from its being caught by their grazing upon that moor. Afcending now the great hill before us, we enter a fmall part of Worcefterfhire, and have an extenfive profpect over the feveral counties, which meet in the plain below. On the right hill we faw a neatly wooded houfe belonging to Mr. Sandys; and on the left is Challleton, an old cafte-like place, the feat of Mr. Jones. Not far from which is a fortification or barrow, caft up by the Dancs about 1016, when King Edmund, furnamed Ironfide, met Canutus, the Dane, hereabouts, and defeated him after a long and bloody battle. In the vallcy we paffed by the village of Little Compton, and faw an ancient houfe of Lady Fane, who is aunt to the Baronet at Oddington, before-mentioned, and at whofe death he is likely to receive an ample increafe to his fortune. At the horizontal boundary we could now clearly diftinguilh the finc old tower of Stow-on-the-Woulds, fituate on a bleak eminence, apparently barren and uncultivated, and if common report be credited, they have but one element, viz. air; there being neither wood, common field, nor water, belonging to the town. The four fhire-Itone was the next object we approached. which is a large fquare figure by the road fide, fix miles from Chipping-Norton, and eighty from london. On its feveral fides are graved the names of the countics for which it was erected, viz. Worcefter, Gloucefter, Warwick, and Oxford. Camden and Plott believe this to be the fpot where the above mentioned battle was fought; but the author of the additions to Camden, difapproves of this conjecture, becaufe the old fcierftane, or Shire-fone, where the battle was fought, is proved by him to be in Wilthire.

Being now in Gloucefterfhire, we pafied a village called Moreton-in-the-Marfh, and approached Burton-on-the-Hill. To the right we had a pleafing view of a handfome houfe of Mr. Freman, fituated oat the fide of the hill, richly embofomed in foliage and otherwife ormamented. This gentleman, we were told, poffelles inmenfe property both in land and money, but moft of the latter; his only fon died laft fring in London, and left a young daughter, who, it is faid, will be a very rich heirets. Having gained the vaft fummit, on whofe declivity Burton is fecurely placed, the profpeet encreafod greatly on our backs, but forward, a dreary watte for many miles. The famous Roman Foffeway cones out of Wawickflire, by' l.emingion, Stow-on the-Won'l, and his place; which by the tracks of houfes frequently difeovered, mait have been
once of note; here alfo the marks of a large camp are to be feen. A few milcs further on our left from the turnpike, fands a neat box belonging to lord Coventry, called Spring-hill; had this property been on the oppofite fide, facing the beautiful vale of Evefham, which commences here, the whole would have worn a different afpect. In this delicious vale we fee the fmall town of Blockley, near which Sir John Rufhout has a neat manfion with large property this way. We now came to a fmall houfe of entertainment, the Fifh, on Broadway-hill, where we fpent an hour in glorious contemplation, from the room built like a fummer-houfe, for this purpofe; fir John Rufhout's here became very diftinct ; fir John Cotterel, knt. has lately erected, on the fide of this hill, a callle-looking-place, fronting the vale; Ragley, lord Beauchamp's, we could likewife diftinguifh below; thefe, befides the feveral towns of Broadway, F.vefham, Bengworth, \&c. together with the diftant mountains, Malvern in particular, confpired to give us fufficient anticipation of our future delights. We defcended now, by a well formed ferpentine road, cut through this vaft declivity, to the neat town below. The views were every way pleafing; the fields well cultivated and roads good. We could from hence diftinguifh Tuddington-park, the feat of the ancient family of Lord Tracey. We dined at Bengworth, a finall part of the borough of Evefham, feparated from it by the river Avon, in its courfe to the Severn, at Tewkefbury. A bridge of fix large arches, communicates between thefe two places. The river is navigable for coals, \&c. from Worcefter and Brilgnorth; but no other trade or traffic feems to enliven this town. The extentive vale that furrounds it, and takes its name from thence, is, for its fruitfulnefs, jufly ftyled the granary of thofe parts.

The monkihh writers derive the name of Eovefholm, or Evefham from Eoves, fwineherd to F.gwin bifhop of Worcefter. Near the bridge food anciently the cafte of Bengworth, as it were in the fuburbs, which William d'Audville, an abbot of this place, recovering from William Beauchamp, the hereditary fheriff of this county, utterly demolified, and caufed the ground to be confecrated for a church yard, where a church was afterwards built. Leland defcribes Evefham, as large and well-built with timber; and to have a fair market place, with divers pretty freets. We cannot \(n^{\prime}, \mathrm{w}\) pafs proportionate encomiums upon it ; it has not altered fufficiently with the times. But the principal glory of this place, was an abbey for Benedictine monks, founded by Kenred, king of the Mercians; and Egwin, bifhop of Woreefter, about 700. It confifted of 67 monks, befides an abbot, and other inferior officers, having 22 towns and manors left for their fupport. At the diffolution, the annual revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 1183 l . 12s. 9d. What fort of fabricks the abbey church and monaftary were, cannot now be difeovered, becaufe they were utterly demolifhed at the dillolution, except the beautiful fquare tower built by abbot lichfield, who it is faid, broke his heart, when he faw the havock, which was made of the church and other buildings. Nor would the tower have efcaped the fame fate, had not he and the townfmen purchafed it for their own ufe. This lofty relick of antiquity is wrought with the fineft compofites of Gothic architecture, is about 100 feet high, and ftands upon a bafe of 22 feet fquare; the eaft and weft fronts are fimilar, decorated with chafte and fimple ornaments. Under, is a fine elliptic arch, which was the principal entrance to the abbey. The great bell whicis formerly belonged to it, was recaft along with fome others given by the town, to make eight good ones for this tower.

In the annals of hiftory, this town was very famous for the overthrow of the barons, and of Simon Mountfort, earl of Leicenter, our Englifh Cataline; whofe extreme perfidy to Henry III. moft Itrongly evinced the truth of that faying "favours are efteemed obligations no longer than they can be requited." For when the king had, with a
fiberal hand heap'd all poffible favours upon him, and given him his own fifter to wife, he thewed no other returns than the moft violent hatred, raifing up dangerous wars, and miferably laying wafte many parts of England, under pretence of redreffiug grievances and aflerting its liberties, leaving no method unpraciifed, whereby he might depofe the king, and change the govermment from a monarchy to an oligarchy. But after he had flourifhed a while in his enterprife, he with many others of his party, fell in this place, being fubdued in a pitched battle by the valour of prince Edward. Upon this happy event a welcome peace, which had been before banifhed, again returned. This town is an ancient borough, and enjoys many privileges both by prefcription and divers charters; but at prefent is greatly divided, and almoft in a drooping ftate. In the year 1697 , Sir John Sommers had the barony of this place added to his title; who being a perfon of extrordinary endownents, and early taken notice of for his great abilities in the law, was chofen to plead the caufe of the imprifoned Bifhops in the reign of James II; and at the revolution, he was made fuccefively folicitor-general, attorncy-general, lord-keeper, and lord chancellor of England, being alfo univerfally efteemed to be the ableft ftatefman of this age.

On the right of Evefham lie the three Littletons, from the neareft of which, called South Littleton, the famous family of the Littletons undoubtedly took their name; for they had polfelfions here and elfewhere in the vale of Evefham, in the reign of Henry III; and at that time, and often fince, were confiderable benefactors to the abbey, laft defcribed. About 19 th of Henry III, they married the heirefs of Frankley, in this neighbourhood, and from hence made that their principal feat till it was cruelly burnt down and plundered in the rebellion, againtt Charles I. The heirefs of this family, in the reign of Henry IV. marrying Thomas Weftcote, Efq. had iffued by him the famous Judge, who took his mother's name, and was author of the well known book of Tenures. A feries of men of eminence from his time have rendered the family not unworthy their great defcendant, the good, and the illuftrious George Lord Littleton, one of the great ornaments of this and the laft reign. Hagley, the prefent feat of the family, which lics on the oppofite borders of the county, next Staffordhire, was bought for an hunting feat in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt by the noble peer juft mentioned.
From hence we continued along the fouth fide of the river; which we croffed about fix miles below, at Perhore; having met with no remarkable object, except Elmley cafte, fituated on the broad fummit of Bredon hills, which, though conficlerably lefs, rife towards Malvern with a kind of emulation. This caltle once belonged to Urfus or Urfo d'Abtot, by whofe daughter and heir Emeline it defcended, together with Upton, Bentley, and divers other lordfhips in this country, to Walter de Beauchann, who made the caftle his feat, which continued fo to his defcendants for many ages. In the \(1^{\text {th }}\) year of the reign of King John, Walter Beauchamp, great grandfon of the above-mentioned Walter, was in poffeflion of this cafte, but falling off from his allegiance to the barons, his lands were feized; yet he afterwards obtained the reftitution of this caftle and and fheriffalty. Tnis noble family alfo poffeffed the city of Worcefter, and its caftle for many years, being afterwards earls of Warwick till iffue male failing, their great eftates, by marriage of Amne, the heirefs, with Richard Neville, paffed into that family, who thereby became earls of Warwick.

Perfhore, fo called from the pear-trees, which flourifhed in the foil herc, was formerly a town of fome confequence, and had a Benedictine monaftery founded (according to William of Malmbury) by Ligelward, duke of Dorfet, a man of a generous ffirit, and wholly devoted to acts of picty. "But alas! (fays that excellent hiftorian) what
what vaft loffes hath it fince fuftained! part the ambition of great men hath feized, and part is forgotten and lon, and a very confiderable part of its poffeflions, the Kinge, Edward and William, beftowed on Weltminfler Abbey." At the diffolution its reyenues were valued at 643 l .4 s . 5 d . per annam. (Dugdale.) The town is neatly built with one principal flreet. The parifh church is a large flone ftructure of Gothic, and would have been handfome, had not the heavy roof of the tower deftroyed the effect. Our drive the remainder of this evening was uncommonly pleafant; the roads excellent ; the harvelt chiefly gathered, except thofe ruddy crops which now began to. hang gracefully round our heads, difpenfing their odours through the atmolphere, while our eyes were fondly gazing on the fun's departing rays, which tinged the lofty hills of Malvern with their glowing purple.
> - Autumn painta

> Aufunian hills with grapen, whild Finglifh plains Blufh with pomaceons harvefls, breathing fweets. Oh! let me now, when the kind early dew Unlicks th' embefom'd odouns, walk among 't he well rang'd files of trees, whofe full-ag'd fures liffufe ambrolial treams*.

Thus the whole face of nature put on an afpect of beauteous ferenity, and we arrived at the noble capital, as twilight threw her dulky mantle over the day, and ufhered in the night. The following morning we arofe carly to infpect the beautics and magnificence of this excellent city, pre-eminent over moft in this kingdom. But firt it may not be improper to premife fomething of its antiquity, which has been allowed remote by all hillorians; the derivation of its name feems to have been Saxon, fignifying a warrior's place of retirement; it was a city probably built by the Romans, (faid to have been founded by Conftantius Chlorus) when, to prevent the incurfions of the Britons on the oppofite fide of the river, they planted cities, as fortreffes on the eaft bank. Its fituation is delightuf, on this fide of the Severn, commanding diftant and charming views towards the fouth-weft. It was originally "fenced with lofty Roman walls," as welearn from an old parchment roll. Leland fays "that there were fix gates within the walls; Bridge-gate on the Severn, having a goodly fquare tower over it ; a pofterne.gate by St. Clement's church, near the north fide of the bridge; the Forcgate, a fair piece of work Atanding to the north; Sudbury-gate fanding eaft in the way to Lomdun; St. Martin's-gate; and Trinity-gate, which was a polterne. The callle, (eontinues he) which ftood on the fouth fide of the cathedral church almoft on the Severn, fell to ruin foon after the conqueft, and half the ground of it was given to augment the elofe of the priory:" He likewife adds, there were divers fair ftreets well built with imber ; but the faireft and moft celebrated is from the bifhop's palace-gate to the Fore-gate towards the north. There are eight parih churches in the town, of which St. Helen is counted moft ancient; it was a prebend, 1 , reing Edgar's time, to the cathedral. And I have heard, (fays he) that all the chur Noreetter. before King Ddgar placed monks in the cathedral, were but ch.... © ; isut what the original form and buildings of this city were, cannot now be ancertaned, fo frequenty has it futtered from deflructive fires. In the year 10.t', King Hardy.Cnute, in order to revenge himfelf upon the inhabitants, for having killed fome of his hufcarles, or tax-gather mafliced moft of the citizens, fet the town on fire, and fpoiled much of the conely - ind. Neverthelefs we find in the Compueror's furvey (drawn up
abont 40 years after) Itat in the time of Edward the Confeffor, it had many burgeffes, and was rated at 15 hides of land. In the reign of William Rufus, 1088, Rozer de Montgomery, earl of Shrewfbury, with a large body of Welch, aflaulted the city, over-run the luburbs, and fet them on fire; but the citizens, by a valiant refiftance, and afterwards by an advantageous fally out upon their enemies, flew and took ubove 5009 , and fo freed themfetves from the fiege. In the year 1113 , it was almo't wholly deftroyed by a cafual fire, the calle and cathedral being alto much damage'. In the civil wars between King Stephen and the Emprefs Maud, when the city and cafte belonged to William Beauchamp, of Elmley, before-mentioned, it was burnt entirely to the ground. Nor were the misfortunes of this city here concluded, for in 1175, 2 Ift of Henry II. the new tower belonging to the church fell down; in 1202 , the city was again involved in conflagration, and in 1216, after having fubmitted so the dauphin of France, it was taken by the earl of Chefler. The kings in thofe day ufed to keep their Chriftmas in fome one of their great cities. King Ifenry I. in 1130, Kept his Chrilhmas here, as did alfo Henry II. 1158, with great royalty, who fat in the church at divine fervice with the crown upon his head, as the kings in thofe days always ufed to do at folemn feafts; but he afterwards placed it upon the altar, infign of his humility, which feemed real, becaufe he never after regarided to wear his crown. Kit John alfo kept his Chriftnas here, 1214, when divers of the nobility came with the r petitions about the changing of laws, which alterwards caufed the civil war, and the taking of the city as above. Whether we confider moft its varions fufferings by accideneal and wilful fires, which have been fo numerous and dreadful or its oppreffions and calamities in the civil wars, we look with aftonifment at its prefent flourihning condition, the feat of opulence and much trade; nor is it lefs happy in its numbers of independent families, befides thofe refpectable and dignified characters, ufually found in the precincts of a cathedral. The flreets are in general remarkably good, particularly ligh-flreet and Fore-gate, which latter is of a regularity in pavement and building, fuperior to moft I have feen out of London. We now vilited the cathedral, (made an epifcopal fee, by Ethelred, king of the Mercians,) which bihop Wultan principally erected in 1084; this fuffered more than once by fire; June 14th, 1113, when the city and caftle were in flames, it felt the fame calamity; one monk and 20 infabitants are faid to have perifhed. April 19th, 1202, this church was again involved in conllagration, together with the greater part of the city. In 1218 , it was raifed and confecrated a-new, and in the prefence of Henry III. \&c. dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and Ofwald and Wulitan. It has finee, at various times, received confiderable additions, but its prefent appearance is not very large or flriking on the outfide, and the tower is not fufficiently ligh for its hreadth and the other parts. The infide from eaft to weft is 304 feet, hrealth ainnot 120 . It is in excellent repair ; but there is nothing much to admire in its architecture, after the feveral others fo fuperior. The paisted glafs is entirely deftroyed, which takes greatly from its grandeur : the choir is handfone, and the organ capital. At the upper rnd of the cheir is a nolde monument of King John, whofe fody was conveyed hither from Newark by the earl of Pembroke. His effigy lies on the tomb crowned. In his right hand is a leepere, in his left a fword, whofe point is recrived in the mouth of a lion couchant at his feet. He died October 19th, 1215 , in the 5 lt year of his age, and 1 xth of his reign. We were next flewn Arthor's chapel, covering the monument of that prince, elder brother of Henry VIlI. which is the mofl curious fone workmanflip in this cathedral, varioully decorated wilh images, arms of Eingland, and other royal badges. The stetted arched roof is cerious and beautiful. Since this infpection we are informed Mr. V. Green has made
a curious difcovery under a heavy coat of plaiter, to hide them from the Oliverian rage; there are a feries of Arthur's progenitors, the partizans in the contentions of Y'ork and Latreafter, the fymbols of whofe union are well exemplified in the external decorations. Mr. Green conjectures he has dillinguifhed Henry VII. and Edaard IV. with their queens. 'The ftone pulpit in the choir oppofite, is well worth notice, being a moft elegantly carved Gothic octagon; in the back is diltinctly feen a reprefentation of Jorufalem carved in the fame durable materials. Befides a variety of ancient and modern tombs, and monuments, in the north tranfept near the clock is a fuperb martle piece of fculpture, ereated to the memory of Dr. John Hough, tiilhop of this diocefe, and head of A'agdalen college, Oxford. He is reprefented in a recumbent pofture; his right eltow refting on fome books; his hands joined and raifed in thofe acts of devotion, which his countenance fo highly exprefles. The drapery is inimitably finc. To the left ftands the figure of Religion with her book in one hand, whilft with the other fhe is lifting up the flowing edge of his garment, to difplay underneath another reprefentation in miniature, where he is fanding before that tribural, the High Commillion Court, which cjected him from his college govermment. Three touls of tyramny are feated on the bench, and a fecretary is minuting their proceedings, whilit. this venerable prelate, at the head of the Fellows, is making his defentive harrangue. Roubilliac has the honour of this mafterly piece of feulpture, which is the admiration of all beholders and the finelt in thele, or perhaps any other parts of England. That in Weftminiter Abbey of bifhup Nightingale, by the fame hand, fo univerfally admired, perhaps may be greater in fone points, though I can fcarce think it altogether fuperior. This however I thall leave for better judges to determine.

The chapter houfe adjacent is a large decagon, fupported by a central pillar, 45 feet high, and 55 in diameter. Many curious miflal MSS. and valuable books are here repolited; on the walls are a few old portrats of bifhops, \&c. There are many other excellent public buildings in this city, and many hadable charities, but too numerous for a place in thefe pages. Here are confiderable manufatures of gloves, carpets, \&c. but the principal and moft worthy notice is, the porcelain china, which we vifited. Thofe who have ever feen the procefs of the Staffordhire ware, or other fimilar works, need not be intormed how this is made; the fubitance ufed for thefe articles is a fecret compofition moulded and formed into various defigns like common clay: blue and white are the characteriftic colours of this manufactory, which are laid on either by a plate or pencil; the blue, when firlt put on, appears a deadifh brown, or Yome other dubious tint; but after the operation of the fire, is changed to a permanent and perfect blue.

This being market-day, we had an opportunity of feeing the principal commodities for fale, and their public repofitories and rooms of traffic, particularly the Guildhall and Hop-houfe; the former is eflemed with truth a moft elegant and commodious building, prefenting a light and well-adorned front to the high ftreet, the infide of which is one admirable room, 100 feet by 25 and 21 . Its fides are occupied by two fyacious courts of jutice, in which are hell the allizes and felfions for the county and city. At each end of the long room are three whole length portraits of Charles I. Queen Anne, earl of Plymouth, Sir John Packington, \&c. This was the fecond day of the new hop-market, which we faw abundantly fupplied, and of good quality; though the produce of the feafon was no more than what is called half crop; yet the price was now reduced in lefs than a fortnight, from fixteen pounds to feven per hundred; an aftonihhing variation, owing to the late fearcity of old hops, for which the inhabitants had then given the extravagant price of three fhillings and fixpence pcr
pound. It was expected that the fair, which was to commence in lefs than a fortuight, would motre permanently fix this dubious value.

We now took leave of this glorious capital, and croffed the Severn,* for Hereford, over a new and elegant bridge, of five magnificent arch \(s\), built under the infpection of Mr. John G win, architect. 'Tle firft Itone was laid by hr. Earl of Coventry, and the whole finifhed in 1780 . The toll houfes are elegant domes, fimilar to Black Friars, on cach fide is a fpacious and handfone quay where much traffic from Briftol and the coal mines is carried on. The road is ftoney and difagreeable, but our attention was divered for feveral miles with the abundance of variegated fruit, hanging gracefully on each fide the road; this feafon is very extraordinary, and to pluek a rofy bloom, from amiditt fuch temptation, is deemed neither fin nor robbery. In our way we paffed on our left Powick, where was formerly the feat of another branch of the Beauchamps, denominated of that place. From one of the heirefles who married Lord Willoughby of Broke, about the time of Henry VllI., is defeended the prefent Grevile, Earl of Warwick, who from thence quarters the arms, \&c. of the ancient earls; from another heirefs who married a Ligon, is defcended, as I take for granted, the prefent reprefentative for this county, whofe feat is at Madresfield in this neighbourhood, near which we foon afterwards pafled.

We now arrived at Malvern, a finall hamlet at the feet of thofe immenfe hills, that had been our principal object for many miles. Ordering dinner at this charming inn, we procured an intelligent guide to conduct us to the higheft fummit; the day being favorable and pleafant, I fcarce remember a more enchanting excurfion, without a poffibility of fatigue from fo gradual an afcent on nature's carpet, and in little more than half an hour we gained this funmit of perfection. When we fay perfection, we mean in a limited fenfe; there are certainly two forts of perfection, relative and abfolate. If the parts of a fcene be beautiful, we are content to afcribe to it the honorof the firlt but of the other, the ingredients muft not only be beautiful, but of every poflible variety. In different countries, or different parts of the fame country, many forts of the former may always be foumd, but the latter I fear is feldom, if ever, to be met with in all the valt round of fublunary refearches. We mount the high tops of a Skiddaw, or Ben Lo. mond, and are loft in wonder and admiration of thofe immenfe heaps of rocks that tower around us; they are undoubtedly formed for aftonihment and delight, and are the fource of fublimeft ideas; but let not thefe alone engrofs our whole attention, or alienate our affcetions entirely from other objects; let us caft our eye a while on this extenfive fecnery around us and compare the difference: on one fide, a champain of the richeft cultivation polible, interfperfed with innumerable manfions, lawns, woods, and the other golden plantations of the country; peopled with chearful and thriving

\footnotetext{
- This noble river, called by the Britons Havren, the Romans, Sabrina, and the Englinh, Severn, rifes out of a high moumtain in Montgomery flire, called Plynllymon; after having received the waters of feven fmall treams it enters Shrophire, and being joined by leveral brooks, at length reaches Welch Pool; being in the fpace of 20 miles, become fion a flender filver llream, a very decp and copious river, and is navigatle from thence to its mouth. From Watch Pool it proceeds by the fplendid and populous town of Shrewbury, then runs fouth eafto Bridgenoth; and from thence, declining fill more to the fouth, enters Worcetterlhire, and proceeds to lewdley. Swelled with concurring ftreams, it thaverfes this county entisely, and having watered, amongt others, Worcefter and Upton, it pafles forward to Glouoefterfhire, and rolls to Tewkibuy, from whenee, having vifited the city and capital of that county, it travels forward, and meetiug fill with frefh aceeflions of waters, grows to fuch a fiae as to lee tiled the Severn fea, pouring ita tide, after a progrefi of more than 130 miles, into the Briltol Chanel.
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Camptell's Survey.
towns, and enlivened by the bufy freams of the Severn and the Avon. Thefe are the principal features in the vale of Evefham; on the oppofite fide are various winding vallies, mingled with hop-grounds, gardens, feats and fivelling hills of verdant wood, all fiveetly foftened by the mellow light of autumn, and encircled by a majeftic range of mountains ; the Wreeking, and Clay-hills in Shropfhire, feen over Ludlow; the Blackmountains in Brecknockfhire; the Skiming hills in Monmouthhire; Abergaveny, and Ledbury mount; Gloucefterihire hills over the city and Cheltenham, the Leeky hills towards Birmingham, \&c. In Phort nothing is here wanting to conflitute the beautiful, but here is a deficiency in thofe two grand compofites of the north, rock and lakes, to conftitute the fublime. With thefe additions we fhould then find them an abfolute perfection.

If we contemplate thefe feenes too with the eye of an hiftorian, what a train of ideas will they afford! inftead of groves of hining fruits, we may fancy moving armies of glittering fpears and helnets; inftead of yon filver gliding ftreams, we may imagine rivers of blood; fuch were thefe plains when haughty Cromwell, and his 30,000 men marched over them, and appeared on Red-hill againft Charles II. with only 1200 in Auguft, 1651 . No more now the din of war is heard; Tewkfbury*. Upton, Powick, and thou fair city, Worcefter, your lofty towers no more are feen to fhake, your buildings fall in dreadful conflagration, nor ftreets pour down the fanguine flood. All now arife in confcious harmony to gild thefe fcenes, now funk in peace and crowned with plenty. Maintain long this lovely reign ye fons of fame! and ye who reap the fruits of induftry, flore in your plenteous and golden crops, and quaff your homely nectar, in joyful tranquillity.

Defcending now this noble velvet mountain, the former fcene diminifling in foft gradation before our fight, through the perfipective confines of thefe hills, afforded new and infinite delight, till we again arrived at our inn. After dinner we vifited the internal difplay of that great Gothic feature the church; which is perhaps as great a curiofity of its kind as any to be met with. Part of it was a religious cell for hermits before the conqueft, the greater part with the tower, was built in the 18 th year of the conqueror, by one Aldwin an hermit. The outward appearance is very ftriking, the architecture, though large, is light and pleafing, and cannot fail to imprefs the traveller or his approach, with an idea of its antiquity and worth ; they fhewed us a copy of an antique manufcript at the Inn, giving a full account of its origin, the hiftory of painted glafs, \&c. which is in high prefervation, and of beautiful colours and defigns; but as Dr. Nafh has given a minute account of every thing in his hiftory of the county, the omiffion of it here is of no confequence. The antiquarian in contemplating its different ftyles of building, the Gothic and the Saxon, the glafs, the various monuments and coats of arms, \&c. may find employment for many hours. One very curious tomb we faw of a Saxon Knight, with his battle-ax and other accoutrements, fuppofed to be the only one of this kind in England.

We now purfued our courfe to I edbury, on a fmooth winding road by the wells, at Little Malvern, famous for their falutary qualities, and the purenef's of the air. About

\footnotetext{
- Famous too for the bloody ovenlhrow of the Lancaflians in 1741. Whence J. Leland thus writer, wanilatid,
}

> "Where Avon's fiendly freams with Severn join, "reat 'Cewh foury's wally, renow'nld for trophics, fline, And heep the fad remains, with pious rare, Of noble fuuls, the honor of the war."
fix miles weft of Ledbury, near the conflux of the Lugg and Wye, lies Marcley-hill, which in 1575 , after fhaking and roaring for three days, to the great horror and aftonifhment of the neighbourhood, began to move about fix o'clock on Sunday evening, and continued inoving till two next morning, it then ftood fill, having carried along with it the trees that grew upon it, and the fheep-folds and flocks. In the place from whence it removed, it left a gap of 400 feet wide, and 320 long. The fpot whereon this hill ftood contained about 20 acres.

Ledbury is a mean ill-built town, fituate in a rich vale, fouth of thefe hills; the meadows and pafturage around it appear very fertile; on an average they let for three pounds an acre. After repofing here one night, we proceeded to Hereford; the day was mild and clear, which gave the vale and hills around a moft enchanting glow; hop grounds and ruddy orchards fpread their gaudy bloom around us; and that no fpace may, be loft, the vacant fpots of the ground, which is planted with trees, are covered with grain. The following defcription by an admired bard is a very lively pieture of this country.
" Lo, on auxiliary poles, the hops
Afcending fpiral, rang'd in meet array !
Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erfhadow'd to the thirty hind
Tranfporting project I thefe, as modern ufe
Ordain3, infus'd, an auburn drink compofe,
Wholefome, of deathlefs fame. Here to the fight,
Apples of price, and plenteous theaves of corn,
Oft interlac'd, occur, and both imbibe
Fitting conjenial juice ; fo rich the foil,
So much does fructareous moillure o'er abound !
Nor are the hills unamiable, whofe tops
To heav'n afpire, affording profpect fweet
To human ken; nor at their feet the vales
Defcending gently, where the lowing herd
Chew verd'rous palture, nor the yellow fields
Gaily interchang'd, with rich variety
Pleating, as when an emerald green, enclas'd
In flamy gold, from the bright mals acquires
A nobler hue, more delieate to fight.
Next add the Sylvan hades, and lent groves,
(H:ant of the Druids) whence the earth is fed
With copious fuel, whenee the flurdy oak,
A prince's refuge once, th' eternal guard
Of Eugland's throne, by fweating pcafants fell'd
Stems the valt main, and bears tremendous war
'To diftant nations, or with fov'reign fway,
Awes the divided world to peace and love." \(\dagger\)

About three miles diftant we paffed a large houfe, called Verfen, Mr. Hornc's, which, from its confruction and appearance, gave us the idea of the comforts of an opulent farmer. Two miles onward we obferved an ancient white manfion, furrounded with a moat, called Manfen, the late Mr. Jones's, now Mr. Derbin's, who married his widow. 'The country was now confined, but rich and pleafant; Mr. Hopeton's old houfe, now only appropriated to a farm, was our next object, under a fine range of hills on our left, and called the World's-end; a name ill applied amidft fuch a profufion of cultivation. The hops were now more abundant and flourifhing, and other crops in great plenty.

\footnotetext{
\(\dagger\) Plailips's Cyder, book tf. page \(12{ }^{\circ}\).
}

Paffed the village of Tarrington, with a neat old church and parfonage. The next and principal object, was the honourable Edward Foley's beautiful place at Stoke Edith. This was the feat of the late lord Foley, and his anceltors, while they continued a younger brancl: ; but when he fucceeded to the manfion and eftate of the elder line, at Whitley, in Worcellerfhire, he of courle made that his principal refidense, and left this to his fecond fon, the prefent poffefior. The houfe is large, and wears an ancient afpect, but the principal front is turned from the road, its furrounding fhrubs break the ill effect of too great an intimacy with paffengers; a bridge communicates with the park over the road, which we palfed under. The views from every point are pleafing and picturefque, and from the next afcent the houfe and parifh fire, very high and beautiful, formed a delightful group with the variegated ground adjacent, and finally terminated by the Mulvern-hil s. Farther on our left flands Longworth, an agreeable feat of Mr. Waldwin, member for Hereford. Where his anceftors have been feated, at leaft ever fince the reign of Henry IV. from which time they have been continually fherifts, and in other high offices in the county. A little way behind Longworth, lies Lugwardyne, once the eftate and feat of the Chandos's and Brydges's, from whom it was fold to the Warneford's, and came in marriage from them to the Harley's, I believe. Winding asain to the right we had a final and moft graceful profpect of Stoke-Edith, foftened by the mellow fhades of landfcapes, viewed at a diftance. The pencil of the artift might here be varioufly employed to advantage; and though the furface of the road cannot be efteemed of the befl, and molt agreeable texture, yet the admirer of nature and fuperior cultivation, may in this morning's ride, be amply rewarded. Defcending towards the city, the diftant views are grand and charming, particularly the rich fcenes of Foxley, and Hampton-court, Lord Malden's, to the right, and the fine vale in front, terminated by the hills in Monmouthhire and Brecknock. We now croffed the river Lugg into an extenfive meadow from whence we viewed Sufton-court to the left, a bad ofd houfe of white materials, almoft funk in the bofons of an hill; this is remarkable for having been the reffdence of the Hereford family ever fince the 7 th of Henry IIl. the late polfeffor, fir James Hereford, died about three years fince very old, having amaffed from a fmall eftate confiderable wealth, which he left to Mr. Caldecot, his nephew, who has now changed his name to Hereford. I underftand he intends foon to grace this refpectable fpot with a more confiderable manfion. On a nearer approach to the city, a dullnefs feemed to pervade the whole, and the heavinefs of the Cathedral was quite oppreflive to the fight ; but for this we could account, for on a clofer examination it had loft the fpire, which had been lately taken down, from an apprehenfion of danger, fince the great fall of the weftern end of the building, which happened two years ago, and fill lies in ruins; this was infinitely the fineft part, and when in perfect tlate, its tower was elteemed very beautiful architecture; the print which remains of it, certainly gives this idea. The whole internal length was 393 feet; tranfept ito; the height of the midde fleeple, 541 ; weft tower 125 . Mr. Wyatt has made an eftimate, and the walls are juft begun to be raifed upon the former plan, with a handfome window, but without the tower. It was originally built by bihop Reinelm, in the reign of, Henry l. and enlarged by fucceeding bifhops. In its prefent ruinous flate, we could find but little to attract our notice. Nor does the city merit any particular encomiums; the Luildings are mofly mean and infignificant, and the flreets narrow and bad. Here are now only four parilh churches, two having been deflroyed in the late civil wars. It is govemed by a Mayor, tix Aldermen, Recorder, \&ec. lis markets are well fupplied; and here is a confiderable mamfacture of gloves. 't he antiquity of it cannot be doubted ; evident marks of this are eafily difovered. Camden fiys it is fituated amonglt
meadows extremely pleafant, and corn fields very fruitful. It is fuppofed to have fprung up, when the Saxon heptarchy was in its glory; founded: (as fome write) by Edward the elder; no mention being made of it more ancient. The Britains, before the name of Hereford was known, called the place, Trefawith, from beech trees, which ftill grow abundantly about here. It owes its greateft encreafe to religion, and the horrible murder of Ethelbert King of the Eaft-Angles; who, whilf he courted the daughter of Offa, king of the Mercians; was villainoully way-laid and murdered by Quindreda, Offa's wife, who longed more for the kingdom of the Eaft-Angles, than to fee her daughter honorably married. He was upon this action, enrolled amongtt the catalogue of martyrs, and had a church here built, and dedicated to him by Mildred, a petty prince of this country; which being foon after adorned with a bihop's fee grew very rich, firft by the liberality of the Mercians, and afterwards of the weft Saxon king. This city fuffered no great calamity till 1055 , when Griffin, prince of South Wales, and Algar, an Englifhman, rebelling againt Edward the Confeffor, and having routed Earl Ralph, facked the city, deftroyed the cathedral, and carried away Leofgar the bilhop. Hence it is that Malmelbury writes thus: "Hereford is no great city, and yet by the high and formidable ruins of its teep and broken bulwarks, it thews that it has been confiderable:" and as it appears by Domefday book, "there were in all but 103 men, within and without the walls." The Normans afterwards very much improved and enlarged it. William Fits Ofborn, a kinfman of the conqueror, and firf earl of Heretord, walled it round, and fortified it with a ftrong cafte, on the fcite where the old cathedral ftood. Leland fays, " that this cafte, by the ruins, appeared to be one of the faireft, largett, and frongeft in England. The walls were high and firm, and full of great towers; and where the river was not a fufficient defence for it, there it was ftrongly ditched. It had two wards, and each of them furrounded with water; the dungeon was high, and exceedingly well fortified, having, in the outward wall or ward, 26 towers of a femicircular figure, and one great tower in the inner ward. Some think that Heraldus began this cafte, after he had conquered the rebellion of the Welch, in Edward the confeffor's time. Others think, that the Lacies and the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, were the great builders of it.

This city being fituated in a frontier country; was continually liable to the inroads of rapacious warriors, plunderers, and rebels. When the barons broke out in rebellion againft Henry III. they commenced their hoftilities at this place, under the command of Simon Mountfort, earl of Leicefter ; who, as we before remarked, fell a victim to his perfidy and ambition, in that remarkable battle at Evefham, by which the great power of the barons was diminifhed, and that of the commons enlarged. Here aifo, when the barons took up arms againft Edward II. Hugh Spencer, carl of Gloucefter, and feveral others, the favourites of that prince were hanged. Near this place was likewife fought a bloody battle between Henry VI, and the carl of March, (afterwards Edward IV.) when the latter conquered; and having taken feveral of the Welch nobility, amongtt which was Owen Tudor, and others, prifoners, ordered them to be cruelly executed in this city. In the civil wars between Charles I, and the Parliament, this place was ftrong and well fortified and made feveral brave defences againft the Scots, and the Oliverians. Scarce a trace of the caftle is now remaining ; on its fcite are admirable walks, called the caftle green, formed and kept in neat order by the corporation; the river Wye runs underneath, which together with its antique bridge adds greatly to the piaafing profpect from hence. If we look round its neighbouring hills and mountains, we flaill find flrong marks of the vifits of the Romans, and other encanpments; particularly on the fummits of Creden-hill, and Dindermore, the one towards

Bradwardine,

Bradwardine, the other near the road to Rofs; on the former are many appearances of there having been a Roman ftation. It is certain Lord Leven here fixed his army during the fiege of Hereford, in the civil wars. The latter difplays ftronger marks of thofe ancient encampments, being vifibly fquare, which I believe is a pretty certain characteriftic of the Romans; befides the corroborating evidence of an adjacent hill now bearing the name of Oifter, no doubt a corruption of Oftorius Scapula who commanded in thefe parts. In the fuburbs ftand the ruins of a monaftic-looking pilc, fuppofed to have been a religious houfe, which was given by Willian III, to lord Coningiby, who afterwards made it a town refidence; this going to decay by future neglect, lord Coninglby, to perpetuate his name by a laudable inftitution, built and founded an hofpital adjoining, for the care and maintenance of 16 poor, which we minutely infpected; their habitations are fimall, but warm and comfortable; the old gardens afford each a very handfome allotment. One of thefe aged people attended us, who was 88 , and well remembered his Lord's ancient fabric in a more flourihing and habitable ftate. In the fame ground we faw a curious relick of antiquity, gothically built and pretty perfeet, which together with fome boughs of elder hanging careleftly round its walls, was exceedingly picturefque. It is an octagon with windows arched, and feps quite round, but only one internal approach; through the top runs a thin flone pillar feveral feet high, on which I fuppofe was a crofs, as it is thought to have belonged to the monaftery, as an object of worfhip.
September gth. A delightful morning, which we appropriated to an excurfion northward, principally to fee Mr. Price's noble grounds, \&c. at Foxley, and to enjoy that enchanting feene in its vicinity, from an hill called Lady-Lift. The Bradwardine road was our courfe for fome time, we then deviated to the right; a little more than a mile from this city, on fome wafte land by the road fide, we faw a large old pillar of fone much wrought, with fteps round the bafe umilar to thofe we often fee in fimall towns; no authentic account is given of it, but by tradition it is believed to have been erected in time of a plague, when the country people were afraid to approach the city, for the purpofe of holding market, and is at this day called White-crofs. We now paffed through a village, and entered Foxly grounds; the well cloathed hills of wood on each fide are very noble. The houfe is not in unifon with this external magnificence, a fquare brick built place, heavy and ungraceful; though there is no appearance of fhew, the infide no doubt is good and comfortable, and I was told contains fome paintings worth notice; this we onitted, but had leave to drive through the beautiful gardens, \&c. which foon led us on a moft gloricus terrace between the two vales; thus we continued through a bowery fhade, which was mont acceptable, as it protected us from the fervent beams of the fun, till we arrived at the fweet object of our wilhes; a place that moft amply repaid our fleep afeent.

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O) nature how fuprence: O (queen of hills finchanting lady-Lift! thy beautcous form; dis ne'er with her intipid edt bath veil'd. No foncign plumage decks thy full-crown'd head, No artificial fowere, the feekly growth Of the trim garden, wither on thy breaft, liut the frefi vioke, and the harebell blue, And cimple daify, feel its cheithing warmith. And there delight to how. Thy bich attire Is wove in nature's lowm; the fpreading arms ()f the bold childeren of the forell Heck Its waving fides; the !odly, darh-gicen oak,
}

The high afpiring afh, the glofyy beech, And yellow chefnut, fpangled with its fruits, Iu pleafing harmony combine their flades, Which gilded by the fun, a lavelier gold Difplay, than ever yet, with all the toil Of art and riches, deck'd an Eaftern Qilecn. Nor often can the power of roating winds, Anl boiltrous ftorms, derange the olnaments Of nature's hand, but while the weakeft breeze Puffs the vain robes of art in feorn away, They, as in mockery of the raving blant, But bend their boughs, or lift their heads on high. Oh! how then can the pomp of Emprefes With Lendy-Lift compare! Oh mark her power! Lo, with what placid majefly fle fits
And fways lier wide and populous domain, The heavens her canopy, the earth lier throne! She wants no vaffals, Ethiopic Ilaves, To fcatter balms and odours on her garb, Or foftly fan her from the noon tide heat, The perfumes wafted on the fragrant wings Of gentle zephyrs, iffuing from the South, Are fubititutes by nature more delicious, Than all that art or fancy can create. Lo, with what fiveet and unaffected charms, Her fubjects fmile under her peaceful fceptre! Beneath her feet hills gradually arife, In fofte't verdure clad ; the golden vale Winds dillant by, and freams meandring flow, Yielding to all their fruits and plenteous fores, In proudett triumph of the quiet reign. The traveller here, in quelt of nature's charma Meets joyful welcome; not a frown auftere Chills his approach or flops his curious eye, But all his wild refearches are cnclear'd By every fmile of fweet complacency. Huw eagerly around he flrives to flew, The thoufand beauties of her native land! The ripen'd orchards hung with ruddy orbs, That deck each rural feene, the firt ditiplays; Then wood-fringed lawns, fair feats and villages; Next proudly points to towers and battlements, 'That long have grac'd her much lov'd ancient See, The great metropolis of this fair realm ; lallly to yonder rugged range of hills,* Which feem like mafly bulwarks rais'd on high To guard her loyal peace-encircled fons, From the rude progrefs of deftructive foes.

Having thus gazed with rapture and admiration, we breathed our tribute of acknowledgement, and returned as we came, until a path led us into the valley on our right, and from thence acrofs through an obfcure village, Little Manfel, to Bradwardine, fituate on the oppofite fide of the Wye; over which is a good bridge, and near to it arethe imperfect traces of a caftle, once ftrong and ftately, which gave both origin and name to the famous Thomas Bradwardine, archbifhop of Canterbury, in Edward IIId's time, who, for his great learning, and proficiency in the moft abftrufe arts and fciences, was called Doctor Profundus. This family had removed into Suffex, about three genera-

\footnotetext{
* The Black-mountains which divide this county from Wales.
}
tions before that great defcendant was born. The object of this wide and tedious deviation, was to vifit that fiveet feene, we had viewed at a diftance, called the Golden Vale, or by the Britons, Dyffrun-Aur; remarkable for its pleafant fertility of yellow flowers, with which it is covered, particularly in the lipring. The evening was too far advanced when we had finifhed our homely repait, to allow us this further pleafure, fo we brooked the difappointment like philofophers, and directed our nearelt courfe to Hereford. In this vicinity we had a view of Mr. Byrche's neat manfion at Ganfton, and of Moc-cas-court, the feat of Sir George Anyand (Cornwall) bart. a banker in I ondon, who obtained it by marrying the heirefs of the late Vclters Cornwall, member in feven Parliaments for this county, whofe anceftors had been feated here a long time, they being a branch (I prefume) of the barons of Burford in Shrophire, mentioned by Camden, who were defcended illegitimately from Richard earl of Cornwall, ad fon of King John; and the fanily now bear the arms of that earl, viz. Argt, a lyon Rampt Gules, crown. ed Or, within a bordure fable, bezantec.* The late Mr. Cornwall drew much of the ftone from the ruins of Bradwardine caftle for the rebuilding this feat. The prefent poffeffor took the name of this family fometine fince, and is now reprefentative for the county. A few miles in our way, under a large hill picturefquely cloathed, we faw a white houfe belonging to Major Cotteril, fon to the knight, Sir John, mentioned at Broadway. ( nnward, on our right we paffed another new houfe, Mr. Parry's of the Ware, fronting the memorable and lofty flation, Creden-hill, upon which, as we beforementioned, is a very great camp, and mighty works, the graff being inwards as well as outwards; and the whole contains by eftimation about 40 acres. About a mile from this, and nearer the river, lies Kencheiler, fuppofed by Camden and others, to have been the Ariconium of Antoninus, having been deltroyed, as is reported, by an earthquake ; this fuppofition arifes from fome old walls, called Kenchefter-walls, about which are often found ftones of inlaid chequer.work, Britifh-bricks, Roman coins, \&c. And about 1669 , was found in a wood, a great vault with tables of plaifter in it. The vault iffelf was paved with ftones; and thereabouts were dug up many pieces of Roman coins, with large bones, leaden pipes, feveral urns containing afhes, and other veffels, the ufe of which was unknown. Alfo in 1670 , was difcovered a bath here; the brick pipes which heated it, remaining entire. On the oppofite bank of the river ftands Eaton Bifhops, fo called from its manor belonging to the Bifhop of Hereford. Here is anot.ier large camp, containing between 30 and 40 acres, but the works of it are fingle, except a little on the weft fide. We faw here a pleafant manion of Mrs. Philips, mother to the late inember for Hereford, whofe polite attention, and agreeable information, during our ftay here, merits our fincereft acknowledgments.
'The day following we vifited the Duke of Norfolk's fine old place at Holme, about five miles fouth of this city, The road is by the Wye, exceedingly pleafant, the meadows fertile, and the woody hills luxuriant round them; we palied an handfome feat of Mr. Bodenlam, at Rotherwafs, fronting a rich wood, and Dindermore hill. Holme Lacy is an ancient feat of the Scudanores, which they inherited about the reign of Edward III. by marriage with the heirefs of Ewias, as is faid by Camden and others, but nore probably Lacy, to whom this eftate certainly belonged and from whom it acquircd its additional name. Among thofe indeed, who hearing of the acquifitions of the Normans in Fingland, came afterwards over expeeting to thare in the general diftribution, and funding. England teo little to fatisfy thety. greedy appetites, obtained leave

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- Of this family was the late Speaker of the Houfe of Commons, though party virulcuce has called him a mau of luw birth.
}
of William Rufus, to invade Wales, was Hugh de Iaci, who fallied into Wales, and won the territory of Ewias in Monmouthhire, whercupon he fixed his caftle, which to this day retains the addition of his nauc. From a bran. \({ }^{2}\) of this fanily, no doubt, whether by the name of Ewias or Lacy, was derived the i of the Scudamores to this place. Sir John Scudamore was created vilcount of Sligo in Ireland, July 2d 1628 , the heirefs of whofe defendant James, married firf in 1729 , Henry Duke of Beaufort, from whom fhe was divorced, and marrying again colonel Charles Fitzroy, (natural fon of the firft duke of Grafton) was mother of Francis her heir, married in 1771, to Charles, the prefent duke of Norfolk, to whom the brought this, and other large eltates in this neighbourhood for life. The approach is through the park to the went front, which is a plain dark fone fructure, with very proportionable wings. The hall is very old and magnificent, 48 by 27, and very lofty. The wainfot is painted; from the ceiling hang two ponderous gilt bronzes; the paintings are very good, particularly one of Charles I. a perfon holding his horfe, only half vifible, and a page holding up his garments ; the principai figure is very beautiful, the filken tint of his coat remarkably fine; his hand refts very gracefully on his fide, and the elbow feems to burf from the canvafs ; the forehand of the horfe is very mafterly. This is eftemed one of Vandyke's beft performances; there are only two of this kind in the kingdom. Sir James Scudamore, father to John the firf lord in armour, by the fame I believe; vifcount Scudamore, a great friend of Charles I. ; admiral Vantrump; fir John Packington; a fine portrait of a lady; Louis XIII, and his quecn, 1539 , French. Small dining room on the right; over the chimney, a curious old flower piece, within fome beautiful carved work, by the fanous Gibbons; the fhell-fifi, birds, fruit, \&c. are inimitably finifhed. "There is no inftance (fays Walpole) of a man before Gibbons, who gave to wood the loofe and airy lightnefs of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free diforder natural to each fpecies." On the left of the hall are two fmall drawing-rooms. In one I obferved fome beautiful needle-worked chairs; \&cc. alfo a confiderable difplay of portraits, but we had no catalogue, nor perfon whereby to obtain certain information. I could frequently diftinguifh the pencil of Vandyke, Cornelius Janfen, and Holbein. The flair-cafe is very lofty, and hung with old pictures; this leads up to a large fuite of unfinifhed rooms. The whole of this admirable place is complete in its ftyle; built, I imagine, about the reign of King William III, by one of the Scudamores, iminediate anceftors of the Duchefs; Colonel Fitzroy, her father, had the management during her minority, and did infinite injury to the place, by cutting down 15000 . worth of timber. The gardens to the fouth front are all in King William's flyle of fortifications, furrounded with yew hedges, cut in variety of forms, according to the tafte of that time. Some indeed, have been fuffered to out grow their original Thape, and are really beautiful. As there are fo few relicks of thefe forts of antiquities now remaining, it is pity not to have the power of fuch an infpection fometimes; this is certainly a very fit object for shat purpofe, and will, in all probability, long continue fo. The Duke frequently enjoys it, with a fociety of a few friends; nor has he an idea of letting it undergo any tranfinutation. Its external beauties are moft bevitching, from a fituation replete with ceafelefs variety; the view from the weft end of the garden, or from the lawn, is fweetly picturefquc, beyond expreffion. A fmall tower; with another fpire clurch to the right, and Mr. Lechmere's old white houfe to the left, all placed in a lovely amphitheatre, formed by fwelling hills and hanging woods, as the trueft objects of landfcape. This fcene is again charmingly varied, as we afcend the hill into the park, oppofite the fouth front of the houfe, which takes in many other agreeable objects, and more of the meandring river. Still further on, the
difant profpect expands nobly, while the huge oaks, thofe venerable fons of the foref, fpread their umbrageons arms around our heads, and feem to lament their former numerous family, fell'd by the dellructive hand of an unlawful mater. From the fummit of this delightul park we command feveral valt hills in Gloncelterfhire; black mountains in Mopmonthhire, and Brecknock; thofe over Hercford, and Bradwardine, together with Rasin Ilood's Butts; alfo, Chay Hills in Shrophlire, \&e. Infinitely gratificd with this cecurion we returned with our good friend to dine at Herctord.
Much more is jet to be feen in thefe parts, which we could not ennveniently compafs, lying too oppofite to our funure route. Loord Malden's noble feat at Hamptoncourt, towards Leominfter, is particularly worth notice. Leland fays, " this place was fumptuoully crecled by one Sir Lcuthall, knt. that thus rofe by fervice. He was yeoman of the robes to King Henry IV. and being a gallant fellowe, either a daughter*, or neere kinfwoman of the kinges fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. Wi.ercupon after he fell into eftimation, and had given to him rocol. landes by the yeare for mantenance of him and his wife, and their heirs, among which landes he had Ludlowe for one part. 'I his Lenthall was victorions at the battaile of Agincourt, and tooke many prifoners there, by which prey he beranne the new building of Hampton-court, and brought from an hill a fpring of water, and made a liule poole within the toppe of this houfe. This l.enthall had a tome by his wife ; but he a.ter a few years dyed. Then left he of to build any more at Harmpton, and foone after his wife dyed. Then after he married the daughter of the Lord Grey of Codoncr." Hampton-court afterwards belonged to the Cornwalls, harons of Burford; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to the Coningfby's, a family of great note in thefe parts, of which was fir Thomas Coninglby, who was fheriff of the county, 4oth of Quecn Elizabeth, and founded an hofpital in Hereford; from which was defeended Thomas, who was created a baron of Ireland by King William III. and afterwards a baron and earl of this realn, by the title of Lord Coungity, of Coningtby in Lincolnflire. Margaret, the eldelt of his two daughters, was allo created a aronefs and Vifcountefs of Hampton-court, from whom by his mother is defeended the prefent poffeffor. 'This was till lately in its perfect original fate in form of a cafte; its fituation, as we could diftantly difcern, and judge from its vicinity, is in a mof beautiful vale on the river lugg, furrounded with the richett woods; the gardens and pleafure grounds are delighful. His lordfhip has rather mutilated fome of its antigue appearance to enjoy modern comforts, as he frequently refides here: within are excellent portraits of the family, \&c. by Holbein, Vandyke, fir Leter I.cly, \&c. with King Henry IV. Queen Flizabeth, \&c. Another object highly worth the attention of a traveller, is the curious place of Richard Payne Kinight, efy. at Downton, near Ludlow, (for which place he is member) but within the northern limits of this county. This gentleman laving feen moft of the beft edifices, both amcient and modern, and being endowed with a natural fondnefs for the architecture of caftles, \&c. was determined to raife, from divers hints he bad collected from the various fyles of building, fomething to refemble the habitations of ancient barons, more peculiar than could poffibly be found elfewhere. In this I underftand he has fucceeded fo as to be the admiration of all vifitors. No lefs a fum than \(60, \infty 00\). has been expended for this purpofe.

We left Hereford, and purfued our tour to Rofs; the firf hill called Aconbury, is very feep, and commands a moft extenfive valley furrounded with boldeft fcenery.

\footnotetext{
- This lady was Margaset coheir of Richard Fitzalan, fourlh carl of Arundel of that family.
}

The black momitains fo often mentioned, St. Michacl's muynt, and S garloaf, a very prominent features. In the vale on our right flands a large mantion of Sir thard Symmons, bart. called the Meend. Beyond this road affords nothing inter my for feveral miles: pafs through the finall village, Landenabo, and a little to the let fee Harewood. Sir Hungerford Holkins's old feat, which has been long the refidence of the family, and greatly improved by the prefent owner.

This is no doubt the fpot, or near it, where in the reign of Edgar, Ethelwold, that king's minifter, had a caftle (faid to be in Harewood-foreft,) which is the feene of Mafon's dramatic poem of Elfrida, The ftory of it is briefly this, Edgar greatly enamoured of the famed beauty of Elfrida, daughter of Orgar, earl of Devonfhire, fends Ethelwold to offer her his crown in marriage. Whercupon Ethelwold falls violently in love with her himfelf, and marries her fecretly; perfuading the king upon his return, that there was nothing extraordinary in her beauty. Edgar at length being informed of the truth, fees her, falls defperately in love, and determines to make her his own; the event of which is quite perverted by the poet, for inftead of that facred attachment to Ethelwold, which the drama exhibits, the hiftorical fatt fhews that her beauty was too much tinctured with vanity, not to be moved by the addreffes of the king. Upon which he orders the unfufpecting hufband to go to Northumberland on pretended bufinefs. But the unfortunate earl never performed bis journcy He was found dead in a wood, where he was thought at firt to be murdered by robbers, but the eyes of the people were foon opened, when they faw trat the king, inftead of making due fearch after the murderers, married the widow. Some fay, that Edgar flew Ethelwold with his own hand at a hunting match. Malmbury fay; he took Ethelwold into a wood Harewood-forelt) upon pretence of hunting, and killed him there with his lance. The natural fon of this nobleman happening to come in at this accident, and viewing the dead body of his father, the king fternly alked him, "how he liked the game ?" The youth replied calmly, that whatfoever pleafed the king, ought not to be difpleafing to him. This courtly anfwer, on fo moving an occafion, furprized the ling, and gave him a frong affection for the young man ever after. This ftory leares room to fufpect, the monkith hillorians have pafied over in filence feveral of Edgar's actions, when they endeavoured, by their exceffive commendations, to make him pafs for a faint.

Hence the road is intolerably rough, but might eafily be mended by breaking their hard materials fimaller. We next faw Peterfowe, a neat retirement, whote fimatl foire and ch reh are exceedingly pichurefque. A little further we inflected the ruins of Wilton Caftle, on the river Wye, oppofite Rofs, from which the fipe and bridge are very fine objects, together with the wood crowned hills called the Chale. Witon Caftle was the chief leat of the barony of the Greys of this place, by the marriage of Reginald Grey, Juftice of Chelter, with Mand, the heirefs of Henry de lougchamp, Baron of Wiltom, in the reign of Edward I. From hence a long train of valourous peers fuccellively enjoyed this place down to William Lord Grey of Witton. 'Though earlier than this they much frequented their feats at Btechey and watdon Hall in Bucks before-mentioned; and in the time of this Willian, the Cafle of Witon was much fatlen to decay. This brave nobleman, in the reign of Queen Nary, de fonded Calais againt the French with wonterful valour, till at lengh lifis foldicrs murinying in defair, he was obliged to yidd it up, and becane himfelf a pifoner, in which tate he continued, till he redemed himfle for \(: 4,000\) crowns; a fum, which ahment rained his citate. He was afterwads general of the fores fint into Scothand. Having lived to all the great purpoles of life, but felf-interef, he died

1562 , no lefs to the pullic forrow of Eugland, which he fecured, than to the common joy of Scotland, which he awed. His fout Arthur lord Grey, a foldier as famoun as hin tather, endeavoured to advance his leffened ellate by his valour, and firf was wounded at the fiege of leeith, 1560, and afterwards was fent over lord deputy of Ireland, and there finally fuppreffed the rebellion of Definond. But there is another caule, why his memory will live, long after his feats of arms are forgotten. He was the early patron of Spenfer, the poet, who went over to Ireland with him as his fecretary, upon which he had a grant from Queen Elizabeth of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork. His houfe was in Kilcolman ; and here he finifhed his Fairy Queen; the river Mulla, which he has more than once introduced in his poems, ran through his grounds. The world can never be grateful enough to the man, under whofe patronage fo exquifite a poem was written. The gratitude of the poet will live for evere. Lord Grey died \(1593 \dagger\). His fon William the laft lord a puritan, but a very hopeful young man, was attainted as an accomplice in Sir Walter Raleigh's fuppofed plot, and died in prifon much pitieds. At what time this family parted with Wilton Caftle is not exactly known; but 'tis probable it was parted with by lord William, the grandfather, among the parrimony he was obliged to alienate for raifing his ranfom, fince it belonged to John, firf lord Chandos, who married his fifter; and from him it became the feat of his fecond fon Charles, who refided here, as well as his pofterity, down to James the -magnificent duke, of whom an account has been given under Cannons. Philips, in his poem, called Cyder, makes the following honourable mention of this family, originally natives of the county:

> - Where fhall we find
> Men more undauntedif? for their enuntry's weal
> More prodigal of life? In ancient daya
> The Koman legions, and great Cafar found
> - Our fathere no mean foev, and Crefiy plaiun
> And A gincourt, deep. ling'd with blood, cunfefs
> What the Silurea vigour unwithftood
> Could do in rigid fight ; and chiefly what
> Brydgea wide wafting hand, fitf gartered knight,
> Puiffant author of great Chandot' ftem,
> High Chandos, that tranfmits paternal worth,
- "Mof noble lord, the pillar of my life,

And patron of my mule's pupillage.
Through whofe large bounty poured on me rife,
In the firt feafon of my feeble age.
I now do live, bound yours by vaftalage," \&e.
Sonn:t to lord Grey prefixed 10 the Fairy Queer.
\(\dagger\) Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, when Aeward at King Fdward's coronation, or conftable at Queen Mary'n, wat the firt that rid in a coach in England; this lord Grey was the firft that brought a coach to Ireland.

Lloyd's State Wortbies.
\(\ddagger\) The title of Baron de Wilton has lately been revived in the perfon of fir Thoman Egerton, bart. defernded from the fifter and coheir of this William; but not entited to the ancient honour, both becaufe of the suainder, and the obeyance.
\& Weldon's Court of James I. p. jo.
IT Than thofe of Herelordmire.
T This is an hiforical inaccuracy. Sir John Chandos, one of the Gra knights of the gatter, was unde to Alice the wife of Sir Thomas Brydges, ance Aur of the Biydges's,

Prudence, and ancient prowert; amd renown,
TT hin noble offiprifisc: O thriec Muppy peer 1
That blef with hoory vigour, tiew'R iny felf
Frifli blooming in thy generour fon : whofe lige
Flowing with nervous eluquence exiel,
Charm the wite fensuie, and attention win In deepelt couricile: Aricuntum pleas'd, Him, as her chofen worthy, firf materes: Him, on th' lberian, dn the Gallic more, Him hardy Britont bleffa his fatifful hand Conveye new courage from affar, nor more The general's conduet, than his care amilh."

The remaining ruins of the cafle are very inconfiderable; there being nothing but a low fquare wall, enclofing a garden, with the appearance of a turret in one angle. This with Aconbury, Dewfall, and moft of the other Chandos eftates in this county, were fold fome years back to Guy's hofpital. In Peterfowe church, in which parifh this ftands, are no handfome monuments, but two or three flat fones to the memory of this family. We now croffed the bridge of fix large arches, and came along the fide of an high caufeway to the town. This admirable convenience for paffengers in time of floods, owes its origin to the celebrated man of Rofs, (Mr. Kyrle) whofe liberal and charitable fervices to this town, are monuments too durable foon to be erafed. The lines of Pope moft applicable to the fpot we are now upen, are the following:
> "1 Pleafed Vaga echoea throagh her winding bounda, And rapid Severn hourfe applaufe refound. Who hung with woode yon mountain's fultry brow? From the dry rock who bade the water flow? Not to the fkies in ulelefs columns toft, Or in proud falls magoificently lof, But elear and artlefo pouring through the plain, Health to the fick, and fulace to the fwain ; Whofe caufeway parts the vale with fhady rows, Whofe feats the weary traveller repofe : Who tught that heaven-directed fpire to wife?
> "The "man of Rofo,' each lifping babe replice""

We now afcended this high town, and viewed the charming fcenes from its churchyard; dined at the king's arms, the houfe in which that famous character lived and died; his portrait is fill fhewn here, which, though but a-daub in colauring, is valued for its extreme likenefs.

About two miles from hence is Bollitree, the birth-place and refidence of.William Merrick, author of the Camelion, 'the Monkies; and other lively poems in Dod』ey's collection. The following poetical defcription by him of this place, never before publifhed, was given me by a near relation of his, with many other of his manufcripts.

> Near where proud Pcnyard's woods arife, Whence Cambria's hills falute our eyes, On a fair fpot enclofed with wood, That long the rage of time has food, Standa Bollitree. In days of yore, Fre Laancatier the fceptre bore, Well known tu fame.
- James lord C. father of the firt duke. What follows is a pleafing contraft to the ill-natured characier, by Pope, of the duke under the name of Timon, before-mentioned.

Old Gaunt, 'sis faid had feen the place,
And Hercford's renowned grace, There deign'd to fpend a focial hour, Whilit virtue charm'd him more than pow'r. When haplefs Richard's wretched reign Cauld Briton's fons to feck the plain, It's mafter*, lov'd of Hercford, Join'd with him, and drew the fword, And whilft our Henrys bore the fway, At Bullitrec how blefs'd the day! When fam'd Eliza ruld the land, And gallant Effex held command, A brancht from this old fpot deriv'd, In Spain right hardy deeds atchiev'd; There Cales ? untappy) fits a blow, That laid her lofiy turets low. And when by tocicuere a fate. Biave If fex felt the ax's weight, sirm to his much lov'd lord he flood, And feal'd his fiiendhip with his blood. But late from hence, high houour bore, Ev's to remotell ladia's thore,
In cuil hour a daring fwaint; Ju heauty's bloom he pretl the plain; Ah! haplefs youth of foul fincere,
Keceive the heart beltowing tear;
Since fare thy vital thread has horn,
Eternal lauels grace thy un!
Sacred to you, deferving dead,
'Ihis ancient fabrick rears its head.
Atches with ivy overgrown,
And walls of mofy bemantled fone, Again rellor'd in awfil ftate:
Yuir honour'd memory await.
Acespe the humble tibute paid,
And preacetul flecp each hallow'd made.
Scenery of fuch inimitable beauty as that viewed down the river TVye, which is unqueflionably unique, neceffarily requires a minute detail and analization of its conllituent parts; the thecprefs of its banks; is mazy courfe; the ground, woods, and rocks, and every other native and artificial ornament. Thefe are moft accurately and admirably defined by the celebrated comparer of natural and artificial landfeape, Mr. Gilpin, in his excurfion down this river in 1770 §, for which purpofe he has employed his fecond fection; :mid I think with much greater fuccefs than the fubfequent defeription. This indeed, as he previoufly obferves, might be attributed to his baving feen them under the circumftances of a continued rain. Leaving my reader theref re to furnifh himfelf with the neceffary outines from that able delineator, I flall proceed to give the refuft of thefe combinations under the alupicions beams we now siowed them. For this purpue we procurcd a boat for a guinca and a half, to take us to Monmouth,

\footnotetext{
- 'I humas Meyricke.

Sir Cimillim Marrik, knimphedat Gales, fur hiis valour.
 (S.f flew to the late Willam Alern \(k\), of Bonlitree)
 oceatiwal drainip inn of finch a con pation were highty detirable, and would have bectu of intinite affilance, bin 1 was furcadiube contint in an affer comatallun.
}
in which we embarked about three o'clock, and leaving Wilton cafle" on our right, paffed the noble bridge weltward in continual ferpentine nearly four miles, without any very flriking feature to attrat our notice. We were amufed with fome filhermen in their curious little boats, angling for trout and grealing; thefe delicate vehicles are made of wicker, or baket work, and covered on the ouffle with prepared canvals, which they paddle down the ftream, and carry on their backs home again, like turtles in their flells. Mr. Gilpin mentions this curious vehicle, called a coricle, probably from the ancient boat which was formed of leather, and gives the followint curious ftory of an adventurous fellow, "who for a wager, once navigated a coricle as far as Landy ifle, at the mouth of the Britifh channel. A full fortnight or more he fpent in this dangerous voyage; and it was happy for him that it was a fortnight of ferene weather. Many a current and many an eddy; many a flowing tide, and many an ebbing one, afforded him occafion to exert all his fkill and dexterity. Sometimes his little bark was carried leeward, and fometimes as far windward; but ftill he recovered his courfe, perfevered in his mudertaking; and at length happily atchieved it. When he returned to the New-Weir, report lays, the account of his expedition was received like a voyage round the world." We now came oppofite Mr. Gilpin's fecond landfape, Goodrich calte, a moft romantic relick of mofs-grown towers, which more than anfivered every idea of his pencil, or defcription; the valt hill, called copperwool apparently on the right, though raally far beyond, adds greatly to the boldnefs. of this profpect. Willian Earl Marfhall hat a grant of this cafte sth of King John. In the reign of Edward MII, this was the chief feat of Gilbert lord Talbot, great gromdfather of John, the firft earl of Shrewfbury, to whom, and his poiterity, it continued the principal refidence, till Gilbert, 7 h Earl, left timee daughters his cohcirs, of whom Elizabeth carried this cattle to her humband, Henry Grey, earl of Kent, who died S. P. 1639 , yei this place feems to have gone to his collateral relations, earls of Kent, down to the late dnke. Down the next reach on our left, a beautiful livery of green clothed the furrounding fteps; this is the gencral complexion of the adjacent country, for every ten or twelve years, the woods are cropped quite clofe to the ground, principally to lupply the forges and turnaces with charcoal, \&c. and as they fprout again this delightful verdure appars farce diftinguiflable, at fome diltance, firm the moft luxuriant crops. As in other fpots their vigour is increafed, or cone to full growth, different tints and thades are leen, which contlitute the wonderful varicty fo peculiar to thefe fenes. The hill beyond, on our right, is covered with lime hilns; we faw a fimall hut by the water, fide carelefsly heaped ogether, which, according to eftablifhed cullom, the indigent natives raife in the nigltt; this, if they can accomplith it fo as to cover in, and boil a pot within the fipace of twelve homrs manofted, tecomes their own, and they are allowed to inclofe a fifficient quantity of land round it, and to rebuild a more fiviable colture ; thus in a few yoarts by this laudable cultom and indulgence, the whole face of the country wears a general afpeit of cultiation, and the molt barren fpots become adorned with wools gardens and orehards. This in miniature refembles the great world at large in its original ftate of nature, with this edfriction, that their king is alreavy eftablifhed; they may wage wars and have trivial hoftilities athout infringements of property, and ether jealoutios or ammolitics, but no viohat danger cans enfice ; the ford of the manor has the lupreme power, to keep them in ave, and rectify thefe commotions in the liate. We next pafied fome iron works on our left; cailed
* Mr. Gilpin, by a deception ia this winding river, has defrribed this ruin as on the oppofite bank.

Bifhop's-wood-furnace, belonging to a company at Rofs and Briftol; the fcene here greatly improves, and the ftream flows through a winding avenue of richer cloathing. In the reach below this, is Ledbroke collicry, a very plentiful mine and of good quality; which fupplies Rofs, and various places at \(13^{3}\). per ton. After fo much grandetur and tranquillity, this bufy contrant upon the banks of the wharf produced a new and lively effect. A little lower on the right, ftands Courtfield, an ancient pile, with an artificial ruin above, belonging to Mr. Vaughan. A few fine deer were bounding on the ridgey banks; the parifh church in miniature, juft below, is truly picturefque; it is called Welch Bicknor to diftinguifh it from another village of the fame name about two miles below, on the oppofite fide of the river, in Gloucetterfhire, which now only divides the two counties, but was formerly the boundary between the Welch and Englih; according to this verfe of Nechans:

> "Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenfes, hine refpicit Anglos."
> " Henee Wye the Englifh views, and thence the Wecle."

In this church is a chalice of great antiquity, being from its date made in 1176, and although finifhed in a very rough manner, it has fome refemblance to thofe ufed in the prefent age. It is fuppofed that it was made by fome of thofe Arabians living in the Norman territories near the borders of Spain, who embraced the Chritian religion, and was by them brought to Britany or Normandy, and from thence to England. At Englifh Bicknor, a triangular bufhy mount hangs like a noble rampart to the water at the next reach. The verdant rocks now fpread their tufted heads in variegated order, and at the half way point, the abrupt cliffs, called Coldwell, opened an amphitheatre of romantic beautics, beyond the power of words or canvals to exprefs; the creeping ever-greens upon the protuberances of each mouldering rock, and the profufion of other hanging foliage, prefent a variety of vivid tints inimitably foft and fine. No tapeftry of art, net even of the rich Gobelins* can pofiibly excel this admirable production of the loom of nature; we only wanted fun to paint the colours ftronger. The maffy heaps beneath thrown from their native rocks by the devaltation of time, are very curious, and fome of them little inferior to the famous Bowdar-fone in Borrowdale; one in particular, infinitely more deferves the fimilitude " of a thip tying on its keel," immerfed too in the bofom of thefe lucid freams. We now came to the fecond ferry called Hudfon's-rope, at Whitechurch, which, to give an idea of the beauteous courfe of this river, is feven miles diftant from the upper one, at Goodriche, by water, and only one by land. The parifh church here is another picturefque object on the verge of the water, fo near as fometimes to be furrounded by the flood; the vaft hills beyond are remarkably bold, and form a fublime termination to this reach. The thinly fcattered cots, as we approached the new Weir, are richly reclufe; no gripe of poverty, no perplexing cares feen to difturb thefe quiet haunts; a more primaval fcene cannot well be conceived to exift. Paffing through a lock we faw the bufy Cyclops working on the oppofite fhore, and as the evening was far advanced and rather overcaft, this fcene became more aweful and fubline.

> The manon fearce feated on her filver car, The veil of nighe hung heavy o'er the world, And o'er the Colemn feene fich nillnefs reign'd, As' 'were a paofe of nalure : on the banka

\footnotetext{
\(\therefore\) A- houfe, in Paris, in the fuburb of St . Marceau, fo called from Giles Gnhelin, an excellent dyer, Who found out the fecret of dying fearke, in the reign of Francis f. This is the place where they make the flaell tapeliry in Europe.
}

> No murmuring billow breaks, but all is hum'd; Save ever and anon the thund'ring Itroke That teata the fiery mafs. While upwards rife 'The finoaky volumes fparkling thro' the ,ir. list hark ! the full affem'led owls begin 'To fhick their orgies mid'it the rocks and woods: Penfive I fit and hear the frighiful din Relpondive echoing thro' the fullen okies, 'lill, lull'd hy mufie of the dathing nar, My untun'd foul again finds fwect repofe. *

We now landed at the firt convenient place, and walked on the turnpike road near two miles to Monmouth where we flept, and in the morning took a curfory view of this ancient capital, of this formarly a Welch, but now an Einglifh, county. It is fituated at the conllux of the W'ye and Mumow, whence it derives its name, it difplays many marks of antiquity, and has been much more flourifhing than at prefent. The greneral white complexion of the houles gives it a neat and animated look; but the only buildings worth notice are the church and town-hall, both very handfome, and the latter may vie with moft places of much greater confequence. The Britains called it Mynwy ; on the uorth fide, where it is not guarded by the river, it was originally encourgafed with a flrong wall and fofs. In the midtt of the town are the ruins of the cattle, which flourifhed at the conquef. At that time William the fon of Baderon had the cuftody of thofe four carucates of land, within the caftle, which were the king's demefne. Withenock, his fon, furnamed de Monmouth, built a church within the caftle, and gave it to the monks of St. Florence, at Salmure in France. His fon Baderon, in the reign of Heury II. granted to the monks at Monmouth, in exchange for Hodonock, three forges, fituate upon the river Wye, free from any toll, paffage, foreltage, or any other cultom for the iron made therein. By this it appears, how anciently the iron works before defcribed were carried on in thele parts. His grandfon John, baron of Monmouth, who had the cuftody of the caftle of Striguil, 15 th of Henry III. gave about that time to the monks of St. Florence at Salmure, in pure alms, the hofpital of St. John at N:onmouth. This nobleman having no iffue male, in confideration of certain lands, which Prince Edward granted him for his life, gave to the faid prince, and his heirs for ever, his cafle and honor of Monmouth, and all other his lands and tenements, which grant was confirmed by the king \(13^{\text {th }}\) September, 40 th Henry III. and in the 41 it of that king he died. From this time it continued in the crown, and enjoyed many privileges; but derived its greateft glory from giving birth to Henry V. (from hence, furnamed of Monmouth) the great conqueror of France, and fecond ornament of the Lancaftrian family, who, by direct force of arms, fubdued that kingdom, and reduced Charles VI. to the greateft extremity. This was alfo the birthplace of the famous hiftorian Geffrey of Monmouth, mentioned before as buried at Abingdon.

In order to vary thefe feenes as much as poffible, we difinifed our boat at Monmouth, and weut by land to Tintern-abbey; as the upper part of the river affords mof variety in a boit, this plan was undoubtedly the bett. As we proceeded on the road to Cheplow, and paffid Troy-houfe, a fine old feat of the duke of Beaufort, now only inbabited by a fteward and farmer, the autumnal glow of nature, attendant on nocturnal flowers, gave us the higheft idea of the town's charming fituation and feenery,
* Parody on pari of the firn Scene, Act chiid, of the Grecian Ditughter.

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protected on all fides by hills of the fweeteft verdure, even to their utmof fummits, the freams of Vaga murmuring at their feet.*

As we afcended the hill before us, each progreffive ftep afforded an infinite variety of waving mountains, vallies and woods, interfperfed with white cots, feats, \&c. \&c. and backed by the majeftic heads of Sugar-loaf, and Brecknock贝ire black mountains. Having gained this lofty fummit, we deviated a little to the right of the road, to obferve the diftant ruins of Ragland caftle, once a moft powerful and glorious place. Thomas ap Gwillem ap Jenkin, (anceftor of the Herberts) obtained it by marrying Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Morley, knt. lord of this cafle and other large pofferfions, in the time of Richard II. from hence it came to the earls of Pembroke, and from them to the earls of Worcefter, in the fame manner as Tintern and Chepftow. William, firft marquis of Worcefter, maintained this caftle with a garrifon of 800 men from 1642, to Auguft 19th, 1646, without receiving any contribution from the country, and then yielded it to Sir Thomas Fairfax upon very honourable terms. This was among the laft places in England that held out againft the rebels. Then it was that (according to Gilpin's expreffion) "Cromwell laid his iron hand upon it, and fhattered it into ruins; to which it owes it prefent picturefque form." All the timber in thefe parks that lay near the houfe, was cut down and fold, which (though there was no coppice wood) amounted by the account of the committee themfelves to 37, ceo cords of wood. The lead of the caftle was fold for 6,0001 . and a great part of the tiniber to the ciitizens of Briftol, to rebuild the houfes on the bridge there, that had been lately burnt. The lofs to the family, during the troubles, was computed at 100,000l. an eftate to the value of \(20,000 \mathrm{l}\). per annum being fequeltered, befides what they fold in thufe neceffitous times. \(\dagger\)

The afpect from hence became dreary and unpleafant, and the fervency of the noontide fun was now almoft as intenfe as Midfummer, without a fhade to guard us from its powers. We now left the great road at the village of Turlington, and paffed through hollow and uncouth tracks, feldom attempted by any carriages but thofe of the natives; after a few fpecimens of pleafing reclufe fcenery, we enter a profound dell for feveral miles; a gurgling brook winding through the umbrageous cavity which fupplies a number of large iron works above the village of Abbey-Tintern: Mr. Tanner is the oftenfible maneger; the duke of Beaufort the great proprietor. We infpected the principal furnace, and faw the ore, which is moftly brought from that vant fource, at Furnefs in lancafhire, diffolved by the blaft of immenfe bellows, worked upon the modern conftruction of cylinder pumps. They have a method of feparating the beft qualities from the drofs, by a water wheel and hammers, from which they collect con. tiderable quantities of pure metal, and the powder fells to the glafs-houfes for their ufe. Lower down are various forges, for the purpofe of friking this mutilated ore, into. every requifite fize and form of the broadeft bars to the fineft wires.

Iron, the moft ufeful, and through the wife diftribution of Providence, the moft common of all metals, is plentifully found in all parts of the Britifh dominions. It is found in Cornwall,. Cumberiand, Derbyhire, Devon, Durhan, Gloucefterhire,

\footnotetext{
- Mr. Gray's obfervation on this fwect plaoe is thus found in a letter, dated May \({ }^{2}\) th, \({ }^{1711}\), giving an account of hie preceding fummer's tour, in which the river Wye was the principal frature. "Monmonlith, (fays he) which is a town I never heard mentioned, lies on the fame river, in a vale, that is the delight of my eyes, and the very feat of pleaure:"
\(\dagger\) From the lime this cafle was rendered uninhabitoble, the family have fimed their chief refidence at . Eadointen, in Cloucefterfli:e.
}

Hants, Kent, Lancalhire, Monmouthhire, Shrophire, Somerfethire, Stafordhire, Suffex, Warwickfhire, Wilthire, Yorkfhire, and in a great many other parts of North-Britain, Ireland, and in North America. The Romans probably were the firft who wrought our mines, their medals having been found amongft the heaps of flags and cinders. The ore hath various appearances; fome is called brufh ore, as being compofed of threads growing on a red kind of earth, or hanging from the tops of caves, or old works, fome in fones of a reddifh, blue, or grey colour, fometimes in a fort of fiff unctuous clay, and fometimes in a black fand." The veins or loads, like thofe of tin, are of very different dimenfions, and their contents of very different nisires, which rather than their fize determine its value. Some ore is roafted before it can be fmelted. This latt operation is performed in a large open furnace, the fuel and ore being mixed, and the fire kept to the greatef heat by immenfe bellows, moved by 2 large water wheel. It is from this and other improvements, that our mines yield much more than formerly; when they fcarce made in their foot-blafts or bloomeries, 100 weight in a day, leaving as much or more metal in their flags; whereas they now make feveral tons of iron in the fame fpace, and leave a mere cinder. When the metal is melted, it is let out of the receivers into a bed of fand, which hath one large, and feveral fmall divifions, in which it cools. The iren in the large divifion is called a fow, and in the fmaller, pigs. Pig iron, the metal thus fit for fome ufes, fuch as pots, kettles, bombs, and other coarle works, is not malleable. In order to give ir that neceffary quality, it is carried to the forges, and there heated and hanmered in various directions, till the heterogencous matter, or vitrious impurities being expelled, it is thoroughly incorporated and welded together. From this forge, which is called the finery, it is taken to anuther called the chafrey, where it is alfo heated and hammered into large bars. After this it is divided at the flitting mills, and then is ftiled bar iron. In this fate it is complete as a commodity, and fit for fale; the ufes of which are too many, and too well known to admit or require an explanation. \(\dagger\) There are but few forts of iron which, though ufeful in other refpects, are fit for being converted into fteel. The red iron ore from Furnels in Lancalhire, produces an iron, which is as tough as Spanifh iron, it makes very fine wires; but when converted into bars, it is not efteemed fo good as that which is got in the foreft of Dean and other places. The melting or cafting of fteel was introduced at Sheffield, about 40 or 50 years ago, by one Waller from London, and was afterwards much practifed by one Huntfiman, from whom fteel fo prepared, acquired the name of "Huntfman's caft fteel." It was at firlt fold for 14 d. but may now be had for 1 od. a pound ; it cofts 3 d. a pound in being melted, and for drawing ingots of it into bars of the fize of razors, they pay only \(6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{a}\) 100. Before this art was introduced at Sheffield, all the caft fteel ufed in the kingdom was brought from Germany. \(\ddagger\) Steel is made from iron by cementation, which by the fkill and induftry of the artificers is raifed to a very high value in all the finer manufactures, particularly at Woodftock, as we there deferibed. The reafon why we have fo much ironimported, is becaufe the inhabitants of thofe countries abounding in wood, can make it cheaper. For iron being fmelted in an open fire with charcoal, the oil of which is fuppofed to make it tough, few parts of this kingdom can afford the expence. In Colebroke dale, in Shropflire, pit coal has been ufed with fuccefs, which if generally introduced with the fame fuccefs, would be very advantageous to the nation.

\footnotetext{
* Mon's Natural Hiftory of Staffordhire, p 150.-Woodward's Hifory of Foffils, vol. 1. p. 223. Ec. -Hill's Hiftory of Foffils, p. 629, and Borlafe's Natural Hiftury of Cornwall, p. 195, as citcd in Camp, bell's Survey.
\(\ddagger\) Watfon's Chemilty.
}

We now approached the venerable objcet of our deviation, Tintcrn Abbey, hid in a moft fequeftered fot by the river Wye. Before thefe populous manufactures were here thought of, how paffing excellent muft this fituation have been for monallie life and difcipline. However thefe iron works have been very anciatty in ufe in different parts of the banks of the Wye, as has appeared under Monmouth. The ruins of Furnefs muft yi ha to Tintern, foth in point of picturefque baty, prefervation, and curiefity; we might gaze with frefl delight and aduiration for hours on this perfect fkeleton of Gothic arehitecture The internal dimenfions from calt to weft are 77 yards, fromorth to fouth 53 . The ealt, welt, north, and fouth windows, and centre arches, are of an equal height 67 feet, the welt window itfelf is 60 . The following is the account given of its origin. This abbey, dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, was founded about the year 1:31, by Wailter Fitz-Richard de Clare, lord of Carewen and Monmouthhire. Richard de Clare, furnamed Strongbow (nephew to the founder) gave divers lands and privileges to the abloot and monks hereof, who were of the Ciftercian order, obliging them to pray for their fouls and thofe of his and his wife's anceftors. Roger de Bigot, earl of Norfolk, added to thefe benefactions. It has beers famous for the tombs and monuments of feveral great perfons, principatly of the aforefaid Walter de Clare; Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, brother to the tounder; Walter, earl of Pembroke, and marfhal of Fingland, and his brother Anfelm, laft earl of that family; William Herbert, earl of Penhroke, who being in the dilputes between the houles of York and Lancafter, was taken prifoner in Banbury fight, and being beheaded, lies buried here. Befides the efligy of Gibert de Clare, which is in good prefervation, and fome others, the key fones of many arehes are feen in a perfect fate of fine feulpture. The duke of Beaufort takes great delight in having the whole of this magnificent relick preferved, which before was in a ftate of mouldering obfcurity. At its fuppreffion the revenues were rated at 1921. is. 4 d . per annum The following lines from Mafon's Englifh Garden, book firf, are a fine poctic picture, applicable to the fcenes we have been deferibing. "In thy fair domain," fays the author, addreffing the genius of his country,
" Many a glade is found,
The haunt of wood gods only; where if art
Eire dar'd to tread, 'twas with unfandal'd foot,
Printlefs, as if she place were boly ground.
And there are feenes, where, thin' hie whilum trod,
Led by the wort of guides, fell tyramy,
And ruthlefs fupertition, we now trace
Her fousteps with delight ; and pleas'd revere
What once we thould have hated But to time,
Not het, the praife in due; his gradual touch
Has moulder'd into beally many a cow'r,
Which, when it frown'd with all its battlements,
Was ouly terrible: and many a fane
Monaftic, which, when deck'd with all its fpires,
Sers'd hut to feed fome pamper'd Abbot's pride,
And awe the unletter'd valgar. Generous youth
Whoc'er thou art, that litten't to my lay,
And feel't thy foul aflent to what I fing,
Happy art thou, if thou canll call thine own,
Such feeres as thefe, where nature, and where time
Have work'd congenial; where a feastered holt
Of antique oaks tharken thy fide long hills
While rofhing thro' their branches, rifted cliffs
1)art cheir white lee ds, and glitter thro' the gloom;
More hapjy thill, if oree fuperior rock
Bear un its brow the fliver'd fragment huge

Of fome old Norman fortrefs ; happier far, Ah, then mof happy, if thy vale below, Wath, with the crytlal coolncfs of its rills, Sonc mould'ring abhey's ivy-vefted walls."

After a difficult accefs, through a narrow rough lane, to the fummit of the hill which leads to Chepfow, the contraft was more wonderful; from the narrow confines of the wildeft dell, and the fecluded haunts of monaltic folitude, to the valt expanse that here burth upon our view; towns, villages, feats and woody lawns, will the noble Severn rolling to the ocean, and thofe illands called the Holmes, are the objects of this fublime feenery.
Between this and Chepftow ftands Persfield, famous for the much admired walks of the ingenious Mr. Morris, which we now vifited. This place originally belonged to the Rous's, and was bought by Mr. Morris, and beautified moft confonant to the natural endowments of rock and water. He enjoyed it till within thefe three years, moft hofpitably inviting all company to partike of its inimitable delights. The grounds are now not in fi. 4 perfection, nor fo extenfive; the whole length of them is about five miles, but fince the prefent purchafer, Mr. Suith, has had the place, onc half are grown wild and not at pretent difplayed. He has however begun to open them again, and is greatly altering the whole; whether his new models will be more valued than the originals, time and tafte muft determine; many of the beautiful ferpeatines, I fear, from what we now obferved, will be thrown into ftrait lines. 'The whole was an advantageous purchafe for 26,500 l. and this gentleman intends foon to erect a new and excellent manfion.
The firt giew we had after we entered this fcenery of enchantment, was a pleafing fight of Chepfow caftle, cliffs, \&cc. Alfo Landeaught cliffs and the broad Scvern beyond. The next opening, we beheld a wonderful dip of 500 feet perpendicular into the Wye, whofe waters were not fo agreeable and lucid as above, where the briny waves of ocean bad not adulterated them. We next came to a fweet point, called the Pleafant View, truly deferiptive of its name. Next from a bench, land-caught woods and rocks were moft majeftic and fine, the river winding nobly underneath; oppofite the cave are bow railings with a feat, which if we compare the works of nature with thofe of art, may be called a front box of one of the compleatef theatres in the univerfe; the whole appears from hence a perfect circular theatre, marked out by the furrounding woodfringed cliffs. Here wants no painted canvals to exprefs its fcenery, nature's liveet landfcape is quite enough, and inftead of an artificial fky depicted over our heads, the blui vault of heaven hangs fublime and lovely. Returning from this we afcended on a path above the cave which leads to a fimilar box to the one deferibed, that is called the Lovers Leap. Having taken a fual view of the feenery from this tremendous precipice, we were conducted to the corner of an adjacent field, whereftanilsthe Temple, commanding a moft glorious profpect in an oppofite direction; the conflux of Wye and Severn, the Briftolchannel opening into the main fea, the finoke of that great city on the oppofite fhores, interfperfed with frow-white houfes, \&c. while the reflexion of the fetting fun gilded their windows, that fhone like real fires; thefe together with other diftant profpects of ftupendous hills on the Welch coaft, the abrupt rocks, immenfe woods, and all the fofter beauties of improvement, confpire to render Persfield a fcenc that fills the breaft with delight and adniration above all others.

Cheptow is a Saxon name, and fignifies a market or place of trading, in Britifh it is called Kafwent, or Caftll.Gwent. It is a place of no great antiquity, and many affirm that it had its origin not many ages paft, from the ancient city Venta, which flourifled
about four miles from hence in the time of Antoninus, who calls it Venta Silurum, Which name (fays Camden) neither arms, nor time has been able to confume; for at this day it is called Kaerwent, or the city Venta. But the city itfelf is fo much deftroyed, that it only appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, chequered pavements, and Roman coins.

About two miles below is the famous paffage over the Severn, at Beachley to Auft, on the oppofite fhore. Auft was formerly called Auft-Clive, from its fituation upon an ligh craggy cliff. At this place happened once as frong an inftance of wifdom triumphing over folly, as the annals of hiftory can produce. Walter Mapes who wrote 500 years before Camden, thus defcribes it; "Edward the elder, lying at Ault-Clive, and Leelin Prince of Wales at Bathefey, or Beachley, when the latter would neither come down to a conference, nor crofs the Severn, F.dward paffed over to Leolin; who feeing the king, and knowing who he was, threw his royal robes upon the ground (which he had prepared to fit in judgment with) and leaped into the water breaft high, and embracing the boat faid, "Moft wife king, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wildom triumphed over my folly ; mount upon that neck which I have foolifhly exalted againft you, fo thall you enter into that country, which your goodnefs hath at this day made your own," and fo taking him upon his fhoulders, he made him fit upon his robes, and joing hands did homage to him." Chepflow is a neat little port, for molt of the places on this river, where their commerce feems to centre; the tide is very high and impetuous, rifing, I fuppofe, greatly beyond any other in the kingdom, commonly about 40 feet at the bridge, which though built of timiber, looks noble, being 70 feet from the furface of the water; in January 1738, we are told the water rofe confiderably above this height, which did very great damages to this and the neighbouring country. Half the bridge is in Glocefterfire, fo that it is fupported at the expense of both counties. The town is fituated on a fweet declivity facing the wide expanfe of Severn. We retired to reft, the noom was backward, and the window unguarded by a curtain looked that way.

> At earlieft (wilight of the morn I woke, And from my pillow faw the "God of day Stand tiptoc on the eaftern mountain tops," While in the air dim mitts and vapours hung, Cloathing the difiant hille and winding vales. Upon the gentle radiance of his face
> My ravihed eyes with eafc and pleafure dwelt.
> But foon his checks difplay'd a brighter glow:
> His kindling beame by gradual afeent
> Gain'd double vigour. Now the aily tronps
> J'erceiv'd the glitt'ring rays, like pointed lpears
> Darting from lieav'n to earth, and inflant ficd.
> No longer could one view, with cye direet,
> The dazaling glorics of hia mighty fphere.
> The radiant day feem'd confcious of its Gods
> All nalure fmil'd; the rofy tribe of fruis, Bending their parent trees to kifs the ground, Imbib'd the genial warmth; pleas'd Viga pour'd
> His fea-green ftreams deep murmuring beneath
> I he hanging bowers and glittering rocks; while wide
> The rougher Severn Atreteh'd his arm beftrew'd
> With fhining fails, to the capacious ocean.
> Thus loft in admiration's magic charme,
> 1 gladly caughe that fleeting precious time,
> "' 'lise cool, the fragrant, and the peaceful hou:, 'T'o meditation due aud facred foog,'

> Which othera facrifice in fond embrace Of downy flumbera, foporific death, And paid my tribute due to that great Source, Who thus illum'd the world, and, the palt eve, Had grac'd with all the fplendor of his beama, The flll luxuriance of fair Perofield' f feene, of curious traveller's wonder and delight;

After breakfaft we vifited the ruins of this magnificent cafle, boldly placed upon a huge rock walhed by the Wye; the whole looks of lafting folidity and is made beautifully picturefque by the numberlefs ever-greens, \&c. that hang about its walls. It was rebuilt about 580 years fince by Gilbert Earl of Pembroke. This Gilbert, furnamed Strongbow, fecond fon of Gilbert de Clare, having folicited Henry I. to beftow on him lands in Wales, had committed to him the van of the army, when that king threatened to deftroy all North Wales and Powilland, and poffeffing the whole dominion of Striguil* (now Chepftow) was made earl of Pembroke by Stephen, 1138. His fon earl Richard left a daughter, his heirefs, who carried thefe eftates, with the earldom, to William Marfhall, whofe five fons enjoyed this honor fucceffively, and all died without iffue. \(\dagger\) Of the two laft, the former died at Gooderiche Caftle 1246 ; the latter at Striguii Caftle, foon after. The fifter and coheir married Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk.

Sir William Herbert, knight, a faithful adherent of Edward IV. having reduced divers caftles, forts and towns in Wales, of Henry duke of Exeter, Jafper earl of Pem broke, and James earl of Wilthhire, to obedience, had a grant of their eftates, amongit which was much that belonged to the ancient earls of Pembroke, in confequence of which he was created earl by that title, \(\ddagger\) He died poffefled of the caftle of Chepftow and other large poffeffions hereabout. All thefe, with the barony of Herbert, of Chepfow, Ragland, and Gower, the daughter and heir of his fon, carried to Charles Somerfet, a (natural fon of Henry Beaufort, third duke of Somerfet) created afterwards earl of Worcefter, from whom they have defcended to the prefent duke. But this has been many years under a leafe of lives, and the elderly perfon who fhews it is the laft; the was born here where the fill refides in comfortable apartments, and makes a good fubfiftence by the fruits of the garden, peaches, \&cc. which are plentiful on thefe warm walls when other places fail. In one of the towers we faw the room where Harry Marin, one of the twelve judges who fat to condemn Charles I. was afterwards confined for 27 years, and then died there. From the leads above, we had an extenfive and fine view. In another place we faw the traces of a large chapel..

We now took the Gloucefter road, over that lofty bridge aforefaid, whofe planks, which our horfes hoofs refounded, are contrived to efcape the violence of floods by floating in a limited fpace; but this rarcly happens at foimmenfe an height as 70 feet. From. the hill beyond, we command a delightful view of the town and caftle. Continuing through feveral fmall villages, the wide Severn rolling on our right, we came to Lydney park, a good old feat of one of the Bathurft fanily, fituate on the edge of the foreft of Dean.

Though this extenfive tract of Glocefterhire lies too much out of our courfe to attempt an explicit account, yet we will not entirely pafs it by unnoticed. This forelt:

\footnotetext{
- The ruins of Striguil Cafle are now remaining a few miles from Chepitow.
\(\dagger\) All buried at Tintern, as be fore mentioned.
I See an account of his death at Tintern. The prefeut earls of Pembroke are defcended from his na-zatal fon.
}
either obtained its name from Dean a market town, lowly fituated within its limits, (which word is of Sxon origin, lignifying a dale or woody valley, whence probally coms the word dea in Eugha,) or elfe from Arden, by rejecting the firt fyllable, which the G.unls and Britans formerly ufed for a wood. It was formerly fo thick with trese, and fo dark and terinde in its thades and by-ways, that it rendered the inhabitants tarbarous, agd emboldened them to commit many outrages. The foil is various, but moftly favourable to the growth of the oak, which was once fo confiderable, that it is faid to have been part of the inllrutions of the Spanilh Armada to deflroy it, but of late years the numerous iron furnaces hereatouts have deftroyed it greatly. The whole foreft of more than 23,520 actes, which is extraparochial, is divided into fix walks, or parts, known by their relpective lodges ; (viz.) King's hodge, York Lodge, Worcelter Iodge, Damby Lodge, Herbert Lodge, and Latimer Lodge. St. Briavels Cafte, which was once very ftrong and large but is now in ruins, gives name to one of the hundreds, and ferses chiefly as a prifon for offenders againt the laws of the foretl. The privileges are very extenfive; the free miners claim a right of digging iron ore, and coal; alfo to cut timber neceflary to carry on their works. A gold mine was ditcovered in the year 1;00, at a village called Taynton, on the northern borders of the foreft, of which a leafe was granted to fome refiners, who extracted fone gold from the ore, but did not comtinue the work, the quantity of gold being fo fmall as not to anfwer the expence of fiparation.

A litle begond we palled the village of Lydney, and another irm furnace belonging to the lane perfon as thofe at Tintern. A long fonut fupported by pillars acrofs the roal, convess water from the oppofite hill to move the great wheel of thefe works. The neat afectit on this road commands a molt detightiful view over this handfome fire, down the liguid expanse of Severn many miles. From hence the roads became fteep and rough to a great degree; nothing but fome pleafant profpects towards the water could make them bearable. Herefordhire is in bad repute, and not without reaton, for its roads, but compared with this, they are really good. We arrived at Newnhan to dimer, an ancient fmall town pleafingly fituated near the river; our im, the Bear, flands clofe to the paflage to Newporit, and all the great roads to Bath, Briflol, \&c. From hence we enjoyed a pleafing view of the oppofite hills, Bird-lip, Robin Hool, and thole about Ruxmore, in the cloathing country.
In the crening, which was very fine, we purfued our courfe through Weftbury, fo large a parifh in Camden's time, as to be reputed above 20 miles in compafs; here we faw a fine thone manfion, with formal old gardens, and pieces of water, belonging to Mr. C wethether, heir of Sir 1)uncombe Colchefter, who marred the daughter of Sir John May...rd, knight, owner of Gumeribury. The road being now level and exc 1 lent, we .rnived at Glouedter without much further obfervation, This city was beile by the ibmans, amb made a flation to curb the Silures, the braven and moft powerful of all the Bhitons. It derices its name from Caer Glow, which fignifies a fair city, a name cerainly not now improper, as its four principal freets meeting in the centre are both fpacious and well huilt. Its fituation is in one of the richelt vales known, a continuation of the a ble Eveflam.

Willian of Malm dhury thus defcribes it in his book De Pontificibus. "The vale of Glociller is focalted from its chicf city ; the fuil yields plenty of corn and fruit (in fome places, by the natural richnefs of the ground in others, by the diligence of the cou:ary-man; ) (nough to excite the idleft perion to take pains when it repays his labour with the mocrafe of an hundred-fold. Here you may behold high-ways and public roads full of truit trees, not planted, but growing naturally. The carth bears Iruit
of its own accord, much exceeding others soth in tafte and beauty, many forts of which continue frefh the year round, and lerve the owner till he is fupplied by a new increafe. No county in England has fo many or fo good vineyards as this ; either for fertility, or the fweetnefs of the grape. The vine has in it no unpleafant tartr: \(\mathfrak{f s}\) or eagernefs; and is little inferior to the French in fweetnefs. The villages are very thick, the churches handfome, and the towns populous and many." In a finilar ftrain he continues his praife of the noble river the Severn, "than which there is not any in the land that has a broader channel, fwifter Itream, or greater plenty of finh," \&c. Thefe vineyards have nothing left but the places named for them; viz. one on a hill by Overbridge near Glocefter, and another near Tewkefbury. Ccaulin, king of the Weft Saxons, firt took this city by force of arms from the Britons in 570 ; but the Mercians afterwards wrefted it out of his hands, under whom it flourifhed a long time in great repute. This city was once ftrongly fecured with walls, and on the fouth part William the Conqueror erected a caftle of fquare ftone; and fixteen houfes were demolifhed, as domefday book mentions, to make room for this edifice, which is now totally deftroyed. It was made a free borough by king John, who granted it a charter of incorporation, greatly enlarged its jurifdiction, and beftowed many other privileges, which it ftill enjoys. But in this reign it fuffered by the barons' wars; the fameus Mountfort earl of Leicefter having befieged it, took poffeffion of it in four dyys; but Prince Edward advancing with a ftrong army, drove the earl back again; and would have punifhed the burgeffes, but was difuaded through the interceffion of the bifhop of Worcelter, who gave fecurity for their paying a fine of 1000 marks. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. the gentlemen here continued loyal, but the farmers, tradefmen, and others of a meaner fort were generally againft him, and maintained this place under the command of colonel Maffey, whofe fervices and defenfive conduct were thofe of a gallant officer. There are feveral excellent ancient churches and public buildings well endowed, but the moft worth notice is the cathedral, dedicated to St . Peter, which is efteemed one of the beft pieces of architecture in England; it fands upon the fcite of the ancient monaftery, founded by Ofric, governour of Glocefterfhire, upon ground granted by King Ethelred, 68:. About 821, Bernulph, King of Mercia, rebuilt it in another form, and fubftituted an order of Secular Preachers, who married, and continued 200 years; Canute, for ill-living, at the inftigation of Wolftan, bihop of Worcefter, removed thefe and eftablifhed Benedictine monks, 1022. It was in the next age deftroyed by the Danes, but was about 1060 entirely rebuilt by Aldred bifhop of Worcefter, afterwards archbifhop of York, who crowned William the Conqueror. It was in a very low condition, when Serlo; chaplain to King William, was made abbot, having but two or three monks, and eight fcholars. He was fo zealous to raife and improve it that about 1100, he had it new finifhed, and obtained thirteen manors for its ufe, befides the lands mortgaged to the archbifhop of York. In 1102, it was with the city deftroyed by fire, and twice again it fuffered the like calamity; 12 14, 1223. But thefe damages were foon repaired by the devout munificence of that age, which occafioned the act of mortmain to be paffed 1279, 7th Eiward I.** The prefent magnificent ftructure was begun by John Thokey, fiventeer n abbot, about 1318. \(A\) bbot Horton built the north aife in \(\mathbf{1 3 5 1}\). Abbot Trocefter built the large cloi.ter about 1381. Abbot Seabrook began the fately tower, 1450, and appointed Robert Tully, a monk of this church to finih it. Richard Hanley began the lady's chapel, 1457. The whole length from eaft to weft is 420 , from north to fouth 144 feet. The

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- The revenues at the diffolution amounted, according to Dingdale, te 19461.56 . sel. per annum. vol. 11.

H H
Lady's
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Lady's chapel is 90 by 27 and 66. The tower from the bottom to the top is 280 feet; from the battlements 198. The whole feems to pleafe the eye with moft agreeable proportions, and the tower and pinnacles are wrought fo rich and light, that it is impoffible to behold them without the greateft admiration. The pillars and arches in the body are of that ponderous Saxon conftruction, which is quite oppreflive at firft fight; but as you approach the fcreens, the beautiful perfpectlve of the choir, with a kind of tranfparent view of the Lady's chapel behind the altar, affords a charming relief. The cloifters which contain four equal ailles, 147 by 13 and 16 , are moof perfect Gothic beauties. There is a whifpering gallery from one fide of the choir to the other, built in an octagonal form of 84 feet. The whifper is heard pretty dillinct from one fide to the other, but it hardly deferves notice after that noble one in St. l'aul's. Near this we faw a curious old painting, of the day of judgment, fuppofed to have been an altar piece. The principal monuments are; in the choir, bihop Aldred, the great founder, who died September 17th 1069. In the ifle of the north fide of the choir King Edward II. who was murdered at Berkeley cafle 1327. King Ofrick of NorthumberJand, who died about the year 600. Robert Curthoife, duke of Normandy, and eldelt fon to William the Conqueror; he was valiant in the holy wars, and made a Knight Templar, was alfo confined 26 years in Cardiff caftle for rebelling againft his brother the king. In the fouth fide of the choir, lies abbot Seabrook, who died 1457, \&c. Amongil the modern ones in the church is a beautiful defign to the memory of Mrs. Morley, who died at fea in child bed; two angels are conducting her with her infant in arms, as the rifes from the waves, expreflive of this infeription;
"The Sea fhall give up their dead."
It is well executed in white marble, by Flaxman. The moft recent and excellent improvement here, is the new county gaol fituate on the weff fide of the town, near the Severn and quay. It is a moft extenfive and fuperb building divided into upwards of 120 cells, befides gaoler's houfe, \&c.; the outward wall inclofes a fpace of 1250 feet. It has been begun about two years under the direction of Mr. Blackburn, whofe fimilar performances we lately fawat Oxford, and will foon now be finifhed. This is I believe the largeft in England, but the plan at Oxford, in form of a calle fortified, and all of ftone, is mof fuitable and frong.

From hence we made an excurfion north-eaft about ten miles, to Cheltenham. A vaft range of hills, on the north.weft, continues from the borders of Warwick fiire and Worcefterfhire towards Bath, dividing the vale and the foreft part of the county from the Cotefwould; befides this great chain, we were amufed with the diftant hills of May, and Malvern rifing nobly on our left; alfo clofe on our righr, the pleafant hill of Church-down, whofe parifh tower fands peculiarly elevated. Cheltenham is fituated in a fandy vale, on the north fide of rocky hills, whofe foft white texture partly diffolving in acids, looks, oppofite the town, quite bare. According to domedday-book, when Edward the Confeflor held this manor, there were eight hides and an half. In the time of King Edward it paid 9l. 58. and 3coo loaves for the king's dogs. In the reign of Willian the conqueror it paid 201.20 cows and 20 hogs, and 16 s . in lient of bread. Without giving any further hiftory of this place, we will proceed to defcribe briefly its prefent tlourifhing tate and falhionable Spa; which valuable fpring owes its difcovery to Mr. Mafon, the then proprietor of the land, who bought it of Mr. Higgs in 1716; Capt. Heury Skillicorne, father of the prefent owner, becane proprietor in right of his with, daughter of Mr. Mafon, and in 1798 not only fecured it trom all impropcr matter, but
buite a dome orer it with punps on each fide. Hz then laid out the walks, sec, and from that time it feems to have been frequented as a public place. It is laid to be impreguated upon the fame principle as Scarborough medicated waters ; but perhaps may be found roore generitly efficacious. Its adnarable qualities, befides the general teltimony of daily experience, are well authenticated by the experiments of doctors Short, l.ucas, Rulfel, and Snuth. The town confifts of one prineipal flreet near a mile in length, wear the centre of which ftands an handfome ohl church with a beautiful fpire; the walks in the church-yard are fhady and pleafant, leading to thofe about the well, sce. the greateft of which is about twenty feet wide, and makes an agrecable mall. On the eaft fide of the Punp.fquare, is an excellent long room, 66 feet by 23 , huilt 1775, by Mr. Skillicorne the ground owner, and Mr, Miller the renter of the Spa. In this are public breaktats, \&c. during the feafon from May to October. Prom hence the vifta of the large walk terminated by the fire is plealing to the eye : and at the termination of this walk continued above the wells, they are erecting another new building, as an object, though very inferior, to anfwer it Every exertion feems ufed to render the various lodgings, \&ce. adequate to the great increaie of company, particularly fince the late vifit of the royal family. Befides a valt number of private lodgings, here are an excellent hotel built in 1785 , and feveral good inns. We are alfo informed that a piece of ground has been lately purchafed for the purpofe of building an hotel upon a moft extenfive plan. The company in 1780 amounted only to 374 , from which time it has gradually increafed, and in 1786 confifted of 1140 , and laft year of 1320 . The two public rooms, for the entertainment of the company, under the direction of a nalter of the ceremonies, (Mr. Moreau,) are Mr. Rooke's, 60 feet by \(3^{\circ}\), and Mr. Miller's, 68 by 26, which take the amufements of dancing, carde, \&c. alternate. Here is alfo a neat theatre-royal built by Mr. Watfon and much frequented; the performers have been very choice this feafon, particularly that inimitable favourite of Thalia, Mrs. Jordan, who gave fuch high fatisfaction to the audience that a medal is to be prefented to her as an acknowledgment. From Cheltenham we proceeded onward to vifit Sudely cafte; the roads were very deep and indifferent, but the wonderful variety of views repaid us. In our way we paffed by the curious houfe of the Delaberes at Southinn; it is an object very well worth notice, bcing a low building in the ftile of the age of Henry IV. but by the incurious eye it would be paffed as a very obfcure and undiftinguiihed manfion. Soon after, having afcended very high hills, we got upon the Woulds, which are entirely champaign. The dulk now began to come on, and I confefs fuch an extent of plain as we could, notwithfanding, difcern before u3, was not at this time very pleafing; however we arrived at the fmall inn (inn it is hardly to be called) at Winchcombe, and there neceffity obliged us to reft for the night. However we had not patience to flay till the morning before we vifited Sudely caifle, but fallied forth about a mile, through corn fields, to take a tranfient view of its vencrable walls by twilight. It was juft the time to vilit a place, of which the inagination had been previoully full; we returned with our ardour to infpect it increafed, and went again the next morning. 'This ancient lordfhip belonged at the conqueft to Harold, fon of Ralph, who was earl of Hereford in the time of Edward the Confeffor, and married that king's lifter, but forfeited the earldom under the Conqueror. Harold however was fuffered to retain this among other eftates, and from hence affumed the name of Sudely. But the male line* of this noble family became extinct 41 ft of Ed-

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* However the 'Tracys are faic, upongrool ansthority, (though Dugdale does not mention it) to be, by the male line, of this family. 'Todington, the prefent feat of lord'Tracy, and his anceftors for 500 yeare was a manor of Hurold de Sudely at the conquef, and the younger fon of his fon John, who inarried a 'Tracy, sook his mother's name, and fetted at Todington.
}
ward III. and then the fifter and coheir carried it in marriage to William Boteler, a younger fon of William lord Boteler, of Wenme in Shropfhire. His fon Thomas lord Sudely had iffue John and Ralph, who fucceffively enjoyed the honour. "Ralph Boteler lord Sudely," fays Leland, "' made this caftle a Fundamentis, and when it was made, it had the price of all the buildings of thofe days. He was a famous man of warre in king Henry V. and Henry VIth's days, and was an admiral, (as I have heard) at fea; whereupon it was fuppofed and fpoken that it was partly builded \(e x\) spoliis Gallorum, and fome fpeake of a tower in it called Potmare's towre, that it fhould be made of a ranfome of his. One thing there was to be noticed in this cafle, that part of the windowes was glazed with berall. There har' jeen a manor place at Sudely, before the building of the caftle, and the plotte is yet feene in Sudely Parke, where it ftoode." This.Ralph lord Sudely was a great partizan of Henry VI. and by him made lord treafurer of England. Upon the acceffion therefore of Edward IV. he was attached and brought to London, and when he was on his way, looking back from an hill to the caftle, he faid, "Sudeley caftle, thou art the traytor, not I." After this, he fold the cafte, (not voluntarily, no doubt) to the king. He left no iffine, but defcendants. from 'his fifters*. Upon the acceffion of Henry VII. Jafper of Hatfield, duke of Bedford, that king's uncle, had a grant of it, and dying S. P. it reverted to the crown. "But now, it goeth to ruin," fays Leland, "more pitie." Soon after, however, its fplendor was revived; it was granted ift of Edward VI. to Thomas Seymour, (younger brother to the duke,) who was about the fame time created lord Seymour of Sudely, and lord high admiral of England. He was an ambitious turbulent man, and having married Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. the jealoufies of the duke of Sonerfet's moft proud and unamiable wife caufed diffenfions between the brothers, which fomented by the arts of thofe who plotted the downfall of the whole family, ended in the lofs of his head, and foon after of his brother's. While he lived, however, he kept up great pomp in this place. The queen his wife died in childbed here, September 5 th, 1548 , and was buried with great funeral magninicence in the chapel of the caftle. I was informed that fome curious pepple took up the body fome time fince, and found it in perfect prefervation. After this the admiral afpired to the bed of the Princefs Elizabeth, and it has been hinted that previous defigns of this kind haftened the death of the queen his wife. He was beheaded March 20th, 1549. Soon after this caftle was granted to Willian Parr, marquis of Northampton, brother to Queen Catherine, beforementioned; and he being attainted ift of May, 1553, it was granted to Sir John Bruges of Coberleyt, in this county, knt. who on April 8th, 1554, was created by letters patent Baron Chandos of Sudely-caftle. From that time, this fanily refided here in great pomp and fplendor down to George, the fixth baron. Giles, third lord Chandos, entertained Queen Elizabeth here in one of her progreffes, \(1592 . \ddagger\) Grey lord Chandos, his nephew, was called King of Cotefwould, from his intereft in thefe parts, and his fplendid manaer of living. He died 19 th of James I. George his fon abovenamed, was one of the moft eminent loyalifts, on the part of Charles I. 'To fop the beginning of this horrid war, this nobleman haftened down into the country, to arm his tenauts and fervants, and garrifon this caftle,

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- Lehand mentiors the figures of thefe Botclers, in the glafs windows of Wineheconbe church.
†Cobericy was inhented by marriage with the Berkleys, (to whom it belonged at the conquelt) in the time of ficory IN. It has lorg been alienated from the family.
\(\ddagger\) Quen El abeth's Progrefles, vol. ii, 1591, p. 3. Thisis the lord Chandur, whofe portrait we faw at lort Haresut's, at Nuncham, beforementioned. There are portraits of his two daughters at Wuburne, the dake of Bedford's.
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feated, fays Loyd, commodioully on the meetings of the vales and woulds, to defend and command the country, efpecially my lord's three darlings, the woods, the cloathing, and the iron works; thence he waited on the king at Shrewlbury, with 1000 men, and 50001 . in plate. His caftle meanwhile under Captain Bridges, and fome 60 foldiers, being befieged by Maffie with 300 mufqueteers, \&c. after a long fiege, feveral affaults and batteries, when they were almoft fmothered by the fmoke of hay and barns burned about the houfe, yieldel January 1642.* The rebels, breaking the articles fworn to, "plunder," (fays Mercurius Rufticus,) \(\dagger\) " not only the caftle and Winchecombe, a neighbouring village, to the utter undoing the poor inhabitants, but in defence of the proteftant religion, and vindication of the honour of God, they defile his houfe. There is in the caftle a goodly fair church, here they dig up the graves and difturb the afhes of \(t\) th dead; they break down the ancient monuments of the Chandos's, and inftead thereof leave a prodigious monument of their facrilegious profanenefs: for each part of the church they find a peculiar way to profane it: the lower part of it they make their ftable; the chancel their flaughter-houfe. Unto the pulpit (which of all other places in probability might have efcaped their impiety) they fatten pegs to hang the carcaffes of the flaughtered fheep; the communion-table, according to their own language they make their dreffer or chopping board to cut out their meat; into the vault, wherein lay the bodies of the Chandofes, an ancient and honourable family, they caft the guts and garbage, mingling the loathfome intrals of beafts with thofe bones and afhes which did there reft in hope of a joyful refurrection. The nave and body of the church was all covered with the durlg and blood of beafts: and which was, (if it be poffible) a degree beyond thefe profanations, in conter.pt of God and his holy temple, they defile each part and corner both of church and chancel with their excrements; and going away left nothing behind them in the church (befides walls and feats) but a ftinking memory, that part of the parliament army, raifed for defence of religion, had been there." The lord Chandos meanwhile diftinguifhed himfelf at the battle of Newbery, 1643, (where his horfe was killed under him) the king faying, " let Chandos alone, his errors are fafe." \(\ddagger\) Soon after he recovered Sudeley-caftle, but in 1644, when Sir William Waller purfued the king from Oxford to Worcefter, it endured a fecond fiege. Lord Clarendon fays, \(\oint\) " the gencral perfuaded rather than forced the garrifon to furrender. The lord of that caftle was a young man of fpirit and courage; and had for two years ferved the king very bravely in the head of a regiment of horfe, which himfelf had raifed at his own charge, but had lately, out of pure wearinefs of the fatigue, and having fpent moft of his money, and without any diminution of his affection, left the king under pretence of travel; but making London his way, he gave himfelf up to the pleafures of that place; which he enjoyed, without confidering the iffue of the war, or fhewing any inclination to the parliament." It was under the government of Sir William Morton, a lawyer, (after the reftoration, a judge) who had given figmal inftances of courage, but at this time the caftle (in conlequence of a faction within) was delivered up without much refiftance. Lord Chandos did not furvive the reftoration. He lies buried in a fmall chapel annexed to the church. Somebody lately defcended into the vault, and finding his fkull, took away a lock of his hair. He left this caftle, and the eftates around (away from his brother to whom the honour went,) to his wife, by whom he had daughters, but who with a gratitude that ought to be remembered, left it to her fecond hurband Mr. Pitt, and

\footnotetext{
* Loyd's Sufferings of the Loyalitt, p. 366.
\(\ddagger\) Loyd's Loyalits, p. \(36 \%\).
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+ P. 67, 68.
\$ Vol. 2. p. 409.
her children by him, in confequence of which it was atienated from the family who had a right to it, fur cver, and Lord Rivers, Nir. Pitt's defcendant, now enjoys it with an eftate jelonging to it of about 4000 . a year. It is now only inhabited by the fleward: The park is gone. 'Of the two quadrangles, the inner one was built of tone, and had the hall in it, of which part of the tracery of the beautiful large gothic window, much Shattered, remains;) and feems to have had four towers at the corners; the outer quadrangle, where is the large gateway, was built principally of wood, and feems to have contained the habitable parts: Part of this alone is now fit for habitation. The flell of the church unroofed, unpaved, and bare within fide to the walls, yet exifts. In the little chapel annexed, divine fervice is performed monthly. From hence rot having time to infpect the town of Winchecombe, or the neighbourhood further, we haftily returned to Gloucefter.

The day following we made another excurfion into that divifion of the county, called the Cotefwould, fouth eaft of that iminenfe range of hills, whlch divide the vale. It takes its name, according to Camden, from the hills and fheep-cotes; for mountains in old times, by Englifhmen, were termed Woulds. We continued for fome miles along this delightful vale of fertile meadows and paftures, \&cc. Robin-hood's hill, and Becon, were the firft noble objects on our left ; May-hill and the foreft of Dean, boldly terminating the profpect to the right. As we approach Durbridge, through the village of Stonehoufe, Lord Ducie's woods hang glorioufly before us. Here we enter amongft the cloth manufactures fo numerous and excellent in this country. I Thall fay little about its antiquity and various progrefs in different reigns: we find wool firtt manufactured in England 1185, 31ft of Henry II. but no quantity made till 1331, when John Kempe introduced this art from Brabant and fettled at York; afterwards many families of cloth-workers came from the Netherlands, by King Edward's invitation. The city of Glocefter fome centuries ago was famous for this manufacture; as alfo various other towns in this county; but it has of late years been mofly feated amongft thefe delightful vallies, whofe brooks and rivers, are found fo conducive to the goodnefs of this cloth, particularly in the dying branch. Hampton, Stroud, Stonehoufe, Painfwick, Stanley, Uley, Durfeley, and Ruxmore, are places of moft note. The latter of which (belonging to Mr. Cooper,) foon after crofling the new canal, from Severn to Thames, we minuteiy infpected: his Majefty had lately honoured it with his prefence; at which time every pollible branch of operations was difplayed on an adjacent green, to the delight and fatisfaction of the royal fpectators and the attendant multitude. We faw svery thing in its natural ftate and place ; firft the milling, which by a long procefs of beating, by hanmers, worked with a water wheel, thickens the cloth after it is woven; next the wool is raifed on its furface by the repeated ufe of cards made of teafels, (a thifly plant produced in the weft;)* after this it is fheared in a very pleafing mànner by large inftruments, whofe motion is fo confined as not to endanger cutting the cloth; thus they work till it becomes remarkably fine. The other proceffes are too fimple and common to mention. Upon the whole I think this bufinefs cannot be deemed fo entertaining by many degrees to the eye of a flranger, as that of the cotton, fultian, \&\&c. in Derbyhire and Lancalhire. Thefe crowded hills and vales feem to have formed by nature a romantic and picturefque fcenery, but this

\footnotetext{
- Teafiles, Teazila, or Fullers thifiles, grow wild in this and many other countries, and are fown and brought into regular cultivation, on account of their usility to cloth-workers \&e. in railing the nap on their re[pective goods, by the means of certain hard harp and crooked points which grow out of their smmerous heads, and are admirably fuited to that purpofe. Camplellis's Survey, vol. 2. page 105.
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originality is greatly deftroyed, like that of Matlock, by an abundance of modern buildings, and ornaments.

We now alcended a feep hill to the left, ornamented with the modern fone edifice and refidence of fir George- Paul. Having gained the vaft fummit beyond, by a new ferpentine road, we found ourfelves upon an extenfive champaign. The fudden change of climate was almoft incredible, but by experience, which verified the following affertion, I had previoufly met with, "fuch is the ftriking difference between the air of the Cotefwould and that of the vale; that of the former ir has commonly been obferved, that eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for fummer; whereas in the vale, eight monihs are fummer, and the remaining four too warm for an Englifh winter." We dined at a fingle houfe, oppofite to Minching Hampton, wherc formerly was a nunnery belonging to the Minching nuns at Caen in Normandy, and afterwards to Sion in Middlefex, in whofe poffeffion it remained till the difflution of monafteries. Our landlord told us this was the higheft fpot in the county.

From hence the road is flat and unplealant, and inftead of the verdant bloom of hedge rows, the eye is conftantly difgufted with the unfightly objects of isofe ftones heaped in ftrait lines and angles. We now approached the great tunnel, which forms part of the communication between the Severn and the Thames; on each side this road it extends rather more than a mile; one end penetrates the hill at the village of Saperton, the other comes out in Heywood; we turned on our left to visit the former, and faw the fhafts bufy in feveral places, at the diftance of about 230 yards from each other; by this means they wind up the materials from the cavity and expedite the work. The earth is principally a hard blue marle, and in fome places quite a rock which they blow up with gunpowder; the depth of thefe pits are upon an average eighty yards from the furface. The firft contractor receives 71. per yard from the company, and the labourers rent at the rate of about 5 l. per yard, firding candles, gunpowder, \&c. the workers are in eight gang", having two or three reliefs, and continue eight hours at a time, day and night. We faw the Saperton mouth, which exhibits a brick arch, ornamented with a fone parapet in front; its dimensions are 13 feet by 15, and the brick work about 16 inches thick, which continues the whole length two miles and a half. The whole hill is now perforated, and the remainder of the arch will be finifhed in another year. This tunnel is confiderably longer than that at Hare-caftle in Staffordfhire, but from the different nature of the hills not near fo grand and curious; the latter abounding in coal, and therefore perforated with various collateral cavities, for the convenience of obtaining that valuable article. The Stroud canal enters the Severn at Framilode, and is eight miles in extent ; it communicates with the Ifs canal which is 31 niles long, and empties itself into that river at Lechlade.
From hence in our way to Cirencefter, we left the road very foon and were. permitted to pafs through the noble woods of Oakley belonging to earl Bathurf, whofe feat is adjacent to that ancient town. They are peculiarly large and beautiful; together with tise park and home pleafure grounds, encompaffing a pace of no lefs than fifteen miles; near the centre is a grand circular point from which, like fo many radii, iffiue ten fpacious viftas or roads; the largeft near 150 feet wide and fweetly terminated by a view of Cirencefter tower; the others direct to fome country church, or pleafant diftant object, all producing a moft admirable and uncommon effect. Befides thefe, there are innumerable other roads and walks interfecting the woods in various directions; on the left of the large virta leading to the town, is Alfred's hall, an excellentimitation of antiquity, "bofom'd high in tufted trees," and furrounded with
beautifut lawns, a bowling green, and many delightful grassy walks. The truffle is faid to be found here very plentifully. As the fun was clofing up his glories for the day, we retired to an excelient inn, (King's-head, at Cirencefter.

This has been a famous city of antiquity called by Ptolemy, Corinium; by the Britons Caer-Ceri ; the Englih Saxons, Cirencefter, and by contraction at this day Ciceter, fituate on the river Churn, feventeen miles from Glocefter on the old London road. The multiplicity of coins, chequered pavements, infcriptions, \&cc. dug up here at various times, thew it to have beeil a place of confequence ; the remains of frong walls and \(\mathbf{2} \mathrm{c}\) ! ie indicate marks of its being once well fortified. The Britons defended it many yeurs againf the Saxons, who at laft obliged them to fubmit, together with the cities of Glocefter and Bath, at the battle of Durham five miles from the latter anno 577, in which three Britifh kings were fain. Various were the events of war and fieges here in almoft every fucceeding reign, till 1400 , ift Henry IV. when the duke of Surrey and earl of Salifury, duke of Exeter, and earl of Glocefter, took up arms in favour of King Richard 11. (grandfon of Edward III. from whom fprang the houfes of York and Lancafter;) and were lodged at two inns, when the mayor or head officer being apprifed of their lodging, collected about four hundred of the inhabitants, and broke in upon the duke of Surry and earl of Salifbury, who being nuch wounded, were immediately beheaded; the other two cfcaped, but were foon after taken and fuffered the fame fate. Thus originated thofe unhappy feuds, on the acceffion of the houfe of Lancafter. This was alfo one of thofe places that furrendered to to the army of Charles I. but the royalifts did not continue long in poffeffion of it; and when the plan for the glorious revolution was laid, we find the duke of Beaufort oppofing the lord Lovelace, who was going with a hand of men to join the Prince of Orange, then landed in the weft of England. A difpute enfued between the contending parties, wherein fome loft their lives, and the lord Lovelace was taken prifoner, and committed to Glocefter caftle; but foon after releafed by the abdication of the king, and the new government taking place. It is now a good market town and borough, with two weckly markets; the quantity of wool fold here at one time was alnof incredible, owing to the furrounding Cotefwould fo famous for fheep, which made it the greateft mart for the fupply of the cluthiers in this county and Wilts; but this is much declined fince :ne deale:s in this article travel from place to place and buy it of the farmers. It would be an injultice to omit mentioning the prefent fately church, whofe lofty and handfome iower is a great ornament to this place; but the body is too much crowded with old buildings to be properiy feen, the windows of which are beautifully decorated with hiftorical painted glafs. Here was a collegiate church before the conqueit, and Rumbald, who was chancellor of England in the reign of Edward the confeflor, had been dean of it; but when celibacy amongtt the clergy was eftablifhed by law, Henry I. built a magnificent abbey in its ftead, 1117 . It continued to flourifh and receive large donations for succeeding times. It was one of the mitrer. abbeys, and in the reign of Henry V. 1416, the abbot obtained the hinh privilege of a feat in parliament anonght the barons. At the diffolution its annul revenues amounted to 10571. 7s. id. The whole of this ancient fructure has been lonig deftrojed, except two gates which fill ferve to give fome idea of its former rrandeur. The fcite of this abbey was in the crown, till it was granted to Richard Mafters, phyfician to Queen Elizabeth, whofe defcendant, Thomas Mafters, member for the county, hath here an handfome houfe and pleafure grounds. His brother is alfo member for the county, hath leare an landfome houfe and pleafure grounds. His brother is alfo mem. b.r for the town, which place their anceltors have long reprefented. The choice of
elcation is in the inhabitants, not receiving alms. Hence the duke of Portland takes his title of baron.

We now had an agreeable drive through the remainder of lord Bathurf's grounds, whofe beautiful walks, lawns, and extenfive plantations do the higheft credit to the rafte and fpirit of Allan earl Bathurf, father to the prefent proprietor. Befides the feveral ornamental buildings on the delightful terrace, which commands diftant and fine views, we are pleafed with various objects of this kind, interfperfed amidf the lawns and viftas of the deer park, particularly a noble lofty column, on the top of which is placed the fatue of Queen Anne, as large as life: from hence we lave a charming view of the houfe, with the tower of the church placed fo directly in the centre behind, that at firft we are induced to believe them one and the fame elegant ftructure. We now paffed by an handfome alcove, dedicated to the immortal Pope, where he ufed often to retire to indulge the creative fallies of his genius, when on a vifit to his noble friend and patron. Oppofite to this we were again amufed with Oakley woods in miniarure, a lawn from whofe centre feven more viftas are directed to various pleafing objects, particularly that flately column juft mentioned. Here we took a grateful leave and croffed through the fields, about a mile to the village of Stratton, where we entered the great Gloucefter road. The clouds, which had been threatening long, now began to pour their copious fores upon the Heak downs of Cotefwould; thus we travelled many miles amidft thofe unheltering walls of fone, till we gladly arrived on that immenfe verge of Birdlip, whofe fummit, on a level with moft of the Cotcfwould, fo glorioufly hangs, near 1350 feet above the water of the Severn. Here the lovely and delicious vale of Gloucefter again burf fweetly on our fight, and its fair city, to whofe arms we were now eagerly returning, fmiled even in this mifty eclipfe of clouds and rain.

A fimilarity of weather bergun the day following, but in the afternoon we took the opportunity of a favourable interval, and purfued our courfe 16 miles to Newport, on the Briftol road, where we flept that evening, and the next morning vifited Berkeley, clofe by, one of the largeft parifhes in this county, furrounded by rich meadows, and fuppofed to take its name from Berk, fignifying a beech and lea pafture; as the whole vale is particularly celebrated for making cheefe, calted double Gloucefler, fo is this hundred, for the moft delicious fort, called double Berkeley, it has a large parifl church with a more recent handfome tower, ftanding feparate at the oppofite fide of the church-yard; fuperitition fays that on the decay of the original tower, the new one could not be built in its place. Adjoining to this is the ancient and eninent caftle of the prefent earl Berkeley. The whole of this noble edifice is more to be admired for its antiquity than beauty; its fituation being fo low, and fometimes furrounded by a flood of fpring-tide, flowing up the little Avon frum the S:vern juft below. Roger de Berkeley was poffeffed of this lordfhip at tise conqueft; and this being his chicf feat, in imitation of the Normans*, affumed his name trom hence. His other lordhips in this county were Coberley, Dodinton, and S.iton, as appears by domefday-book. From hence halty readers conclude that the prelent family have been here from the conqueft; but a different fory foon will appeal. This Roger made feveral piuus gifts to religious houfes. His nephew and fuccelfor Williain, founded an abbey of the Ciftertian order at Kingfwood; which was confirmed by Roger, fon of William. This Roger, adhering to Maud the emprefs, underwent a

\footnotetext{
*Thefe are Dugdais's worda, (Bar. I. 349.) by which it feems he was an Engliftman. Bit whether thete clates wete then granted him, or he was only fuffered to retain them, does not by this appear.
}
very hard fate, through the perfidioufnefs and cruelty of Walter, brother to Milo, earl of Hereford, his feeming friend, being treacherounly feized on, Itripped naked, expofed to fcorn, put into fetters, and thrice drawn up by a rope about his neck, on a gallows, at his own caftle gates with threats, that if he would not deliver up that his caftle to the carl, he floould fuffer a miferable death : and when he was by this barbarous ufage, almoft deal, carried to prifon th.cre to fuffer further tortures. If there is no miftake in the name of the party, on whofe behalf Roger fuffered this, his fon Roger adhered to the fide which ufed him fo ill, for he was a violent partizan of King Stephen; and in thofe contefts, the caftle and honor of Berkeley were taken from him and granted by Henry duke of Normandy (after Henry 1I.) to. Robert Fitz. harding, an adherent of his, whofe father Harding is faid to have been a younger fon of a king of Denmark, and accompanied the Conqueror to England. Berkeley obtained Durfely again, of which he had been alfo devefted, and did not ceafe to vex Fitzharding for Berkeley allo. Complaint therefore being made to duke Henry, he compromifed the matter, by an agreement that Fitzharding's fon fhould marry Berkeley's daughter, and Berkeley's fon Fitzharding's daughter; fo that poor Berkeley never recovered his caftle; of which Fitzharding had a coufirmation on the acceffion of Heary II.* Then it was that according to Smith's manufcripts, he built for Fitzharding the caftle, which is now ftanding, in purfuance of a previcus promife. He adds, that it was built upon the fcite of a ruined nunnery, demolifhed by the artful practice of Godwin, earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confeilor, which ftratagem is related at length by Camden. Yet it is certain that there was a cafte here from the conqueft to this time; is it not therefore more probable, that if it was rebuilt at this time, it was out of the ruins of the former calte, which former one had been built out of the ruins of the nunnery? At firft it contained no more than the inmoft of the three gates, and the buildings within the fame; for the two outmoft gates, and all the buildings belonging to them, except the keep, were the additions of lord Maurice, eldeft fon of the lord Robert, in the latter end of King Henry II; and of lord Thomas, the fecond of that name, in Eaward II, and of lord Thomas, the third of that name, in 18 th of Edward III. And as for the great kitchen, (great indeed) flanding without, but adjoining to the keep of the calile, it was the work

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- Thus cruelly ended the title of the genuine and origina! Berkeleys to this place, and their nobility with it, was transferred to the ufurpers. Yet they by no means became extinct till loug after; they retained Durfely, Dodinton, and Coberley. In the time of Richard II. Fays Camden, the heirefs of Durfely was manied to Cantelow. Afterwards both Durfely and Dodinton came to the Wykes, as fomefay by defcent, but Leland's words are thefe. "Dodinten, where mafter Wykes dwellythe and hathe well reftored his houfe withe faire buildings. I'his maner place and land longyd onto Barkels. It was purchafyd, and now reniaynithe to Wykes." In another place lie fays, "part of Drifeley" (Durfe. ly) "Caftell was brought to make the new houfe of Dodintoth. A Quarre of Toplie thone by Dife.. 1. ge, whereof much of the caftelle was buildid. The olde place of Dodinton within the mote by the new." Itin. vol. vi. fol. 76. vol. vii. part 2. fol. 72. a. The branch which wert fettled at Coberley con. sinued ehere a long while. Roger De Berkeley fo cruelly devefted of Berkeley, afte wards in 12 th Hen. ry II, cettified his knights fees to he two and an half De Vetcii Feoffamento; belides two knighta fees of his own demefoe in Coberley; \&c. which I thisk implies his manfion was then there. His eideft fon Rnger married according to the agreement the daughter of Fitzhaiding: and ahout isth of John rirtified that there helonged fix knights fees and an half to his honor of Durfely. Coberley eontinued rie feat of one branch of his defcendants; and Gough mentions the figures of feveral crofs-legged knighte of them in the church of this farith. At length Sir Thomas Berkeley, fon and heir of Sir Giles, fon and heir of : ir Thomas, maried the fifter and cubeir of fir John Chandon, K. G. the famons warrior in the time of Edwand III. and his daugher and coheir cattiod Coberley to her hufband fir Thomas Brugge, of Brugge Solers, in Herefordhire, and his defcendarss refided here till the time of John, the firt lord Chandoe, who had a grant of Sudely caftle. Thusended the utiginal Beskeleys, whofe arms were different from the prefent, viz. Argt. a felfe between three martlets fable.
}
of King IIenry Vit. at his firt entrance into poffeffion thereof, about the gth of his reign, foon after the death of William Marquis Berkeley, who had conveyed the fane amongt others, to that king. Befides thefe there were two beautiful chapels or oratories endowed with divers privileges from the bifhops of Rome. Thus hath this noble cafle continued with one alicnation only, of thort duration, the baronial refidence of this family, duriug the lapfe of more than fix centuries. Here the fecond Edward ended an inglorious reign, having been given up with this cafte to the Mortimers," by 'Thomas lord Berkeley, who was afterwards-honorably acquitted by his peers of being acceffary to his death. In Sliakefpeare we find Berkeley thus recorded, during the commotions which diftideted the government in the laft years of the reign of Richard II.

> Northumberland. "How far is it to Berkeley? and what fir Keeppe good old York there with his men of war? Percy. There fands the cafte, by yon tuft of trees, Mann'd with three hundred men, as I Yhave beard: And in it are the lords of York, Berkeley, and Seymour; Novie elfe of namis or noble eftimate"

In the contentions of York and Lancafter this cafle had no fhare; but it fuffered greatly from the difputed title to its poffeffion between the heir male and Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, the heir general. "In 1418, the earl of Warwick lay before the caftle with an armed force fully determined to deftroy it, but was diverted from his purpofe by the interceffion of the bifhop of Worcefter, and the neighbour-: ing gentry:" After lord Warwick's deceafe, his heirs preferred their claims in a fuit that continued near a century and half. Wearied with the tedious procefs of law, frequent recourfe was had to the decifion of the fword, and at length the difpute was finally determined by combat on Nibly green, when the claim of William, 6th lord Berkeley, was confirmed by the death of Thomas lord Lifle, whom he defeated in the field. This William was afterwards created a marquis, and himfelf cruelly left away the cafle froni his brother; who was heir; and it was not recovered till the time of his brother's grandfon, \({ }_{y}\) on the death of Edward VI. When the cafle ceafed to be a place of defence, numerous parts were added. The hall, built in the reign: of Edward 111, is a lofty ro , 48 feet by 35 , with four windows to the north, of Norman architecture. This is truly adequate to the idea of ancient barons; around hung feveral warlike inftrunents, and here they told us his lordhip kept up an annual relick of Englifh hofpitality, that of fealting his tenants, \&c. the fmall chapel contaiis nothing worthy of notice. Dining room 48 by 27 , over the chimney, a fine old painting-paying tribute to Cafar ; James I, very excelle.tt ; Johii ift lord Berkeley of Stratton, youngeft fon of fir Maurice, by Vandyke; and many others. Draw ing room 42 by \({ }^{24}\), very old tapeftry, and furniture lof the fame. Befides a numerous fet of portraits of the family, were Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary I, Jane Shore, \&c. The other apartments are very fmall, hung with variety of family pictures, miniatures, \&c. amongft which are fome of fir Godfrey Kneller, Vandyke, and fir P. Lely. George baron Berkeley, 1616, by, C. Janfen; the Queen of Bohemia, by the fame. In a curious cabinet roon, excavated from the wall, are thefe valuable: miniatures; Maurice lord Berkeley, 1548; Katharine his wife, having the fame date; Thomas lord Berkeley, his brother, 1523; Thomas lord Berkeley, 1534 ; Henry lord Berkeley, 1554 ; lady Jane his fecond wife, daughter of dir Miles'Stan-

\footnotetext{
* King Ricliard II. Act 2. Scene third.
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1 I 2
hope; Thomas Berkeley who died before his father lord Henry, and was ficceeded by his grandfon George lord Berkeley 1616, whofe portrait, by Janfen, before mentioned, compleats the feries for 100 years. Amongtt the furniture we faw two very curious ftate-beds, one of which was brought from Thornbury cafle, and bore the date of 1530. Alfo the bed in which Admiral Drake failed round the world. Oppofite lord Berkeley's dreffing.room is a neat garden formed in a circular fpace on the top of the cafte ; in the centre is a cold bath, covered like a tent; we waiked round and had a charming view of the Severn and hills beyond. Laftly we were fhewn the difmal room in which Edward II. was moft cruelly butchered.

> "Mark the yezr and mark the night,
> When Severn hall re-echo with affight
> The thrieks of death, thro' Berkeley's rovfa . hat ring,
> Shrieks of an agoniziug king \({ }^{\text {"." }}\)

The model of his head taken in plaiter lay in a box. After being deprived of his kingdom by the artifice of his wife, this murder was effected by the fubtle contrivance of Adam bilhop of Hereford, who fent thefe enigmatical words to his keepers without any points:

Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum of
To feek to fled King Edward's blood Refure to fear I think it good.

So that by this double conftrueion they might be encouraged to commit this horrid deed, and he plaufibly vindicated from giving any directions to it. "In furveying this proud monument of feudal fplendor and magnificence, the very genius of chivalry feems to prefent himfelf, amidft the venerable remains, with a ternnefs and majefty of air and feature, which thew what he once has been, and a mixture of difdain for the degenerate pofterity that robbed him of his honours. Amidft fuch a fcene the manly exercifes of knighthood recur to the imagination in their full pomp and folemnity; while every patriot feeling beats at the remembrance of the generous virtues which were nurfed in thofe fchools of fortitude, tonour, courtefy, and wit, the manfions of our ancient nobility." \(\dagger\)
From hence we drove to Thornbury, a well looking old town, with a moft exceilent church and tower, built in the form of a cathedral, the pinnacles of which are exceedingly beautiful. Adjacent to this are the noble remains of a caftle belonging to the fecond fon of the late Mr. Howard, of Sheffield. It was begun upon a moft extenfive plan, by the duke of Buckingham, in Henry VIllth's tinie. Leland, treating of it in his Itinerary, fays, "Edward, late duke of Buckingham, likynge the foyle aboute, and the fite of the houfe, pulled downe a greate part of the old houte, and fette up magnificently in good fquare fone the fouth fide of it, and accomplifhed the weft part allo withe a right comely gate-houfe to the firft foyle : and fo it ftandithe yet, with a rofe forced for a time. This infcription on the front of the gate-houfe : this gate was began in the yere of our Lorde God 1511, the 2d yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the VIll. by me Edward, duke of Buckingham, earl of Hereford, Staforde, and Northampton." He likewife made a fine park near the caftle; for which purpofe he inclofed a confiderable tract of rich corn land. (Atkins fays, he had licence from Henry VII.

\footnotetext{
- Gray'a Bard.
\(\dagger\) Bigland'o Gloucefterfhire, page \(1 ; 6\), to which \(I\) am indebted for other particulars.
}
to impark 1000 acres.) This, according to Leland, drew on him the curfes of the neighbourhood. He alfo propofed to have brought up to the caftle a fmall branch of the Severn, which flowed into the park. He did not, however, live either to perform this, or to finifh his buildings, being beheaded \(\mathbf{1 5 2 2}\); and his eftates then efcheating to the crown. In the outer court are barracks for 100 men. The part which was finifhed fhews great marks of beauty and magnificence; on a curious wrought chinsney piece is 2 date 1514. The whole circumference of the walls meafures 12 acres. In one corner, where is a bench, you have the fineft ecloo poffible; with a fhrill note and clear air you may diftinetly count a repetition of 16 or 18 times, and with a laughing voice the mockery ia wonderful. I never remember to have received more fatisfaction from any antique reick of this kind than this prefent place afforded. In the evening after a delightful ride we arrived at the Bufh tavern, Briftol.

This noble city, fituate in an uneven vale partly in Somerfethire and Gloucefterhire, between the river Avon and Frome, was called by the Britons Caer Oder nant Badon, or the city Oder in Badon valley: in the catalogue of ancient cities it is called Caer Brito, and in Saxon Brightftowe, a beautiful or famous place. At what time and by whom this city was built feems uncertain: our antiquaries think it of a late date, there being no mention of it in hiftory during the Danih wars. Camden is of opinion that it rofe in the declenfion of the Saxon government, fince it is not noticed before 1063 , when Harold (according to Florence of Worcefter) fet fail from hence to invade Wales. In the beginning of the Normans, this city with Berton an adjacent farm, "paid to the King (as appears from domefuay-book) 110 marks of filver; and the burgeffes alfo returned, that bifhop G. had 33 marks, and one mark of gold." Geoffry bifhop of Conftance raifing a rebellion againf William Rufus, chofe this city for the feat of war, and fortified it with an inner wall. In the reign of Henry I, during the wars between the emprefs Maud and king Stephen, here was a caftle built by her party to frengthen this place againft that king, who being taken prifoner in battle was ordered to be fent here, by the emprefs, to be loaded with chains, and fed with a very flender diet. This place had no great concern in arms till the civil wars, when it fuffered greatly. In 1643 it was befieged by the king's arny, which being numerous and frefh, foon made their way into it, though ftrongly garrifoned by the parlianent with 2500 foot, and \(:\) regiment of horfe, the cafte well manned, and fored with provifions. This reduction of Britol, though effected at the expence of much gallant blood, gained the King all this fhire and Wales. Thus the city remained in the King's poffeflion during the following year, but was foon afier retaken, by Waller, with a large army befieging it againft prince Rupert and lord Hopton, which lofs fo much angered the king, (for his heart was fet upon faving Briftol) that he fent a letter to that prince from Ragland caftle, to deprive him of his comniffion, and order him to provide for himfelf beyond fea, for he would truft to him no longer. Next to London, it may now be efteemed one of the largeft and mof. wealthy cities in Great Britain ; its convenient fituation for trade, having two fuch navigable rivers running through it, deep enough at high tide for Thips of the greatef burden, gives it fuperior advantage. The merchants trade very largely to Guinea and the Weft Indies, befides carrying ois the Dutch, Norway, and Ruflian commerce, and import great quantities of fruits, wine, fugar, oils, \&c. The quay now completed is fpacious and handfome, and fo replete with every kind of veffels, that the multiplicity of mafts appear like trees in a forelt. Over the Froome is a large curious draw-bridge with two flone arches; over the Avon is a very beautiful and fpacious bridge, rebuilt near twenty years; cmafiting of three wide and lofty arches with a fine balluftrade leven feet high, and railed foutways guarded by chain-work and well lighted
with lamps; at the further end are two done-like edifices for the purpofe of collectgin tolts. The avenues leading to it, which were before narrow ftreets very dangerous and impaffable, are an improvement and fatisfactiou to the paffenger, better felt than defcribed. The churches, 18 in number, with various public edifices, charitrble inflitutions, \&c. are too abundant to have a minute defcription here; the violent rains which now fell were alfo very unfavourable for our purpofe, but fome of the principal objects, which we flole an opportunity of infpeting, flall not be omitted. The cathedral, fituate in College-green, founded in the reign of King Stephen, 1140, by Robert Fitzharding, mentioned at Berkeley, is too inconfiderable to engrofs much time or notice. St. Mary Redcliff, without the walls, is pecullarly worth attention, and we may unite with Canden, in calling it the fineft parifh church in England. It is a moft magnificent Gothic flructure of a cathedral form, 191 feet from eaft to \(\mathbf{w c f}\), and 117 from north to fouth; the pillars and vaulted roof wrought in moft beautiful fone workmanhhip; the organ is efteemed very excellent, and over the altar are three large paintings, reprefenting the Burial; Refurrection, and Afeenfion, by Hogarth. This charming edifice was ori-: ginally founded by Simon de Burton: in the year 1292, part of it was deftroyed, and rebuilt by William Canning, the riclref merchant in this city, who, to avoid marrying King Edward IVth's miftrefs, took the order of prieft, and forfeited 300 marks for his peace, to be paid in 2470 ton of thipping; he died 1474; and has two monument ', one in his magiftratal, the other in his clerical habit, in the fouth end of this church. Near this flands an immenfe tripod of brafs, with an eagle upon it of the fame, faid to be made from the filings of pins, and given by James Wathen, Pinmaker. On a pillar is alfa a monumental infeription to the memory of Sir William Penn, knight, Vice Admiral, and father to Willian Pem the Quaker, over which hung the trophies of war. We now afcended about forty fteps in the tower, to fee the refufe of old chefts from whence poor Chatterton is faid to have taken the manuferipts of Rowley's Poems; no atom of the kind now remaining, our curiofity was fatisfied and we delcended. The generality of the ftreets are fuch as we find in moft large towns of opulence and traffic; its centre, like molt citice, is too narrow aad crowded, but its external parts more facious and elegant ; the very great increafe of buildings of late years is furprizing, and fince the act of parliament prohibiting all kinds of houfes except ftone and brick, an univerfal improvement has enfucd. Here are feveral good parades, fquares, \&c. the principal we faw is Queen-fquare, fpacious and handfome; the Cultom-houfe is a fine building with a piazza of lonic pillars before it ; in the middle is an excellent equeftrian flatue of Willian III, executed with a great deal of fpirit; but here is an omiffion in the furniture, though not fo palpable as that at Charing-crofs, where the artift has forgot the neceffary faltening to the fadale; this only wants the throat-band to the bridle.

Amongt the public buildings the Exchange in Corn-Arect claims moft attention, being a complete piece of modern architecture 100 feet in front and 148 deep; between the columns andpilafters are various feftoon ornaments, reprefenting Great Britain and the four quarters of the world, their chief products and manufactures; the; quadrangular piazzas within are Corimthian; dimenfions 90 feet by 80 . It his capital Itructure of entire free flone was erected and opened in 1743, by the late Mr. Wood, of Bath, and may vie with that famous one in Corn-hill, though on a different conftruction, replete with flatues, which owes its origin to the great Sir Thomas Grefhan. On the tolzey, or walk in fromt, are feveral of the old brafs pillar tablets, wfed by the merchants to tranfact bufinefs before the building of this Exchange. Adjacent to this is another handfome and commodious flone edifice, the Pof-cffice. Guild-hatl,
and Merchant-laylors' in Broad-Areet ; Coopers'-hall, in King-ftreet, with four noble Corinthian columns, and a lofty pedinent in front, alfo Merchants'-hall, and the Af-fembly-room in Princefa.ftreet, whofe ball-room is 90 feet long, has a magnificent front with doutle pillars of the Corinthian order, and a handfome pedinsent." In King-ftreet is alfo an excellent Theatre, open only in the fummer by the King's company from Bath, \&c.

A general characterific of the inhabitants in this populous city is hardly to be ob. tained by the moft intimate acquaintance; we who are fuch new vifitors cannot prefuuse then to this knowledge. A mixture of all countries, profeflions and fects, compole the greater part, fo that their dialect and manners are not ftrongly marked by any provincial peculiarities.

During a fhort interval of fair weather we made a pleafant excurfion to the Hot-wells, fituate about a mile and a half from the city near thole tremendous rocks, which feem rent afunder by fome extraordinary violence of nature. There is very little interruption of buildings the whole way; for the accominodaton of company which attend in the feafon, the buildings contiguous are commodious and elegant; an excellent pumproom and lodgings, a finall crefcent with fhops, \&c. before which are fome agreeable parades, the river Avon winding very near ; beyond are two handfome long rooms, for affemblies, public breakfatts, \&c. This warn fpring was firt noticed about the beginning of the laft century, and at that time was covered with the fea at every high tide : its waters notwithftanding preferved their heat and virtues. At firft it was a popular medicine for fore eyes, but the common people foon extended it to fcorbutic and fcrophulous difeafes with equal fuccefs, and in procefs of time began to drink the waters, which they found equally falutary and pleafant ; qualities perhaps no where elfe fo thoroughly united. Doctor Vernor publifhed their fame to the world, and when they came to be examined by the learned, their virtues were acknowledged, their effects particularly explained, and highly commended. The efficacious qualities of thefe waters, in all confumptive cafes, owing to their being impregnated upon the beft chemical principles by lime-ftone quarries, through which they flow with a foft alcaline quality, are too well known to need further comment or quotation. At the delightful village of Clifton, on the vaft hill above, fo favourable in fituation for invalids, are numerous and elegant lodgings, where, refrefhed by the molt pure and vivifying breezes they may, by the aid of thefe reftoring fiprings and gentle exercile, chafe away grim death. Befides the lodgings at Clifton there are many gentlemen's feats, and at the late Mr. Goldney's, now his widow's, is a very valuable and curious grotto, efteemed one of the beft in Eugland, but it is necelfary to go with a recommendation from lome of the owner's friends to gain admittance, for want of which we were difappointed. We now frolled a while upon St. Vincent's rocks to enjoy the various charming profpects, \&c. and fee the tide-fwoln river roll through the itupendous cliffs beneath, whilit the objects on and about its waves appeared in perfect miniature. We faw too the fhuddering fight of men working out lime.itone from amidit the perpendicular fides, every monent in imminent danger, as if it were their laft ; the manner in which they climb down feems almoft impolinble, and the moft fatal accidents do continually happen. Not far from hence are dug the Briftol ftones, hard and cranfparent almoft as real diamonds. We now returned to our tavern the Bufh, at Brifol, which in jultice to its merits deferves the praife of all who know it. The prefent owner, Mr. Weekes, certainly conducts this bufinefs with a firit and attention beyond comparifon; and for the benefit of the merchants and others, here are always to be found cold provifions and ordinaries on a plan much more reafonable and liberal than any other place in the kingdom. Amongtt the
many public entertainments that are held at this houfe, we were witnefs to one very fplendid and worth notice. It was an annual meetif: of the Weft-India Captains, confifting of about too fubferibers, who pay two guineas each per ann. to this excellent fund for the relief of their widows, orphans, or diftreffed families, fiunilar to what is effablifhed by the clergy in moft parts of the kingdom. From hence we proceeded to Bath through Keinfhani, fo called from Keina, a devout Britifh virgin, whom the credulous of former ages helieved changed ferpents into ftones, becaufe great numbers of thefe foffils were found in the adjacent rocks. Here was formerly an abbey founded by William earl of Glocefter about 1170, and granted by Edward VIth to Thomas Brydges, 1553; on the fcite whereof was an landfone feat of the duke of Chandos*, rill within ten or twelve yars, which the mother of his prefent wife finding fault with he deftroyed; the value of the materials only repaying what he had juit then expended in repairs.

Bath now becoming our refidence for a few days, our whole thoughts and attention were employed in ceafelefs admiration of its incomparable beauties. The antiquity of this charming city is unquettionable, and its fame unrivalled ever fince the difcovery of its inellimable waters. How, or at what exact period I do not prefume to determine; King Bladud and the flory of the pigs may or may not be true; but as chance is commoily found to have been the parent of moft of our greatelt difcoveries, it has that Arongly in its favour. Ptolemy calls them \(\gamma \delta x+\alpha\) Gtpua, hot waters. The Britons called this place Yr Ennaint Twymin, which bears the fame interpretation; alfo Caer Badon. i. e. the city of Bath. Thefe waters have raifed various conjectures how they derive their heat. Whether from paffing through mineral beds, or from fome fubterrancous fire in the bowels of the earth, or, (as feems more probable from the experiments in chymiitry,) whether their origin is dependant on the fermentation of two different fources, from the oppofite hills Claverton and Landfdown, meeting in fome caverns in this vale, which produce that hot, foft, milky liquid, fo beneficial to noankind; whatever may be the caufe, it is fufficient that their falubrious qualities have had the teft of ages, and without fome preternatural change, are not likely to fail.

The following abliract of a letter upon this fubject, writen in Latin, by Dr. Meara of Briftol, to Dr. Prujean of London, I met with in Childrey's Rarities, and think it 20 curious to be omitted.

Bath, Awiuf the 2d, 1659.
" \(W\) and H. Sir,
"What I thould have done long fince, \&cc. The facrifice I bring to your altar, will not, I conceive, be ungrateful. It is the flrange accidental difcovery of a noble miltery touching the caufe of the heat of the Baths here ; the fearch into which hath long exercifed the moft famous phyficians; the inanner of it was thus. The right honourable the lord Fairfax, who continues ftill at the Bath with his lady, riding abroad not far from this city two days ago, to take the air, by chance found a kind of chalk as white as fnow, working here and there out of the ground in little heaps, like earth calt up by moles. A piece of this he brought home, and thewed me. It is a crunibling matter, and almoft of itfelf turns to a fnall light duft; its tafte is manifefty acid, withaftriction; but by litte and litle, biting, and caufing extrian hot frangulation in the mouth, fo that I am perfuaded it hath much calcanthus in it, and is not altogether

\footnotetext{
- I)efcended from the elder brother of Thomas Bridges. The defeend int of the fiid Thomas, (George Bridges, efy. of Avingtom, in Hante, being the latt of his brasch of the fan ily,) deifed it to his very dillais cuuliis, the prefent duke, with his other cellates, by will, 1751 .
}
whthout arfenick. I put it into cold water, and prefently it fell a boiling and bubbling apace, juft as if it had been quick ime ; and by degrees the water grew fo very hot, that it would quickly have boiled an egge. Now feeing that this chalik is found near the Bath, I conceive it not unlikely that it is this that heats the Bath water: I know very well that authors generally attribute the heat of baths to fulphur or bitumen. Neverthelefs, though it cannot be denyed that there is a great quantity of bitumen and fulphur found in thefe fprings, and the cures of fcabbinels, ulcers, trembling, the palfy, and the like difeafes, doth evince that the Baths are plentifully impregnated with them; yet I doubt whether either of them hath any furmentative power ia them to heat water, feeing both of them want acidity, the efficient caufe of fermentation; the contrary of which will follow upon the crumbling and incoherent confifence of this chalk. The place where this follile was found, is in earth porous like a fponge, fo that it plainly appears to be (as it were) the flos or excrefcence of fermenting minerall, working up out of the earth with thofe fuirits, that caufe the fermentation. But what to determine, and fay pofitively in this dark riddle, I know not; and therefore humbly fubmit it to your judgment, \&c." The fubject is too voluminous and well known to dwell upon; here then we fhall onlv mention the names of thebaths, which are the King's, the Queen's, and the Hot and Crofs Bath; the former being the largeit and moft frequented deferves further notice. In the centre is a large refe voir to "oftrain then rapid motion of the main fource and difperfe the waters and heat more equally over be bathing area, alfo to conduct it through pipes to the pump-room for drinking. The bale has of late years been greatly improved and citll continues. The pump-roons is an handfome oblong building, where moft of the morning you meet mus ampany refrehing nature with a cordial glafs. and in the height of the feafon is fo crov ted as to demand a larger edifice. From the window we taw the fimoaking elenent, and its handfome recefies for the bathers: allo the flatue of King Bladud, erected in the year 1699, with the following fubicription in copper.

\author{
B LA D U D \\ Son of LUD HUDIBRAS, \\ Eighth King of the Britons from Brute, \\ A. great Philofopher and Mathematician, Bred at Athens, And recorded the firt difcoverer and founder of thefe Baths, 863 years before Chrift; that is, \\ 2562 yeart, to the preleat year, \\ -79.
}

Having given a fhort fketch of this great fource, let us now proceed to fome of its moft noble effects ; the original city, fituate round the centre of this rich circular vale on the borders of the Avon, and encompaffed with moft beautiful and fertile hills, is too far eclipfed by the variety of admirable ftreets and fquares in the new town, to detain us long; but before we proceed it may not be improper to take notice of the cathedral or abbey, and the noble edifice, guildhall. The former is a noble plain edifice, founded by King Ofric 676, which underwent various changes and reparations till Oliver King, a bỉhop, began the prefent ftructure 1495, occafioned by a dream, according to the authority of Sir John Harrington, as follows. "The bifhop having been at Bath imagined as he one night lay meditating in bed, that he faw the Holy Trinity, with angels afcending and defcending by a ladder, near to which was a fair olive-tree fupporting a crown."

He alfo thought he heard a voice whith faid " let an olive eftablifh the crown, and let a king reftore the church" This made fuch a Arong impreflion upon the good prelate, that without delay he ordered the work to be forwarded, but did not live to complete it. On the weft front we now plainly fee a reprefentation of his vifion, under the title, di furfum eft, "it is from on bifle". The infide is plain and lofty, from eaft to welt 210 fiet, tranfept 126 , but boalts no fhe of ancient or fplendid monuments. Over the altar is an handfome painting of the Wife Men's offering, given by general Wade, a city member, 1725. The prefent guildhall, in Ifigh-ftreet, is a very elegant modern ftructure, built by Mr. 'thomas Baldwin, arclitect, about the ycar 1756. The front cxhibits a ruftic bafenent fupporting an Ionic. fuperftructure of four columns, and a rich pediment with city arms and other decorations, at each end is a long wing of about 50 fect. The principal fory contains a ball room of 80 feet by 40 , fuitably finifhed in modern tafle. Leaving his part of the city we pafs northward to Milfom-ftreet very fpacious, well paycd, and handfome; on the left of which are Queen-ftreet and Woodftreet, leading to Qucen-fquare, Parade, \&c. Thefe were the firlt and great im. prowments of the fanous Mr. Wood, to whom this place is much indebted for many of its principal fature:. From hence up Gay-ltrect leads to that beautiful pile of buildings called the Circus, ; lanned by the fane admirable architect about the year 1754, the houfes of which are uniformly built round the periphery of a large circle, (only interfected by three frects at equal diftances from each other,) and are enriched with all the proper embellifhments of the three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. The next and moft fuperior range is the Royal Crefcent, comprehending a very large elliptic fpan of upwards of 60 Ionic columns, on a ruftic bafement, and fupporting a beautiful cornice ; there is only one window on a floor between each pillar, fo that being thus alternate there feems too great a profufion of them; each end difplays a very noble houfe of five windows on a floor, with as many columnsalternate and double at the corners, like the centre-houfe. The verdant ground falls fiweetly down towards the river, and the rifing country beyond prefents as beautiful an amphitheatre as can be viewed. The picturcíque eye of Mr. Gilpin could not be fuppofed to find much amufement among fuch objects; yet he mentions the Circus as thrown into perfpective, from a corner of one of the ftreets that run into it, and if it be happily enlightened is feen with advantage. The Crefent, he fays, is built in a fimpler, and greater ftyle of architecture. He further adds, that he has "heard an ingenious fricond, colonel Mitford, who is well verfed in the theory of the pieturefque, fpeak of a very beautiful and grand effect of light and Thade, which he had fometimes obferved from an afternoon fin, in a bright winter's day, on this ftructure. No fuch effect could happen in fummer; as the fun in the fame meridiar, would be then too high. The elliptical form of the building was the magical fource of this exhibition. A grand mafs of light, falling on one fide of the Crefcent, melted impercertibly into as grand a hody of thate on the other; and the effect rofe from the oppofition and graduation of thele extremes. It was flill encreafed by the pillars, and other menbers of architecture, which beantifully varicd and broke both the light and the fhade; and gave a wonderful richnels to each. The whole, he faid, feemed like an effort of nature tofet off art ; and the eye roved about in altonithment to fee a mere mafs of regularity become the ground of to inchanting a difplay of harmony and pifturefque effect." The truth of this one may very readily and with piealure fubferibe to, but the fame caufe which thus gis charms both to the fpectator and inhabitant in this feafon of the year, mutt be the fonce ol the greateft uneafinefs, particularly to the latter, in the fummer; and living in one of thefe centre-houfes mutt be litte bettor than imbibing the heat and glare in the focus of a concave mirror. A very good
row of houfes are almoft finifhed from the extremit; of this Crefeent leading up towards Lanfdown, where near the fummit of the hill is alfo erecting another new Crefcent, parallel with the other, called Lanfdown-place, with a large chapel, \&c. juft below. The materials thrown out of this foundation are fome of them very curious and afford' much feculation for the naturalift and virtuofo; various foffils and fea-like petrefaction's are found here. Betwixt this and the royal Creicent, a moft admirable plan is projected for immediate execution, which is to confift of another Circus, leveral handfome Itreets, parades, groves, \&c. and when finifhed will render this one of the completeft fpots in Europe. In fhort thefe elcgances daily feem to fpring up here by enchantment; for on the oppofite fide, called Beacondhill, we fee a third Crefcent in great forwardnefs, the principal ftory of which difphiys much Corinthian fitendor, one of thefe columns appearing between each window. \(\Lambda\) plan is alfo drawn by Mr. Baldwin forimmediatcly erecting a new fet of thefe kind of buildings in Bathwick meadows, belonging to Mr. Pulteney, on the other fide his beautiful bridge. Thefe, together with the above mentioned, are calculated to be no lefs than 1600 houfes. What an unparalleled fpectacle will this city be when the prefent plan is finithed. There are numerous other ftreets and buildings finifhed within a few years, fpacious, and beautiful, which being fituated by the fide of the hill are remarkably dry and airy. The new affembly rooms, at the eaft end of the Circus, next demand pur notice, and for fize and elegance fand unrivalled. They were built by fubfcription, and coft 20,000 . The above mentioned architect Mr. Wood hid the firt fone \(176 \%\), and they were opened in \(17 \%\) r. The ballroom is 105 feet by 42 and 42, and moft fuperbly finifhed. On one fide are various ornaments of ftatues and vafcs alternate; and on the other, inftead of curtains, the windows are filled with fimilar reprefentations in paint; thefe were to me quite novel, and by the fplendid light of the feveral elegant chandeliers calculated to have a moft charming effect. Innumernble feats are placed in moft commodious order, one above another, leaving the middle of the room quite open to the dancers, who are inclofed with ropes tike a race ground, fo that the coup d'ocil is inimitable. Uppofite to this is a very handione tea-room, \&c. 60 feat by 42 . In the centre of the building is an elegant octagron card room, forty-eight feet diameter; in which are two fine portraits of the late Mafter of the cercmonies, Captain Wade, painted by Gainfborough, and the prefent Mr. Tyfon, painted by Mr. James, a gentleman artift, which is only juft put up. Beyond this is another plain near card room, 70 feet by 27 and 42. Every outward convenience is in the higheft flyle polfible, and the whole together are efteened the fineft fuite in Europe. The Otagon Chapel in Milfom-ftreet, opened 1767, is a very commodious and elegant ftructure, finifhed after a plan of Mr. Lightho'der; architect. The altar piece exhibits a piece of painting by Mr. Hoare, reprefenting the pool of Bethedda. Without affecting the plan of a complete guide, any further minutix or defcriytions of the many other chapels and public buildings would be tedious and foreign to our purpofe. We will conclude, therefore, with mentioning that moft excellent General Hofpital, opened in 1742, which reflects the higheft credit on its inof laudable and liberal inftitution, viz. to extend the benelits of Bath waters to thofe whofe indigent circumflances will not allow them the ufe of thefe falutary fprings. In this afylum all the fick poor of Great Britain and lreland (thofe of this town only excepted, on the ground that they might be accommolated at a trifling expence at home) may find every proper affiftance given to their diforders, by the help of a phyfician and other attendante, to adminifter this water, and order every other neceflary medicine, diet, Ece. gratis. So that they can with no reaton finy, "Though an angel hath troubled the waters, ahas, Sirs, we have no fricud to help us in." Various are the genterien's feats, Acc, within a day's
excurfion of this city, fo that the admirer of fuch noble fcenes, can feldom want amufement during a few we-ixs refidence; befides the eafier accefs up the furrounding hills: than formerly, renders the common exersife of riding more agreeable on the downs of Claverton and Lanfdown; whence the invalid, white he is breatling a more pure and healthful air, may enjoy the energetic delights of near or diftants profpects; particularly on the latter, which is remarkable for a curious fone monument, erected by George lord Lanfdown, (trom whence it takes its name) in memory of a battle fought here between the king and parliament forces, \(\mathbf{1 6 4 3}\), in which his grandfather fir Beville Granville, an excellent perfon of great activity, intereft, and reputation, was flain.

Left Bath September 24th, afcended the vaif hill on the Wells road, and during an interval of fair weather, had a fiweet view over the whole city. From the fumnit we deviated about a mile, to infpect the free-ftone quarries on Comb-Down, adjoining Prior Park, the beautiful feat of the late worthy Mr. Allen, juftly celebrated by Mr. Pope, and afterwards of Bishop Warburton, in right of his wife, who re-marrying the Rev. Stafford Smith, he now enjoys it during her life, after which it goes to an Irifh nobleman, Lord Montalt. It has a very elegant front, confifting of a body, two pavilions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, in a gentle curve of almoft 1000 feet; the order of architecture is Corinthian, on a rultic balement, crowned with a fine baluftrade; it has 15 windows on a floor, and the approach to the Corinthian hall exhibits one of the largett and moft correct porticos in the kingdon. The external beauties of the grounds, formed into winding walks, gardens, terrace, \&c. are efteemed highly finimed, and command, reciprocally, the moft delightful profpect to Bath. It is much to be lamented, that the traveller cannot be indulged with a more minute infpection of this delightful place, which fince the death of the late poffeffor, (truly ftyled from his aniable and liberal qualities the genius of Bath) is feldom or ever Shewn. We now entered the adjacent cavern of near 300 yards long, which, from the valt quantity that had been got out for many years to fupply the city with its beautiful free-ftone, we faw wrought out into various lpacious and lofty rooms, and regularly fupported by able pillars, left for that purpofe, that add a pleating idea of fafety to the obferving eye. "The whole appears neat and agreeable, not much unlike the vaulted apartments in the ruftic of a nobleman's manfion. The gentle weepings of the rock in fome parts form petrefactions, which, together with a iew fpars interiperfed, reflect the lights of the candles very brilliantly. The former mode of conveying the large blocks direaly down the hill to Bath, by machines ruming on grooves or frames of wood, fuch as we fee in the collieries about Newcaltle, is now no nore; they carry them in common waggons, to the great detriment of the roads, and inconvenience of travellers. We now proceed as expeditioully as this hilly country would permit. A few fmall gentlemen's feats fituated in rich and pleafiant vales, with the village of Redfloke, were all the objects to amule till we got to Old Down, a good fingle houfe of enteriaiment, in a bleak fisuation. After dinner we croffec the extenfive range of Mendip hills; Leland calls them Minerary hills, as abounding with kad mines, and in old records they are named Mmeduppe, from the many knowls and theep afcents that are vifible. The ridges of theic hills rum in a confufed manner, but mollly from enft to weft, and are of a very unequal beight; the foil is barren, and the air cold and foggy. The furface is moftly covered with hath and fern, and atiords little or mood but for fheep. This part we now traverled has a better appearance, being confiderably thrown into large inclofures, with ftone walls excellently formed, and covered wilh turf, out of which moltly grows a quick hedge. In thefe mines any Fnglithman may freely work, excep tie has forfeited his right by ftealing the ore, or working tools of other miners. For
it isacuftom here to leave both their ore and tools all night upon the open hills, or in fome flight hut clofe by : and whoever is found guilty of ftealing is condemned to a peculiar punifhment, called burning of the hill, which is thus performed : the criminal is thut up in one of thefe huts furrounded with dry furze, fern or fuch like combuftible natter, which being fet fire to in different places, he is left to make his efcape as well as he can by burfting this prifon with hands and feet, and rufhing through the fire; but he is ever after excluded from working on thefe hills. The lead found here is faid to be of a harder quality than that of other countries, and is moftly ufed for making bullets and thot. On the weftern fide of thefe hills is found plenty of lapis calaminaris, or cadmia foffilis or calamine, when calcined and cemented with copper, makes brafs. It is alfo found in Derbyfhire, Glocefterfhire, Nottinghamhire, and Wales. Other countries too may afford as great abundance, but from the beft experiments, ours is found to be of a much fuperior quality than any that comes from abroad*. Before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this mineral was held in very little eftimation in Great Britain; and even fo late as the latter part of the laft century, it was commonly carried away as ballaft by the fhips which traded to foreign parts, efpecially to Holland. But its ufe being now well afcertained in this kngdom, and its fort fuperior to other nations, there is no fear of lofing the advantages of this valuable article. Dr. Watfon fays that where of late years great quantities have been dug on Bonfale Moor, near Matlock, Derbyfhire, a beci of iron ftone, about four feet in thicknefs, lies over the calamine, and the calamine is much mixed, not only with iron-ftone, but with cawk, lead ore, and lime-ftone. But this does not bear fo good a price as that which is gotten about Mendip; the former being fold for about 40 s . and the latter for 65 s . or 70 s . a ton before drefling; when thoroughly dreffed the Derbyfhire calamine may be bought for about fix guineas, and the other for 81. a ton. The flrata, or veins of calamine found here, run between the rocks, generally wider than lead ore; the colour of it as it comes from the mine is of a greenifh-grey, or yellow caft, and fometimes contains lead. After having procured a fufficient quantity and fufficiently cleanfed its impurities, they commit it to the calcining oven, built much in the fame form as that ufed by bakers, but larger; on one fide is a hearth, divided from the oven itfelf by a partition open at the top, by which means the flame paffes over the calamine and calcines it. The fire is commonpit coal, which is thrown upon the earth and lighted with charcoal. When fufficiently calc:ned they beat it to powder and make it fit for fale. In making brafs the proof of the richnefs of calamine arifes from the quantity taken up by the copper which at the greateft degree is about one third. The method of making brafs with calan ine, Dr. Watfon thus defcribes. Copper in tin plates, or which is better, copper reduced (by being poured, when melted, into water) into grains of the fize of large fiot is mixed with calamine and charcoal, both in powder, and expofed in a melinin-pet, for feveral hours, to a fire not quite ftrong enough to melt the copper, but fufliciat for uniting the metallic earth of the calamine to the phlogitton of the coal; this union forms a metallic fubftance which penetrates the copper contiguous to it, changing its colour from red to yellow, and augmenting its weight in a great proportion, At meft of our Englifh brafs works they ufe 45 pound of copper to 60 of calamine for making ingot brafs, and they feldom obtain lefs than 60 or more than 70 pound of brafs. When they make brafs for the purpofe of pans or kettles, and the drawing of wire, they ufe calamine of the fineft fort, and in a greater proportion, generally 56 pound of calamine to 34 of copper. The varieties in the colour, malleability, and ductility of brats, proceed
from the quantity of the calonel i...bibed by the copper. Though we have always had this commodity, yet brafs has not been made long before the commencement of the prefent century. Dr. Wation is of opinion that the beginning of the brafs manufactory in England may be properly referred to the policy of Queer Elizabeth; who invited ints the kingdom various perfons from Germany, who were well ikilled in metallurgy and mining. About the year 1650 , one Demetrius, a German, fet up a brafs work in Surry, at the expence of 6000 !. and above 8000 men are faid to have been employed in the brafs manufactories eftablifhed in Nottinghami are and near London. Though this art afterwards went to decay, yet about the beginning of the prefent century it revivect, and is now eftablifhed amongft us in a very great extent, fo that we annually export large quantities of manufactured brafs to molt parts of the world. But the value of calanine has been inuch raifed by the ingenious D. Liaac Lawfon, who difcovered it to be the true mine of zinc, but died before he made any advantage of his di'covery*. Dr. Price and others are of the fame opinion about the difcovery of zinc; but Dr. Watfon places hiv, fecond in this difcovery, and fays that Henckel was the firft perfon in Europe who procured zinc from calaninet. Zinc in colonr is not unlike lead; is hard and fonorous and malleable in a fmall degree; it does not melt fo eafily as - either tin or lead, but more eafily than filver or copper. The filings of zinc are of great ufe in fre-works, owing to its fingular combuftion. The cronauts are aifo mech indebted to this metallic fubftance for the inflammable air it yields by folution in the acids of vitricl and of fea falt. . Zinc and copper when melted together in different proportions, conftitute what are callied pinchbecks, \&c. of different yellow colours. Befides thefe there are many other metallic mixtures which copper enters as the principal ingredient; the moit remarkable are gun-metal, bell-metal, pot-metal, and feculummetal. What is commonly called brafs cannon does not contain the leaft of that metal in its compofition, but confilts of copper and tin. At Woolwich, the only foundry for this fort of cannon in England, they feldom ufe more than twelve or lefs than ten parts of tin to every 100 of copper, according to its purity, and the fineft copper requires the moft tin. This metallic mixture is fold before cafting, for 75 I . a ton, and government pays for calling it 601 . a ton. The flatuary metal of the ancients, Pliny fays, was compofed in the following manner, "They firt melted a quantity of copper; into which they put a third of its weight of old copper, which had been long in ufe; to every 100 weight of this mixture, they added 12 llb . of a mixture compofed of equal parts of lead and tin." Bell-metal alfo confifts of tin and copper, hut their proportions are var:oufly ufed. Lefs of tin is generally uted for making church-bells than clock-bells, and a litele zine is added for thofe of repeating watches, and other thall bells. It is very remarkable that the bulk of the mixture of copper and tin is a quarter lefs than the fam of the hulks of the two component parts, while their weights remain the fame: take two balls of copper and two of pure tin, of the fame form and quantity, then melt the former into one, to which and the tin ones, and pour out the mixture melted into their former moulds, aud there will farce cone forth three balls, the weight of the four being referved. Pemetal is made of copper and lead, the lead being one fourth or one fifth the weight of the copper. Speculas or glafs mirrors are made of copper and fin, and it is found by experiment that 14 ounces and a !alf of grain tin, ard 210 .

\footnotetext{
* Campleall's Surviy of Brit. vo: 2d, p. 95 .
+ See the edition of Ifenckel's works, publified at Maris, 1;60, vol. 2d. p. 494.
\& "Grain tin (of which we fhall freak more fully in Lornwall is werth so or 12 hillings '?er 100 mese thas mine tin, becanfo it is melted fiem a pure mintralby a chatcoaltie; whareas mine tin is ufadly corrupted with mundick and other minerals, and is always mched with a bitwmitous fire, which communicates a hash, fulphureour, injurioua quality to the metal," pryce Min. Corm. p. 137.
}
of copper make the beft compofition: and to avoid its being porous the tin fhould be added to the melted copper, and this mafs afterwards be remelted". Pliny fays, that the beft fpecula were anciently made at Brunducium of copper and tin.

We now vary foon approached the ancient city of Wells, fituate at the foot of Mendip hills, in a ftony foil and full of fprings, whence it has its name. Leland fays, "the chiefeft fpring is called Andres Welles, and rifeth on a meadow plot not far above the eaft end of the cathedral church." He alfo fpeaketh of the town as large and built monlly of ftone, particularly the market place and sonduit, the work of Thomas Beckington, fome time bifhop of Bath. But the bui'dings moft famous are the cathedral and Bifhop's palace furrounded with na fofs, which was a caftle belonging to fir John Gates about the time of Edward VI. The weff front of the cathedral has ever been admired for its complete Gothic difplay of imagery, fuperior to any other of the kind, and contains almoft as much work as the inner part of this or any other church, yet there is a vaft heavinefs in the towers for want of pimacles. It was built on the feite of the original one (founded by King Ina) by Robert de Lewis and Jofeline de Welles. It was made a fee in the time of Edward the Elder. William the Conqueror gave the city of Bath to God, St. Peter, and John bifhop of Wells to augment his epifcopal feat; upon which he removed his fee to Bath, being the fuperior place. This foon raifed a controverfy between the two cities about the feat and election of their bihop; but in the reign of King. Stephen it was put a ftop to by Robert, bifhop of Wells, who ordained that in future the titles fhould be united; and the bifhop be chofen by an equal number of canons of each church. The infide from eaft to weft is about 300 feet; tranfept 122, which anfivers to the weft front, and 70 high, ornamented in a fingular manner with inverted arches. The choir is handfome, and the thrune ornamented with a rich perfpective of a Spanih church. The painted glafs on the eaft window is in good prefervation. The chapter-houfe is a very beautiful octagon, turned upon a rich Gothic pillar in the centre. The monuments are not numerous, a few of the monks from Glaflenbury abbey, one in particular of friar Milton; from whence alfo was brought a very curious German clock, with the fun, moon, \&cc. moving in their order, over which is the reprefentation of a tournament by the fame machinery; a figure of a man itrikes the hours and quarters with his hands and feet; thefe are placed in the north great tranfept. No directory or fmall account of this cathedral, tombs, \&cc. has yet been publifhed, but one is now in hand by the perfon who attends.
In the morning early, accompanied by heavy thowers, we went about three iniles of bad and intricate road to fee the famous cavern, called Okey-hole, under. Mendip hills, one of the greatelt natural curiofities in this ifland. Our approach to it was by a paper-mill, on the ftream which flows from this cavity. Mr. 'Ludway, member of parliament for Wells, is the proprietor, an: lets it to a perfon on the fpot for cl . per ammu. Of this as many idle ftories (ays Camden, have been related by the imhabitants hereabouts, as the Italians have of their Sibyl's cave in the Apemme mountains. But laying afide thefe filly tales about the old witch; let us conider and examine what it really appears, fome great convulfion of nature. The perfon who attends, led us in through a fuall orifice about fix feet tigh, compofed of lime and pier-flone, mixed tian far: after a few yards the cave began to expand, and the lofty roof, bung with fpar, fhone lik samonds by the light of our candles; we paffed two vall lumps of petrifaction, formed by the drippings :f the rock on the floor,
* Phil. Tranfactions 1777 - p. 295. For a more minute ascount of thife fubjects, fee Wation's Chem. vel iv. leay 1 and 3 .
which refmbled a pillar of falt, and a lion couchant: we now defcended about 14 fteps, called Hell-ladder, the only apperance of art through the whole, hewn down the flippery rock for the convenience of vifitors; at the bottom we faw what is fancied this old witch's footficp, and her porter's tomb; the cafual fwells of petrifaction. We now entered what is called the kitchen, about 150 yards from the firt mouth; this is formed very fpacious and circular, with a curious valted roof, war fifty feet high; on one fide flows the river, in fome places deep, and contains lage trout and eels. This is fuppofed to run from fome boggy lands in the hills ahove. On the oppofite fide of this yaft apartment, which is near feventy yards over, 6 when they call a brewhoufe, and in a baton of water is a mafs of petrifaction, refembling muctr the froth on wert: clofe adjoining :s the boiter and furnate, and near thean fis the wd hag herfelf, as watching her domeftic concerns. In anotker part lics an exaćt picture of fome animal's kidney, which they call a hallock's; wi. ve this hangs great part of a hare, made ready for the fpit, the back being a very arong refemblance; in another part is what they name a litch of bacon. All thefe, with thoufand others, are immerfe petrifactions from the weepings of the rocks; a fingle drop congaling on the floor, thus becomes in time like globes of valt circumerence. To the left of this is another apartment cailed the hall, which though not fo fpasious is veiy infy; from the ground to the rentre of the roof, gradually coved, is abuet 100 feet. Sext we enter the pathour, which is an oval of about 60 feet by 40 , but very low in comparion with the others: win cide is a fmail hole through which a dog is faid to have paffed betwixt this ant दutdiar ©ilits, with the lofs of his hair only, as he explored this wrederfai patere of five miles in queft of fome vermin. We now arrived at the estremiy, 300 Yeds from our entrance, the river here preventing any further paffage; thogi ons guide has at low water gone many yards further, and has been uble to threw thones beyond, till finally impeded by the depth of the river. Returning we admised the various falacites, petrifacions, and fpars, in their various gradations; our eyes being longer accaftomed to this imperfect ligit we could now difinguifh better,

> With forms !o variou?, that no power is hung
> The pencil to variou?, that no power of art Here glitering currets sife, upbearing high (Fantaftic mifarrangement) on the roof Large growth of what may feem the fparkling trees And Grubs of fairy lasd. The chryftal drops That trickie down the branciles, faft congeal'd Shomt into pillars of peilucid leagth. And prop the pite thes but adorned before.
> Here grotte within grotto- There imbofs'd and fretted wild
> The growing wonder takes a thouiand Mapes
> Capricious, in which fancy feehsia vain The likenefs of tome obiect feru before. Thus nature works as if to mock at art, And in defance of her rival pow'rs: By thefe fortuitous and random itrokes Performing fuc! inimitable feats As fhe with ail her rules can never reach"."

Whatever has been the origin of his wonderful place, it is extreme with the traveller's notice, and if as much known as Calleton in Derbylhire, ... et off with

\footnotetext{
- Coulw P Tafk, book gth, page ss6.
}
proper illuminations, a boat, mufic, \&c. no doubt would be greatly reforted to. About five mules north wef of this, near the fmall town of Chedder, remarkable for rich and large cheefe, a:e large cliffs of the fame nane, and a flupendous chafm; quite through the body of the adjacent mountain, as if fpli: afunder by fome violent convulfion of natuie, which exhibits an aweful appearance to ftrangers. Near the entrance is a remarkable fpring of water, rifing in a perpendicular dircction from the rocky bafis of the hill; and folarge and rapid is its flream, that it turns a mill within a few yards of its fource, and afterwards falls into the river Ax. Near to this is another curious cavern, the entrance of which is by an afcent of about 15 fathoms, among the rocks. Neither this nor Okey-hole, have any communication with the mines of Mendip; though it is well knowsi, that in general among lead mines, there are caverns, which are various both as to their nature and fituation.

Highly gratified by this hort excurfion, we returned to breakfaft at Wells, and then purfued our courfe to Glaffenbury along a pleafant flat, with a few abrupt hills rifing around, and paffed over Eaft Sedgemore, a green marlh of vaft extent. We now afcended the hill and came upon Glaffenbury, fituate on the other fide, with the valt Torr hanging alnoft over it ; upon the narrow fummit of which the abbot of this ancient place erected a church of good fone; the tower ftill remains, and is an excellent land-mark for failors. This chapel, which was dedicated to St. Michael, was overthrown by an earthquake, 1275. Glaffenbury derives its origin (fays Canden) from Jofeph of Arimathea, the fame who buried Chrift's body; win is faid to have come over here, and had this ground granted by king Arviragus, whereupon he eftablifhed an holy community, and with his companions is faid to have been buried here; fro:n hence it was called, "the firf ground of God, and of the Saints in England; the burying place of the Saints, the Mother of the Saints, \&x." After this ancient fabric was worn out by time, King Ina, 691, built a ftately churct:' dedicated to Chrift, St. Peter, and St. Paul. Afterwards Dunftan, a man of great wit, inftituted a new order of Benedictine monks, who, by the bounty of good and pious princes, got fo much wealth, as even exceeeded that of kings. After they had reigned in this afluence above 600 years, they were driven out by Henry Vill., and the monaftery demolifled. The lands and revenues when the king took poffeffion of them, according to Speed, were valued at 35081. 13s. 4d. Dugdale, 3331 I. 7s. 4d. But upon a fubfequent furvey by Mr. Pollard and Mr. Moyle, they were found to amouut to 4 c 85 l . 6 s . 8 d . The fcite was granted, if Edward VI., to Edward duke of Somerfet; and ift of Queen Elizabeth to fir Peter Carew. As we paffed down the ftreet we faw the Abbot's Inn, (now the George) a curious relick of ar:iquity, for the ufe of pilgrims, having the arms of the Saxon kings over the gate. "Ve vifited the abbey ruins, which thew great marks of their former magnificence; nothing remains entire but the kitchen, a very judicious piece of architecture, an octagon, whofe roof terminates in a point ; four of the oppofite fides contain large fire-places and chimnies. Mr. Grofle's view of thefe ruins, taken 1756, is very accurate and beautiful.

It is a matter of fome aftonifhment tilat the inhabitants fhould be fo blind to their now inter? as to pull down for their own private ufe what would have made fome rocorpence for the lofs of thefe former revenues fipent among them, by bringing to the town : great concourfe of people to admire its mouldering fabric. Nor is the great owner, lord Effex, lofs culpable for fuffering it. In the adjacent orchard we were delighed to fee 11 : vaft abundance of apples in full perfection, and to partake of their peculiar flavous. Here fands too the decayed trunk of the famous Hawthorn, yol. 11 .

So well known by the name of the Glaffenbury thorn, and its pecular property of blowing at Chriftmas: feveral of its chidren are growing in full perfection about this place to hand down its glories to pofterity ; the fabulous report of its always fhewing this fine bloom on old Chriftmas day in particular I found laughed at by the people here themfelves; but all agree in its btowin!, about that time and moft of the winter, which may be proved by a feedling or graft in any part of the world.' This tree is लainly very curious in this country; but it is very common in the Levant and Afia Minor. It differs, fiys Mr. Miller, from our common hawthorn by putting out its leaves very early in the fpring, and flowering twice a-year.

Afcending the hill beyond, we rode on a fine terrace, commandin \({ }_{6}\) a fweet view of th: whole town, its two excelient churches, and lofty tower to the right; beyond, the 'erdant plains of Sedgemore, and on this fide two others equally large, which iall uaite below in one chaunel weftward to the aftuary of Uzella, while-to the northtaft the lofty bounds of Mendip tower amidft the fky. Hence we pafs through the rillage of Street, and fee on our right Sharpham fark, the feat of judge Gould, a nan tive of Wells, as was the late baron Burland,

Dine at Piper's inn, a gond fingle houfe; in the garden we got, from a very fine tree, twelve years old, a branch of Glaffenbury thorn, full of bloom and fruit, September \(25^{\text {th, }}\), which is now deerned a great rarity, for the colder the weather the more flourihing this extraordinary tree appears. In the evening we enjoyed a moft glorious drive for feveral miles on the fiweeteft terracr and fineft road imaginable; on our left, the verdant vale of King's Sed.jemore", where the forces of James II defeated the duke of Monmouth, en iompafled with noble hills, and on our right an extenfive marh, called Brent Marh, witi Brent Knowl, backed -; the great range of Mendip; in front, the Briftol channel, evioisnity retreated, by the gradual change of ages, from thefe former xftuaries. In this, part of the fea are plainly vifible the Holmes, and the country about Glamorganhirs beyond.

Though the general afpect of this extenfive county is equally marked with the bountiful hand of Providence, and the affiduous tillage of the hufbandnaan, yet there are very prodigious tracts of land, which, thougi not abfolutely ufelefs, yet there is no queftion but by proper management might be rendered infinitely more valuable. Sedgemore, the fine plain we now beheld, is one of the moft confiderable, and eafy to be cultivated, being greatly enriched by a fea mud, which naturally produces the fweeteft verdure imaginable. About ten years ago a petition was laid before the parliament for inclofing it, which was then oppofed and thrown out of the houfe; being at that time furveyed, it was found to contain 22,000 acres; with not more than 18 inches difference in the whole level. The greateft right of common belonged to lord Bolingbroke and lord Ilchefter. The former I was told fold his right of 400 acres for the inadequate fum of sool.; what a fortune muft fuch a fpeculative bargain prove upon an inmediate inclofure, which is now likely to take place. The latter has a very confiderable right, as lord of the manor of Somerton. There are many other fpacious trats which fall under the fame defcription of being reputed a difcredit to fo fine a ccuntry, (viz.) Brent Marh, Weadmore, Gedneymore, Cannington-fens, \&c. which if thoroughly drained, night become as fertile and pleafant as the reft of the country. Though there are the ftrongeft proofs of the fea once being in full pofferfion of thefe moors, not only from their form and appzarance, but alfo the names of feveral villages, Weftern-fea, Middle-fea, \&c. yet their exiftence may be traced as high, at leaft with equal certainty, as any thing in hiftory. It was in them the

\footnotetext{
- See forward for this defeription, at Lyme, in Dorfethire.
}

Cangi took fhelter from the Romans, who have left indubitable proofs of theif becoming mafters of this country, "as in the hundreds, of Cannington and Cannings in Wincaunton, which is fometimes calied Cangton; and Kaingflam, as much as to fay the mianfion of the Cangi"." The Britons in thefe parts made their laft efforts againft the Saxons; and the body of King Arthur was buried at Glaffenbury, which Camden thus mentions as abridged from the account of Giraldus Cambrenfis; "" when Henry II, king of England, had learned from the fongs of the Britifh bards that Arthur, the moft noble heroe of the Britains, whofe valor had fo difcomfited the Saxon forces, was buried at Glaflenbury between two pyramids, he ordered fearch to be made for the body; and they had fearce dug feven foot deep, when they light upon a croffed.fone, or a ftone in the back part whereof vas faftened a rude leaden crofs, of good breadth. This being drawn out, appeared to have an infcription upon it; and under it almoft nine foot deep, they found a coffin made of hollowed oak, wherein were depofited the bones of the famous. Arthur \(\dagger\)." To thefe places of refuge, the Saxons in their turn alfo fled, when the fury of the pagan Danes had converted the greateft part of the kingdom inte a defart; and at the conflux of the Thone and Parret, is a river ifland, formerly called Athelingey, or the Ifland of Nobles, now Athelney, famous in hiftory for being the fpot where king Alfred found an afylum from thofe barbarians; which place, at that time, was made inacceffible by ftanding pools and inundations. Canden's favourite author, Malmelbury, fays, "lt had formerly been a oridge between two towers, which were built by King A.lfred; alfo a very large fet of alders, full of goats and deer; but the firm ground not above two acres broad. Upon this he built a monaftery, the whole itructure whereof is fupported by four pofts faftened in the ground, with four arched chancels round it." Here the brince and his followers, thofe few Saxon lords who had the courage and loyalty to adhere to their fovereign in his diftreffes, had nothing to fubfift upon during their concealment, except a few fifh, which they caught and dreffed in the beft manner they could; only fometimes, we are told, the king went to the cottage of a poor peafant, who treated him with great kindnefs; for which Alfred afterwards gave him a proper education, and beflowid on hia ihe bifhopric of Winchofter. Here too he is faid to have planned that excellent conftitution, that fyftem of mik ivedience, or rather of rational liberty, which as the firfe of bleffings, was derived to i. from one of the wifeft and beft of men t. A remarkable curiofity was found fome years fince, (fays Dr. Gib. fon) near Athelney, belonging formerly to King Alfred, and loft by him, (in alt probability) when he abfcosided to this place, after he was defeated by the Danes. This excellent edition of Caunden \(\oint\), has given three drawings of it, a front, back, and fide view. That King Alfred crufed it to be made, is plain from thefe words, infcribed round the margin in Saxon characters, "Alfred commanded me to be made." And it is the opinion of a very learned perfon, Dr. Hickes \|, that the occafion of it was the vifion of St. Cuthbert, which Willian of Malmelbury feeaks of, appearing to him and his mother the fame night, after he had been beaten by the Danes, and retired into Athelney, and affuring him tea he hould be a great king. In memory whereof we nay well fuppofe that the imase upon it is St . Cuthbert, (to whofe merit he was wont to afcribe his future fucceffes over the Danes;) and not

\footnotetext{
* Camden, Gibfon's edit. vol. i. page 83.
+ For a drawing of the crofs and infeription, fee Camden, Gibfon's edit. vol. i. page 8o: Sce alfo Warton's beaut: Pooem, called "the Grave of King Arthur."

I Chron. Saxon, pruge 85, and fir John Spelman'a Life of King Alfred the Great, page 165.
\(\$\) In his fecond ed on, vol i. page 75.
IIn the Phitlofophical Tranfations, No. 260.
}
only fo, but being plainly made, on purpofe to hang on a fring, it is very probable that he conftantly wore it, in honor to this his tutelar faint.

However ufelefs thefe lands are in their prefent flate, they were not fo formerly, but were thus reforted to in times of trouble, as a kind of natural fortifications. Afterwards, when fuch retreats were not neceffary, in order to reclain thefe wild moors and marfhes, we find many convents or religious houfes erected amongtt them, viz. Michelney, or Muchelney, another river-ifland formed by the conflux of Ivel and Parret; this, according to moft wrian; was buitt by King Athelfan, nad remained 10 the general diffolution. In B", aras are the revenucs are valued at 4981. iGs. 3d. That alfo, which we have juit te.cribed, in Atheiney, founded by King Alfred for Benedictine monks; but the mult fourifhing and confpicuous in thefe parts, which anfivers to the purpofe we are feaking, was Gla!tonbury, minutely defcrit ed above. As inflances of extenfive and fpirited works raifed and maintained for public utility, by the members of this religious body, the following are fufficiently friking. One abbot ran a caufeway of fone and gravel eight miles over the \(\boldsymbol{p r}^{\prime}\). fa, extending from Somerton to Bridgewater, which is ftill called Graylvin's soote*.. Another abbot, at im. menfe expence, erected that lofty fabrick, called the Terr, on the valt hill above Glaftonbury, which plainly fhews to what end it was built, being a moft ufeful feamark. A third ahbot railed the great fuice, by which a large difrict about Brentmarlh, \&c. is prefi" sed from the rude havock of the waters, by means of a large bank and valvet. After the diffolution of thefe monafterics, many efforts were made for the prefervation and firther improvements of thefe lands. In the reign of James I. a fcheme was formed for draining the moors, but was never put into execution; and yct feveral of thofe ingenious writers juft quoted, clearly fhew it is not impracticable. On the contrary, another candid and judicious author has fhewn how eafily and at what a fmall expence it \(n\) ay be donet. That it may (peedily be undertaken, mult be the ardent wifh of every admirer of his country and its welfare.

Defcending into the flat foon brings us to the ancient town and port of Bridrewater, fituate on the river Parret, a populous and bufy place, fo named by fome fiom its bridge and water, but more likely from Burgh-Walter, fo ftyled in ancient charters, and probably Lelonged to Walter de Doway a foldier under William the Conqueror. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and futtained feveral fieges. The tide at the bridge, which is neceffarily ftrong, rifes with great impetuofity, fometimes five fathoms, to the damage and deftruction of unguarded veffels. This fudden rage is called the boar, and is frequent in the rivers of this channel, particularly the Severn. It is a corporate town, fending two members to parliament. Henry Villth created Henry lord Daubency, earl of Bridgewater, who dying without iffue male, this title was extinat till James Ift conferred it upor John Egerton, fon of the great chancellor; hence it was handed down in the fame line and raifed to the prefent title of duke. This town had the honour too of giving birth to the famous admiral Blake, who, under the commonwealth, fo much exalted the glory of the Englifh maritine power. In the church is a fin. altar-piece of our daviour taken from the crofs, painted by Guido, and a prefent, which coft 700 l . from the late Mr. Powlet, uncle to the prefent earl, of Hinton St. George, in this county.

September 26. We now deviated from the \(y\) eat road four miles to Enmore Caftle, the noble feat of lord Egmont, built by the fat! of the prefent owner. The family of

\footnotetext{
- Dr. Stukeley's Itin. Curioi. p. 1:5, S.e. Camplelf, Survery.
\(\dagger\) Leland, vol. ii. fol. 42 ; and Sir William Dugdale's Hiary of Zmbeoking and Draining, p.1c4, \&c.
t. Dr. Trian's Elemente of Commerce. Camploll.
}

Mallets had a feat heref rmerly, of whom Thomas Mallet was 隹eriff of this county in the 18 th of Queen Eliz weth. John Mallet was the laft heir male of this family, and Left one daughter Elizabeth, who marrying to John Wilmot, the laft lord Rochefter, (nentioned before as torn at Dicheley) carried this great eftate ineo that family. She had only three daughters, among whom, for want of an heir male, the eftates of both families were divided. 'This cattle is the true reprefentation of thofe ancient habitations, which, amid the rivalhip, animofities, and dangers of feudal times, were the impregnable protection of every potent baron before the invention of gunpowder and the ufe of artillery. It is furrounded by a deep fofs, which we crofs over by a drawbridge, into the court, a handfome and fpacious quadrangle, leading to the hall, 2 well adapted room, furrounded with a large gallery; the walls adorned with family bufts and coats of arms; painted chairs of the fame, \&cc. We afcended into the upper apartments by a curious geometric itaircafe; thefe confift of a good breakfafl-room ; an armoury, large, and handfomely hung with moft of the proper implements of war. Dining.roon, about 48 by 27, lofty and well furnifhed. Over the chimney is a painting of Charles the Firf on a white horfe, with a page attendant; King William and Queen Mary in coronation robes. An unintelligent guide and want of a catalogue; muft apologlze for our deficiency it the names of matters, \&cc. Library, an excellent appropriated room of about 56 feet by 30 . Pafs a fuite of bed apartments in which we faw many paintings; an old one very ftriking, of Chrift taken from the crofs, with Mary, \&c. hanging very expreffively over the body. Over the gate-way is a pleafant plain room, which the family are very fond of, comiñanding a charning profpect of the country north-weft, with the lofty object of Brent Knowl rifing out of the flat, and the diftant hills beyond. Drawing-room, a moderate fize, hung with fine tapeftry. Saloon very fupcrb, about 56 by 27 and 36 , to the bow-window; tapeftry of battles, Darius' queen taken captive, \&c. Anti-room, over the chimney an excellent old painting of three foxes growling over their prey: and two beautiful birds-eye views of St. Germains and Fontainbleau. Long Gallery, about 70 feet by 27, lofty and coved ceiling. The walls hung with numerous family portraits, fome very ancient; particularly one on board, of Margaret Beauchamp, dutchefs of Somerfet, living in the 5th of Edward IV. grandmother to Henry VIIth, and great grandmother to Alice St. John, wife of Henry Parker, lord Morley, Hangham and Rhie, anceftor to Catherina Parker, countefs of Egmont; Elizabeth Calthorpe, daughter of Sir Philip, by Amata Boleyn, fifter to Queen Anne, and aunt to Elizabeth. Alice, daughter of John Sherman, Com. Someriet, and wife to Riehard Percival, efq. 1599. Many others at different periods too tedious to tranfcribe.

From hence we croffed into the Taunton road, paffing a pleafant park and feat be.longing to lady Tynte; which is remarkable for a fine aviary, and beautiful pleafure grounds. The fmall farms and cottages are in this neighbourhood furrounced with plenteous orchards. The golden pippin gathered as we drove along, moiftened our palates with delicious flavour. Wc came now into the Taunton read, at the village of North Petherton, ornamented with a fine Gothic tower, fo frequent in the weft. A few miles further, on our right, ftands a pleafant fquare houfe at Wowert, rebuilt by Mr. Sandford, having been deltroyed by fire about four years ago. Juft beyond is a. large fone edifice, the feat of Mr. Brickdale, fituate near the parifh church, which, together with the parfonage, appears too crowded. For want of timely information we omitted viliting the feat of colonel Bampfylde, only two miles to the right of. Taunton, which would have been the neareft way from Enmore caftle and lady Tynte's. This ingenious gentleman has adorned his gardens with a richnefs of fcenery peculiar
to themfelves, having alfo an uncommonly fine water-fall. His houfe riferlyya a good collection of paintinga, many of which are by his own admired pencil.
Taunton is a large wealthy town, fituate on the river Tone (whence named,) and furrounded with that rich tract of land, vulgarly called Taunton Dean; beautified with green meadows and delightful orchards, scc. the land upon an average, 408 . per acre. The town hat a remarkably fpacious and neat market-place, with excellent modern buildings for that purpofe. Here are two parifh churches, one a very beautiful ancient Gothic tower, to which Sir Benjamin Hammet, member of parliament, was now opening, and building a good ftreet to be called Hammet. The manufacture here is chiefly woollen, and not fo flourifing as formerly. Camden calls it " one of the eyea of this county." Here Ina, King of the Weft Saxona, erected a caftle which Defburgia his wife levelled with the ground, after the had driven Eadbricth, king of the Eaft Saxons, out of it, who had got poffefion, and made it a kind of curb to a conquered country. In the reign of Edward the Confeffor, according to domefday-book, "it gelded for 54 hides, had 63 burghers, and was held by the bimop of Winchefter, whofe pleadings were here kept thrice a year. Thefe cuftoms belong to Taunton; burgherifte, cobbers, breach of the peace, hannifare, pence of the hundred, and St. Peter's pence, to hold thrice a year the bifhop's pleadings without admonition, to go into the army with the bilhop's men." Hiftory of later date can likewife fhew it was one of the moft confiderable places in the county, and that it had alfo its fhare of havock and diftrefs in moft civil difturbances. In the reign of Henry VII. its cafle was twice taken by the rebels, under Perkin Warbeck. It remained a place of great Arength till the civil wars in the laft century, when the parliament got poffeffion of it, but was afterwards driven out by the marquis of Herford. They royalifts did not long enjoy this vittory; for it was foon after taken by colonel Blake. This was alfo one of the molt forward places in oppofing the meafures of Charles If, which brought on it the filial revenge of Charles: II. who, at the reftoration, demolifhed the caftle, and took away their charter of incorporation. In this fituation it remained 17 years, under the mere government of portrieves and conflables, but at length bihhop Mew obtained a new charter from the offended king, and it ia now governed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, 24 capital burgeffes, \&c. After fo refpectable a body being found to conftitute this corporation, it appears very fingular and a mof contradictory, that the mentbers of parliament Thould be choien by eleftors of fo Arange a qualification as the following, vizs all potwabblers, or thofe who drefs their own victuals, are entitled to vote, for which purpofe they take care to have a fire lighted in the freet fome time before the election, where they drefs their victuals publickly, that their votes may not be called in queftion. There was formerly, without the ealt gate of the tuwn, a priory for black cannons, founded by William Giffard, bifhop of Winchefter, in the reign of Henry I which, at the diffolution of religious houfes, was valued at 2861. 8s. Iod. per annum. In 1685 , when the duke of Moninouth landed in the weft of England, he eftablifhed his head. quarters here, and was proclaimed king, * \&c.

In the evening we procceded to Wellington, near which we paffed a deer park, well wooded, \& \& . in which flands the feat of Sir Thomas Gurfon. Wellington is a finall market town, which, though employed in manufactures, wears the afpect of much poverty, and is only remarkable for having been the refidence and burial place of lord chief juflice Pqpham, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.

\footnotetext{
- See forward the particulars deferibed in the aceciunt of Lyyme in Dorfethhire.
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Early neat moming the fun's bright beams gave a more ferene afped to the fky, was we journeyed on the next flage to Columpton, fituate on the river Columb; the 'gutral tenor of the country was rich, hilly, and extenfive. About half way near the iteak hill of Malden-down, we pafs the divifion of the two countices and enter Devon mirtheaft. Its name fignifies what it renlly is, a heap of vallies and hills. The foil is various, the hills in thefe parts naturally barren, and the lower grounds fruitful, but the whole much improved by manure. The air is mild and healthfut in the latter, but very Mharp on the former, which we now felt; and arrived at Columpton well prepared to enjoy a comfortable breakfaft. This is a larger and better market town than the laft, and diflaya more of the woollen manufaqure; King. Alfred bequeathed it to his youngeft fon Ethelward, with other lands in this county, Somerfethire, and Hants.

From hence to Exeter we paffed much hilly ground and through a very picturefque village of mofs-clad houfes, called Bradninch. Next faw on our right, Sir Thomas Ackland's at Columb-John, a very neat white manfion, beautifully fituated under a wood-crowned knowl, furrounded with a park of deer, and a fine vale in front, graced with the pleafing objects of a lofty village tower, and diftant hills. From the fummit of Stock-hill, two miles from Exeter, you have a glorious circular profpet, the ground gradually falling every way from this centre into a deep and beautiful vale, enriched with various feats, villages, and the fair city; the vaft circumference rifing again to a noble range of verdant mountains, heaped and interfected in moft variegated order; while on their diftant tops the fea-mark towers diftinguifh its frontier country, and the river Ex opening towards the fouth winds broadly to the channel. The common traffic and bufinefs of this county is moftly done by horfes with panniers and crooks; the former are well known every where, but the latter are peculiar to the weft, and are fimply conftructed, with four bent heavy fticks in the fhape of panniers, but the ends aukwardly projéting above the rider's head; with thefe they carry large loads of hay or garden vegetables. The country people ride in a prodigious large boot of wood and leather hung inftead of firrup to the horfe's fide, and half open, which they call gambades. Query. whether Bunbury did not from hence take the idea of his burlefque horfemanihip of Geofirey Gambado?

The city of Exeter and capital of this county is fituated on a.graduai : \(\%_{2}\) on the eaft fide of the river Ex, 'whence it derives its name, according to an cid v. ... Alexa ander Neckham, once prior of St. Nicholas.

\section*{Exonix famâ celeberrimus 1fcia nomen :} Pixbuit.

The Ex, a river of great fame. To Exeter has given oame.

It was called by the Britons Pen.Caer and Caer-INk, (i..e.) a city on the xiver Ife; the Ifca of Prolemy ; the Ifca-Danmoniorum in the Itinerary of Antonine; by the Saxons Exan-cefter, and now abbreviated to Exeter. .

Before we begin to defcribe this city in its - prefent fate, it may not be improper to take fome notice of its antiquity, and alfo the various changes it has undergone at different periods.' When Ifca firtt fell under the Roman. jurifdiction is not clearly afcertained. Camden thinks it was not built fo early, as to have been conquered by Vefpafian, which Geoffry of Monmouth afferts. Yet in the time of the Antonines it was probably of confiderable note; for Antoninus continues his Itiperary to this city, and
no further. Upon the Saxons invading Britain, fuch as refufed to fubmit fled either beyond the Severn, or to the ancient Danmonii, Devonflire and Cornwall; where they formed a king dom, which was not fublued till about 40 H jears after. During the reign of Alfred; thir Britons in this county were fo overcome as to join in aflifting that hero, when he drove the Danes from Fxeter: but in 875 they returned with great violence, plundered and fet fire to the city. This however was a trifling calamity to what it fuffered in \(1 \mathrm{CO}_{3}\), (being betrayed by one Hugh, a Norman, the governour:) when it was laid level from the eaft to the weft gate, and the whole inhabitants maffacred in the moft cruel manner, by Sueno, the Dane, and his horrid barbarians. It: had farce time to recruit when William the Conqueror took poffeffion of it, after a clofe fiege and obitinate refiftance. At that time (according to the furvey) "the king had in this city 300 houfes: it paid 15 pounds a year, 48 houfes were deftroyed after the king came into England." After this it withftood three violent fieges, firt by llugh Courtney, carl of Devon, in the civil war between the houfes of York and Lancafter. Again, Perkin Warbeck, declaring himfelf to be Richard duke of York, fecond fon of King Edward IVth; violently attacked this city, but the people believing him to be an impoitor, defended themfelves with great bravery, till Ediward Courtney raifed an army and relieved them. For this valiant oppofition, Henry VIIth, with an unufual effort of his nature, paid the citizens a vifit, beftowed on them great commendations, and left them his fword he then wore, to be carried before the mayor on public occafions, and alfo gave them a cap of naintenance. He lodged at the treafurer's houfe in the Clofe, and fayed there feveral days. A third fiege happened in 1549, when the feditious Cornifh rofe in oppofition to the new religion in the reign of Edward VI. hut the inhabitants, though almon zeduced to famine, continued loyal, till lord Ruffel arrived with an army and obtained fuch a viftory over the rebels, that the 6th of Augult was afterwaris annually obferved as a day of thankfgiving, and the king rewarded them with the tich manor of Ex-Ifland.
On the higheft past of the hill on which this city is built, and on the north-eaft extremity, ftands the remains of Rougemont caftle, fo called from the reinefs of the foil. Grafton, in his chronicle, fays, it was the work of Julies Cafar; afterwards the isat of feveral Saxon Kings, and fince of the dukes of Cornwall. Within the cafte walls a chapel was built, by the lady Flizabeth de Fortibus, countefs of Devon, who enaowed it with lands, called the Prebends of Hays and Catton, for the payment of certain weekiy fervices therein to be performed. This town and cafle held out fome time againft the Conqueror; but a part of the walls falling down, it was furrendered at difcretion. William contented fimfelf with only altering the gates of the caftle, as a mark of its being fubdued; at the fame time he either rebuilt or much repaired the whole edifice, and beflowed it on Baldwin de Bricno, hufband of Albreda, his niece, whofe defcendants by the female line enjoyed it, together with the office of the fheriff of Dc von, which feems to have been annexed to it, till the 14th of Henry III. anno 1230; when that prince refuming into his own hands fundry cafles and forts in this realn, difpofiffed Robert de Courtney, in whofe family it had been for three defcents. In the reign of Henry IV. John Holland, duke of Exeter, had a fine manfion within the caftle, of which no traces are remaining, Anno 1413, the city being vifited by King Richard III. he was, durirg his ftay, nobly entertained by the corpomtion. On feeing the cafte, he commended it highly, both for frength and beauty of its fituation; but hearing it was named Rougemont, which from the fimilatity of the found, iniftaking for Richmond, he fuddenly grew fad; faying, that the end of hit days approached; a propbecy having dedared he fhould not long furvive the fight of Richmond. In tite
year 1588, at the lent affizes held here, an infectious diftemper, brought by fome Portuguefe prifoners of war, confined in the caftle, deftroyed fir John Chichefter, the judge; eight jullices; eleven out of the twelve, impannelled jurors; with diversother perfons affembled on this occafion. In 1655, John Penruddock and Hugh Grove, both Wiltfhire gentlemen, having joined in an unfuccefsful attempt, in favour of Charles II., were here beheaded; when many of inferior rank were hanged at Havitree gallows. The ruin reprefented in M/. Grofe's view 1763, which is the entrance into the cafte yard, was part of the exterior walls or out-works; thefe enclofe a confiderable fpace, in hape fomewhat iike a rhombus, with its angles rounded off; they were defended by four towers, two on the wef, and two on the eaft fide. Its terrace and walls afford a delightful profpect of the city and furrounding country.

The ftreets and buildings in general wear the venerable afpect of antiquity. The principal Atreet and thoroughfare is very long and fpacious, and to the weft very much improved by an elegant bridge of three large arches over the river, and numerous fmall ones continued up the ftreet to bring it to a level, which has been finifhed about ten or twelve years, and coft near 20,000 . In the eaft part ftands the cathedral originally a monaftery, founded by King Athelftan for Benedictine monks, and made an epifcopal fee by Edward the Confeffor, the building was carried on by Leofric, and various have been the after additions for almoft 400 years, and yet the uniformity is fo congruous as to appear like the workmanhhip of one architect. But we cannot fpeak of the external appearance in any other light than as heavy and unpleafant, particularly when viewed within the precincis; a very different idea is given within, in every refpect magnificent and pleafing. The whole length including the library beyond the altar is about 390 feet, breadth 70, and tranfept 135. The whole was lately new repaired and varnifhed with moft fuitable combination of colours, very unlike that taudry mixture which fo much defiles the ägnity of Wells. The body of this church is ufed for public preaching, and early prayers, and filled with pews, a throne for the bihop, \&c. in a manner I never faw before. The weft window is adorned with modern painted glafs, reprefenting feven of the זpofles, St. Paul, Luke, Mattl.ew, Peter, Mark, John and•Andrew, with the arms of thofe nobility and gentry of the diocefe, at whofe joint expence it was executed with much tafte and ingenuity, by Mr. Picket of York. The fcreen difplays much fancy and magnificence of antiquity, reprefenting from the creation to the aicenfion in curious colours. Jver this is a fuperb organ, efteemed very fine, the largett pipe being fifteen inches diameter, two more than that of the celebrated one at Ulm. The choir is particularly light and beautiful, the eaft window contains good old painting ; the altar piece finely devifed and ornamented with a perfpective view of the infide of the church painted in the reign of James I. and the throne of moft curious workmanthip, the carvings of the canopy are 60 feet high. We could meet with no directory or defcription of the tombs, \&c. nor has any pocket conipanion of this fort yot been publifhed, fo that our account muft be very hort and imperfect ; Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, Hugh Courtney, earl of Devon, and his lady, I.ord Chichefter, bifiops Stafford, Stapleton, Brounfcombe, Lacy, \&cc. fir Thomas Speke, fir Richard Stapleton, in Peter Carew having 17 coats of arms all impaled on the tomb, dated 1575 , feve.al other Carews, and Knights Templars, lying crofs-legged in armour ; and a fine mon:ment in the lady's chapel, to the memory of the fanous judge Dodderige, obiit 1628, æt. 73.
* Learning adien, for Dodderige is goue 'T'o nix his cathily to the hoav'uly thione."

Another principal building, fituate at a fmall diftance eaft of the city is the Devon and Exeter hofpital, for the benefit of the decayed, fick, and indigent, one of the moft latidable cherities ever encouraged, which reflects great credit on its firf founder, Dr, Alured Clark, dean of this church, 1740; and though fupported by a very bountiful fubfription, yet I was told that the numbers of poor manufacturers with which it is crowded, render it neceffary to raile an immediate fupply by further contribution. This woollen bufinefs, though not fo flourihing as formerly, employs an abundance of hands, and is chiefly wrought in the furrounding villages, and brought here to be dyed, \&c. which we faw in paffing over the bridge amongft the fuburbs, confifting of dye-houfes and drying frames, fpread in crowds on the banks of the river.
From hence we afcend the immenfe hill of Halldown, near feven miles in length and three broad: about half-way up we have a pleafing view of Halldown houfe, the elegant feat of ir Robert Palke, bart. built after the manner of Buckingham houfe, and well furrounded with plantations. Though in itfelf a barren flinty common, this vaft funımit difplays one of the nobleft profpects in this kingdom. To the fouth a moft glorious expanfe of fea, with the river Ex winding from the city into it, begirt with numerous villages, feats, \&c. the other three points affording at the fame time fome of the boldeft and moft beautiful inland feenes imaginable. The evening clofed in too faft to give us all its charms in perfection, fuch as the adjacent new tower-like fummer-houfe might yield upon a favourite day. We now defcended with hafte to our place of reft, the fmall old market town of Chudleigh, which gives name to a very ancient family, and title of baron to the Cliffords, fir Thomas, lord high treafurer of England, being created by Charles II., whofe fat, called Ugbrook, is clofe adjacent.

Early next morning the wind blowing mild, but mifty, from the fouth-weft, and threatening rain, we proceeded to Afhburton: about half a mile on this road hang the rude heads of a large black marble rock, which commands a wild view of the hills, woods, and vales beneath; this curious ftratum, found in large bodies in this part of the country, we law here converted by fire into very ufeful lime for dreffing and improving the land, a great part of which is arable and pafture, as well as abounds in cyder fruits, this year fo uncommonly plentiful. In thefe marble quarries they get large blocks, and fend them to Plymouth, London, \&ec. which for hardnefs and variety of veins are little inferior to foreign produclions. Paffing over fome rugged moors we faw on our left the feat of Mi. Templar. Alhburton is a neat market-town of one principal freet, built chiffly of the white flate found in thefe parts. It has a large handfome church, built cathedral-vife, with a tower 90 feet high, and a leaden fpire. Claims alfo the privileges of a very ancient borough by prefcription, under the government of a porrrieve, chofen annually at the lord's-court. The choice of the two members is by the voice of all houfe inhabitants, who are returned by that officer. It is likewife one of the four ftannary towns for the county, and gives title to a new-made law lord (Dunning now decealed, an original inhabitant, if not a native. After breakfaft we left this place for Plymouth, the long ftruggle between the fun and clouds, at length ended in violent rain, which continued the remainder of the day; in the midft of which we arrived at Ivy bridge, but without heing able to fee the beauties of this romantic fituation. We dined at a moft excellent iun, and afterwards proceeded without much obfervation till we approaehed the vicinity of Plymouth, in which are feveral good feats, particularly one at Saltram, belonging to lord Borringdon*, whofe fituation and hang-

\footnotetext{
- Lord Borringdon died here Tuefday, April 28, 1788. He was made a Peer 1784.
}
ing woods by the fide of this arm of the fea might be deemed worthy much attention, was there not fo great a rival (Mount Edgecumb) juft oppofite.

Plymouth is fituated between two very large inlets, made by the union of the Plym and Tamar with the channel, which form a noft noble bay, or found, for fhips of the greateft burden. The inlet of this fea, which extends many miles up the country north, to the river Tamar, is called Hamouze, and parts Devon from Cornwall. The other which receives the Plym, is called Catwater, an harbour capable of containing any number of veffels, which is appropriated chiefly for trade, to Virginia, the Sugar Iflands, and the Streights. In the reign of Edward III., we find this place confiderable; afterwards it much decayed, and dwindled into a finall fifing town; about two centuries ago the convenience of the haven gave rife to its increafe, and now we fee it a molt flourihing and able port, protected by a ftrong fort, built by Charles II. confinting of five regular baftions, \&c. The docks for building and repairing war fhips, begun by king William III. in 1691, are now brought to the higheft perfection, which we flall defcribe anon in the order we faw them. Our firf bufinefs was to view the ftreets and buildings of the old town, which engroffed but little of our time, being vile and almoft dangeroufly narrow; it has however two handfome churches, St. Andrew, and Charles-church, fo called from its being dedicated to the memory of Charles I. This being a borough town under the government of a mayor, \&c. the freets about the town hall we faw now crowded with people about to choofe a new one, as is ufual at this feafon of the year.

We went next to vifit Mount Edgecumbe, the delightful feat of the noble lord of the fame name, fituate on the oppofite fide of the Ham-ouze. The way from hence is through Stonehoufe, a populous place, to the dock; here we were attacked by a violent ftorm, which threatened awhile to prevent our promifed pleafure; this ceafing, we foon arrived at Dock, which furprized us with a very large difplay of fpacious ftreets, interfecting each other at right angles, very different from the place we had juft left; as the inhabitants here are chielly mechanicks, \&c. belonging to the docks, the houfes are flightly built, either of plaifter, or flate fone, abundantly got hereabouts, and will not bear a minute infpection, but have a good effect at a diftance. Leaving our carriage we walked to the paffage, and croffed without any difficulty about three quarters of a mile to the other fide of the water, which thus divides the two counties. A ring at the bell juft beyond procures a neceflary attendant, who fhews and explains the whole of this \({ }^{-}\) terseftrial paradife. A gradual afcent up the lawn leads to the houfe, an ancient Gothic ftructure with three fronts; the eaft locking full upon the Sound.

The internal improvements, that were now making, prohibited our infpection; take therefore Carew's account (publifhed 1605,) which is lively and accurate; "Upon this fouth fhore, fomewhat withbe the ifland, ftandeth Mount Edgecumb, a houfe builded and named by fir Richard Edgecumb, father to the now poffelfor: and if comparifons were as lawful in the making, as they prove odious in the matching, I would prefume to ranke it for health, pleafure, and commodities, with any fubjects houfe of his degree in England. It is feated againdt the north, on the declining of a hill, in the midlt of a deer park, neere a narrow entrance, through which the falt water breaketh up into the country, to fhape the greatelt part of the haven. The houfe is builded fquare, with a round turret at each end, garretted at the top, and the hall rifing in the midn above the reft, which yiddeth a ftately found, as you enter the fame. In fummer, the open cafements admit a refrefhing coalnefs: in winter, the two clofed doores exclude all offenfive coldnefse: the parlour and dining chamber give you a large and diverfified profpect of land and lea; to which under-ly St. Nicholas Iiland, Plymmouth fort, and
the townes of Plymmouth, Stonehoufe, Milbrook, and Saltafh. It is fupplied with a never-fayling fpring of water, and the dwelling fored with wood, timber, fruit, deere, and conies. The ground abundantly anfwereth a houfe-keeper's neceffities, for pallure arable and meadow, and is repienifhed with a kind of fone, ferving both for building, lyme, and narble. On the tea cliffs groweth great plenty of the beft ore wood, to fatisfie the owner's want and accommodate his neighbours. A little below the houfe, in the fummer evenings, layne boats come and draw with their nets for fifh, whither the gentry of the houfe walking downe, take the pleafure of the fight, and fometimes at all adventures buy the profit of the draughts. Both fides of the lorementioned narrow entrance, together with the paffage betweene (much haunted as the high way to Plymouth,) the whole town of Stonehoufe, and a great circuite of the land adjoining appertain to Mr. Fidgecuabe's inheritance : thefe \(f\).des are fenced with block-houfes, and that next to Mount Edgecumb was wont to be planted with ordinance, which at coming and parting, with their bafe voices greeted fuch guefts as vifited the houfe, neither hath the opportunity of the harbour wanted occafions to bring them, or the owners a franke mind to invite them. For proofe whereof, the earf remembered fir Richard, (a gentleman, in whom mildnefs and ftoutnefs, diffidence and wifdom, deliberatenefs of undertaking, and fufficiency of effecting, made a nore commendable than blazing mixture cf vistue, ) during Queen Mary's reign, entrotained at ona time, for fome good fpace, the admirals of the Englifh, Spanifh, and Netherland fleets, with many noble nem befides"."

We now proceeded along what was the green terrace, but has been laiely gravelled, and had a fine view of the harbour, the old town of Salthoufe, on the oppofite hill, Mr. Harrifon's feat, Stonehcufe, Dock, and Plymor 'l, \&cc. in the found, Nicholas Ifland, fatal fometimes to unwary fhips. Laft December twelve months, three, heavy laden with iron, fplit upon the rocks and were loft. The bold termination on the eaftern fhore, is called Withey Hedge. From hence we continue through bowers of various foliage, oaks, chefnuts, limes, plantains, variegated fycamores green and white, \&c. to an alcove oppofite the gate into the deer park, which affords a fimilar fweet view. The firf object after entering the park, is a mofs houfe; from this we next come to an open bench looking full upon the merchants' harbour of Catwater. Lord Borringdon's pleafant place at Saltram has a chazming effect here, bofomed in its own woods and backed by Devon hills. South eaft in the found, at a fmall diftance from the thore, rifes a high cragg called Mews-ftone; to this little ifland about foürteen years ago a man was tranfported for feven years, where he quictly remained his due time withoutfetting fort on other land. Leaving this habitation to his daughter he went to Loo Inani, about 30 miles further in Cornwall. She fill remains here, a widow with three children, her husband being lately drowned. We now were hid awhile in fweet foliage till we came upon the large terrace beyond the park. Here the watry expanfe burt full upon the view, and from the vaft arch we pafs under, with a glafs I could plainly fee Eddyftone light-houfe, four leagues from hence, and three from any land. The ingenious Mr. Winflanley firlt undertook this arduous piece of architecture, and by repeated vifits made it ftand the attack of many a bitter florm, but at laft too confident of the ftability of human affairs he had his wifh of being in it, "when a form fhould happen,"" that fatal hurricane, Nov. 27,1703, which baffling all attempts of dittant aid, plunged: the whole fabric, and its unfortunate founder and all that were with him into the watery grave. A few days after, the Winchelfea, a homeward bound merchant-fhip.

\footnotetext{
- Carey's Survey of Cornwall, fol. soo.
}
from Virginia, ignorant of what had happened, run foul of the rock, and fuffered the famefate. Another was afterwards erected by the corporation of Trinity-houfe, in purfuance of an act of parliament paffed in 5 th of Queen Anne, which was deftroyed by fire in Dec. 1755 ; the two men who had the care of it were faved by means of a boat fent by adiniral Weft from Plymouth; the prefent uffeful work was rebuilt under the direction of Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. and allowed to be the completeft in Europe.

The intervening mixture of funfhine and fhori florms was very favourable for this delicious excurfion. From hence we defcend through ferpentine bowers of bays, myrtles, arbutufes, laureftinufes, \&c. to lady Damer's garden, (fo called,) at the end of which is a large flone alcove with a complimentery infcription. Afcending again by fimilar zig-zags to the terrace, the opening here prefents a fine view of. Corfon Bay and the two little ports, Kinghon and Corfon, the haunts of fmugglers; the former ftands in Devon, the latter in Cornwall, only feparated by a fmall creek. Here was the fcene of much or fufion in the late war, when ti.e French fleet was daily feen to float about this bay, meditating deftruction to the docks at Plymouth.
.The following extract on the fubject from a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, for Auguft 1779, reflects great credit on the noble lord for his cunduct, and public fpirit on the cccafion. "Every body is forry for the devaftation produced in the beautiful woods of Mount Edgecumbe. It is an entire falfehood that his Lordlhip objects to their being cut down, for on a proper reprefentation of the circumftances by lord Shuldham and others here, ihat it was very puffible that thefe groves night be made ufe of as a place of concealment for the enemy, in attack upon the dock-yards, all that his Lordfhip faid on the occafion was this, "If it be ablolutely neceffary for the prefervation of the dock-yards that Mount Edgecumbe be deftroyed, you have my ready confent, even to the laft fhrub. Nething with me can have any weight againft a circumftance of that moment. No private intereft can have the fmalleft influence when fet in balance with an object of the magnitude you mention; but I would beg leave to remark, gentlemen, . that without your fears are very well founded, I am entirely averfe to the deffruction of thefe groves. If you are convinced, on ferious deliberation, that danger may arife from them, down with them; if you are not quite fo certain, for heaven's fake let them ftand." 'The Generals perfevered in their opinions, and they were immediately cur' down with thic entire concurrence of the owner. If this was really the cafe, how rapidly muft have been their growth, fo foun to appear in the prefent flourihing condition. Our guide gave us a genuine piece of intelligence, which he had lately received from two officers, who were in the Freuch fervice at the time, and fhewed hin the two places thought of for landing their men, one on this fide Kingfton, the other on the hill beyond; but their defigus were ineflicient, and happily prevented. Winding beautifully round we came next to a Gothic alcove, built from the materials of an old chapel, the infide of which gives a picturelque view of nothing but the fea, the fore-ground an hollow verdant flope to the margin of the water. In our walk from hence we faw very fine cork-trees, live-oaks, \&c. the variety of heath and other bloffoms hanging around. gave all the luxuriant tints of a real garden.

We now entered the deer park again, and croffed where our defenfive regiments were encamped. On the fummit of the hill ftands a lofty parilh church, belonging to Corfon, Xingfon, and Milbrook; from the tower are placed various fignals, and the circular profpee. is here immenfe. Defce - ing now the common walk to the houfe, we came to the white alcove on the dry walks, (fo called) which fronts full north, and givesa beautirul perfpective up the harbour, St. John's Lake, St. German's and Milbrook, with an intermixture of Devon and Cornwall. Paffing towards the front grounds again, we faw
many very noble trees, oaks of near twenty different forts, fine flourifhing chefnuts, and cedars of Lebanus. In a part called the wildernefs, is placed a flat ftone two feet fquare, with fo much nicety as to catch a glimpfe of feven different towers; viz. Anton, Dock-yard, the new chapel at Dock, Stoke, Plymouth, old and new churches, and Plymftock. Near the water flands a neat Doric alcove, with the following infcription from Thomfon.
Like a long wintry foreft, groves of mafte
Shot up their \{pires; the bellying fheet between
Pofiefs'd the breezy void; the fouty hulk
Steer'd fluggifh on ; the fplendid bark along
Kow'd regular, to harmony ; around
The boat, light fkimming glretch'd its oary wing,
While deep the various voice of fervent toil,
From bank to bank, encreas'd ; whence ribb'd with oak
To bear the Britifh thunder black and bold
The roaring veffels rufh'd into the main.

A lithe beyond is a battery of 22 guns, for the purpofe of falutes, \&c. Lafly we faw the crangery, an excellent building, 100 feet by 30 , where the fruit ripens in almoft equal perfection with that abroad.

We now took leave of thefe enchanting fcencs, and made a comfortable repaft at the silige houfe, called Cremil, which pays the rent of 4001 . per ann. to lora Edgecumbe, cides the expence of feven men, boate, \&cc. We afterwards returned acrofs, to infpeft \(b\), nature and extent of the docks, which are inexpreffibiy furprizing and magnificith. To obtain a fight of them is difficult, requiring a form of your names and abodes, with the addition of fome refident perfon of Plymouth, to be fent to the governor or commiffioner. Such caution is neceflarily ufed, that any remarks with pen or pencil are forbid; therefore a full and accurate defcription muft not here be expected. Befides the feveral dry and wet docks heretofore eftablifhed, they are fill adding to the numbers. One in particular, of the firf-rate dimenfions, cut out of the folid rock, and beautifully lined, and faced with Portland fone, may challenge the univerfe to fhew its equal. A moft extenfive wet dock for mafts is now finining; the immenfe range of building for fores, and warehoufes for fails, rigging, \&c. and dwellings for the commiffioner, clerks, and all other neceffary officers, are well worth the notice of ftrangers. Within themfelves too are the immenfe forges for making anchors, and all other iron work, belonging to fhips of the largeft fize. The whole contains a fpace of 70 acres. Amongit the numerous men of war which now lay in harbour, were the Royal Cerberus, of 100 guns, and !everal others newly launched; alfo was refitting the - - , taken from the Spaniards in the laft war, and when finihed to be honoured with the name of Gibraltar. We now retired to our inn at Plymouth. This place had the honour of giving birth to that great explorer of the feas, fir Francis Drake.

Having vifited the moft triking features of this place, our next object was to extend alout 40 miles into Cornwall, where we might obtain a fufficient knowledge of its valuable mines. This county like Spain, a peninfula, furrounded on all fides by the fea except the raft, flretches weftward the furtheft of all Britain, and is inhabited by the remains of thofe, whom the calamities of cruel war, and tyranuical oppreflions forced into thefe weflern parts of the ifland, Wales and Cornwall, which are naturally fortified with hills and reftuaries. In the Britifh language it is called Kernnaw, becaufe it diminihes like a horn and rurs out into fo many timilar promontories. The Saxon conqueror, who called foreigners and every thing ftrange, Wealh, mamed the inhabi-
tants of this place Cornwealh, whence in Latin Cornwallia, and at prefent Cornwall. This county though very extenfive, is not either by the fubfiding of the latd, or the encroachment of the fea, of its original magnitude. For by tradition we learn, that there was formerly a tract of land called the Lionefs, extending towards the Scilly lilands, now either funk into or fwallowed up by the fea*.

Some have compared the fhape of this county to the whole ifland of Britain, the eaft and broadeft fide being called the bafe, and the land's end, the northern extremity of our ifland; which if viewed in this-light, the coalt in proportion to its fize, is as much, if not more indented. It is from hence, as we may eafily conceive, that it enjoys. moft of the advantages, and is fubject likewife to fome of the inconveniences, of an infular fituation, and is of great confequence in regard to the variety and value of its productst. This infular fituation contributes greatly to the falubrity of the climate, and the hea's and robulnefs of its inhabitants, for though fubject to feverer forms than thofe further from the fea, yet they feldons continue long, and being fucceedel by calns, the air is conftantly in motion which fufficiently difpels the pernicious particles arifing from the mines, \&c. and leaves in their room thofe vivifying qualities wafted by the genial breezes of the ocean. The fummer and winter feafons here differ much from thofe in other parts of England; the heat of the former not being fo intenfe, nor the cold of the latter fo piercing; this we have fufficiently fhewn in our account of the flourifhing natural ftate of myrtles, and various other delicate planss, that fo beautifully grace the borders of Mount Edgecumbe. The middle part of the county is for the molt part muuntainous and rough, which is apt to give travellers a worfe opinion of the whole than it really deferves, forthe vallics are fertile enough of themfelves, and they incredibly enrich them with a fat fea fand, and other fea manure, called ore-weed. This has been the cuftom in thefe parts ever fince the time of Henry III. at leaft, though, in the carly ages of the world common falt was fo far from being held in any eftimation as a manure, that it was looked upon as a fymbol of extreme fterility, and we find Dr. Watfont has quoted feveral paffages from fcripture which affirm it. Virgil and Pliny reprobate the fame as barren and unfit for the plough or vegetation. Notwithftanding thefe and other teftimonies of the ancients, this fand in which fea falt is fo copioully mixed, when frefh, is ufed with great fuccefs; but if long expofed to the air, it proves lefs ufeful and enriching, which is by fome attributed, according to Camden, to its having been deprived of a good part of its falt, by the dews and rains. This fhelly fand is produced by the fluctuation of the fea, and confilts of the broken fhells of mufcles, cockles, oyfters, fcollops, and other fifh; varying fomewhat in colour and in grain, according to the fubftances from which it is formed, and the degree of agitation it has been expoled to ; and it is found to fertilize almoft all kinds of ioils§.

Lefkard from hence is the beft and and eafieft road to St. Auftle and Truro, where the mines principally centre; but in order to enjoy as much of the fea and noble profpects as pollible, we croffed the paffage again at Dock, and leaving Mount Edgecumbe on our left, paffed on the fands under the cliff to Milbrook: where we faw the king's brewery, and afcended the hills through fteep rough roads to Craftshole,'a fmall dirty village; here coming upon the valt expanfe of fea the views and breezes were delightitful, and with a glafs we plainly faw Edyftone light-houfe with the waves dalhing againft the rock beneath. The farmers were bufy manuing with this fand peculiar to thefe parts, which

\footnotetext{
- Camden, vol i. page t2. Borlafe's two difourfes in Philof. Tranf, vol, xlviii page 55 and 57 .
\(\dagger\) Campbell's Survey of Britain, vol. i. p. 34²,3+3-
In his third Efiay, vol. fecond.
§ Plilofophical Traufactions, Nu. 113 .
}
they draw monly on heavy carts with fix bullocks, coaxing them along by an unpleafant monotony of language; a cuftom that feens to be more efficacious than the violent perfuation of blows and whips.

Our object was now to obtain on any terms a paffage to Loo, without lofing fight of this noble fea. Saddle'horfes would render the difficulty of this route a pleafure, but with any carriage it is deemed impracticable. Batten Cliffs, or Cleeves according to the weftern dialect, are the great terror; which however with the utmoft care and caution we attempted. From the fummit of thefe clifis the view is glorioufly fine, and we might have enjoyed it and returned only a few miles round. But as frange adventures and deviations from the common paths of men, are the very fpirit and delight of travelling, our ambition was to proceed. Though there was no dread of any injury to cour perfons while on foot, yet the horfe and carriage were in real danger. The defcent is near a mile, by a narrow zig-zag junt fufficient to admit the wheils; and the leaft milhap at any of thefe turns muft inevitably have plunged both into the abyfs below. We happily accomplifhed our defign with fafety, and a few huts we foon after paffed, poured forth their little tribes to gaze at us with aftonifhment. Our vehicle was to them a rary-fhow of the firft kind, as thofe of the fea, which they had always before their eyes, would be to the moft remote inlander.

The alternate bays and promontories now afforded us much enjoyment after our fatigue, and the next mile to the bay of White-fand, was quite a luxury. The road frow hence was fo narrow, befides other difficulties to encounter, that we deviated a little to the right, which foon brought us to Faft Loo, a fmall ill-built town on the river Loo, feparated only by this water from another fill fmaller, calted after the fame manner, Weft Loo. They are both corporate boroughs, fending two members to parliament under the influence of Mr, Buller, uncle or brother to the Judge, but formerly belonging to the Courtney fanily. The feene here is truly picturefque, the river winding betwixt two immenfe woody hills, not unlike fome parts of the Wye. This river rifes near St. Clare, and running about twelve miles falls into the fea. Oppofite the mouth of this river ftands the fmall inland of the fame name, belonging to fir Henry Trelawney, whofe feat is not far from hence; this at a trifling acknowledgment is inhabited by the old man, mentioned at Mew's-rock, I'lymouth, whofe name is Finn, and here by his own induftrious cultivation of wheat and other grain, he reaps a comfortable fubfittence. At the proper feation of the year, various fea-fowl refort to thefe rocks for the purfofe of incubation, at which time, fays Carew, "you hall fee your head thadowed with a cloud of old ones, through their diverfified cries, witnefling their diflike of your difturbance of their young." Alier dinner we crofled the bridge of 13 arches; and paffed through Welt Loo in our way to Loftwithicl. The road was very bad and intricate, and the evening became dark and rainy, which foon brought us to another train of adventures, for we were completely loft and confined to a ereeping pace, and in fear every moment of being overturned; at length we blundered into the village of Lanteith, where we hoped to procure accommodations for the night, but were dilappointed; our only comfort and fecurity was now to hire a guide and lantern to conduct us the remainder of the way, fix miles to Loftwithiel, which we did without fear of ridicule or moleflation in thefe folitary parts.

Gentle reader, if any of thofe midnight feenes in the adventures of that renowned knight of chivalry, Don Quixotte de la Mancha, are frefh upon your memory, you will - afily find a parallel to the prefent. And though perbaps no tuch vehicle as a gig or one horle chaife was in ufe then, at lealt we do not find the knight and his fquire indulge in them, fome allowance mult be made for the difference of times and purpofes: and
ftrictly fpeaking even this was not incongruous, for the chariots of war were much efteemed annongtt the ancients. Inns foated our perfons were defended from the rude inclemencies of the weather, by thofe modern fix-caped coats of mail, formed for utility, and fanctioned by farhion. On one fide was brandifhed the fear-like flining of a whip, on the other hung the broad quivering furface of a paraplue. And though we will not degrade our own horfe with the title of Rofinante, yet our guide oce:"pied the bare ribs \({ }^{2}\). true a one as that of the great knight himfelf. Thus mounted with the glimmering costhorn dangling in his annd, he led us on through difmal unfhapen hollows and paiths, a foot-pace, till at length we found ourfelves upon a large common. 'ihe wind blew hard, the rain beat, and to our great mortification foon extinguifhed the one poor dubious light. Happily the diftance to our intended inn was not very far; fo we fcrambled flowly on and arrived fafe, though fatigued, having been five hours coming the 11 miles from Loo. The moft perilous adventure that ever befel that fanciful knight errant, for the fake of his enchanting Dulcinen, was not more extraordimary than this day's excurlion, for the fake of our beloved profpect.

As we entered the welcome Loftwithiel and our hotel (fo the inns in this country are moftly called) the voice of mirth and gladnefs loudly meet our car; we were no ftrangers to the occafon, taving lately feen the fame at Plymouth, viz. a choice of : ayor for this corporate town, fucceeded by a grand dinner and night of general fef. tivity. The inembers are elee d by the votes of capital burgeffes, and the intereft refts at prefent with lord Edgcumbe, who was now here. Richard Earl of Cornwall, and brother of Henry III. who was elected king of the Romans i254, firf incorporated this town, and it has fent reprefentatives ever lince 23 d of Edward I.

In the morning, Oetober 1 , we proceeded eight miles to St. Aufle, eager to fatisfy our curiofity with mineral obfervations. The road was fmooth but hilly, the country at firft heathy and bad. About four miles from hence, the funmit of a valt hill affords a noble view of Bar bay, encompaffed with mountainous cliffs, \&c. while on our right hangs as picturefque a feene oi wood, rock, and valley, as the moft inland part can produce ; which is feldom feen fo near the fea. Defcending to St. Blazey, we had a fmall fpecimen of a wafl tin mine, \&ic. which was now finilhed and filling up. A little further on our right, we paffed a fine old place belenging to Mr. Carlion, called Tregreen, fituate on a pleafant airy eminence, richly planted, and commanding much profpect towards the fea. Again we wer "eatended with a bleak heath, thinly befpotted with huts and common mines. From hence we arrived at St. Aufte, a pleafint little town on the welt-fide of a litl, and alou two miles from the fouth fhore. Its ftreets and buildings are fuperior to what :.e had lately feen, and moftly of the moor tone of the country, mixed with fara and ore, which works foft and eafy, but hardens by an expofure to the air and weather. This happy fipot is blefled by a peculiar favour, with all the comforts and riches of life, without feeling the inconveniences and troublefome broils of a brough. And from being the capital of thofe ineftimable miues fo peculiar to this country, may juitly be called the Peru of Great Britain. As this is a fubich too imaportant and interelting to pafs over hattily; and as fufficient knowledge may be obtained in a few days hy a minute attention and good inftructione, I flall thercfore prefume to dwell more particulaily here, and offer the full refult of our er "iries. About two miles fouth-wefl of this place, begins this flore of wealth, in the bewels of the earth, confifting of three principal works, the iryer, and which we now sifited, is named Polgonth and belongs to the earl of Arundel. Without the fatigue and inconvenience of defcending \(11+\) fathons, we faw every procefs on the furface; whems and engines perform their operations here on the large feale, whinh this arduous talk requires. By water

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and fire engines they conftantly keep thefe fubterraneous works dry, without which the whole in a few hours would be drowned out. Before the great improvement of Mr. Bolton's fire engine of Birmingham, for which he has a patent, it was thought impofible to keep this deepeft work p prarly dry in winter; but that is not the cafe, for onc of thefe wonderful machia: s evacuates a hogthead a minute, and acts with the force of 11 lb . 3.4 th upon every fquare inch of its cylinder, whofe dimater is \(\sigma_{3}\). In undermining and proping up their pits great art and ingenuity are eautird, and every fix hours there is a relief of men. We faw the ore brought up in various fize and mixture ; which they pound, wafh, aad feparate the mundic by fire, in large ovens; which inflexible ftuff evaporates in poifonous finoke. Befides the enormous depth above mentioned, thefe works are 1300 fathem in length. The nature of expences and proits of tabour, \&e. fhall be noticed when we come to fpeak of the fmelting bufinefs at St. Auftle. Here we will introduce by way of tragical interlude, a moft difmal catafirophe, which befel a poor unfortunate man ubout a fortnight fince, who had wandered here in company with his fifter and friend to fatisfy that craving appetite of the human breaft, curiofity; our guide prefaced his defcription of one of thefe water engines, with hewing us where he ignorantly, or inattentively flooped over the rails of the pit, when the ponderous beam, defcending in its courfe, fevered with horrid crufh his head from his body. A mode of felf-beheading too fhocking for human nature to conceive. In fuch a fituation no polible afliftance could be given. Think then how wretched muft have been the feelings of his helplefs friends, who faw the fatal ftroke. Let inagination paint the reft, while we drop our curtain o'er the difmal fcene, and return to a more agreeable fubject at St. Aufle. Ordering dinner at the White-hart, a good inn, we walked a fhort diftance to infpect the fmelting houfes belonging to Meffrs. Fox and Co. which are excefiively curious, particularly the blowing houfe for makin \(\sigma\) what is called grain tin, which can only be obtained from the pareft fort, confifting of fmall black* fones or cryftals, called fhoad, moflly collected amongit the furface, or fands, by fream works; and what feems exiraordinary, this finer metal cannot be produced from the other fort called Lode-verks: dug deeper in the earth. This valuable procefs is about 150 years old, and witand it moft worthy the notice of a traveller is its confinement to this place thre beirg only two other of thefe blowing houfes for grain tin, and thofe within a mile of lik, in the known world. 'The grain tin is produced from the ftrongeft heat of chare sal, whereas the other is fmelted, and feparated from its allay by common fea coal. The flux is greatly improved by an addition of iron or its ore thrown occafionally in, and is then laded into troughs of fone of an oblong fornt, containing about 3 colb. of metal, called flabs or blocks. \(\Lambda\) block of common tin is worth about 121. the other 141. A fleak or piece of meat cooked on one of thefe latter, while hot, is efteened the greateft of all plain epicurifin, a flrong proct of the purity of this metal. The profits of thefe mines are thus divided. The proprietor has a 15 th of the nett produce, and the bounderer the fame, the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, has his fhare by a well regulated tax, 4s. per 1001 . amounting to upwards of 10,0001 . per annum., fo open and fair that it is impoffible he thould be defrauded. The whole produce of the county is about 10,000 blocks per annum : or to the amount of near 150,000 . Borlafe fays 200,000 l. which is four times as much as in the lait century. Each miner undertakes what thare of work he pleafes, which is the mereft lottery in the world, more fo than the hop trade; fometimes they can carn 20l. per month,

\footnotetext{
- Though generally black, they are not always fo, but fometimes white, afh coloured, or red, refembling glafs, and very rich in melal.
}
per week, per day, at others not twenty farthingas One lucky adventure will foon gain an independent fortune; another unfuccefstul, though flatiering attempt, may fink it to the loweft ebb, nay even to the bittereft diftrefs. 'Thus we find the generality of thefe inhabitants wafted from time to time on the variable waves of profperity and adverfity. It is even computed that every lb . or block of tin, before it comes to fale, has been the means of an average expenditure of double the fum it fells for. Mr. Henry Gafech is the chief manager of thefe worhs, under the denomination of fimple,tryer, which is as much reduced to a fyttem as any farmer's bufincfs in the corn market. The miners bring in their famples reduced aluoof to a powder; if therefore fuch a quantity will produce fuch a progortion of pure metal *, he offers his price for the whe' : wrhaps they refufe and fay it will produce more; he then has recourfe to experit In in private fuffible; thes he finds out whet ion is is worth more or lefs, an . 11 in is marle. Through this perfon's hand. an payments wellly pafs, at \(\quad 1100 \mathrm{l}\). per week for the tin, and about for all out-grings.
'I'was thus mankind wo \(\quad 1\) with a method to prevent the fatal accidents attending the ufe of copper ve 'And in the year 1755, the fociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, thought it an object deferving their attention, to offer a premium for the tinning copper and brals vellels with pure tin, without lead or any other alloy. There were feveral candidates for the premium; and fince that time, the tinning with pure tin has become very general in England. \(\dagger\) " Many experiments have been fince made both at home and abroad, to prove the purity and fafety of this metal. M. Bofe d'Antic in his works, which were publifhed at Paris 1780 , fets afide the authority of Marggraf, Cramer, and Hellot, relative to the exiftence of arfenic in tin; and is not only of opinion, that Cornifh tin does not conceal any arfenic in its fubftance, but that its ufe as kitchen furniture is not dangerous. The conftant and common ufe of tin utenfils for many years, before the introduction of china or other earthen ware, without any ill effects, render all other proof of the innecenee of pure tin fuperfluous. Hence it may be proper to add a few obfervations concerning the purity of tin. This ore, like thofe of lead and other metals, frequently contains both tin, iron, and copper. So that without any fraudulent proceeding in the fmelters, common tin may be thus adulterated by the fame heat, fmelting the ores mixed with it. But this natural variety in the purity of tin, though fufficiently difcernable, is far lefs than that which is fraudulently introduced. The difference of the value of this metal and lead, is fufficient temptation to caufe an adulterating mixture with foreigners, when the fear of detection is fmall. But here, the purity of tin is afcertained, before it is expofed to fale, by what is called its coinage; one of thofe blocks, defcribed in the beginning of the fmelting procefs, is coined in the following manner. "The officers appointed by the duke of Cornwall, affay it, by taking off a piece of one of the under corners of the block, partly by cutting and partly by breaking; and if well purified, they ftamp the face of the block with the impreflion of the feal of the dutchey, which famp is a permiflion for the owner to fell, and at the fame time an affurance that the tin fo marked has been purpofely examined, and found merchantable" \(\ddagger\).
'This is the truth of what is called common tin, but with regard to what is vulgarly called block-tin, (properly grain tin, there can be no doubt of its purity, as it is
- Tin grains or corms of tin, yield 5 parts in 8 of metal; wherens tin fones or ore yield only from 1 in 30, to 11060 or \(1=0\).
+Watfon's Chemiftry, vol. iv. p. 152.
Horlait's Nat. Hillo of Corm. p. isj.
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originally unmixed with any other ore, and thoroughly cleanfed from its weeds before it enters the fire. And as I have fhewn before; is quite a diftinct fubftance from the other fort, called lode works, dug deep out of the earth, and only to be obtained from the pure pebbles and grains, colletted anongft the furface or fands, by ftream works, which being thrown into the ftrong heat of charconl, the violence of the large bellows here ufed, blows out the pure liquid into a trough beneath the furnace, and difipates all impurities in a white finoak up the chimney. Thofe who are defirous of becoming more fully acquainted with this fubject, will find a table of the fecific gravities of this pure and unadulterated tin, compared with other experiments, \&c. in Dr. Watfon's fourth eflay, vol. iv.

The tinners in Cornwall have great advantage (in comparifon of others) both as to the number of mines, the great quantity of metal in their ore, and the facility with which it is wrought, and which ought to be the greateft of all, the fuperiority of their. metal authenticated by the coinage mark. But this avails too little; fince, as Dr. Newman obferves, there is not a tin-founder in Holland who has not Englifh famps, by the help of which he paffes his compofition for Cornifla block-tin. There cannot be a more convincing proof than this of the excellency of our Englifh tin, or a better ground for hoping we fhall ever continue this valuable commodity.

The two brothers of the name abovementioned, to whom we were obliged for moft of our information, fhewed us a piece of folid rock of this ore, juft found in the ground of a third brother, which they faid night prove a fupcrior treafure, or perhaps of no value; for the moft flattering appearance is often fuddenly thrown off by a vein of clay, which they call floken. After dinner we enjoyed much converfation with one of thefe intelligent models of civility, who had been long acquainted with the copper-mines in the vicinity of Truro, which he communicated to us almof to the fame effect as if we had gone and vifited them; which our time would not now allow. The principal are Huel Bufy, Powldice, and Huel Virgin, corfolidated; Ale-Cakes and Powldorey, united ones; the cofts of thefe mines are about 4700 l . or 4800l. per month; the higheft return poffible, 10,0001 .-average about 50001 .

Copper is plentifully found in all the Britifh territories, particularly in Cardiganfhire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbylhire, Devonfhire, Lancafhire, Ine of Man, Northumberland, Shropfhire, Somerfethire, Stafiordhire, Yorkfhire, Wales, Warwickhhire, Weftmoreland, North Britain, Ireland, and Anerica. Yet, thougl known long before, our mines have not been wrought above two hundred years, and not to much purpofe till within the prefent century, owing chiefly to thofe errors and uncertainties in our laws in regard to our mines, which are now happily removed. This metal is fometimes found fo pure, and in fuch large pieces as to make it necetfary to break them in the mine before they can be conveniently raifed; but in general, like other metals, involved in floney crufts of various colours, fo beautifully blended tngether, as to give it the name of the Peacock's-tail. This ftoney ore is fo intimately mexd with, and adheres fo clofely to, the metal, that it is very dificult to feparate them, which is one principal caufe of the dearnefs of copper. The mines are wrought to a great depth, often through a very hard rock, and confequently with much labour and at a valt expence. The veins or loads are much wider, thicker, and richer. than thofe of cither tin or iron. So that on the firlt opening a mine in Huel Virgin, in the parifh of Gwenap, in July and Augult, 2757, it yielded as much copper in a fortnight, as fold for 5700 l . and in the next three weeks and two days, as much more as fold for 960 cl . But this was a very extraordinary cafe, and what is not

\footnotetext{
- Borlafe's Natural IItitory, p. 306.
}
often to be expected. The very rich and recent difcovery in the ifle of Anglefea, belonging to the earl of Uxbridge, \&sc. has much depreffed the flourihing condition of thefe mines. The feparating the metal from the ore, and the other fubfequent proceffes, are fimilar to thofe we have before defcribed of tin, \&c. After being once melted, with a proper flux ufed to difpofe the metal, to feparate from the earthy, ftoney, fulphureous, and arfenical particles, with which it is intermixed, it is fyled red copper; which fill containing heterogeneous fubftances, is meltéd over again once or twise, and then called black copper. In this fate it continues fill mixed with metallic particles, chiefly lead and iron, from which it mult alfo be purified; if it is fufpected to hold filvc:, it is returned to the furnace, where a portion of lead isadded, and then expofed only to fuch a degree of heat as is fufficient to melt the lead, which attracts and carries away the filver, leaving the block of copper honey-comb. ed. This is afterwards melted, and becomes at latt what is called rofe copper, perfectly fine and pure. The ufes of this metal, like thofe of iron, \&c. \&c. are too numerous and common to dwell on here; but it may be obferved from copper is made brafs, as defcribed at Mendip hills, of an equal and extenfive utility, from our heavy artillery down to the minuteft wire for pins. The manufacture of which is curious, and gives bread to multitudes, fince from the wire to the pin, 25 hand. are employed.

Amongft thefe copper mines there iffues a great quantity of water, ftrongly impreg. nated with the vitriol of copper. A piece of iron thrown into this water is in a fhort time fo incrufted with a coat of copper as to appear totally changed; by this means, of foft iron bars put into the coppery water, fuch quantities are obtained in fome places, as render the freams of as much confequence as the mines. And we learn from the Philofophical Tranfactions*, that one ton of iron produces near two of copper mud ; and each ton of mud, 1600 weight of copper, which fells for rol. a ton more than the copper which is fluxed from the ore. This method of obtaining copper was firft difcovered in thefe mines by one Saunders, as we were told, and has been fince practifed with great fuccefs. Borlafe in his natural hiftory of this county, fays this art was difcovered by Mr. Rouby of Plymouth, and in confequence of this a vitriol manufacture fet up at Redruth, and recommends the method of procuring copper from iron put into thefe waters, where he fays it produced to Cornwall 160,0001 . annually for ten years paft. In Hutchins's Hiftory of Dorfethire \(t\), we find a fimilar attempt was made in 1571 , near Pool in that county. The celebrated copper mines at Arklow in the county of Wicklow in Ireland, are ftrongly impregnated with this quality, which by one of the workmen having accidentally: left an iron thovel in this water, proved an advantageous difcovery to the proprietors. And though this practice is but of late date with \(u \approx\), yet we find it long fucceffful in Germany. In the year 1673, Dr. Brown in his travels, (p. 69,) tells us that he vifited a famous copper mine at Herrn-Grundt, about feven miles from Newfol, where he faw two fprings, called the old and. new ziment, which turned iron into copper. Agricola fpeaks alfo of waters in the neighbourhood of Newfol in Hungary, which had the property of tranfmuting the iron which was put into them into copper \(\ddagger\). To account for this minutely and fatisfactorily, requires all the knowledge and practice of a learned chemift, but it may not be improper to collect a fhort explanation of this procels. Blue vitriol confifts of copper united with the acid of vitriol ; if to a.

\footnotetext{
- For 1750, 51, and 52, p. 502.
\(\dagger\) Vol. ii. p. iso.
\(\ddagger\) Agric. Fof. L. ix. p. 347 .
}
folution of blue vitriol you add a picce of bright iron, it will prefently become covered with a eoppery cont, the copper will be precipitated, and the iron difolved in its ftead. The proof of this reafoning is cafy : the matter which is precipitated may he melted into copper, and the liquid part may, by evaporation and cryftallization, be made into green vitriol; that is, into a combination of the vitriolic acid and iron. Hence the acid of vitriol has a greater affinity with iron than it has with copper, becalle it quits that to unite itfelf with irou. In order to be convinced of the truth of what is advanced, we need only dip a bright key into a folution of blue vitrial, and we thall fee the key foon cowered with a copper pellicle. We may wonder in this extraordinary change what becomes of the iron, but this is now well underfood. It is taken up by the water, and remains fufpended in the place of the copper: fo that this tranfmutation is nothing but a change of place ; and as the copper is precipitated by the iron, fo the iron might be precipitated by pot-anh, or any other fubtance which has a greater atlinity with the acid of vitriol than iron has. This epitome of illuftration may be found more fatisfactorily in the 6th Eifay, vol, \(i\). of its parent authör Dr. Watton, who farther oblerves; "The water, after copper has been precipitated by means of iron, is at prefent thrown away; it would, by evaporation, yield gree vitriol ; and as above 100 tons of iron mult be employed in obtaining near that of copper, it may defierve to be confidered, whether a manufactory of green vitriol might not be eftablifined at all thefe places, where copper is obtained by precipitation". Another confideration I will venture to add from iny own inquiries, concerning the quantity of iron that is found here, without any benefit to themfelves or the public. The fcarcity of fuel, charcoal in particular, which is neceffary for the manufactory of iron, incipacitates the inhabitants of Cornwall from making this a gainful commodity. So that this valuable ore either remains ufelefs in its native earth, or when cafually yot out, is carelefsly thrown afide. Would it not anfwer to the proprietors of thofe large works at Tintern in Monmouthihire, to eftablifh a trade for this article, by which both might be mutually benefited? At prefent they have their principal ore from near Dalton in Lancaflire, and though this is of fuperior quality perhaps, yet the diffirence of datance is to great, and the communication with Cornwall fo much eatier, that one would imagine fuch a trade moft defirable, though it at prefent lies dormant only for want of conncetions or inquiry.

The principal copper, lead, and tin mines in Cornwall and Devonhis: direct in their courfes from the north calt to the caft points, parallel to each othe:, inclining or dipping to the north or fouth, according to the fide of the hill where they are found. This inclination or dipping is fometimes \& foot in \(6,8,10\), or 12 , in form of the roof of a houfe: and although thefe veins or courfes fonsetimes fly off in all directions, only as it were the fports of nature, they fall agais at a little difance into their former flations. The fance we are told, is obferved in other mines in England, Scotland, and Wales, \&cc. except that at Ecton-Hill, in Stafiordfhire, belonging to the duke of Devonflire. This fingular mine, in its pofition, fituation, and inclination, is different from any yet difcovered in Europe, Afia, Africa, or America. The wonderful mafs of copper ore with which the mountain is impregnated, runs not in regular veins, or courfes; but finks perpendicularly down, widening and fwelling out at the bottom, in form like a bell. Meeting with a lively and minute defcription of this mine in the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1769; a compiloment from thence may not be unentertaining, and ferve in fome meafure to make up for our own deficiencies, as the pitture and procefs of one is nearly the fame with another. " This copper mine was difcovered about thirty years ago, by a Cornifh miner, who
in paffing over the hill, accidentally picked up a bit of ore, annexed to fome fine fpar, which that metal ufually adheres to. On vicwing the fituation, and confidering the great height of the hiill, he concluded that vaft quantities of copper-ore might be found there; and if that thould be the cafe, no place 'could be more convenient for working it : and therefore he communicated his fentiments and difcoveries to fome adventurers at Affburn, who applied to the then duke of Devonfhire; (grandfather to his prefent Grace) for a leafe to fearch for copper' on that hill. It appears by the moft authentic accounts, that more than 13000 . were expended before any returns were made, and feveral original adventurers, defpairing of fuccefs, fold out their Shares at a confiderable lofs. But the fecond adventurers were more fortunate; after finking a fhaft of about 400 yards decp, and driving in an adit, immenfe quantities of copper ore were found, which continued to increafe, the lower they defcended, till the termination of, the leafe, by which very confiderable fortunes were acquired. The whole has fince been in the duke's hands, and continued working to great advantage. To take a view of this ftupendous mine, you enter at an adit at the bafe of the hill by the river Dove, and proceed about 400 yards almoft in a direct line. At your entrance, for abou: 60 yards, 'tis four feet and a half high, walled up on each fide with good ftone mafonry ; but afterwards it varies in its height, and rifes in fome places fix feet. When you arrive at the centre, there is a fpacious lodgment of timber, for landing the ore from below, which is drawn up by a man at a winch, and put into four wheel waggons that hold about a ton and a half. Thefe waggons have caft brafs wheels, and are run in grooves through the adit, by boys from 12 to 14 years old, with great facility. Thus far in the mountain, with the aid of lights, 'tis eafy enough of accefs; but fuch a horrid gloom, fuch rattling of waggons, noife of workmen boring the rocks under your feet; fuch explofions in blafting, and fuch a dreadful gulph to defcend, prefent a fcene of terror that few people, who are not verfed in mining, care to pafs through. From the platform the defcent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by fteps made of crofs pieces of timber, to the place of action; where a new fcene infinitely more aftonifhing that that above, prefents itfelf, a place as horrible to view as imagination can concei re. On the paffage down, the conftant blafting of the rocks, louder than the loudeit thunder, feems to roll and fhake the whole body of the mountain. Suppofe yourfelf now upwards of 300 fathoms deep, at the bottom of this monftrous cavern of immenfe diameter *, where the glimmering light of candles, and fuffocating fmell of fulphur and gunpowder, all confpire to increafe furprize and heighten apprehenfion; then fuppofe around you an impenetrable wall of lime fone, interfperfed with finall veins of copper ore, yellow, black, and brown, intermixt with fpar, marcafite, mundic, and other fulphureous compofitions, of all colours; and at the farne time figure to yourfelf the footy complexions of the miners, their labour, and mode of living, and you may truly fancy yourlelf in another world. Yet thefe inhabitants, being trained up in darknels and flavery, are not perhaps lefs happy, or lefs contented, than thole who pollels the more flattering enjoyment of liberty. It is luppofed thére are no lefs than 40,000 miners daily under-ground in the tin-mines in Cornwall; and perhaps as many, if
* Yet this is but miniature, compared to the copper-mines in and near the Carpathian hills in Hun-- gaty, fuppofed to have been now workeil at leatt 11 co years, which extend under ground, in feveral. places, 10, 12, and is Englith miles in length, and fome of them from ;co to 400 fathoms deep, ennploying generally 4000 miners under gronnd, befides thofe of all ages and fexes above. Their veins, ir courfes, all direct from the north to the eatt puints, inclining or dipping generally one foot in tea, tome more, fome lefs. Many uther inftances might be produced both in tilver, copper. lead, and tin mines, to prove the general patitions dififerent from this at Ecton, and the nore inclinable to the northward of the eatt, fo mach more valuable do they turn out in workiag.
not more, in other works of copper, lead, and coal, in Great Britain. They reck on above 300,000 miners in Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe. And if we add the many thoufands employed in the various mincs in South America, Indians, Negroes, and white criminals, who are doomed to eternal darknefs below, over and above thofe employed above-ground, we may modeftly admit fome millions of fouls, whofe bread depends on this laborious eniployment, and where many thoufands live and die, without ever feeing the light of the fun. Hence the wifdom of providence is confpicuous, which, as Pope fays, has placed " happinefs no where to be had, or every where." So much for the internal parts; and as to the method of dreffing, cleanfing, and fitting the ore for fale, they are much the fame as what we faw and defcribed at the tin mines, therefore we may omit the minutix relative to thofe preparations, and only add what follows, (viz.) " when all is ready, notice is given to the fmelting houfes, whofe proprietors, or managers attend, and each bids what price he thinks proper, (generally from \(\% 1\) to 161 . per ton) and the liigheft bidder, being the buyer, fetches it at his own expence. That nothing may be loft, the refufe ore, which is not fit for fale, is fmelted on the premifes by his Grace, and there run into a regulus, in large pigs or bars, and is then fold from 701 . to \(90 l\). per ton. The niners work at two pence per hour, fix hours at a time; women by tafk, earn from four-pence to eight-pence a day, and are paid by meafure, according to the quantity of ore they can buck; (a techincal term this, amont miners, for beating or reducing the ore fmall, with flat hammers, or under ftamping mills) girls and boys earn from two-pence to four-pence a day, fome more; thus there is a conftant employment for both fexes, and all ages, from five to 60 years old. This copper, mine, in the fate above defribed, clears annually between cight and ten thoufand pounds, and may probably be made to double that fum. Our author concludes with obferving, that if, like the Germans and Hungarians, we were to make proper draughts, fections, and perfpective views of the internal parts of our mines, and delineate the courfe of the veins, \&cc. throughout the mine, together with a defcription of the difcoveries, appearances, and various ftrata cut through in finking down, and in driving adits, this method would ferve as a future guide to other difcoveries, a:ld a faving of large fums to mine-adventurers, many of whom expend confiderable fortunes, without the leaft rational fign or companion to minerals, being led (through a miftaken zeal) into airy fchemes of that nature, by the over-perfuafion of ignorant, yet cunning, and defigning men."-

The privileges of the timers are confirmed and enlarged by a charter of Edward III. The five coinage towns or ftannary courts, are Lefkeard, Loftwithiel, Truro, Helfon, and Penfance; where, left the dukes of Cornwall hould be defrauded of the tax or tribute, it is ordered that all the in be carried to one of thefe towns to be weighed, coined, and pay the inpoit. Thefe courts are held before the lord warden and his fubftitutes, in virtue of a privilege granted to the workers in tin mines, to fue and be fued only in their own courts, that they may not be drawn from their bufinefs, which is highly profitable to the public, by attending their law-fuits in other courts. St. Auflle, though not mentioned by Cainden or other writers as a ftanary towa, we find now more replete with bufinets of this kind than the reft ; a court is held here every fix weeks for the purpofe of fettling difputes which chiefly arife about boundaitis. Before this law was fetted, the whole was a feene of confufion, bloodfhed, and flaughter, between the proprietors of lands and the miners; now the boundaror ani proprietor have an equal fhare, as mentioned belore, and the miners quietly earn their profits under this influence and protection.

All ranks in this county are very fociable, generous, and kind to each other; being bounded on all fides, except Devon, by the fea, emigrations and intermixtures with other countries are lefs frequent than in cther parts of the kingdom ; fo that they ufually marry amongft themfelves; whence comes the proverb, "that all Cornifh gentlemen are coufins." It is the fame in Wales; where the greateft compliment amonge one another in the fame county, is the appellation of coufin. There is a great conformity of manners, cuftoms, \&c. between the Welch and Cornifh, as well as fimilarity in.their ancient languages, but the latter is more loft. I was greatly pleafed to fee the refpect and veneration which the lower clafs in this town have for the gentlemen around them, from whofe affiftance and protection they feem to derive a greater fhare of happinefs than I ever heard expreffed in any other place.

Pilchards are a fmall fifh, caught in vaft abundance on thefe fhores, which are ex-: ported from Movagizy, Penfance, \&c. to France, Spain, and Italy; fometimes 8 or 9 co hogheads in a feafon. A ver'f fine oil is produced here from thefe fifh, which they pile up in great heaps as long and broad as the houfe made for that purpofe will permit, and breatt-high : then with proper boards, weights, \&c. they prefs the oil out into a gutter, which communicates with a veffel fixed in the ground at one end of the houfe. We may here take notice of a few other of the principal fifh, which frequent thefe coalts. The blower-whale, or fin-fifh, which receives its name from blowing the water to a confiderable height through a hole in its head. The grampus, ufually about 18 feet long, and exceffively voracious. The porpoife, called the porcus pifcis, or the hog.fifh, from the quantity of fat with which it is covered, or from the fhape of its fnout, and wallowing in the water. The blue fhark, which during the pilchard feafon, is very deftructive to the fifherinen's nets. Seals, or fea-calves, are common in fuch caves of the fhore as are leaft frequented. Turbot, plaice, dabs, \&c. with all the various forts of thell-finh, \&c.

Befides the various. forts of ftones, fpars, granites, \&c. with which this county abounds, a curious flone called the warming-ftone hath here frequently been found, which is of fuch a nature, that when once heated it will continue warm eight or ten hours. The fwimming ftone, which has alfo been found in thefe parts, confifts of rectilinear lamina, as thin as paper, interfecting each other, in all directions, and leaving unequal cavities between them; this ftructure renders the fone fo cellular as to fwim in water. The afbeftos, or amiantus, of feveral kinds, have alfo been difcovered here; this fone is fo fibrous that linen has been made of it, which fire could not confume, but this art has been long loft.

Loftwithiel, to which we now return, was the Uzella of Ptolemy, and called by the Britons Pen Uchel Coed, (i. e.) an high place with a wood: nothing fcarce remains but a fmall town in the valley, fituate on the river Fowey; which is a flrong argument in favour of the tradition of an ancient large city, once extending up the weftern hill. It is fuppofed the greater part was deftroyed by an earthquake or inundation, as, at various periods, ruins have been dug up very deep, and fome few coins; lately, in making a foundation for a houfe, feveral walls, \&ec. were difcovered. This was, and is at prefent called the county town, though now Launcefton is really fo, yet the common gaol for the whole ftannary is here, and alfo the fherifls court for the countyThe earl of Effex, who commanded the army of the parliament, was furrounded by the king's forces in this town, and fo reduced, that his men were almoft farved, and himfelf, with lord Roberts, obliged to efcape by water to Fowey, and afterwards to Plymouth, \&c. the reft fubmitted. In this ficge, the ftecple of the church, which was a fine Gothic ftructure, was much damaged.

The Fowey was formerly navigable to this town, which enabled the inhabitants to carry on a confiderable trade, but this, through neglect, has long been on the decline. But like the reft of thefe rivers, it abounds in fifh. In the months of May and June they take here a black trout, fome of which are near three feet in length. About the end of Auguft another fort appears, called the Bartholomew trout. This is generally about 18 inches long, of a fine red colour, and in much higher efteem than the other. Salmons alfo are taken here plentifully. This river rifes on a high mountain called Brown-willy, takes a very romantic courfe, and paffing through this place, receives feveral other ftreams, fo that at the town of Fowey, about fix miles below, it forms an extenfive harbour. Like the reft of the rivers, it has but a fhort courfe, for rifing perpendicularly in a peninfula, whofe greateft breadth is but is miles, and in fome places only 20, they feldom run more than half thefe fpaces before they are obliged to mix either northward or fouthward with the infatiate ocean, except the Tamar, which rifes within three or four miles of the fea northward, and purfuing its courfe for more than forty miles, between the two counties, collects feveral fmall ftreams, and pours them into the fea at Plymouth.

October 2d. More tranquil and pleafant than ufual, we returned eaftward again towards Lefkard; inftead of croffing the river the direct road, we deviated about a mile to view the ruins of Raiformal caftle; the ancient refidence of the dukes of Cornwall, fituate on a large eminence behind Mr. Gregor's pleafant houfe, whofe grounds and plantations, amidt a variety of natural inequalities of wood, hill, and vale, afford a charming fcene. Carew fpeaks thus of this place, "Loftwithiel fubjected itfelf to the command of Raiftormal caftle, alias Leftormel, fometimes the duke's principal houfe. It is feated in a park, upon the plain neck of a hill, backed to the weftward with another fomewhat higher, and falling every other way, to end in a valley, watered by the filhful river of Foy. Its bafe court is rather to be conjectured, than difcerned, by the remnant of fome few ruins; amongt which an oven of 14 feet largenefs, through its exceeding proportion, proveth the like hofpitality of thofe days. The inner court grounded upon an intrenched rock, was formed round, and its outer wall thick, ftrong, and garretted; its flat roof covered with lead, and its larger windowes taking their light inwards. It confifted of two ftories, befides the vaults, and admitted entrance and iffue, by one only gate, fenced with a portcouliz. Water was conveyed hither by a conduit, from the higher ground adjoining. Certes, it may move compaffion, that a palace, fo healthful for aire, fo delightful for profpect, fo neceffary for commodities, fo faire (in regard of thofe dayes) for building, and fo ftrong for defence, fhould in time of fecure peace, and under the protection of its natural princes, be wronged with thofe fpoilings, than which it could endure no greater at the hands of any forrayne or deadly enemy: for the parke is difparked, the timber rooted up, the conduit pipes taken away, the roof made fale of, the planchings rotten, the walls falling downe, and the hewed fones of the windows, dournes, and clavels, pluct out to ferve private buildings, only there remaineth an utter defacement, to complayne upon this unreguarded diftreffe. It now appertayneth by leafe, to mafter Samuel, who married Halfe; his father (a wife and pleafant conceited gent.) matched with Trenayne."* We now afcended to infpect thefe ruins, a circular pile of flrong walls, about thirty feet diameter within, 40 high, hung very picturefquely with ivy, \&c. The materials are a moft durable compolition of hard cement and uneven thells of Elvin ftone, fo nicely fabricated as to appear at a fmall diftance like one well wrought ftone, or poured

\footnotetext{
- Carew's Surrey, book 2d, p. 137.
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- a fluid into frames. The entrance is by a projecting portal to the weft, which difplays the remains of fix rooms, and a fmall chapel: on one fide of which are the vifible traces of a vafe for holy water, and under this a fmall bath, to the eaft was a large altar piece; our guide faid he had often found relicks of painted glafs; and on the outfide, in the furrounding fofs, he thewed us where he had dug up two perfect fkeletons lying arm in arm; the furgeon from Loftwithiel pronounced them to be young men. At a fmall diftance from hence is a confiderable burying place, where bones have been often found. Defcending to the houfe again, we croffed the river, and moved eaftward through a grove of laurels and young oaks, which foon brought us to the turnpike road, on a wild extenfive wafte; no pleafing object to attract the eye, but a lofty pyramid on our right, belonging to lord Camelford, at Boconnock; while on our left the northern hills reared their barren heads like Scotia's craggs. Approaching Lefkard we afcended a valt hill, through a wood called Lady Park, the property of lord Elliot, whofe refidence is at St. German's, about 6 miles fouth-eaf, near Plymouth, the fratum is a hard rock, without any mixture of mine, the road lately much improved.
Lefkard is a large borough town, fituate upon two hills, and the great part of the county, it has a fine old church, near which food formerly a ftrong cafte, now totally defaced, and nothing left but the name. It was formerly famous for a bihop's fee; for about 905 , when the difcipline of the church was quite neglected in thefe parts, Edward the elder by a decree from pope Formofus, fettled a fee here; and granted the bifhop of Kirton three villages, "Polton, Coeling and Lanwitham; that he might every year vifit Cornwall; in order to remove their errors, for before that time they refifted the truth to the utmoft, anid would not fubmit to the apoftolical dea crees. William the Conqueror gave this place to Robert earl of Moreton, and it was afterwards given by Henry III. to Richard earl of Poictiers and Cornwall. His fon Edward, who fucceeded him, granted the inhabitants all the tolls for a quit-rent of 181. per annum, and in the reign of Henry VIII. when the dutchy devolved to the crown, the fame rent continued to be paid till the reign of William III. when it was given to the lord chancellor Sommers, Queen Elizabeth granted its charter; and the members are elected by the burgeffes and freemen, the mayor being the returning officer, lord Elliot has now the intereft. As this was St. Matthew's fair, of which they have three in the year, and three great markets, differing only in the latter being exempt from toll ; we had an opportunity of obferving it to advant "fer The flreets were mofty crowded with theep and oxen; the former fold from t.eive to eighteen pound per fcore, the latter about twenty pound a pair, four pound lower than when the harveft, \&c. render their ufe more requifite. From hence we paffed over feveral large cultivated hills and through St. Ives, a fmall village with a good tower church. The, country ftill continues more mountainous, interfperfed with rich vallies, \&c. About two miles from Kellington fee a curious hill rifing conically out of the winding vale, near a fmall river called Lemara; the woods on the left are very noble and beautiful.

Kellington is a very old borough, with a good church and tolerable buildings; but is only a chapel of eafe to South-hill. Here too the choice of a new mayor was joyfully expreffed in ringing and feftivity. The two members are here fent to parliament by the numerous votes of leafeholders, \&c. under the influence of the earl of Orford and the government of a portrieve, which was eftabl'thed in 1583 . Not to mention every particular, and mode of conducting the 22 boroughs of this county; it may not be anifs to notice the prefent fituation of Helfone, which fends two members to parliament by a fingle vote, an old cobler, the only furvivor of a confiderable charter \({ }_{2}\) which

I belicve has been renewed, but he will not give up his privilege ; what an opportunity. this is for providing for his family, \&ec. this intereft belonged to the Godolphins. Grampound is in a fimilar fituation. In the evening we procceded over extenfive heaths to Taviftock and croffed the river 'lamar, in its courfe to Plymouth, over an excellent bridge of fix arches, which divides the two countics. About three niles down this river on the Devon fide, at Bear Alfon, a borough of the duke of Northunberland's, are fome rich lead and filver mines, the property of Mr. Gallet, which have been lately reneived, and yield now three or four plates of filver per month.

This is no doubt the place, where in the reign of Edward I. near 1600 weight of filver was obtained in the courfe of three years, the mine being difcovered towards the beginning of his reign : it is called a filver mine by old writers, but it appears to have been a nine of lead which contained filver.* It is faid there was a conteft about thefe mines 14 Edward II. Sir John Maynard having purchafed this manor, endeavoured to find them, but in vain. They have fince lain dead till the laft refearches of the prefent fortunate poffeffior. It may not be amifs to add a fhort account of the method of procuring filver ; fince, properly fpeaking, our ifland boalts of neither gold nor filver mines. For this purpofe If fhall have recourfe to our former author, whofe effays on thefe chemical operations are fo much the language of claffical fcience. The general manner of extracting filver from lead is univerfally the fame, fimply depending upon. the different effential properties of the two metals. It is an effential property of lead, when meled in the open air, to lofe its metallic appearance, and to burn away into a kind of earth. It is an effential property of filver, not to burn away in the fame manner when expofed to the action of the frongett fre, in the open air. Hence, when a mafs of metal confifting of lead and filver, is melted in the open air, the lead will be burned to afhes, and the filver remaining unaltered, it is ealy to underftand how the filver may be extracted from the lead, for being heavier than the afhes of the lead, and incapable of mixing with them (fince no metal is mifcible with an earth) it will fink to the bottom of the veffel in which the mafs is melted. For the fame reafon either gold or filver, or a mafs of both, may be purified from iron, tin, and copper, by the mere operation of fufion. Silver is fo commonly contained in lead, that it is efteemed a very great curiofity to meet with lead which is entirely free from it. Lifter proves the exiftence of filver in the lead of at leaft thirty mines. \(\dagger\) Yet notwithltanding we find at prefent but few fo worked. Derbyfhire, which is cftcemed the richeft for lead mines, yielding about 7,500 tons annually on an average, at prefent has no place where filver is extracted. There is a lead nine in Patterdale near Kefwick, which yields much filver. Much filver is alfo extracted in Northumberland. Mr. Pennant in his tour through Wales, takes notice of the quantity of filver extracted at Holywell in Flinthire. The lead mines in Cardiganfhire have at different periods afforded great quantities of filver ; Sir Hugh Middleton is faid to have cleared from them two thoufand pounds a month. \(\ddagger\) Though this appears fo beneficial a profit, yet there are many oblacles to prevent its being general. Various are the qualities of the lead ore in different mines, or in different parts of the fame mine; for it is very poffible in an affay of the ore in the fame mine to meet with one piece, which thall afford a lead yielding 8 or 10 times as much filver, as another piece would do. The Derbyfhire lead has been faid to contain two grains of filver in a pound of lead. And in fome parts of Great

\footnotetext{
- Hollinghed', Chron, vol. 2d. pag. 3'6. Sce alf, a further account of fiver extracted from lead is the counties of Devon and Cornwall. in Edward IIId's time, Page 413.
t Lifter de Fontibup, cap. 2d. f. 9, 10.
\& Oper. Min. explic. p. 24;.
}

Britain, the ores though poor in lead, contain between 3 and 400 ounces of filver in a ton of lead, much filver is therefore probably thrown away for want of having the ores of the pooreft fort properly affayed. That lead, which does not contain nine ounces of filver in a ton, is not thought worth refining, becaufe of the lofs of the lead; the fmalleft quantity therefore which can be extracted with profit, mult depend much upon the price of lead, all expences attending the feveral proceffes being the fame. It is calculated that the difference between the value of the filver obtained, and that of the lead loft, would, when lead is at 15 gl a ton, be 11 . 10 s . 9 d . and when lead is as low as 12l. a ton, it would amount to 21.14s. 9d. The greateft obftacle to the proprietors of lead mines containing filver feems to be the claufe, in that act of parliament paffed in the 6th of William and Mary, refpecting the right of pre-emption; whereby their majefties, their heirs, and fucceffors, \&c. Mould have the privilege of purchafing all the ore for nine pounds a ton. So that there may be many mines in England very rich in filver, which on account bf the difficulty of working them, cannot be entered upon with advantage while this right fubfifts.

After a long afcent up an immenfe hill we foon arrived at Taviftock, lowly fituated by the river Tave, on a fandy ground pretty well cultivated. The prefent flate of this town is confiderable, confifting of feveral tolerable ftreets with a large old church, the body of which appears like three common parih churches united. The glory of this place formerly was its abbey founded by Ordulph the fon of Ordgar, earl of Devon and Cornwall, in the reign of king Edgar about 961. This Ordulf, (Malmefbury tells us,) fays Camden, was of fo gigantic a ftature and fo great ftrength, that he could break the bars of gates, and go ftriding over a river ten feet broad. Little now remains of this abbey, but a few old walls; a fchool was alfo erected here for preferving from oblivion the ancient Saxon language. Many of the abbots were men of eminence, and in the church of this monaftery many perfons of diftinction were buried. Henry VIIIth gave John lord Ruffel, afterwards created earl of Bedford, the fite of this monaftery, with the borough and advowfon of the church. This family are ftill lords of it, and fince their promotion to a dukedom have the title of Marquis from hence. The borough was never incorporated, but is governed bya portrieve, annulliy chofen by freeholders at the lords-court ; the intereft confequently refts with the duke.

Inftead of purfuing the right road over Dartmore foreft by Moreton to Exeter, we deviated round the north fide of this vaft heap of mountains to fee Lydford waterfall. This being market day we met numbers of the people flocking hither with grain, a few fheep and an abundance of Michaelmas geefe. The common vehicles of this country are panniers and horfes; nor did we meet a fingle carriage the whole day. Pafs over an extenfive down, with fine profpects on our left and Dartmore on our right; this part of the country is very coarfe, moory and barren in its nature; in fome places productive of nothing but a dwarf kind of furze ; in others we fee a confiderable increafe of tillage; owing chiefly to the cultivation of potatoes; the foil is moftly a ftiff clay, which renders it unhealthy to fheep, uhich are here of a fmall fort, and fubject to the rot, efpecially in wet feafons, which deftroys then incredibly faft. In thefe parts which are too remote to obtain fea fand, they thave off the turf, and by burning its, procure excellent nanure from its afhes, which mode of cultivation being firft ufed here, is called Devonfhiring or Denfhiring. But this in reality was the Roman method, and is admirably defcribed by Virgil*.

\footnotetext{
- Sxpe etiam fleriles incendere profuit agros,

Alque levem Itipulam crepitantibus urere flammis.
Gcor. I. \(v, 8_{\boldsymbol{q}}, 8_{5}\).
}

Dartmore, where the river Dart has its rife, is a mountainous foref insde by king John, and had formerly in it many tin mincs. It is about twenty miles long, and fourteen broad, affording pafture for many thoufand fheep and cattle, more healthful than its marfhy fkirts, from its rocky and dryer foil ; from whence in a clear day the views are extenfive and beautiful.
"David de Sciredun held lands in Sciredun and Sipleigh by knightefervice, on condition that he Thould find two arrows, when our lord the king came to hunt in this foref."

When the tin mines in the county were in a fourihing ftate, by a charter of Edward If, the tinners were obliged to affemble their court on a noted hill, between Taviftock and Chegford in this foref, called Crokentorr. In this defolate fpot, where no refrefhment could be found, no thelter, nor any feat but that of a moor ftone, they generally met to the number of 200 or more. Having fo far complied with the order of the charter, the next act of the fteward was to adjourn the court to one of the flannery towns, ufually Taviftock: where the price of the metal was fixed, all differences adjufted, and acts of regulation made. This meeting was called, "the parliament for the ftanneries," the place of meeting in the foreft, "the parliament houfe;" and the prerentment of the jurors, "acts of parliament."

A few miles further we pafs an immenfe rock, on the fummit of which fands Brenttorr church. This though 20 miles diftant, is an excellent fea-mark to guide the fhips about Plymouth. At the foot of the next defcent, clofe on the left of the road, you will fee a clump of trees; turn in at the gate, and enquire at the farm houfe of Mr. Candy, and fome perfon will attend to the waterfall, about a quarter of a mile below. This remarkable cataract is formed by a fmall fream running into the river Lyd, over a romantic rock, fweetly clothed with wood, which appears in various interfections in this vale. Winding down the rock, on a fmall path about half way, you are prefented with the fineft milky ftreams imaginable, neither too perpendicular to be one confufed heap, nor too much divided to be ungraceful; but one continued filvery chain of 300 feet; towards the bottom the rock projects fo favourably as to fill the air with aqueous particles, and imitate the effect of a real fountain, foftly falling in a filver fhower. Defcending beneath you look up to the whole with a fimilar enchantment. The late ruins were juit fufficiemt to fill it to perfection; and we only wanted the foft beams of moon light, to realize that fairy fcene, fo fiveetly defcribed in lord Mornington's mufical elegy:

> ct Near a cool grot and molfy cell,
> We rural faye and fairico dwell, \&c.

The furprifing waterfall pleafed me altogether more than any in the North of England or Scotland, and being a greater rarity in thofe parts it is more valuable and Atriking. Camden feems not to have been acquainted with it, though it muft have exifted many ages, as he mentions, not a mile beyond, the bridge approaching Lydford, where the little river Lyd, being pent up within the rocks, has made itfelf fo deep a fall, by a continual working, that the water is not to be feen, but only the murmur, or in high Water rather thunder "heard, to the great aftonifhment of thofe that pafs over." This is the cafe on horfeback, or in a carriage, but whoever looks attentively on foot, may fee the flowing torrent rufhing impetuoufly through the narrow confines of the rock, at the diftance of 100 feet from the battlements of the bridge. Lydford now reduced to a finall village, was formerly a town of note, which fent burgeffes to parliament, but for its poverty has long fince been difcharged of that privilege; the ruins of a gaol-like caftle,
cafte are fill vifible. From hence nothing occurs till we come to the village of Sourton; whence opens a charming profpect towards the weft of a rich vale, \&c. terminated by diftant mountains. As we approach Okehampton, vulgarly called Ockington, the beauties of the foreft hang gracefully on the fkirts of Dartinore, but for this we are mofly indebted to the remains of the old park, where once the carls of Devonfhire had a noble cafte, now quite in ruins, which till late belonged to the Courtenays of Pow. derhan-cafte, near Exeter, but is now exchanged away to fome part of the corporation. The cafte ftands a little wef of the centre of the county, and near the town of Okehampton. It was huilt by Baldwin de Brioniis; whos as appears by domefdaybook, was in poffeffion of it when that furvey was taken. From his defcendants the Rivers's, earls of Devon, it devolved by marriage to the Col rtnays, earls of Devon. In that family it remained till feized by King Edward IV., on account of their attachment to the houfe of Lancafter; in which caufe. Thomas de Courtnay, and his brother John, both loft their lives; the firft being taken at the battle of Towton, 1461, was carried to Pontefract, and there beheaded; his head was fet up at York, in the place of that of the Duke of York; the latter was killed at Tewkßury. Edward granted this caftle, honor.and manor, to fir John Dynham ; by whom they were foon afterwards forfeited. King Henry VII. on coming to the throne, reftored to the Courtnays their ancient honors and podeffions amongft which was this caftle; but in the reign of Fenry Courtney, the then poffeffor, was executed for a treafonable correfpondence with cardinal Pole, and it once more efcheated to the crown; when that king caufed the caftle and a fine park thereunto belonging, to be difmantled and deftroyed. He likewifeimprifoned Edward the fon and heir of the late earl; who continued in confinement till releafed by queen Mary ; by whom he was reinftated in the rank and fortune of his anceftors. He leaving no male iffue, the eftate was carried by marriage into the family of the Mohuns, barons of Mohun and Okhampton; whofe male line likewife becoming. extinct, by the death of the lord Mohun, killed 1712, by the duke of Hamiltion, in a duel, the eftate defcended to Chrifopher Harris, of Heynes, efq: he having married the heirefs of that family. The view taken by Mr. Grofe, 1761, gives a juft and lively reprefentation of its ruins ; having only part of the keep, and fome fragments of high walls remaining; the folidity of which, together with their advantageous fituation, and the fpace they occupy, clearly evince that, when entire, it was both itrong and extenfive.

This ancient borough ftands in a vale on the river Oke, whence it has its name; at a mile diftance from the parih church, beautifully fituated on a hill amidfta thick grove. Here is a fmall manufacture fimilar to the reft of the towns in this county, but in the annals of hiftory we find this place nuch more confiderable than at prefent. The members of parliament are chofen by the freemen and freeholders, and the intereft now refts with the duke of Bedford. Here we dined and had our ufual compliment, io peculiar to this county, of tarts and clotted cream, a compofition to me more pleafing than any thing of the kind I had ever tafted. This effence of milk is gathered by fcalding their whole quantity together in the ftate it comes from the cow, and letting it ftand about a day, and then ikimming off the top; by which means they have a greater quantity, but the milk is quite impoverifhed.
In the evening we proceeded to Crockernwell, the half-way houfe to Exeter; which though not the mont defirable inn, afforded us a comfortable repofe, and in the morning early, genial and foft as the two preceding days, which with the brighter influence of the fun, appeared more charming in autumnal tints than faireft May;
" The fading many-colour'd woods
Shade deep'ning over fhaile, the country round Tmbrown a crowded umbrage, dufk and deep, Of every hue, from wan declining green To footy dark."

Here we overcame the difficulties of hills by an additional poft horfe, and moved with expedition amidtt delightful feenery to the fair city we had lately pafled through, and now breakfafted where we this day week had dined.

It now occurs to me to mention an idea of grandeur and opulence not to be found elfewhere in Great Britain, if on the whole face of the globe; (viz) that by a more rapid abbreviation of this weftern tour, you might fleep twelve nights at twelve different cities, (viz.) London, Oxford, Worcefter, Hereford, Gloucefter, Briftol, Bath, Wells, Exeter, Salifbury, Winchefter and Wefminfter. This idea is fill more enlarged when we confider the fuperiority of our Englifh roads, inns, and every convenience to facilitate travelling. When we hear of the comparative difficulties our forefathers had to ftruggle with even fince the laft forty years, we are aftonifhed at the difference. What was then deemed a journey of fome days, and not to be attempted without the utinoft precaution and meditation, is now accomplifhed with the greateft eafe in a few hours. It may not be an unprofitable deviation here to trace this great fource of comfort and public utility from an early period to the prefent time. The vifible progreflion in inprovements whether in arts, fciences, manufactures, agriculture, \&c. ought ever to be the prime objedts of our refearches and the delight of our leifure hours. By degrees, after many benefits gradually gained, an intelligent nation extends its views to the higheft attainment of perfection. Having fupplied itfelf with an extenfive produce of its own wealth, the next object was to promote a commodious conmmunication between its feveral parts by means of rubbih roads, caufeways and bridges. The Romans were. diftinguifhed by their attention to the fraitnefs, folidity, and admirable difpofition of their roads, which, though ufed for other purpofes, were chiefly intended for military ways; and this oconomy of theirs was carried through all the provinces of their extenfive empire. The intention of thefe military ways was worthy of the genius, and expreffive of the policy of that wife and potent people. They were fo many links uniting the provinces to the feat of Empire. That they were very numerous, is confirmed by the remains, which are ftill to be feen in many countries. In the Itinerary of Antoninus there are fifteen roads, with the ftations marked upon them, and the diftances between in miles, which taken together, make a total of 2579 miles, the conftruction of which muft have neceffarily confumed much time, required much toil, and demanded immenfe treafures. It is however remarkable, that fcarce in any of the countries they poffeffed there are fill remaining more authentic monuments of thefe ufeful and ftupendous works than in Great Britain, which with indefatigable pains and moft extenfive learning have been ftudioully traced, accurately defcribed, and the ftations on them with all poffible certainty pointed out by many excellent antiquaries. The Saxons, when they became mafters of the fouthern parts of this inf, thewed great refpeft to thefe ancient roads, as appears by the names they befowed on them. The law De Pace Quatuor Cheminorum, and the appellation fill in ufe, of the king's highways, fhew how much they werexefpected. The four great roads were the Foffe, Watling- ftreet, Erming or Ermin, called alfo Beling-ftreet, and Ikeneld, Ryknild, or Rykeneld-ftreet. About which the learned are much divided; but the inroads of the Danes, which occafioned fuch general defolation; the Norman conqueft ; and the long continuance of civil wars, had no doubt the moft fatal effects upon thefe, as well as the trade and agriculture of
this country. When the nation had time to breathe, and its interior peace was reftored, induftry, the parent of domeftic trade, and public welfare, renewed its vigour, and having gained one advantage grafped immediately at another. And by this means laws refpecting the public utility became abfolutely neceffary. By the ftatute of Winchefter in the reign of Edward' I., fome provifion is made for the fecurity of highways, by fuffering no wooi to grow within 200 feet on one fide or other, that paflengers might not be furprized by thieves. In the time of Henry VIII., fome laws were enacted for preferving and amending caufeways, and for facilitating the making new and more commodious roads, by giving to fuch as made them legally through their own lands, the property of the foil, \&ec. At length it became requifite to take more ftable methods for a conftant and regular communication, which produced in refpect to roads, 2 kind of fytem: the origin of which may be found in ftat. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. cap. 8. The preamble declares, that the roads were tedious and noifome to travel in, and dangerous to paffengers and carriages. For the remedy of this, it is enacted, that in every parifh, furveyors of the highways fhall be chofen, and the inhabitants obliged, according to their refpective properties, to find labourers and carriages for 2 certain number of days to work thereon.

A new mode was introduced about the middle of the laft century, by applyingto the legiflature to eftablifh tolls for amending old, and making new roads, fo that by a gradual extenfion of thefe turnpike ways, the whole kingdom is highly benefited, and become much more pervious than the reft of the world. The attention of the legiflature in regulating the commifioners and other officers; the fize, extent and goodnefs of the roads in general, as well as the rate of tolls, with a multitude of other particulars, prove an intention of approaching towards perfection in the plan; nor is the execution, as far as human abilities will allow, deficient. In confequence of this judicious, though expenfive arrangement, the land carriage of this country correfponds moft harmonioully with its commerce; and as plenty obeys the call of induftry, we find both lpread by this means into almoft every corner of the ifland. To thefe may be added the numerous, commodious and even magnificent inns, on all thefe fpacious, and wc! frequented roads, which peculiarly diftinguilh this country. And it is a juft obfervation, that nothing can afford a clearer indication of the true ftate of a country and its inhabitants, than the public inns. In fome of the chief cities in Germany, and the Low Countries, they are highly commended; paffable in France; celebrated at Lyoas; plentiful in Switzerland ; indifferent in Italy; worfe in Spain; and fill worfe in Poland. In this country, bufinefs and pleafure fupport them, and conftant emulation hath made them in moft places commodious, in fome, fplendid and fuperb. All thefe circumftances duly weighed, and maturely confidered, fully demonftrate the rectitude of that principle, on which thefe ftupendous improvements were undertaken, and which do fo much honor to the activity, vigour, ardi fteadinefs with which, in fo fhort a fpace of time, they have been and are ftill carried on, with fuch evident aivantages to individuals and fuch general credit to the nation.

Amongit the innumerable benefits that have arifen, from the great improvements of our roads, the quick and certain correfpondence by the poft is the moft confpicuous. This invention we find attributed by Herodotus to Cyrus the Great ; and his fucceffors in the enpire of Perfia, appointed 111 royal fations, or polt houfes, to convey their edicts from, and intelligence to their capital city of Suza. 'I'he Greeks and Romans adopted this Perfian inftitution. Charlemagne fettled pofts as emperor through all his dominions; Lewis XI. reviv.d them in France. This mode of conveying intelligence was adopted many ages ago in other countries, and even in our own, but in a rude and im.
perfect flate, till the long parliament in the reign of Charles I. reduced into fome order what had been before a"thing of little confequence, and by giving it a regular and uniform eftablifhment, may be faill to have ftruck out the rudiments of what it now is. In this reign it came to be confidered in a proper light, as a thing that might be rendered beneficial to the crown, and of infinite utility to the nation. A. D. 1635, a proclamation was publifhed, regulating the rates of poftage, and pointing out what we ftile the north and weft roads, fo that probably if the troubles had not broke out foon after, the polt-office might gradually have been brought into good order. This was much improved, and legally fettled by parliament foon after the reftoration, and the feveral branches of it, foreign as well as domeftic, very judicioufly regulated, and the rates of poftage adjufted on moderate terms. This method was attended with fuch beneficial confequences, that in the reign of Queen Anne, a poit-matter general was appointed, who is authorifed to appoint others at Edinburgh, Dublin, New York, \&c. and through all the provinces on the Continent; and in all the Britih ines in America. From this period it received continual augmentations, and by a law in his prefent majefty's reign, fome new regulations were made for rendering the carriage of letters cheaper and more commodious: but that recent improvement of the ingenious and fpirited Mr. Paliner eclipfes every other, and in fite of all oppofition is confirmed, from a fuppofed fpeculation, to a permanent fyften; by which means while mankind are furnifhed with more elegant public vehicles, and their lives and property fafely protected, a correfpondence the moft uniform and free is carried on with the utmoft facility, celerity and fecurity, through the wide expanfe of the Britifh dominions. And Britain is now truly the feat of empire, the centre of commerce, and the haven of repofe \({ }^{*}\).

In order to compleat the remainder of our tour, much refembling in its outlines 2 figure of 8, we now directed our courfe fouth-eaft towards Dorchefter. About half a mile from this city we pafs the ancient and extenfive pile of the laudable workhoufe or hofpital before defcribed; two miles beyond this, where the Topfham road parts to the right, is Heavytree gallowst, with a fquare piece of ground enclofed by a frong wall, for the burial of fufferers; a plan I never remember to have feen before. The road now in a more gravelly foil was excellent and uninterrupted by tedious hills; the furrounding inclofures of arable and pafture, glowed with fertility; while the happy feedfman, fcattering round his thowers of grain, hail'd the finiling feafon with the voice of melody. Thus we journied on till we cance within fix miles of Honiton, from the brow of which hill we were prefented with the fweeteft feene of cultivation I ever beheld. This may be called the garden of Devon, not only from its own intrinfic fuperiority, but the beauteous order in which it is difpofed; a fine amphitheatre of meadow and arable inclofure gradually afcending towards the fouth, in the higheft cultivation, up to its natural boundary of open hills, ranged in all the usicormity of a perfect wall; to the eaft and north appears a fimilar circular defence, but not fo ftrongly marked. Defcending into this lovely vale, we faw on our left Eftcott, the feat of fir George Yonge, a fine old place of good architecture and beautifully fituated. A little farther the river Otter forms a fweet winding canal, where we pafs a very picturefque fecne of cots and ivy mantled bridges. This fpot now only a decayed village called Veniton, is famous for a battle fought againtt the Cornifh rebels in the reign of Edward VI. We now met numbrs of market people with panniers, crookes and gambades. Honiton is a neat

\footnotetext{
- Campbell's Survey.
+ So samed from the adjecent village.
}
market town fituate on the river Otter ; the country around it is beautiful. It was held before th. -onqueft by Drago, a Saxion; in the Norman furvey, it is defcribed under the titic: lerra Conitis Moritonenfis, or lands belonging to Robert earl of Morton, half bretu:r to the Conqueror, to whom he gave great poffeflions in thefe parts, and made him earl of Cornwall. We afterwards find thefe lands befowed by Henry I. on Richard de Redvers, created earl of Devon, lord of Okehampton, \&c. From this family the title and lands of the earls of Devon came to the Courtenays. This manor therefore being beftowed by Hugh Courtenay, upon his fifth fon Philip, of Powderham Caftle, near Exeter, has continued in his pofterity, and is now part of the poffeffions of Vifcount Courtenay, of that beautiful place. This town fends members to parliament, under the government of a partrieve, chofen annually at the court of the lord of the manor, who makes the return of the members elected by all the inhabitants called burgage-holders. The prefent condition of this town, is indebted to a dreadful fire, which broke, out on July 19th, 1747, and reduced three parts of it to afhes, to the great diftrefs of feveral hundred induftrious inhabitants. The houfes now wear a pleafing afpect, and the principal ftreet extending from eaft to weft is remarkably paved, forming a fmall channel well thouldered up on each fide with pebbles and green turf, which holds a ftream of clear water with a fquare dipping place oppofite each door ; a mark of cleanlinefs and convenience I never faw before. The firft manufacture of ferges was introduced into Devonhhire at this town, but at prefent it is employed chiefly in naking lace. It may be worth remarking, that the market day was here held before the reign of King Jolnn on Sunday, but changed by his direction it fill continues on Saturday, which we now faw. After dining at an excellent inn, we proceeded over vaft hills furrounded with beautiful vales; from the top of Honiton hill the landfcape may vie with any part of this kingdon.

Axininfter, where we now arrived to repofe, is a confiderable market town, fituate on the river Axe, from whence, together with a minfter erected here by King Athelftan, it has its name. This foundation was for feven priefts, but afterwards reduced to two, for whom a portion of land was allotted, called prieft-aller; which with the parfonage now belongs to two prebendaries of York, to pray for fouls buried here, who were flain at the battle of Brunaburg, in a field which is at prefent called Kingsfield. The manufacture of this place is chiefly carpets, and efteemed fuperior to the Wilton, being worked by the pliant fingers of fmall children, from patterns and colours laid before them. Thirteen fhillings per yard is the loweft price, and from thence their value may be increafed almoft to any fum.

Leaving this town we foon enter Dorfethire, the Aratum changes to fand and white flint. The road paffes feveral milcs on a noble terrace, the fea boldly fwelling on our right, various cliffs and Portland illand rifing in front, with a charming vale on our left fcooped into variety of ampitheatres, \&c. We now came oppofite to Lyme, or Lyme Regis, fo called from a rivulet of that name, on which it itands. At the time of the conqueft we find it annexed to the abbey of Sherborne, a confiderable place on the north borders of the county ; but Richard 1. beftowed great privileges on it, which were confirmed by fucceediug monarchs. In the reign of Henry V. during the wars between England and France this town was reduced to afhes: but being a royal demefne, the king forgave thofe diffreffed inhabitants the quit rent, which enabled them to rebuild the town. However it did not flourifh for many years, as Camden defcribes it to be a poor inconfiderable place. In the reign of James I. the merchants having engaged in trade to Newfoundland, acquired large fortunes and raifed the town confiderably; and afterwards King Willian confirmed their ancient privileges by a new char-
ter under the government of a mayor, 15 burgeffes, \&e. But what moft claims the notice of a traveller, is its famous pier and harbour, efteemed one of the beft in Europe. Though we could not now conveniently vifit it, yet I have had fufficient information to juftify a fhort account. Having neither creck nor bay, nor any other natural convenience for a port, the ingenuity of the inhabitants has, by great art and labour, confructed a maffy pile of building, which confifts of high and thick walls, whofe materials were vaft rocks weighed up out of the fea. The principal extends fome diftance from the flore into the main fea, and fo large as to admic of various buildings and warehoufes, with a Areet for carringes to pals along. Oppofite to this is a fimilar conftruction, which croffes the end of the firt and then forms a parallel to it. Ships enter this port by the point of the firf wall, while the fecond breaking the violence of the fea, they pafs into the baifon, and ride with all the calmnefs and fecurity of a wet dock. This curious work is called a cobb, and firm enough to carry any number of guns; which they have not yet thought neceffary, but only plant a few guns in proper parts of this noble pier, and the town. One would imagine that this furprifing mode of conftructing a port, fo much admired by all vifitors and highly fpoken of by moft writers, would be eagerly imitated upon every part of our coaft, where the convemience of country, and the opening fuch a port might prove a mutual advantage.
Lyme was the landing place of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, June ith, 1685 ; who undertook to affert his right to the crown as fon to Charles II.; the in. prudence of which enterprife did not at firt appear; and fo popular was his name amongt the lower people, that in a few days his original number of followers was increafed from 100 to above \(20 c 0\) horfe and foot. At Axininfter the Devon militia to to the number of 4000 men were affembled under the duke of Albemarle, fon to him who had reftored the royal family; from thefe however he met with no difficulty. The next fation of the rebels was Taunton, a dilaffected town, which gladly received them, and even re-inforced them with confiderable numbers. Even the voice of the fair, according to Hume, here joined in the common cry of this rebellion, and they prefented Monmouth with a pair of colours of their handiwork, together with a copy of a bible. He was here too perfuaded to affume the title of King, and affert the legitimacy of his birth : he was now obliged daily, for want of arms to difmifs many who crowded to his flandard. He entered Bridgewater, Wells, Frome; and was proclaimed in all thefe places. But while he by his imprudent and nifplaced caution was thus wafting time in the weft, the king was more active in his preparations to oppofe him; fix regiments of Britilh troops were called over from Holland, which together with a confiderable augmentation to the army, were difpatched under the command of Feverfham and Churchill, in order to check the progrefs of the rebels. Sedgemoor near Bridgewater was the feat of the engagement; in which action Monnouth's men fhowed what a native courage and a principle of duty, even when unaffifted by difcipline is able to perform. And their efforts would have termisated in a victory, had not the mifconduct of Monmouth, and the cowardice of Gray, who commanded his horfe prevented it. After a combat of three hours the rebels were fotced to fly amidft a flaughter of about 1500. Monmouth, after many attempts to conceal himfelf, was at length taken in a fituation which huminn nature could fcarce fupport; his body depreffed with fatigue and hunger, his mind by the memory of paft misfortunes, and the profpect of future difaters; and to heighten his mifery, like Rutlel he feverely fett the repeated feeble blows of the executioner.

We now deficended to the fweet village of Charmouth, fituate clofe to the fen. At this little fpot the pirating Danes had the fortune to beat the Englifh in two engagements;
firt conquering King Egbert, 831; and then King Kithelwulf eight years after. The children ran after us with prawns taken here in great abundance and perfection; alfo with ores, fhells, \&c. Meeting William Loyd, a labourer, we were induced to accompany him to fee his colleel:m of the moft curious foffil world. His cottage affording no convenience for this purpofe, they are difplayed in the open garden; thofe who are defirous of viewing fuch wonderful operations of nature, may here fatisfy their curiofity by only deviating a few yards from the road; and thofe who are defirous of adding to their collection for grottos, chimney pieces, \&c. may here find materials on the loweft terms.
In the Philofophical Tranfactions, (Vol. lvi. No. 22,) is the following account of an uncommon phænomenon, near this place, by John Stephens, M. A. "In Auguft, 1751, after very hot weather, followed by fudden rain, the cliffs near Charmouth, in the weftern parts of Dorfethire, began to fmoke, and foon after to burn with a vifible but fubtle flame; the fame phænomena were obferved at intervals, efpecially after rain, till winter, the flame however was not vifible by day, except the fun fhone, when the cliffs appeared at a diltance as if covered with pieces of glafs which reflected the rays: at night the flame was vifible at a diftance, but when the fpectator drew near, he could perceive finoke only, and no flame: a fimilar flame has been feen rifing from the lodes, or veins of the mines in Cornwall, with this difference, that when the fpectator approached, the flame did not difappear, but feemed to furround him, yet did him no harm, and in four or five minutes feemed to fink into the earth. Upon examining Charmouth cliffs, a great quantity of martial pyrites were found, with marcafites that yielded near a tenth of common fulphur, of cornua ammonis, and other fhells, and the belemnites, all crufted with pyritical matter : thefe fubftances were found not in regular ftrata, but interfperfed in large maffes through the earth, which confifted of a dark coloured loam, impregnated with bitumen to the depth of 40 feet; there was alfo found a dark coloured fubtance like coal cinder, which being powdered and wafhed, and the water being flowly evaporated to a pellicle, its falts, which fhot into chryftals, appeared to be a martial vitriol. Mr. Stephens laid about roolb. of all thefe fubftances in a heap expofed to the air, and fprinkled them every day with water; in about ten days they grew hot, foon after caught fire, burnt feveral hours, and fell into duft. The fire of this mals hefuppofes to be the fame with that of the cliffs, and to be produced by the fame caufes.

Afcending the winding hills again, we are charmed with fimilar beauteous feenery. The land is not fo rich as in parts we had lately paffed; but they manure plentifully with lime, which makes it worth, on an average, 20s. per acre. Flax * is here raifed

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- Flax is a regetable well known, affiduounly cultivated, and in the bigheft efcem from all antiquity, being celebrated by Herodot. \&c. as one of the moft luerative branches of commerce. The fcriptures alfo frequently mention the fine linen of Egypt; the principal argument ufed to prove the people of Colchos were an Egyptian colony, was their proficiency in this manufacture. In Pliny's time the culture and even the manufacture of flax, feem to have reached thofe countries, in which they ftill flourifh. It is found by experience that with proper attention it may be raifed on almoft every foil of Great Britain; and the profit is feldoni lefs than tol. an acre, befides affording employmeut and fubfiftence to the induftrious poor. But when we confider the benefits that arife from this commodity when it comes into the hands of the manufacturers, it muft appear to be a oational object of the greateft importance. The Dutch, who undertand both the culture and manufacture of flax better than any other nation in the world, prefer their own feed, raifed on the fliff clays of Zealand, to any that they receive from the northern parts of Europe: but the flax cmployed in their manufactures growa on a light, warm, gravelly foil, and owes its benuty and finenefs to their fedulous care is manuring, cultivating, and dreffing it. Wc have the fame diverfity of land and much more of them than the Dutch, and therefore, if we took equal pains, we might foon be releafed from the neceltity of importing. In \(\mathbf{1 6 9 5}\), according to Mr. Houghton, we
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raifed very much; apples in abundance; whofe cyder fells now, as in Somerfethire, from 7 s. to 12 s . per hoghead. As we proceed; a noble view prefents itfelf acrofs the fen, down the Devon coalt to Topiham, Plymouth, \&c.

Dine at Bridport, a very neat town, whofe prirsipal freet is remarkably fpacious, well-built, and paved; about the middle ftands an excellent new market houfe, with good rooms over it for all public purpofes, only finifhed this year. This town was anciently very confiderable; in the reign of Edward the Confeffor the number of houfes were about 120 , which made it great in thofe days; but we find in William the Conqueror's time they were reduced to 100. Again it recovered its greatnefs. King Henry III. created it a borough; Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth, and James I. eftablifhed the corporation with many privileges; it is governed by two bailiffs, and a recorder, and fends two members to parliament. The piers and harbour, which once added greatly to its flourifing fate, are all gone to ruin, fo that there is no fecurity for thips driven by Arefs of weather into this deep and perilous bay. The foil being rich and ftrong, this neighbourhood produces an abundance of hemp*, and the inhabitants are very adept in twifting all forts of ropes, nay, fo famous were they in this manufacture formerly, that, by a flatute made in the reign of Henry VII. it was ordered that all the cordage for the navy fhould, for a limited time, be made here, or within five miles of this place, and no where elfe. At prefent great quantities of twine, nets, \&c. are manufactured here.

After dinner we proceeded to Weymouth. The flratum now changes to real black flint and chalk; a more varied and beautiful country is fcarce to be found than the greater part of this evening's journey affords; hills and dales toffed about in the wildeft manner of well-fringed inclofures, form the variegated landfcapes of the firft three or four miles. Thefe fweeps of inclofures gradually expand till they become immenfe downy hills and deep vales; near the 5 th mile-ftone, look a little to the left and you will be ftruck with a moft picturefque feene; a bold, circular, gently fwelling hill rifes out of a vaft hollow with peculiar effect, near to which a finall tuft of inclofures feems wildly toffed beneath to decorate the vale with fofteft inequalities. About the 6th ftone you behold a fpot infinitely more elegant; a circular hollow fcooped in a vaft hill of the fwecteft verdure; were it not for the difference of colour and texture, a more exact idea cannot be given of its beautiful appearance, than by comparing them to thofe foft waves one fees in driven fnow. Nor are thefe velvet mixtures of hill and dale, fometimes rifing boldly abrupt, and fometimes very gentle, more gratifying to the eye than the food of them is delightful, and beneficial to the fleecy llocks that brouze abundantly all over thein.

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imported 425 ton of flax. In 1763, from Ruffia, \(\mathbf{1 6 1 , 7 5 6}\) pounds, or \(25: 6\) tons. In our fifter inand this has been made an object of national attention: they faw clearly that to gain and preferve the linen manufacture, it was neceflary to raife flax, for which purpofe they gave a bounty of \(¢ \mathrm{~s}\). a barrel on the importation of flax or hemp feed; they gave this gratis to fuch as would fow their lands sherewith; they gave bounties of 10s. 8 s and 6 . on every 100 lb . of 35.30 , and 20 s . an 100 in value; they gave their freedom in country corporations to all hemp and flax drefiers; and they held out a premium on every bufhel of feed, when at 5 s. a buflet, which hould be exported".
- Campbell's Survey of Great Britain, vol. ii. p. so.
t Hemp is another vegerable too well known to need any defeription; the fame remarks may be made with regard to the benefit arifing from the cultivation of this, as have been made juft before on flax, and even much ftronger arguments ufed to fupport it, there being alinoft ten times the quantity of hemp imported which fhews the immenfe faving that would arife, if we could raife this, or the greater part of \(\dot{i}\), \(2 t\) home
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The place we next came to was Winterburn, remarkable for a marfhy fpring called the Werry, which burfs out in this feafon of the year ; continuing to flow all winter, and at a certain time in fpring it ceafes, and remains dry all fummer. Inftead of continuing the road to Dorchefter, we now defcended to the right through a kind of half inclofure interrupted by gates, which brought us to the pleafant village of Upway, ornamented with feveral good houfes, \&cc. From hence through Broad-way we foon arrived at the Hotel Weymouth, or rather Melcomb-regis; which two places are feparated by the river Wey, and were dittinct boroughs formerly, and always at variance about their privileges, fo that they were deprived of them by Henry Vlth. But Queen Elizabeth reftored them on condition that they fhould make but one corporation: by which union they enjoy their common rights and flourifh together. A wooden bridge of many arches unites them ; the former looks fmall and dirty, but the latter is improved by all the advantage of good building and fpacious ftreets; amongtt which are many excellent lodgings; but the range of buildings called Glocefter-row, York-buildings, and the Efplanade, are the moft elegant and defirable, from their contiguity to the fands, which are naturally the beft and moft convenient for the purpofe of bathing, in the kingdom; being within a beautiful femicircular bay of near two miles, moft happily protected from winds and tempefts by the furrounding hills, which, while they afford fecurity to the molt timid valetudinarian, for the enjoyment of this marine falutary exercife, alfo prefent the moft picturefque view to every window of thefe lodgings. The affembly rooin is a lnfty and fpactous building, adjoining the hotel kept by Mr. Stacie, from the Bedford Arms, London, who attends in the feafon, and has, befides every other indulgence for company, an excellent boat for fchemes upon the water.

In the morning tedious rain confined us within doors feveral hours; but clearing up about one, we drove to fee the ille of Portland, commonly fo called, though in fact no more than a peninfula, as it is joined to the main land by a prodigious beach, or ridge of pebbles; parallel to which runs a narrow creek which you ferry over. To contemplate this wonderful wall wafhed up by the fea, you fhould ride or walk along its fummit, where you will fee more fully the extent and fecurity of this immoveable bulwark, whofe materials are moftly equal in fize to a walnut at the water fide, gradually diminifhing to common gravel, and though uncemented, are capable of refifting the mof outrageous forms, and of preferving the adjacent country from a deftructive inundation.

The two caftles on the oppofite fhores, named Portland and Sandsfoot, were built in the reign of Henry VIII. about \({ }^{1} 539\), but have nothing now to attract our notice. From beneath the beach we drove to this mountainous illand, taking its name (according to Camden) from one Port, a noble Saxon, who in 703 much infefted and annoyed this coaft; it is about nine miles round, and divided into feven villages, all belonging to one parifh. The firft we arrived at is called Chifwell; the next Fortune'swell; on the hill flands Rayfourth and Wakeham; to the eaft is Eaft-town ; to the welt, Weft-town; and on the fouth, Southwell. The inhabitants are computed about 1700. We ftopt at the Portland-arms during a violent ftorm; the windows looking over that immenfe beach plainly fhewed us the danger of hips being embayed and loft here; when coming from the weftward, they omit to keep a good offing, and cannot weather the high land of Portland. After this violent flower, we procured faddle horfes, and went directly acrofs to the fouth-fide; having mounted the valt hill from Fortune-well, we fee the whole ifland, now a flat furface almoft every way, and divided into large inclofures, by fone walls, for the purpofe of growing corn and feeding
that fmall breed of theep univerfally admired for their flavour; but the whole has a dreary uncomfortable afpect, entirely deftitute of wood and fuel. The quarries for getting that inimitable ftone, of which all our beft buildings are formed, are feen in almoft every part of this inland; but they were no curiofity to us after that fubterraneous mode at Bath. Proceeding directly acrofs, we faw the ruins of the old cafte, which fite, before the invention of ordnance, might feem inpregnable; yet was \({ }^{\text {/ }}\) both forced and won'by Robert earl of Gloucelter, 1143, in behalf of his fifte, Maude, the Emprefs, when the waged war againft King Stephen. At this place, in 1588, the Spaniards, with their fuppofed invincible arny, ftrove to land; but being prevented by the Englilh, a ftrenuous fight enfued, which forced them to acknowledge that title falle; when many hundreds perifhed, and two of their great fhips were brought into Weymouth. From hence you have a noble view of the race of Portland, fo called from the meeting of the two tides, or flriving of the currents, mid-way between this and the French coaft. This agitation of the waves is often fo dangerous, that fcarce any veffel can pafs over it in the calineft feafon; and thips, not aware of thefe currents, have becn embayed to the weft of Portland, and loft on the beach above-mentioned. Before we quitted the fouth fide, we faw the fmall remains of the ancient churcb, whofe foundation the rolling fea began to undermine. Indeed the cliffs along this fide are wonderfully rent; one in particular, to the right of this old church, is very flriking; the immenfe mafs of fone, apparently feparated from the main body by fome violent convulfion, forms a chafm wildly magnificent. From hence too we plainly fee Peverel Point, 2 valt heap of undermined rocks, at the corner of the ifland of Purbeck, whofe attractive chafm threatens deftruction on all who approach them. This was the fpot where the unfurtunate Halfwell Eaft Indiaman, and moft of its crew, met with their untinely fate. The wind blowing hard, and the waves rolling high, recalled that fhocking fente more warmly to our imagination. We now returned to our inn, where the landlord, Gibbs, thewed us a very curious relick of Saxon antiquity, called the Reve-poll, which, in lieu of a rent-roll, cxhibits a very ancient mode of keeping accounts; as on this ftaff is marked every acre of land on the ifland; by which means the bailiff collected the king's dues, as lord of the manor, at the rate of three-pence per acre, diftinguifhed by different fized cuts, from a farthing to ten fhillings and feven-pence farthing, the higheft rent paid. As we departed from hence, the people crowded round us with various curiofities, found about this inland, of ore, fpar, foffils, \&c. but the mof curious production is a kind of fea-weed, mentioned by Camden, called ifidis plocamon, or ifis hair, not unlike coral. We now haftened back to the hotel at Weymouth, where we enjoyed a late dinner, accompanied by mufic of the roaring waves.

In the morning I arofe early; the fea and the air were very favourable for bathing and filling; the machines for the former purpofe, near an in number, were bufily employed, while thofe floating vehicles for the latter glided up and down amidll the reflected beams of the new rifen fun, dancing on the furface of the gently agitated water; which, together with the tranfparent fky , fo foffly hanging on the horizon, and the mountainous hills and chalky cliffs around, prefented the moft beautiful picture imaginable; fuch as I only remember to have feen in Loutherburgh's Eidoplyficon; an elegant reprefentation of moving tranfparent pictures, exhibited in Exeter 'Change a few years ago, to imitate in miniature what nature thus difplays on her real and unrivaled ficale.

From hence to Dorchefter, eight miles, we went to breakfaft. Afcending Ridge-way-hill, the extenfive profpect of fea and country is delightful. Beyond this, on the

Iright, in an old manfion, called Rerrington, the ancient feat of the Wiliiams's, defcended from fir John Williams, who, as Coker fays, by his buildings and other ornaments, much beautified this place. On the left, immediately behind the village - of Monckton, we walked to infpect one of the moft perfect remains of an ancient forstification in this kingdom, vulgarly called Maiden cafle, on tradition that it was never forced nor won*. But it is thought with greater probability, by our more judicious antiquaries, to have been a fummer ftation of the Romans; it confifts of a treble fofs and rampart, each very deep and high, furrounding an inner area, near 40 acres, to which are only two places of entrance. Such as have curioufly viewed this place, have dikewife traced out the particular ufes of each part, as, the weftern, facing the Preto--rium, to have been for the foot, which could not contain lefs than three legions, or about 18,000 men'; the eaft part, behind the Pretorium, to have been for the horfe and carriages; and between both were feated the tribunes and other officers. A number of barrows are feen thrown up on the downs around, which, from time to time, have been opened, without any great fuccefs; only finding a few human bones and coins. From hence the profpect is very extenfive, and takes in fome of the hills on the ifle of Wight. - As we continue this road, within half a mile of Dorchefter, clofe on the right, is another extraordinary relick, called Mambury, perfectly refembling a Roman amphitheatre, inclofing about an acre of ground, and fuch as one may eafily imagine to have contained fome thoufand feectators beholding fuch fports and exercifes as were ufual among the ancients.

Dorchefter, the capital of this county, is a town of great antiquity, which Antonine, in his Itinerarium, calls Durnovaria, i. e. a paffage over the river, being fituated where the Frome, difperfing itfelf, maketh a kind of illand, and running from hence through Wareham, empties itfelf into the fea at Poole. In the time of the Romans, it was one of the two winter ftations faid to have been in thefe parts; and indeed the ancient walls, the Via Iceniana, the fofs-way on which it flands, the coins and other pieces of antiquity, together with thofe adjacent marks of encampments, \&c. above defcribed, are proofs fufficient of its former confequence; though Camden fpeaks of it as being then " neither large nor beautiful, the walls having been pulled down by the enraged Danes, who here and there about the town have thrown up feveral barrows." "The prefent appearance of this town is neat and handfome, and its flourifhing condition very different from what, according to Coker, it was in Edward III.'s time, when they were forced to petition the king, for abating part of their fee-farm; or rent, " by reafon the houfes were left defolate, and trade failed amongt them," as the words of the petition are. That dreadful fire in 1631, which confumed almoft the whole town, except the large church of St. Peter, and a few furrounding houfes, the lofs being computed at 200,000 l. gave rife to its regularity and goodnefs of buildings; now confifting of three principal ftreets, fpacious and well paved, which meet in the centre. Here are three churches, a good market place, and a town hall, for holding the affizes, \&c. being under the government of a mayor, bailiffs, and burgeffes. It had anciently a caftle in that place where the Grey-friars built their convent out of the ruins thereof, and hath now but three parifh churches; whereas the compafs of the old town feems to have been very large. In what fate it flood foon after the coming of the Normans, Domefday book will beft hhew us. "In King Edward's reign there

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* Maiden is more properly derived from magnus, whence we have main in the fame fenfe. As the Maiden tower at Windfor fignified the great tower, the Maiden down in Wilthire, \&c. Maideohead town in Berkfhire, was formerly Maiden Hythe, fignifying a great port.
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were 170 houfes; thefe defended themfilves for all the king's fervices, and paid gold for ten hides, but to the work of hulcarls one mark of filver, excepting thofe cuftoms which were tor one night's entertainment. There were in it two mint-mafters. There are now only 82 houfes; and 100 have been totally denolifled fince Hugh was Theriff." The walks that circumfcribe near two.thirds of the town, are very pleafant, and the country about it level and fruifful, abounding with arable and theep pallure, 6 or 700,000 being computed to feed within fix miles round this town; and the corn brought to market equally abuudant, particularly bar'ey; the beer of which has ever been efteemed excellent, and fent to various parts of the world. The poor and impotent are here fo well regulated and relieved, that fir J. Child, in his treatife on 'Trade, recommends this example as worthy to be followed by other places. As we pafs through the eaftern Areet which leads to Blandford and London, a very handfome gaol, newly finifhed upon the Howard plan, prefents itfelf. This road, which was formerly bad and dangerous, by reafon of its flat fituation over a moor, fubject to floods in time of heavy rains, and through a ford on the river Frome, was, by the fipirited intervention of Mrs. Lora Pitt, made perfectly fafe and agreeable; the, by an act of parliament in 1746, caufing a bridge to be erected, and a caufeway over the moor of Fordington, (a large manor of the dukes of Cornwall,) which the maintained for three years at her own expence.
The feats in this neighbourhood are numerous, and fome of them highly worth the notice of a traveller, particularly Milton Abbey, the feat of lord Milton, whofe improvements are faid to have greatly heightened the natural beauties of its fituation; but we were not fo fortunate as to vifit them, which I much lament, as not only its prefent appearance and condition, but its venerable antiquity, rank it amongft the firt places in this kingdom. It was firt founded and endowed for black monks, Benedictines, by King Athelltan, by way of atonement for having deprived his brother Edwin of his life and crown. For having a jealous eye upon this his half brother, lawful fon and fucceffor to King Edward the Elder, his fufpicion, by the inlligation of his followers, increafed fo much, that forgetting all juftice and humanity, he caufed the prince, accompanied with his little page, to be launched in a fmall boat, without tackle or furniture, into the fea, that the deftructive waves might wafh away his own guilt. In this helplefs fituation, Edwin, being diftracted with grief, plunged headlong to meet his cruel fate. This fact was foon after fincerely repented of by the king, who, in order to offer fome recompence for his guilt, and appeafe his innocent ghoft, built this monaftery of Milton, or Middleton, and fo endowed it that it fourifhed in great wealth and abundance. He gave to it the manor of Oimington in the ifland of Purbeck, at the fouth-eaft part of this county; which afterwards became the chief feat of the Warhams, defcended from the fanne ftock as Willian Warham, archbifop of Canterbury in Ifenry VIllth's time. Catfoke near Chalmington was alfo given by Gervais de Newbury to this abbey'; as was Frome Bellot, which William Bellot received of his mafter King William I. from whofe potterity it came to the family of the Everards in F.dward I.'s time, and fir Edmund Everard dying without illue in time of Edward III. gave it to this abbey. This property afterwards was in the poffeffion of John Gould. In 1340 this noble abbey was to confunied by fire that neither church nor bells efcaped; yet it foon role up again more fair than beture, and fo contirued till the time of the diffolution, when Henry VIII. gave it to fir John Tregonwell for his manifion; from whom it came by marriage to the Luttells of Dunfter-cattle; and thence by fale to the Damers.

As we pafs on, feveral gentlemen's feats agreeably catch our attention; Stinsford; now inhabited by Mr. \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Brien, but which lately belonged, if not ftill, to the earl of IIchefter, and came to the Strangeways at leaft two centuries ago by the coheirefs of Stafford. About a mile farther on the fane fille, we have a pleafing view of Kington, a large manfion furrounded with fine lawns and numerous plantations lately added by its prefent owner Mr. William Pitt defcended trom a younger branch of lord Rivers's \({ }^{6}\) fanily. This eflate cance by an heirefs from the ancient family of the Greys, (fuppofed to be a branch of the noble houfe of that name, who acquired it in the time of Henry Vth. by marriage with the heirefs of Sir Thomas Marward, whofe anceftors had long owned it. The country from hence is moftly open and of a flinty ftratum, appropriated to the growth of corn and feeding of fheep.
Next we pafs through Piddletont, near which the earl of Orford has a feat, juft vifible from the hill beyond the viliage; whence alfo you may catch a view of Dewlifhhoufe, the feat of M \(\cdot\). D. R. Mitchell Milborn St. Andrew, the next village we pafe, had the honour of giving birth to the famous John Morton, who being bred amongt the monks of Cearne abbey, near Frompton, was firlt made bifhop of Ely, and afterwards archtifhop of Canterbu:y, A. D. 1.186. By his means principally, England owes her happinefs of uniting the houfes of York and Lancafter. A little beyond we pafs on our right the noble place and park-ornaments with a fine obelifk, the ancient feat, and fill the refidence of Mr. E. Morton Pleydell, defcended from the fame family as the archbifhop.

Paffing through the village of. Whitchurch we come to a long range of bleak hills and dewns, which bring us fuddenly upon the pleafant town of Blandford, fituate on the river Stour, over which we crofs a handfome bridge of fix arches: from whence we have a delightful view of Brianfton, the elegant manfion of Mr. Portman, \&c. A beautiful fweep or crefcent of various foliage, called the cliff, hanging over the river, leads the eye gradually to the houfe, newly erected, which is a fuperb pile of Portland fone, fuitable to the fortunce of its owner, well known to eclipfe moft commoners or noblemen in England. This was anciently, in the time of Edsward I. the feat of William de Echingham, in right of his wife Vura, daughter and heir of Rad. de Stopham, from whom it defcended to Sir Allan de Blockfhall, who held it in grand fergeanty under this odd tenure, "that he fhould find a man to go before the king's army forty days bareheaded and barefooted, in his thirt and linen drawers, holding in one hand a bow without a ftring, and in the other an arrow without feathers.' From him it came to the Rogers's, men of ancient defcent and great refpect; in which family it continued till Sir William Portuan purchafed it, who left it to his adopted heir Henry Portman, in which family, as we before defcribed, it now fplendidly continucst.

Blandford is a borough town, which gives name to one of the five divifions of this county, and being burnt down in 1731, röfe like another phoenix from its ahhes, with the handfome plumage it now wears. The Marlborough fanily have their fecond title of marquis from this plealiant town.

The next morning, inflead of continuing the great road to Salifbury, we deviated fouth-eaft to Winburn, for the purpofe of vifiting the Ine of Wight, Southampton,

\footnotetext{
* Lord Camelf rid and Lord Chatham are a fill yuunger branch of the fame family.
\(\dagger\) 'I his was formerly a fmil maikec town, which the Montacutes, earla of Salifbury, gave to the priory of Chrilt-chureh, in Hamphire.
\(\ddagger\) However with ciee or tho nore adeptions. I think the prefent owner is by the male line, a Beikeley.
}
and Porifmouth. The former part of the way is open, and arable land; the next, extenfive fheep downs. On Badbury down, about two miles from Winburn, we faw on our left a mounted hill, now crowned with firs, which is remarkable for a treble rampart; where tradition fays once flood a caftle, the feat of the Weft-Saxon kings; which Caunden obferves was in his time fo utterly decayed, that he faw not the leaft fign of it ; probably therefore this was a fummer ftation of the Roman legion, who are faid to have had their winter ftation at Winborn; which is further confirmed from coins, urns, and a Roman fword dug up there, befides the traces of a fofs-way leading from hence to Old Salifbury. We now arrived at this ancient town, (called by Antoninus in his Itinerary, Vindogladias, fignifying its fituation between two rivers,) which the Britons called Glediau, or fwords. The prefent name is alfo taken from rivers, compounded of Win, or Vin, part of the old name, and Burn, the Saxon word for water or river. Minfter was added to it from its monaftery and church fo called, built in 712 by Cuth-Burga, fifter to Ina, king of the Weft-Saxons; which decaying, there arofe in its place a new church with a fair vault under the choir, and a very high fpire befides the fteeple; which fpire, its moft beautiful ornament, was fuddenly blown down in 1600, during morning fervice; the fones battered down all the lead, and broke much of the timber roof of the church, yet without any injury to the people. This ruin was again repaired with the church revenues, and the liberal affitance of Sir John Hanham, whofe defcendant, Sir William Hanham, baronet, ftill refides here. After the deftruction of this monaftery, prebendaries were introduced, and Reginald Pole made dean of it, who afterwards became cardinal and archbihop of Canterbury; adding, as Camden obferves, the "reputation of piety, wifdom, and eloquence, to the quality of his race,'" for he was of the royal blood, by being fon to Margaret Pole, countefs of Salifbury, and daughter to George, duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. The choir with four finging men, fix boys, and an organ, are the only cathedral remains now in ufe. Thofe who are fond of ruminating upon the relicks of the dead, may here find feveral monuments of confequence; particularly that' of King Ethelred, one of the beft of princes, who, being finin in a battle againft the Danes at Witingham, in the caufe of religion and his country, obtained the firname of Maryr. Near this is the monument of Gertrude Blunt, daughter to William lord Mountjoy, the great marchionefs of Exeter, and another of Edward Courtenay, the laft earl of Devonfhire of that family, from a branch of which is defeended the prefent vifcount Courtenay, of Powderham-cafle, near Exeter. On the other fide of the choir, lies John de Beaufort, duke of Somerfet, with his wife, Margaret", daughter and heir of Sir John Beauchamp of Bletfho, whofe daughter Margaret, countefs of Richmond, and mother to King Henry VII. at this place built a free-fchool; the endowment of which has finfe been augmented by a great benefactrefs, Queen Elizabeth.

From hence we proceeded to Chrift-church, with an additional horfe (after the manner of a tandem, ) whofe new alacrity gave a finer animation and zeft to the fnirits than if we always indulged in the rapidity of polt-horfes. From a gradual deuruife it hals the two or three laft fages, we now caine into a perfect flat; and fror : tis flint and hard roads, to an indiferent foil, and deep fands. The fie wand are principally arable; and 1 obferved feveral crops of buck wheat, to be plowed in as manure ; a mode of cultivation highly recommended in fuch a country. Turnips are produced here in great abundancc.

\footnotetext{
- THea. Ufure we faw at Enmorecafle, in Somerfathire.
}
- We now take leave of this county; and enter that of the rich and delightful HampThire; and paffing through this fort uninterefing part, crofs the famous river Stour again at lvy-bridge, where, having left his favourite county which he nearly bifects, from his fource of fix fmall fountains at Stourton in Wilts, (once the honour and feat of the barons of that name, * bearing for their arms thefe fix fountains) he hafteth towards Chrift-church, to pay that tribute, which he hath taken from other leffer rivers, to the great king of waters, the fea. Variety of fifh are taken here in great plenty; and we had fmalt turbot for dinner very cheap. This old town is neat and pleafant, now called Chriftochurch from its church fo dedicated, but formerly Twinhainburn, from its fituation between two rivers, which bears the fame etymology as Winburn. In the time of the Saxons it was fortified with a cafle, and adorned with an ancient church of prebendaries; which was in the reign of William Rufus reftored by Ralph Flambard, bilhop of Durham, who bad been dean of that church; and richly endowed by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon, to whom King Henry I. gave this place in fee; and fo continued in great repute till its fatal fall amidit the general wreck of monafteries. We vifited thefe venerable walls; on the outfide a lofty, ftupendous pila that befpoke a former magnificence within; as we entered, the devartations of tim. and the iron hand of Cromwell were too evident. The roof is in a deplorable ftate, owing, as it is believed, to the falling in of a beautiful tower or fire which once adorned the external part. The choir is finall but very handfome, particularly its altar-piece of fone, richly carved; the genealogy of our Saviour traced down from Jeffe; at his head David; at his feet Solomon ; the Virgin and child, with three wife men paying their offerings; the Shepherd with fheep, to whom the angels brought glad tidings; alfo the flar that appeared above, where the young ehild was born. Here too more minutely we trace the plunderer's works; only nitches now remain, where once were large images of filver, \&c. To the left of this their facrilegious hands are ftill more vifible, on that beautiful cenotaph built for the countefs of Salifury, who was moft cruelly beheaded, at the age of 70 in the tower, being attainted for treafon 31 Henry VIII. on the fuppofition that the infurrection about that time in Yorkfhire, was through the infligation of the cardinal Pole, her fon, and confequently this occafion was taken to cut her off; in whom deterinined the line of Plantagenet. The various arms and other devices, the order of the garter, \&c. are terribly defaced, which when complete muft have been beautiful; as the whole of this pure Gothic miniature now appears by far the beft I ever faw, and univerfally admired.

The following copy of an original letter, in the library of the late Mr. Brander, of this place, which was fent to Oliver Cromwell by his men, will further elucidate what I have defcribed; it fays, "we have been into the chapel and found the countefs of Salifbury's tomb, built of Caen ftone from Normandy, which we have defaced; allo fome gold and filver cups, which will be ufeful and ornamental for your table." We afcended to the top of the tower and enjoyed a moft delightful view of the furrounding fea, the Ifle of Wight, and the Needles, which are iminenfe rocks of chalk, hurled at fome diftance into the water.

Mr. Gilpin fpeaking of his dinike to white objects, fays, "that nature never colours in this offenfive way; and that the chalky cliff is the only permanent object of this kind, which the allows to be hers; aud this feems rather a force upon her from the boifterous action of a furious element. But even here it is her conftant endeavour to correct this

\footnotetext{
- Now the feat of Mr. IIoare, and a piace much admircd.
}
offenfive tint. She hangs her cliffs with famphire and other marine plants; or fhe ftains them with various hucs, fo as to remove, in part at leatt, the difgufting glare. The weftern end of the Ine of Wight, called the Needle-cliffs, is a remarkable inftance of this. Thefe rocks are a fubitance nearly refembling chalk; but nature has fo reduced their unpleafant luftre, by a variery of chaltifing tints, that in moft lights they have even a benutiful effect."

From hence we purfued our courfe to Iymington; the country is moftly flat and unpleafant; and nothing remarkable occurs except a modern large manfion, called Highcliff, built by the prefent lord Bute. The medley of architecture is too profufe to be really handfome, yet at this diftance it has a pleafing effect. The front to the fea is efleemed more beauti'ul, and the iafide, though not often difplayed, is very elegant, and ornamented with a fingular fine collection of fea views, \&ec.

Lymington is a fuall maritime town, fituate on the river, oppofite the ifland, and is principally indebted to its populons condition from becoming a bathing and watering place. The rides and objects worthy notice are fufficiently variegated and alluring; but we had not an opportumity of indulging in thefe pleafures; eager now to crofs to the Ine of Wight. About a nile from this place, nearer the water, Mr. Gilpin enjoys his elegant retirement of Vicar's-hill.

The weather was this morning particularly tempe?uous, though without the leaft appearance of rain; we waited with ansious expectation till noon, for the arrival of the packet from Yarmouth, but in vain; no fmall boat could be procured as a fafe and agrecable fubflitute, fo we changed our plan, and continued by land to Southampton. We fonn came upon that groundwhich under the opprellion and tyranny of Willian the Conqueror, had fuficred the molt cruel devallations, for the dettroyed all the towns, villages, and churches; and turning out the poor inhabitants, male a forett for wild bealts of 30 miles in circuit, called in that age the Ytene, now the New Foreit ; this he did either to make a more eafy accefs for his Normans in cafe of any infurrections after his conquett, or to indulge himfelf in hanting, or to raife money by unjull means. For he, more merciful to beatts tham mankind, laid the moft fevere penalties on thofe who fhould trefinais on his game. But the divine vengeance feemed ilrongly to mark his impious projeets; for Richard his fecond for, was killed by a pettilential biaft in this forelt ; William Rulus, his third fon, was cafually thos with an arrow by Walter Tyrrel; and his grandfon Henry, by Robert, his eldeft fon, was, like Abfalow, caught by the hair in the boughs, and left hanging till be perifhed. On the north fide of this forefl, near Malwood caltle, fill grows the oak on which Tyrrel's arrow glanced when he flot William Kufus, which was ordered by Charles Il. to be inclofed with pails. The thery of its putting forth buds on Chrillmas-day, which wither again betore night, may appear idle and fuperlibions to thofe who have not ocular demonftration; the later part, inded, I will noe vouch for, but the former is unquellionably true, and Lhave teen as extraordinary an elfect upon the Glaftonbury thorn; the oak I have not fectl, bur 1 and comemed with the evidetce of a friend, whole veracity is in my mind equal whilf tight. This genteman was, a few years thace called upon to determine a wayer, that a le.f thould be prodnced on Chritthaseday, the tize of a filbert; which he then gathered to the fatistactory determiation of the bet. The Forelt is divided into nine "dess, each of which has a keeper; and has two rangers or bow beaters, and alord.warden; which ollice, according tw letand, belonged by inheritance to the earl of Arimid: but is at prefent enjoyed by the duke of cooedter.

We patied through l.yudhurf, a fuall town of one principal Itrect, with a variety of fummer retidencies aromid it. The duke of Gloecter has a pleatant leat here; and a
little beyond the village on the left, we obferved the feat and pleafure grounds of the late fir Philip Jennings, bart.* and now inhabited by his widow. We proceeded through moft delightful avenues, formed by the umbrageous arms of noble fons of the Doreft. When we came upon the open plain again, the contraft was moft feverely felt. That driving wind which had.at Lymington prevented our paffage to the Ifte of Wight, now met us with all its embattled hoft upon thefe plains; and it was with the utmoft difficulty we could gain ground. The volunies of duft which enveloped us on every fide, almoft obftructeil our fight, and made us motionlefs. It was a confolation, however, to think we had not to contend with a more dangerous element. After thefe fevere flruggles we were furrounded with protecting inclofures, which foon led us through the extenfive parifh of Eling, and round the head of Southampton river. Near Eling is Poulton's, lately the favourite feat of the right hon. Hans Stanley, from whom it came to Mr. Wellbore Ellis, the prelent owner, who married his fifter. It formerly belonged to a branch of the noble family of the Powletts, of this county. After making a conitiderable elbow amidft delightful fcenery, rich with country manfions, \&c. we arrive at this delightful town, the feat of much pleafure, opulence, and commerce. The antiquity of Southampton can be no longer queftioned, from the varinus Roman coins, veftiges of old walls, \&c. that have been dug up around it ; but various are the opinions of the origin of its name. Some deriving it from the Claufentum of Antoninus, or from the ancient Trifanton; the former fignifying the Port Entum, and the latter the Bay of Anton. We may therefore with greater certainty fubfcribe to Camden, who refts upon the unqueftionable authority of Doomfday book, where the whole county is exprefsly called Hantfcyre, or Hantonfcire, from Hanton, or Hampton; a name of pure Saxon origin. Whatever was its ancient condition, fituation, or bounds, we are affured that it fhared in the common miferies of the nation during the Danifh wars, when old Hanton fell a prey to thofe deftructive tyrants, A. D. 980 . And in the time of William theconqueror, it appears from the expreflion of his own book, "that the king had in that town only, 80 men or tenants in demefne." Which, about 400 years ago, when king Edward III. and Philip of Valois, contended for the kingdom of France, was burnt by. the French. Out of the ahhes whereof there fprang up a more conveniently fituated town, "that which now remains (as Camden fays) between two rivers \(\dagger\); famous for the number and neatnefs of its buildings, for the richnefs of inhabitants, and refort of merchants ; fortified with a double ditch, ftrong walls, with feveral battlements: and for a better defence to the harbour, there is a ftrong cafle built of fquare ftone, upon a high.raifed mount, by Richard II.". This is now converted into a pleafure-houfe, whole windows and top command moft delightful views.

Anecilutes of great men and popular florics are handed down from mind to mind, and even litped by the mouths of babes, till a confufion of times and places deftroys their characteriftic marks, and leaves nothing but an obfcure fenfe or mere found. That famous one of Canute, King of England and Denmark, reproving a flattering courtier, who perfuaded him that all nature would obey his royal wilt and pleafure, comes under this defcription, and is no doubt well known to all nankind, as the fineft leffon to curb

\footnotetext{
* Hie paternal fate was at Duddlelton, in Shrophire; he took the nane of Clerke and died about a year fince, and his ouly fon a few mounh after hin, S. P. upon which the lite became extinct.
† Itchin and Tees; the former, on the call lide of the twwn, rifes from two fmall lakes near Alresford, a market town fituate in the eafl part of the county, and noms through Winchefler; the latter rifes near Balinglluke in the north boriters of the county and pafles hy Overton, lannons for trout, through Whitchurch, and ca ching another lliemn from Auduver, mans through Stockbridge, Komfey, \&e. and enters the nuble Suthampton-water at Redbridge.
}
tyranny and pride; from him that fitteth on a throne to him who ruleth in a cottage. But when we are told that this is the place, the beach whereon we now walk, that gave rife to the admirable leffon and oratory; its value is doubly enhanced, and we reflect upon it with the higheft pleafure. "When he came (fays Henry of Huntingdon) to fhore, he commanded a chair to be fet for him and faid to the flowing tide: "Thou art under my dominion, and the ground on which I fit is mine, nor did ever any difobey my commands with impunity, therefore I command thee not to come upon my ground, nor to wet the cloaths or the feet of me thy lord and mafter." But the rude waves prefently came up, and wet his royal feet; upon which he ftept back and faid; "Let all the inhabitants of the world know, that the power of monarchs is a vain and empty thing, and that no one deferves the name of king, but he whofe will, by an eternal lavs, the Heaven, Earth, and Sea obey." Nor would he ever after fuffer the crown to be put on his head, but caufed it to be placed on Chrift's ftatue at Winchefter. The ftrongeft circumftantial evidence of this fory may be gathered from the ancient coins of Canute, which were afterwards flamped with a mitre on his head, or fometimes a cap or triangular covering.

The prefent ftate of Southampton is full as flourihing as in Camden's time, though not perhaps from the fame refources; its home trade and manufactures are at a low ebb; but its navigable merchandize is ftill very confiderable with Portugal, and the Inand of Jerfey, Guernfey, \&c. Its charming and healthful fituation, goodnefs of buildings, \&c. have of late years, made it the refidence of many genteel and refpectable families; and though fea-bathing and accommodations for that purpofe are not in fuch perfection here as in many other places; yet the beauty of the furrounding country, the glorious appearance of the river walhing its borders and communicating with the delightful Ine of Wight, together with numerous other objects of amufement and curiofity, make ample amends for thofe deficiencies, and render it a public place of the firlt fafhion. High-ftreet is remarkably handfome, and well paved. The gate-way leading into it, is a fine piece of architecture and in high prefervation : after a difplay of genteel accommodations and other buildings, it winds in a pleafing curve, and terminates at the quay. Nor is it inferior to other public places, in affembly rooms, plays, and other modes of diverfion. But to enter into the minutize of them, or the furrounding places of delight, would be foreign to the purpofe of a general tour. In the catalogue of religious and charitable foundations, in the five parifhes, into which Southampton is at prefent divided, Holyrood church, as it is moft attended, is worth mentioning, particularly for its monument to the memory of Mifs Stanley, fifter to the late Hans Stanley, of Poulton's, finifhed by the fannous Ryfbrack, and'her death thereon recorded by the poet Thomfon, who alfo celebrates her lofs molt feelingly, in the Suminer of his Seafons. St. Michael, All Saints, and the confolidated livings of St. Lawrence and St. John, are moftly old and inconfiderable. But St. Mary's having been deftroyed by fire, is re-built modern, and is in the gift of the bihhop of Winchefter, and valued at 10001. per ann. The hofpital of God's houfe is a very ancient eftablifhment, founded by one Roger IIampton, according to a charter in the Monafticon of Edward III. but without date. It confifts at prefent of a warden, four old men, and old women, who are allowed two fhillings a week. We will omit the reft as inconfiderable, to give fome account of the objects worth notice in this vicinity.
Necteleye, Lettele, Netley, Edwarftow, or De loco Saneli Edwardi, juxa Southampton, is pleafantly fitaated, in the parifh of Hound, on the eaftern bannks of the Southampton river, about two miles below that town. According to Godwin and I eland, it was founded by l'etro de Rupibus, who died 1253 : but Dugdale and Tamer attribute
it to Henry 7III," "who," fays the latter, "A. D. 1239, founded an abbey for Ciftertian monks from Beaulieu, and commended it to St. Mary and St. Edward. About the time of the diffolution, here was an abbot and twelve monks; whofe poffeflions were then valued, according to Dugdale, at 1001. 12s. 8d. but according to Speed, at 1501. 2s. gd. 'The eftate was granted by Henry VIII., to Sir William Paulet." About the middle of the 16 th century, it was the feat of the earl of Hertford: and afterwards was fitted up and inhabited by an earl of Huntingdon, who, as tradition fays, converted part of the chapel into a kitchen and other offices; ftill referving the eaft end for facred ufes. In the year 1700 it came into the poffefion of fir Berkeley Lucy, who fold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter, of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till that time was entirc. It afterwards belonged to Henry Cliff, efq. who fold it to Mr. Dummer, in whofe family it remains. The view of part of the chapel, (which was built in the form of a crofs) taken, in 1761, by Mr. Grofe, to whom I am indebted for this account, annexeci to his work, fhews it was an elegant building, though now greatly defaced. There are likewife (he fays) remains of the refectory and kitchen: the whole is fo overgrown with ivy, and interfperfed with trees, as to form a fcene, infiring the moft pleafing melancholy.

Having thus given its hiftory and condition, let me now add that inimitable defcription of Mr. Gray, in his letter to Mr. Nichols, (p. 380.)

Soutbampron, Nov. 18, 1764.
" The climate is remarkably mild, even in October and November; no fnow has been feen to lie there for thefe thirty years paft, the myrtles grow in the ground againft the houfes, and Guernfey lilies bloom in every window: the town clean and well built, furrounded by its old fone walls, with their towers and gate ways, ftands at the point of a peninfula, and opens full fouth to an arm of the fca, which, having formed two beautiful bays on each hand of it, ftretches away in direct view, till it joins the Britifh channel; it is fkirted on either fide with gently rifing grounds, cloathed with thick wood, and directly crofs its mouth rife the high lands of the Ille of Wight, at diftance, but difinctly feen. In the bofom of the woods (concealed from prophane eyes) lie hid the ruins of Nettley Abbey; there may be richer and greater houfes of religion, but the abbot is content with his fituation. See there, at the top of that hanging meadow, under the fladow of thofe old trees, that bend into an half circle about it, he is walking fowly (good man) and bidding his beads for the fouls of his benefactors, interred in that vencrable pile, that lies beneath him. Beyond it (the meadow fill defcending) nods a thicket of oaks, that maik the building, and have excluded a view too garifh and luxuriant for an holy eye; only on either hand they leave an opening for the blue glittering fea. IDid you not obferve how as that white fail fhot by and was loft, he turned and croffed himfelf to drive the tempter from him, that had thrown that diftinction in his way? I fhould tell you, the ferry man, who rowed me, a lufty young fellow, told me that he would not for all the world pafs a night at the abbey (there were fuch things feen in it) though there was a power of money hid there."

What befel the two unfortunate contractors of the name of Taylor, in plundering this abbey of its materials, thole who are fond of dreams, apparitions, and fecond fights, will find an extraordinary account of, in Browne Willis's Mitred Abbies*.

As modern objects of fight, Bellevue and Beris Mount, fituate clofe adjacent on the road to Winchefler, merit the firtt attention ; the former was built by Mr. Nathaniel St. André, now the property of Mr. Chambers, a minor, and inhabited by Adurral King. * P. 205 and 6 , vol. ii. \&c.

The latter was the feat and favourite refidence, during the latter part of his life, of the late general fir John Mordaunt, K. B. fo beloved for his vivacity and hofpitality. I think I have heard, it had been before the habitation, in his old age, of his uncle, the famous general, Charles, earl of Peterborough*, the friend of Pope and Swift, with whofe character and whofe letters, in the well-known correfpondence of thofe great geniuses, we are fo delighted. Upon the death of fir John, it came to his coufin, the prefent earl of Peterborough, who fold it to Mr. Sotheby. On the right of ltchin is South Stoneham, the feat of Mr. Hans Sloane, who is uext in fucceffion after the prefent poffefior, to the eftates of Mr. Hans Stanley, of Poultons. About two miles further is North Stoneham, the feat of Mr. Fleming, member for Southampton, whofe family have pofieffed it many years. Near this place is a very curious manufactory of blocks for pullies, ufed in chips, \&ec. Thefe, which before were only made by hand, are here entirely formed by machinery, in a manner no where elfe known or practifed.

Thus far having noticed the chief beauties round Southampton, let us now proceed to feenes fitill more beautiful, if poflible, and as nothing is lovely, nothing engaging, in the abfence of nature's painting orb, we had no caufe to complain on that account. The morning was all glorious, and the feady gale aufpicious, when we took early paffage in one of thofe excellent vehicles, called the mail packet, to the 1he of Wight. Thofe who are fond of water excurfions, cannct fail to be greatly pleafed with this, where the river and the land continually confpire to delight us with a diverfity of profipects. As we failed along, the water was, in fome places, almolt covered with wild towl, in others frewed with the bufy groups of fifhing boats. About eight miles down we were pleafed with the view of Cadlands, the elegant feat of Mr. Drumnond, charmingly peeping from amidnt the graceful foliage of the New.foret.

A little lower, on the oppofite fhore, on our left, fands Hook, tho large but fingularly built houfe of governor Hornfly; after having been twice burnt, it was finilhed about three years fince, according to the fame plan as the Governor's at Madras. The noble yatch belonging to this gentleman we alfo faw, which is efteemed the fineft on the feas; but he had the misfortune to have all its men preffed in the laft war. Below this to the right, on a narrow neek of land, which ltretches out confiderably into the river, fands a pretty frong fort, called Callhot Caatle ; this was built by Henry VIll. to fecure the entrance of the river. Great additions have been fince made, and a garrifon is conflantly kept, under the command of a governor, who has in it fome excellent apartments, and from the privileges in the Newforelt, enjoys a very liberal income. Adjacent to this the honourable Pemple Lutrel has erected a lofty tower, which is called his folly; but notwithfanding its fantaltical thape, I am told the infide is admirable, and the outfide is furrounded with Turkilh tents very curious, into which you euter by fubterraneous paffages; the expence of this fuggular place was very great. We now rufhed forward into that pleafant circular ocean which furrounds the ifland. The gale was brikk, and the waves, to the ideas of landfanen, appeared rolling high; but divefted of fear no motion is more delightful. After an agreeable fail of about 16 niles, in about two hours, and at the fiball expence of fixpence, we arrived at Wett Cowes, a contiderable harbour and a place of rade; fituate at the mouth of Newport river, to guard which is another callle and garrifon, built by IIenry VIII. and oppolite to this was another at Eaft Cowes, but now demolifhed. A tranilation from Leland, fpeaks of them thus:
"The two huge Cowes that bellow on the thore,
Shahe eall and weft, with their tremendous roar,
- IIe died at Liban Ottober 25, 1735, aged 77 , and was great-grandfather of the prefent Earl.

They guard fair Newport, and the lofty iffe,
From fieree invaders, and their cruel fpoil."
After breakfaft we proceeded to Newport, which ftands almolt in the centre of the ifland: the road is a gradual afcent ; the river winding near it to the left, affords a pleafing view, and the country, moftly arable, looks fertile. About a mile from Newport we pals a large houfe of induftry, erected for the maintenance and employment of the poor in general, which is capable of containing 700 perfons. The garden that furrounds it, is divided into numerous little allotments, which befpeak comfort to thofe induftrious owners, who by their little manufactures there eftablifhed, eafe the community of a confiderable burden.

Before we proceed, let us add fome general remarks of this ifland, and a fhort fketch of its hifory. By the Romans it was called Vecta, by the Britons Guith, and the Saxons Wite, from whence we derive its prefent name. Vefpafian fubjected thisifle,to the Roman empire in the reign of Claudius. Cerdicus, the founder of the Weft Saxons, was alfo the firf that brought it under fubjection to that nation. With them it continued till about 650, when it underwent feveral other changes. About the year 1070, William Fitz-Oborne, then marfhal of England and earl of Hereford, conquered this ifland, and became firt lord of it. It was foon after his death feized into the king's hands, but it continued not long in the crown, for King Henry I. gave it to Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, who was fucceeded by his fon Baldwin, and here it continued through feveral generations, till Baldwin 5 th, dying without iffue, his fifter Ifabel became his heir, who being married to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, was lady of this inland. Her three fons dying in her life-time, flie was prevailed upon (or as M. Camden fays, conftrained by much difficulty) to fell this manor and that of Chrint Church, to King Edward I. for 6000 marks, paid by the king's receivers, 1261 ; after this ifland had been in the family of Rivers 170 years. This iffand has feveral times fuffered by the invafions of the French, particularly in the ift of Richard II. when they landed Auguft 2', burnt feveral towns, and laid fiege to Carefbrook cafte, but the defence of fir Hugh Tyrell, then governor, made them contented to return with a compromife frcm the inlanders of 1000 marks. Again, in the years 1403, 1545, \&c. they made other bold attempts to conquer this ifland, but without fuccefs. Thus having continued near 200 years in the crown, it was at length advanced to the title of a kingdom, about 1445, by Henry VI. who having created Henry Beatchamp, firft premier earl of England, then duke of Warwick, lafly crowned bin King of this ifland with his own hands. But this did not long continue, for he dying without made iffue, it again returned to the crown, in which it refted 44 years, till Edward IV. who fucceeded Henry, made his father-in-law, Richard Woodville, lord of Wight. After this, hiftory is alnoft filent till king Charles I. informed of the cruel defigns of the parliament army, made his efcape from Hampton-coust, and retired to the Ifle of Wight under the care of Colonel Hammond, then governor of Carefbrook Caftle, who conducted his majefly to that place, November 14, 16 \({ }_{77}\), to remain there till further orders. The fequed of his unhappy fate is too black and too well known to need any further defcription.

Having thus far given its hiftory, let us now fpeak more minutely of its nature. Its form is alinoft oval ; meafuring from eaft to weft 23 miles, and from north to fouth 13 ; it contains about 100,500 acres of very fertile arable land, and much pafture for theep; and its inhabitants are computed to be about 20,000 . The air is efteemed very falubrious, and on the fouth fide particularly foft and agreeable. The river Mede, running from north to fouth, divides it into two hundreds, called Eaft and Weft-

Medine,

Medine, which contains 30 parihes or upwards. The principal of thefe is Newport, which we now vifited; its ftreets are fquare, neatly paved, and houfes well built; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, \&ec. and fends members to parliament. From hence we walked to infpect the noble ruins of Carefbrook caltle; the fun thone delightfully, and the climate was fenfibly different from that we had felt in the morning; the feenery around was very agreeable; but in this part there is a want of wood; the foil abounds with chalk. We infpected the caftle, and were much gratified. This * calle is fituated on an eminence about a mile fouth of the town of Newport, and overlooks the village of Caretbrook. Here was, it is faid, a caftle or fort, built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when this ifland was fubdued by Vefpafian, A. D. 45 , in the reign of the emperor Claudius. This was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, who, according to Stowe, was king of the ifland about 519: he called it Wight Garifbourg; of which Carefbrook is fuppofed to be a corrupted contration. This building again falling to decay, either through length of time, or fome other means, was a fecond time re-edified in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon; and Camden fays it was once more magnificently re-built by the Governor of the ifland. Some great repairs were done here by Queen Elizabeth. In a flield over the outer gate, there is the date 159 , (the remaining figure is fo overgrown with ivy, as to be rendered illegible) beneatil this are the initials E. R. and under them the figures 40. Perhaps fhe built this gate, as the outer-works have a more modern appearance than the other parts of this edifice. The walls of the ancient part of the caftle enclofe a fpace whofe area is about an acre and half; its fhape that of a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; the greateft length is from eaft to weft. The entrance is on the weft fide over a bridge, on a curtain, between two baftions; then through a finall gate, over which is the infcription before cited; from this, by a paflage, having on each fide an embattled wall, and under a very handfome machicolated gate flanked with two round towers. The old door is flill remaining; it is formed of \(\cap\) rong latticework, having at each croffing, a piece of iron kept down by a large nail. On the right is a fimall chapei with a burial ground, walled in ; over the door is carved G. II. 1738; and on the eaft end is a flone tablet, fhewing that it was repaired during the government of lord Lymington : at prefent there is no fervice in it. It is faid that there is a farm in the ifland, the tythes of which, amountiug to 121 . per annum, belong to this chapel ; the caftle itfelf conftituting the parifh of St. Nicholas. Further on, on the north fide, are feveral ruins of low buildings, faid to be thofe where Charles I. was confined; and in one of them is thewn the window through which he attempted his efcape. Beyond thefe are the barracks and governor's houfe, called the Keep-houfe; in which are many handfome rooms. On the north-eaft angle, on a mount raifed confiderably above the other buildings, flands the Keep: it is an irregular polygon; the way to it is by an afcent of 72 lleps, and in it are three more. Froun this place there is a molt extenfive profpect ; the fea being vifible to the north, eaft, and fouth, but hid on the weft by a hill. Here was formerly a well, faid to be 300 feet deep; but it is now filled up with rubbifh. In the fouth-caft angle fland the remains of another tower, called Moumjoy's tower; its walls are, in fome places, 18 feet thick. Thefe towers have the appearance of much greater antiquity, than the other buildings of the cafte. The old caftle is included withn a more modern fortification; probably built by Queen Elizabeth; it is an irrcgular pentagon, faced with ftone, and defended by five baltions, on the oufide of which runs a deep ditch: the north curtain, perhaps on account of its
fength, has a break in the middle, to make a flank. Several guns are mounted on this work, near a mile and half in circumference.

We now returned to Newport, and from thence proceeded towards the caftern fide of the ifland. The roads, confidering there are no turnpikes, are moftly good, being formed at the expenfe of every houlcholder paying two fhillings annually, or finding two days labour; and all people of property in proportion. Afcending gradually alout two miles from Newport, we had a charsing view down the meandring river; the face of the country began to wear a more ric̣h afpect, as we were furrounded with fine woods. On our right we leave Afh Duwn, on the ligheft part of which is a pyramid of fone, twenty feet high, erected by the crown, as a mark for fhips coming into St. Helen's or Spithead. We now paffed through a beautiful bower of oaks and trees of various forts, called Fireftone coppice, which abound with all kinds of game, befides being of high ornament to this fituation. Lfter this we arrived at Ride Quay, without much further observation, having only in this excurfon taken a tranfient glance, rather than a furvey of this fiveet ifland: but fufficient however to convince us both of its natural and improved excellence- The wind was rather too oppofite to permit our paffage directly to Portfinouth, which was the next object of our purfuit, fo we landed, after a rough fail, at Stoke Bay, walking from thence to Gofport, much amufed with the valt buildings on our right, for the charitable fupport and accommodation of fick or wounded leanen and marines belonging to the royal navy. This noble royal hofpital is fituated at the weft entrance into the harbour, on a dry gravelly foil, within 400 yards of the water, and furrounded with an airing ground near a mile in circumference, inclofed with a wail \(1 /\) feet high. On a pediment in the front are various ornament fculptured in Portland flone; the moft applicable and worth mentioning, is Navigation leading one hand on a flip's rudder, and pouring balm with the other, from a viol, on a wounded failor. Over the centre is a large hall, 100 feet long, and go broad, where the recovering patients dine. The wads are all uniform, 60 feet long, and 20 broad, and each have apartments adjoining for nurfes, with every convenience of water, \&c. that conduces to cleanlinefs and health. This elegant building was begun in 1746, at the earneft recommendation of Lord Sanciwich, and finihed in 1762. As we enter Gofports which is a buly and confidera! ie place, the fortifications and king's brewery are objects moft triking. At the end of thefe threets, we crofs the paffage in a wherry, to another handfome Itreet called the Point, which leads to a draw-bridge and gate into Portfmouth town; where we now retired to an excellent inn, the George, and remained there during thefe inquiries.

Por:fmouth is fituated in the litnd of Portlea, eat of that noble harbour, which at high water fpreads the redundancy of the fea feveral miles to Porch iter, formerly Port I'cris, where tradition fiys, Vefpafian, firlt arrived: here forming feveral little illes, Pewit, Horfey, \&c. it encompatleth adout 24 mikes of this flat country, nataed the lland of l'ortlea, by a narrow creek at the northern extremity uniting with a harge expanfe, again called Langlton haven. The ancient cafle of Portchefter is flill remaining at the head of the harbour; from whence, as the fea retiring from this thore, made it lefs commodious, our anceltors removed to the entrance or mouth of the harbour; from whence callcd Portfimouth. Though Canden fpeaks in the higheft terms of this place, (particularly of the walls, forts, \&.c. made by King Edward IV. and Menry VII.) which (he fiys) "within our memory, Queen Elizabeth, at a great expence has fo fecured by new works, that nothing feems now wanting to make it a moft complete fortification." Yet what a wonderful change is here wrought fince his tine, both as to the extent, Itrength, and magnificence of the land fortifications, as
well as thofe nobler bulwarks, the royal navy, and other requifites, and ornaments belonging to marine affairs.- The genius of England was too unbounded ever to reft below the higheft attainment of human perfection; ever foaring above the reft of the world in the bufinefs of cominerce, or the arts of war: and through the valt growth of naval action, this is become the principal chamber for thefe royal fores in this our fuperior kingdom. And though every port has had its proportionable encreafe, yet what a difparity may we obferve in comparing the different flates of the royal navy, in Camden's time ; that of his learned editor ; and at this day. Nor is the difparity of thefe circumftances more friking, than in the appearance of the town itfelf, which, from the fimple account of our fine old author, who fays, "It has a church of gond ancient work, and an hofpital (which they call God's houfe) founded by Peter de Ruplbus, bifhop of Wincheffer," is now, from the great increafe of bufinefs and confluence of people, fwelled into the fize and magnificence of a modern city; fo that the walls, not able to contain a further enlargement, have difcharged the great furplus into two noble fuburbs to the welt and north, named the Point, and the Common, fo called from its heahhy fituation; both of which are large, populous, and handfome; but the latter, from its immoderate increafe, foon promifes to out-do both in fize and beauty the great town itfelf; this too on reafonable grounds, being free from the laws of garrifon, town and corporation duties, \&cc. So that the idea of Camden is now totally fubverted, or eclipfed, where he fays, "Portfimouth is populous in time of war, but not fo in time of peace ; and feems mure inclined to the arts of Mars and Neptune, than of Mercury." Surely it may now be faid, that the common bufinefs of this place creates more life and action, under the loft olive branch of peace, than was then feen bencath the boiftrous bauner, and the roufing clarion of war.
Having thus far premifed in a general account, we will now proceed to defcribe particulars, in the order which we faw them. October 11, fair and pleafant, we walked to the Common, where we firf infpected the gun-yard, a place of great curiofity and entertainment. The different fizedguns, fhot, and other implements of war, are herepiled up in the moft neat and exact order imaginable. We faw likewife nine of the guns that were recovered from the Royal George. From hence we continued along this new part of the town, which foon led us to the Dock-yard, where, by fending a proper requeft to the Conmiffioners, and inferting our names and places of abode, \&cc. in a book, according to the ufual and neceffary form, we were civilly attended round this immenfe and important place, which is like another town within its walls, confifting of innumerable ftore-houfes; large rows of handfome dwellings for the principal officers; particularly a fpacious and elegant one for the Commilfioner; a noble academy for the inftruction of youth, intended for the navy, and a neat modern clapel, in which is hung the bell that belonged to the Royal George. But the principal objects worth the notice of a traveller are the rope-houle and the anchor-forge. The former confifts of three rooms, one over the other, 87 o feet long. In the upper ones they were with great quicknefs and ingenuity fpinning the hemp and preparing the threads; while below they were uniting the different parts into one immenfe whole, called a cable, which procefs is fo very difficult and laborious as to require the efforts of near 100 men to complete it. 'The perfpective feen from one end of this room, while they are working at the other, is very Ilriking and curious. While we were thus filled with admiration and aflonifhment at this immenfe pile and its operations, we were equally furprifed to reflect on the villainy of Jack the Painter, who now hangs in chains on the Gofport fide of the harbour, for having in 1777 , molt daringly fet fire to it; but providentially his deep laid fcheme was in a great meafure frultrated, by its breaking out prematurely in the day inflead of
the night, and the wind driving towards the water, which prevented a fimilar havock to what this yard fuffered, July 3, 1760; when, as it whe believed by lightening, which was that day terrible, many warehoufes were confume vith the lofs of 10 yo tons of hemp, 500 of cordage, and 700 fails, befides many hundred barrels of tar, oil, \&ec. Wenext obferved the feveral large fhips under repair in the docks, and the numbers that now lay in the harbour, which from hence was a glorious fight. Our guide particularly pointed out to us the Royal William, as being the oldeft now in the navy, and of molt excellent conftruction, Atrong enough at prefent for any common fervice; which validity muft be owing to the method then in ufe of feafoning their planks by fire, a practicein thefe days efteemed too wafteful for the fcarcity of timber, and inftead of which the art of boiling, not half fo durable, is fubftituted.

Having fo far fatisfied our curiofity, and feen the fuperior excellence of this placeover Plymouth, except in wet and dry docks, which, the different nature of the ftratum in which they are formed, will not allow; we now proceeded to walk round the fortifications, garrifons, \&c. that fo wonderfully adorn and Atrengthen this town. The vaft additions within thefe few years under the direction of the duke of Richmond, are very frong and beautiful; but whether or not they are likely to anfwer the enormous expence of Government, is not our bufinefs to determine; nor do I with ever to fee them greatly put to the trial. Various are the opinions and conjectures on this fubject; but the ftrongeft objection feems to be that, of having placed thofe on the north fide too near the town, fo that the enemy, if landed, might approach near enough to throw: their deftructive fhells, \&c. over, on the town and docks.

After dinner we went aboard the Barfleur lying in the harbour, which afforded us much amufement and initruction, befides the pleafure of calling to mind that glorious 2ction on the 12th of April, when amongtt the reft of our captures from the French, fhe received the vanquifhed colours of the Ville-de-Paris, under the command of lord Rodney, and her immediate excellent admiral fir Samuel Hood. She is an excellent thip of 90 guns, and three decks, the handfomeft and moft complete man of war here in commiffion. The fight was truly novel and pleafing, particularly in the lower deck, amidtt a crowd of 3 or 400 men , women, and children enlivening the feene with thetr various culinary, and other occupations, and amufements. The cleaning out the large foup coppers was very entertaining; for this purpofe two men were naked in the infide, fcrubbing away with great labor, in a fituation neceffarily very hot from the clofe adjacent fire. The cock-pit underneath this belongs to the midfhipmen, and a moft terrible birth it is, entirely below the furface of the water, and fecluded from every ray of light, or breath of air, fave what the faint candles and fmall orifice of a low door will admit. This furely in hot climates muft be intolerable, and one would wonder how even fecond nature can reconcile it. Well may thefe inferior officers be fighing and hoping for an active war, that may either provide them with a glorious death, or reward their courage and endeavours with a fuperior ftation. The adniral's cabin is in the middle deck, mąde in every refpect handfome and agreeable ; befides the comfort of being lefs liable to noife and motion than above or below. In the upper deck are the mefsroom and births for the lieutenants, \&c. and a fhew-room, in which is difplayed a neat armory, in miniature; this is under the care and management of the firf lieutenant, who has his birth here. The guns which fand in the port holes of each dack have bcen lately improved with fir Charles Douglas's invention of a lock to fire them with, inftead of the old method of a match : by which means the man who performs this part in an action is lefs liable to the danger of the gun's recoiling, or the ball of an enemy
through the pert-hole; as the fwivel ufed to the trigger admits his fanding on one fide to draw it. The view from the quarter deck was enchanting; furrounded with innumerable objects of a fimilar kind; 50 fail of the line from 74 guns to 100 , befides every poffible variety of inferior fizes; fuch a collection as no one part of the whole world can fhew befides. While to the fouth, half way acrofs to the Ine of Wight, Spithead difplayed other vaft thips nobly to nur delighted eye, near which we could plainly diftinguifh the three matts of the unfortunate Royal George rifing feveral feet above the water, the body being buried below.

In our return to fhore we roved down the harbour to infpect a new veffel, called the Owres light-houfe, jult arrived from London. This is upon a new conftruction, a floating light; a floop to carry 20 men ; from the centre rifes a ftrong maft with an immenle globular frame of glafs on the top, which contains many lamps fimilar to the light-houfe on Eddyifone rock, and thofe on the weft end of Portland Ifland. This curious vehicle is going immediately to be flationed at the Owres, a dangerous heap of rocks a few leagues north eaft of Portmouth, the terror of mariners, and which our boarman complained "had made his heart ach many a time."

The evening was calm and clear, and Cynthia's filver lamp hung fplendid in the Nk. We ftrolled upon the beach, and while the thoufand pennants hung glimmering in the air, the martial mufic from the fhips fiwelled on our enraptured ear, till the h, wr of cight was fignalized thy the great gun of F.dgar, then in command; which was echoed by leffer firings far and near. The effect was to us quite new and deligitful, and is regularly pracifed fix months in the year precifely at this hour, and the other fix at nine o'clock; alfo at fun-rife each morning.

We left Portmouth carly the next morning, and found great comforts in a poft chaife, it being intenfely cold. We proceeded at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, and paffed by the barracks, and over Port bridge, having Portchefter caftle on our left. Here we quitted this tide-girt inland, and afcending Portfown.hill, had a glorious retrofpect of Portfmouth, the well-fored harbour, Gofport, and the ine of Wight, rifing very diftinctly acrofs the fea. As we defcended from this funmmit, the change of country was very ttriking; from open hills of chalk, to thick inclofures of woods and partures. Leave on our left Southwick, famous for the marriage of King Henry VI., with Margaret of Anjou. It was from the reign of Elizabeth the feat of the Norton's, the laft of whom dying in \(\mathbf{1 7 3 2}^{2}\), left by an extraordinary will, his real eftate of 6000 . a year, and a pertonal one computed at 60,000 . to the poor, hungry, thirfly, naked, and Atrangers, fick and wounded, and prifoners, to the end of the world, appointing parliament his exccutors, and in cafe of their refufal the bifhops; leaving all his pictures and other inoveables to the king. This will carried with it fuch evident marks of infanity, thee it was foon after a afide. Upon this act it came to the Whiteheads of Norman court in this county, and from them to the Thiflethwaites, and is now poffeffed by a defcendaat, the prefent member for the county.
We now paffed the village of Purbeck, and faw on our right Purbeck houfe belonging to a Mr. Taylor, a minor. From hence we approach the foreft of Bear, a large tract of woodland. Pafs through the village of Ilamden, beyond which the country country changes to extenfive downs, the road winding through a deep vale, furrounded with noble hilts of verdure, heaped in various forms; while the fleecy flocks, that frayed along thiar fides, with each a thepherd, with his crook and dog, nade the feene truly Arcadian. The next fummit opens a tich vale of inclofures, arable and pafture, very fimilar to the Chiltern country in Bucks. Defending now towards letersfield we pafs
on our left Mapledurham, an ancient houfe and manor, belonging to Mr. C bon the hiftorian, (whofe father was M.P. for Petersfield) now let for the purpofe of a board. ing fchool.

Petersfield is a borough and market town, remarkable for nothing but its genial fituation, in'a rich amphitheatre, furrounded by bold waving hills. Here we left the great London road, and turning to the left towards Alton, afcended an-immenfe hill; called Stoner, cloathed with much wood and full of chalk, very little inferior in length and feepnefs to the famous chalk hill in Bedfordhire. The fummit affords a profpect of the feene below, and all the fine fwells to the fouth and weft, and an extenfive view into Suffex. This part of the county is very fuperior to the reft, and fcarcely inferior to the beauties of Devonhire and Dorfetfhirc. Paffing from hence over a large open tract, we leave the village of Selborn on our right, where refides the Rev. Gilbert White, who has lately publified a very delightful Natural Hiftory and Antiquities of that place. We now came into the Gofport road, amidft inclofures of arable and pafture, and paffing by Chawton, the feat of Mr. Knight. foon arrive at Alton.

Alton is a fmall market town, fituate on the rivulet Wey, in its courfe to Farnham, Guilford, and other parts of Surrey, where accumulating into a confiderable river it difcharges itfelf into the Thames at Weybridge. Here is a manufacture of corded ftuffs, ferge de nims, \&cc. and around the town are excellent hopygrounds, whofe crops were now juft gathered in. In the evening which was charming we proceeded on the Farnham road, through the village of Bentley, amidft a profufion of cultivation inclofed with the fineft quick-hedges I ever faw, fome near twelve feet high and beautifully formed. On the left is Froyle place the feat of fir Thomas Miller, bart. an ancient-looking houfe newly repaired and the grounds much improved. On the right, amidt an abundance of foliage, called Holt Foreft, is Holt Lodge, the feat of lord Stawell. The houfe is very moderate, and only a leafe-hold under the Crown.

In this county we continued fome weeks, amongft friends, whofe focial fympathy and liberal accommoditions, enlivened the feenes we vifited, and otherwife forwarded our purfuits. I hall therefore proceed to defcribe this part of the country in the moft convenient order, without regard to dates or feafons.

We firft vifited Ewhot, the feat of Henry Maxwell, efq. which is the manor houfe of a confiderable hamlet, of the very large parifh of Crundal. Here has been very anciently a feat, which is fuppofed to have been from early times the refidence of the Giffords, one of whom was fheriff of this county, in Hen. VI. and another 20 Elizabeth. By fome notices in the parifl regifter, it appears that there was a park belonging to it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the boundaries of which are now to be traced, or remembered by fome of the old inhabitants of the parifh. Its domains, and the diftant feenery furrounding it, are peculiarly adapted to the recreations of retirement. The foft gradations of variegated wood in the front view, with the Gothic arch in Dogmers. field park, "bofomed high in tufted trees," are very beautiful. The effect of autumn on this fcene during a feafon of the lovelieft fun-fhine imaginable, often reminded me of the following exquifite lines by Thomfon;
"Thofe virgsin leaves, of pureft vivid green, Which charm'd ere yet they trembled on the trees, Now cheer the fober landfcape in decay: The lime fift fading ; and the golden birch, With bark of filver hue; the mofs grown oak, Tenacious of its leaves of ruffit brown ; Th' enfanguin'd dogwood; and a thoufand tints

Our next excurfion was to Farnham, a neat market town, on the edge of Surrey; it confifts of one broad freet, famous once for a large corn-market, but now for the valt produce of the fineft hops in England, whofe quality is greatly heightened by the care and art ufed in drying and bagging. In this place it was, that about the year 893, King Alfred defeated the Danes; and afterwards, when King Stephen had granted leave to build caftes, Henry of Blois, his brother, bifhop of Winchefter, erected a frong caftle upon the fide of the hill near the town, which Heary III. demolifhed; afterwards it was rebuilt by the bifhop of the diocefe, and is now enjoyed by the hon. Brownlow North, whofe great improvements fince his promotion to this fee, we had now the opportunity of infpecting. The entrance is very magnificent, and the tower lofty and perfect. In the infide is a difplay of feveral excellent rooms; the hall is fpacious and handfome, and furrounded with large galleries; it has been newly ornamented, and only wants now a marble floor to nake it quite noble. The dining rooin is nothing remarkable, but the drawing room is admirable; about 48 by 3 c , and jult finimed in the moft elegant flyle. The chapel is very neat and fuitable. From the library the profpect over the town, the furrounding hop-grounds, and the two large hills called Crookfbury and Hinde-head, is very pleafing. Hindehead is fituate on the borders of Suffex, and commands a view of nine counties. We now afcended the mofl ancient part of this building called Jay's tower; on the top of which is a complete garden, rich in itfelf and in the view it commands, particularly ten acres of pleafure ground and park, in which is a moft noble avenue of elms, and on the left a fuperb green-houfe, full of very mare and cofly plants, all lately inclofed with foreft trees, \&c. As botany is the principal delight of the family, we were amufed with feveral very curious nurferies of the choiceft collection; and the neat little flower garden of Mrs. North exceeds every thing of the kind I have ever feen. Farnham being the refidence of an excellent painter, Mr. Elmer, whofe pencil for many years has adorned the Royal Exhibition with birds and game, we had the pleafure to infpect his rooms, which are replete, not only with capital performances of his own, but alfo feveral admirable pictures of the beft mafters. Without any opportunity of artfully awakening his natural genius, this painter has arrived at the fumunit of lis line; and I think lis filh are inimitable.

From hence we vifited More-Park, formerly the frat of fir Willian Temple, and the place of entertainment to the famous Dean Swit, whence he fo often dedicates his lays to Stella. It is fituated in a pleafant valley, about two miles fouth-caft of Farn. ham, and was efteemed once beautiful; a few years fince it was refitted and adorned for the refidence of the duchefs of Athol, but fle not admiring it long, the premifes, now the properiy of M. Bacon, are fuffered to fall to ruin. In the corner of the old park, under a cliff by the river fide, is a curious natural grotto, called Mother Ludoc's Hole. The cntrance of this cavern is feacious and lofty, and gradually decreafes to a narrow paffage, terminaing with a fource of a clear rill, which iflues forth through a decayed pavement, and falls into the oppofite flream. The cold collations and parties of pleafure which formerly vifited this place in the fummer feafon, are now no more, and the whole looks melancholy and deferted.
Pating from heuce by a mill, and under a grove of firs, we approach the finall ruins of Wavely abbey, buils by Willam Gifford, bifhop of Winchefter, for Ciftercian monks, commonly called White monks; which abbey being a graudchild (as they termed
termed it) from Cifterce in Burgundy, was fo fruitful here in England, that it was mother of Gerondon, Ford, Tame, 2ec. and grandmother to Bordefey, Biddlefdon, Bruer, Bindon, and Dunkefwell; for fo religious orders ufed to have their pedigress as a deduction of colonies out of them. The Cifterciass were likewife produced from the Benedictines; they were fo called from Ciftertium, or Cifteaux, in the bihopric of Chalons in Burgundy, where they had their beginning 1098; being inflituted by one Robert, who had been an abbot of Molefine, in that province; from which lie, with twenty of his religious, had withdrawn, on account of the wicked lives of his monks. But they were brought into repute by Stephen Harding, an Englifman, their third abbot, who gave them fome additional rules to thofe of St. Bencdict : thele were called Charitatis Charta, and confirmed 1107, by pope Urban II. Stephen is therefore by fome reckoned their principal founder. They were alfo called Bernardines, from St. Bernard, abbot of Clerival, or Clarivaux, in the diocefe of Langros, about 1116, and who hinnfelf founded 160 monafteries of this order. Sometines they were fyled White monks, from the colour of their habit; which was a white caffock, with a narrow fcapulary, and over that a black gown when they went abroad; but a white one when they went to church; (they pretending that the Virgin Mary appeared to St. Bernard, and commanded him to wear, for her own fake, fuch white cloaths.) Their monafteries were very numerous, generally built in folitary uncultivated places, and all dedicated to the holy Virgin. This order came over 1129, and had their firft houfe at Waverly, in Surrey, and before the diffolution had 8 ; houfus here*.

On the fcite of tiis ftands a large modern manfion, confifing of a body ornamented with a double flight of fteps and pilafters. The wings appear double, and are extended fome diftance from the houfe. It was built by the late fir Robert Rich, and now inhabited by Dr. Boftock, a fortunate divine, who married his onily daughter.

Another charming day we left Farnham on our right to infpect the large remains of an encampment, fituate on the north fide of Law-day hill, fo called from a houfe of that name, where a court is held for the bihop's manor. The form of it is çircular, and therefore I imagine Saxon, though tradition fays Julius Cefar had a ीation here. It is furrounded by a double fofs towards the fouth, and ftrongly fortified by an abrupt precipice towards the north. The view from hence being very extenfive, was proper to commad the motions of an enemy. This heath, foon uniting with Baghot, they extend together near 30 miles.

Our next excurfion was in a contrary direction towards the fmall town of Odiam. On our way we paffed through Dogmer's-field-park, the feat of fir Henry St. John, bart. The houfe is by no means a pleafing object, a llat mafs of heavy building, not very modern, nor of fufficient antiquity to be curious. The park, however, has many beauties; is well flocked with deer, and affords excellent flady rides. To the north, where feems a great want of wood, flands a large Gothic arch of curious workmanflip; which is a much finer object from the windows at Eufhot, above deferibed, than to its own manfion. There are feveral fanilar objects about the weft end,of the park, and a noble fheet of water: but the moft delightful of all, are the groups of oaks, hawthorns, and other fuitable plantations, which interfect this part of the park in various unfornal avenues, \&c. Without thefe walls a fimilar fcene continucs along Rye common to Iufhot, where we had the fatisfaction to obferve an excellent new road,
intended I believe for a turnpike, in great forwardnefs. Odiam, though now a poor looking place, was formerly a free borough of the bihop of Winchefter's, and noted for its royal palace; the traces of thefe walls are ftill vifible. About a mile to the northwardof the town, and near the river are fituated the ruins of the old caftle. When, or by whom it was built, does not appear. In the reign of King John, it belonged, with the town, to the bifhop of Winchefter; but was afterwards, as appears by a manufcript catalogue of the records in the tower made by Vincent the herald, now in the library of the College of Arms, granted by Henry IV., together with the manor and liberty, to the lord Beaumont for his life; and in the reign of Edward III. leafed to fir B. Brocas, for 5 l. per annum. Matthew Paris mentions a gallant defence made here, 1216, by only three officers and ten foldiers, againft a French army, furnifhed with the warlike nachines of thofe times neceffary for fieges, and commanded by Lewis, the Dauphin of France. "Such was the bravery of this little' garrifon, that, on the third day, when the'French began to batter it furioufly, the three officers, and as many private men, fallied out, and feizing the like number of officers and men belonging to the enemy, returned fafe into the caftle. After a fiege of 15 days, they furrrendered it to the Dauphin, on condition of retaining their freedon, with their horfes and arms, and marched out without having loft a man, to the great admiration of the French. This cafte is likewife memorable for being the place of confinement of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who was taken prifoner by John Copeland, governor of Roxborough caftle, in a battle fought at Nevil's crofs, near Durham, Uct. 17, 1346, where the Englih army was commanded by Philippa, Queen of Edward the IIId. After remaining here is years, he was releafed, on giving hoftages for the payment of a ranfom of 100,000 marks"." In 1761 , when Mr. Grofe made the drawing, nothing remained but the keep, which is an nctagonal building, the northweft fide nearly demolifhed. "There are the traces of fome ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, fufficient to point out its ancient Thape or extent, when entire." It is fill much the fame as this defcription, and the print, fhew it to have been then, except being fadly difguifed by an inclofure of firs. About five or fix years ago, in digging, they found the remains of the draw-bridge and much lead. It now belongs to fir IIenry St. John, who probably will explore more into the furrounding fofs, as no doubt many valuable relicks might be found. The fituation is very uncaftle-like; the only motive for this choice muft have been the furrounding fream, which enabled then to lay the whole flat under water.
Let it be remembered too, that Odiam was the birth-place of that famous graminarian, Mr. William lilly, nafter of St. Paul's fchool.
It may not be improper here to introduce fome account of what promifes to be of the greateft utility to this county, viz. a navigable canal from the town of Bafing. ftoke to the river Wey in Surrey, and thence to communicate with London by the Thames. The general utility of all inland navigations, the profperity of argriculture, trade, and manufactures arifing from them, are too well known to adnit of any further doubt. The value of land muft proportionably increafe upon every improvement of conveyances; and provifions and commodities become more plentiful and reafonable.

What have at different periods fallen under my own obfervation, are fufficient proofs in favour of thefe affertions. The canal of the great duke of Bridgewater, who may juftly be called the parent and founder of all fimilar works in this kingdom, is a very
friking inftance of public utility in the vicinity of that moft flourihing manufacture at Manchefter; and no doubt the vaft fortune which this noble adventurer thus facrificed for the good of his country, at a time of life when others fquander their patrimony in ufelefs diffipation, will amply be repaid.

Another inftance of the wonderful advantage of fuch navigable communications I can mention, that fell more immediately under my eye, viz. that immenfe cut from the Trent to the Duke's canal and the Merfey, for the junctions of the Eaftern and Weftern ocean. This I faw in its very infancy, and have often trod upon near forty miles of the ground it now occupies, before the dawn of its execution, and even before it was believed poffible to be accomplifhed. But what will not the genius of Britain afpire to, and fuccefffully perform! An, all-contriving power was given us in the great Mr. Brindley, fufficient to encounter all difficulties, and to remove the moft perplexing obftacles. To his perforating hand the immenfe hills and fubborn rocks were no infurmountable difficulty; and he could with the greateft eafe carry water over waters.

This great enterprize was begun July 17, 1766. Its entire length is 93 miles from Wildon-ferry, in the county of Derby, to its junction with the Duke's canal at Prefton-on-the-hill, in Chefhire. The common dimenfions of the canal are 29 feet, breadth at top; 16 at botton, and four 1 -half deep. It contains 75 locks; 189 cart-bridges, and is foot-hridges. It is carried over the river Dove, on an aqueduct of 23 arches; alfo over the Trent, on an aqueduct of fix arches of 21 feet fpan each; and again, over the Dane, in Chefhire, on three arches of 20 feet diameter. There are moreover about 160 leffer aqueducts and culvetts, for the conveyance of brooks and freams under the canal. The mountains and rocks, that obltructed its common paffage, are perforated through as follows; the moft fouthern is at Hermitage, a village near Rudgley, in Staffordfhire. I faw this foon after it was begun, when works of this kind were gazed at with aftonifhment, but now they are become numerous and common ; this cavity or tunnel, as it is called, is 1.30 yards long, with a haling path for horfes on one fide, in the manner they pafs under the arch of a bridge. The tunnel through Hare-caftle hill, beyond Burflem, in the north part of the fame county, was a work of enormous difficulty and expence, and executed in a manner worthy the great undertaker. It is 2880 yardsin length; nine feet wide, and 12 high, lined and arched throughout with brick, except towards the iniddle, where near 500 yards are folid rock, blown up with gunpowder. The frata are very various, and contain a great body of/coal, for which reafon there are many collateral cavities deviating from the inain cut into thofe works. I vifited this tunnel about the year 1770 , foon after it was finifhed, when pleafure boats were then kept for the purpofe of exhibiting tinis great wonder; the impreffion it made on my mind, is ftill very frefh. The proceflion was folemn; fome enlivened this fcene with a band of mufick, but we had none; as we entered far, the light of candles was neceflary, and about half-way, the view back upon the mouth, was like the glimmering of a flar, very beautiful. The various voices of the workmen from the mines, \&c. were rude and aweful, and to be prefent at their quarrels, which fometimes happen when they meet, and battle for a pallage, muft refemble greatly the ideas we may form of the regions of Pluto. But fuch difputes are carefully avoided, by having fixed hours to pafs each way. At Barnton, in the parifh of Great Budworth, Chefhire, is another tuanel, 560 yards long; at Saltenford, in the fame parifh, is another 350 yards long; and finally, at Preflon-on-the-hill. is another 1240 yards long; each of them are 17 feet four inches high, and 13 feet fix inches wide.

And though the expence attending this aftonilling work was enormous, fo as to promife little or no profit to the adventurcrs; yet in a few years after it was finifhed, I faw the finile of hope brighten every countenance; the value of manufactures arife in the molt unthought of places; new buildings and new ftreets fpring up in many parts of Staffordhire, where it paffes; the poor no longer ftarving on the bread of poverty; and the rich grow greatly richer. The market town of Stone in particular foon felt this comfortable change; which from a poor infignificant place is now grown neat and handfome in its buildings, and from its wharfs and bufy traffic, wears the lively afpect of a little fea port.

But to return from this digreffion, to a more minute defcription of the one before us. An act of parliament for this purpofe was obtained in the year 1778: and the legiflature, convinced of the utility of the fcheme, for the encouragerient of the adventurers, granted them more than ufual terms of advantage ; particularly in giving them a right to half tonnage for all fort of manure, in which a view was had to the cultivation of that prodigious tract of wafte lands, Baghot and other adjacent heaths. It was thought better not at that time to pufh the fcheme, during the burdens of our expenfive and complicated war; this defirable event, therefore, being poftponed till the return of peace has now fully taken place; fubfriptions being raifed to the amount of \(86, \mathrm{cool}\). amongft about 150 proprictors, with a referve of raifing in the fame manner what more may be wanted. Mr. Pinkerton is the contractor, and Mr.' Jefhop the furveyor, who have engaged to complete the fame in four years. They have begun to work in the parifh of Chertley, near the river Wey, and on the farther fide of Grewellhill, about two miles weft of Odiam, where there will be a tunnel upwards of 800 yards in length. I vifited this place foon after, and faw above 100 men at work, preparing a wide paffage for the i.pproach to the mouth, but they had not entered the till. The morning was remarkably tine,

> "The pale defcending year, yet pleafing fill,"
and fuch an affembly of thefe fons of labour greatly enlivened the feene. The contractor, agreeable to the requelt of the company of proprictors, gives the preference to all the natives who are defirous of this work, but fuch is the power of ufe over nature, that while thefe induftrious poor are by all their efforts incapable of earning a fuftenance, thofe who are brought from fimilar works, cheerfully obtain a comfortable fupport. The property under which this tunnel is intended to pafs, belonged lately to lord Northington, but now by purchafe to the prefent lord Dorchefler. 'The hill is cloathed with a beautiful growing wood of oak, called Butter wood, which uniting with another part, called Barkley, extends a confiderable length.

From Bafingtoke to Dead-Brook, near Alderhot, 28 miles, will be a reach of remarkable length, without the neceffity of a lock, from this they will provide themfelves with a refervoir of water, by making this part one foot deeper than the fimilar canals. The remainder of the diftance, 15 miles, will contain 28 locks; fo that the whole length will be 53 miles. From the eaft fide of Grewell, will be a collateral cut of about eight miles, near Tylney-park, to Turgis-green.

This being in the vicinity of many corn-mills, and communicating with the moft woody part of the county, and one of the beft in England for fine timber, will be a great advantage. The mutual carriage of goods to and from the capital will be of - \&reat importance, and the weft country manufactures will find from hence an eafy and cheap conveyance. An object of litl greater importance is the likelihood of this canal
being the means of promoting the cultivation of the extenfive barren grounds beforementioned, through a great part of which it mult neceffarily pafs, after having been firt conducted through a country full of chalk, from whence that manure is now carried in large quantities, at the expence of one fhilling a waggon-load per mile; whereas by the canal it will coft but one penny a ton for the fame diftance; and the boats will return laden with peat and peat afhes, (the laft are efteemed an excellent manure for faintfoin, clover, \&c.) to the mutual benefit of cultivation, and the emolument of the proprietors.
Confidering this undertaking only in this limited view ; no canal of the fame extent is likely to prove of greater advantage to the public or its adventurers; yet if we extend our ideas to what future affociations may accomplifh, the utility would be unbounded, viz. to continue it quite acrofs the inland to the Briftol channel on the one fide; and into the Britifh channel, by Southampton or Chriftchurch, with an arm to Salifbury, on the other; but perhaps this is more a matter of fpeculation than can be made practicable; elfe how ufeful in time of war would fuch communication be; between the German ocean and the two channels, and between the two great commercial cities, London and Briftol, without being always obliged to wait for various and oppofite winds.

The correfpondence between London and Briftol being very expenfive by land, and tedious by fea, it was natural to endeavour by fone means to leffen or remove thefe difficulties. It has therefore frequently been propofed to make ufe of the Avon, which runs to Briftol, and the Kennet which falls into the Thames, but remains as yet unaccomplifhed. In the reign of Charles the fecond, a bill was brought into the houfe of commons, to unite, by a new cut from Lechlade, the Thames with the Avon, that paffes through Bath. Captain Yarranton propofed the fame thing, by uniting the Thames by the Charwell, to the Avon by the Stour; and fo to the Severn. Thefe are of fuch vifible importance and utility, and fo apparently practicable, that it may be juftly wondered they have continued fo long in contemplation without being carried into execution.

A juncton between the Clyde and Forth, in Scotland, has been fome time actually undertaken, and is now nearly brought to a conclufion, which, when quite complete, will be a circumftance of prodigious coniequence, confidered in a national light; as it will pat it effectually in their power to improve all the local advantages this canal muit neceflarily produce.

In reference to artificial canals, there have been feveral very confiderable ones made at different times, for different purpofes, and by different nations. The Cardike or Caerdike by the Romans, 40 miles in extent, connecting the rivers Nyne and Witham, which ferved to convey corn and other provifions between their flation in Northamptonfhire and Lincolnthire*. Ofa's dike, made by the Saxons from Briftol and Chefter : and Foisuise, cut in the reign of Henry I. for opening a communication from Lincoln and York, by the Trent and Humbert.

As our roads over all Europe came in the place of military ways made by the Romans, fo their canals ferved as models for ours. Suetonius fpeaks in admiration of the camal made by Drufus, which diverted the waters of the Rhine into the Yfielt. The junction of the Meufe and Rhine, by a canal 23 miles in length, was made by Corbulo

\footnotetext{
* Sce Moreton's Natural Hiftory of Nothamptonhire, p. 513 and 515.
+ Camplell's Survey of Britain, vol. ii. p. 200 .
\(\ddagger\) In Claudio, cap. I.
}
to avoid a paffage by fea, and at the fame time to fupply the troops". Hence thefe water communications have been fo much efleemed in the Low Countries and the United Provinces. In France the canal of Briare unites the Loire and the Seine. It is 33 miles in extent, hath 42 locks; and is of great utility in facilitating the correfpondence of the capital with the provinces, to their mutual benefit. It was begun in the reign of Heury IV. and finifhed under the direction of cardinal Richelieu. . The canal of Orleans joins the fame rivers, but is thorter, and hath only 22 locks.

Alnoof every city and great town in China, not immediately feated on a lake, or a river, haih a navigable cut into one or other of them. The grand canal which paffes from Canton to Pekin, in a Itrait line, is upwards of 800 miles in length, having 75 locks, and 44 cities on its banks. The emperor hath near 10,000 veffels thereon, for tranfporting provifions, manufactures, and the tributes of the provinces to his courtst.

Mr. Clarke's feat at Alderhot was the next object of our entertainment and excurfions. This retired fpot is fituated in an extrence angle of the county, about three mailes north-eaf of Farnham, the grounds that furround it, though not very extenfive, are very pleafant and imuch improved; the Clarkes, whofe principal eftate was very large at Sutton, in Derbyfhire, came into poffeflion of this place by marriage with one of the Pooles, an ancient family of Radborne, near Derby.

At a fmall diftance from this, we vifited the ruins of Alderfhot Place, which belonged formerly to the Whites, and was carried by marriage with Mary, daughter and coheir of Robert White, about 1600, to fir Walter Tichborne, knight of Tichborne, near Alresford in this county, anceflor of the prefent baronet, whofe family have been in poffeffion of that feat ever fince Henry II. Little of the houfe remains, except one eud, which is appropriated to the ufe of a farm ; but a moat walled round upon a fmall fcale, and the traces of a draw-bridge, are very perfect; the marks of a large avenue are likewife vifible on one fide ; this eftate is now fold to Mr. _, of Oxfordfhire, who is lord of the manor hereabouts. In the fmall church at Alderfhot, which is only a chapel of cafe to Crundall, are the monuments of lady Mary Tichborne, and 13 children, who died 1620 ; ind of lady Ellen, wife of fir Richard Tichborne, fifter and cohcir of Robert White; the died 1606. Here I alfo obferved a mural marble sablet, to the memory of that induftrious compiler of the law, Charles Viner, who, in a fmall houfe in this village, had a prefs erected by the bookfellers, in order that his very elaborate work, confifting of 24 volumes folio, might be printed under his immediate infpection.

From hence we made an agreeable excurfion into the adjacent county, to fee Guildford and fome of the principalobjects in its vicinity. The road from Farnham is very remarkable, along the ridge of an high chalky hill, called the Hog's-back, which commands molt delightful and extenfive views every way; over Baghot-heath to the north-weft, almoft to South-downs in Suffex to the fouth-eaft, and as far as the ege can reach to the weft. About four miles on this road, to our left we fee a modern edifice, fituated low, but amidft an agrecable verdure, called Pile houfe, the prefent refidence of the marquis of Lothian. Not far from this, in an agreeable vale on our right, ftands Puttenham, a handfome houfe and pleafure grounds, belonging to captain Cornih; the only fault is its being too near the village; if it were on the oppofite fide of the lawn, it would be extremely beautiful.

\footnotetext{
- Tacit. Annal. lib. gth.
+ Kurcheri Lllultr. lib. sth. Navaret. lib. s, cap. 19. \&c. Campleif, Surory.
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Farther to the right is Godalning, a fimall market town, deriving its name from Godiva's alms or charity, as fuppofed to have been given by lady Goda, or Godiva, to fome religious houfe. It is faid before the conqueft to have been an epifcopal fee, and that the bifhop's feat was Lofeley, near Guildford. This fee has been fo long diffolved, that we have no further mention of it in hiftory, than its being taken away in Henry IId's time, and the eftates conferred on the deanry of Sarum. At this place lives the reverend Mr. Manning, an able antiquarian, formerly fellow and tutor of Quecn's College, Cambridge, who is now, I underfland, employed in collecting materials for the hiftory of Surrey.

Lofely, which is fituated in a retired vale, about two miles from Guildford, was, as we mentioned before, fuppofed to have been a bifhop's feat to the fee of Godalming; and as an evidence of it, there was at the end of the caufey, a bridge, called the Bifhop's-bridge, which has ever fince been repaired by the poffeffor of Lofeley-houfe, though it fands upon the common road. This feat afterwards belonged to the ancient family of the Moore's, who were created baronets, 1642, and have been long extinct. It now belongs to two ladies of the name of Molineux. The approach to this venerable pile is through a fine.old avenue in the midft of a park. By the architecture it feems to have been built about the time of King Henry VI. The prefent appearance of the building is large, though formerly much more fpacious; indeed the form of it hews much has been deftroyed, for there is now only one wing joined to the front, which looks very awkward. The entrance is through a fcreen into a large old hall, about 45 feet by 30 , and lofty, which much refembles that of a college : it is now quite plain, but in the laft century we are told it was hung with targets, cullivers, pikes, fwords, \&sc. Much of this fpacious building is loft "in paffages that lead to nothing;" there are only two more rooms worth notice, a drawing-room and gallery; the former is about 36 by 27 , the ceiling richly divided into fquare compartments, and the chimneypiece very curioully wrought with chalk, \&c. over which are feveral coats of arms; and the walls ave ornamented with many good portraits; the founder of the family, dated 1500 and odd; Sir Thomas More, the chancellor, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. Anne Boleyn, taken juft before fhe was beheaded, very beautiful and valuable; and many others, which for want of a catalogue, or fome local information, I could ino further defcribe. The gallery, 124 feet by 25 , is very light and bea tiful, the pictures were numerous, but not now hung up. Queen Elizabeth is faid to have vifited this place frequently, and there is a room amongft the bed-chambers that ftill bears her name.

Guildford, or Guldeford, the capital of this county, is a well built old town, pleafantly fituated on the fide of a chalk hill; at the foot of which the river Wey winds a navigable flream to the Thames. In the time of the Saxons it was a royal vill, given by King Alfred to his nephew. Ethelwald; who, according to fone authorities, had a large palace, now totally defaced; the keep of an old caftle, however, fill makes a confpicuous figure, once no doubt very large. In the reign of Harold the Dane, about 1057, we have an account of a molt horrid maffacre committed here by Godwin, earl of Kent, whereby 600 Normans were cruelly put to death; and Alfred, who came at their head to claim and recover his inheritance, as only fon of King Ethelred, had his eyes put out, and was fent to a prifon in the inle of Ely, where he languihed and expired. In 1216, Lewis, Dauphin of France, having landed with his forces at Sandwich in Kent, in confequence of an invitation from the barons to accept the crown, in the reign of King John, befieged and took this caftle, but afterwards furrendered by order of the pope's legate. It had been ufed for a gaol as far back as Edward I.;
and in Edward IIId's it was given to the fheriff both for a gaol and a dwelling-houfe for himfelf; how much longer it thus continued does not appear. In 1611 it was granted by King James I. to Francis Carter, of Guildford, and at prefent it is the joint property of Mr. Loveday and Tempeft. In the chalky cliff adjacent to this, and near South-treet, is a large fuite of caverns, very curious, but the entrance is now clofed up by the fragments of fallen chalk. Mr. Newland, of Guildford, fhewed me a drawing of them, taken a few years ago, by which appeared a fmall paffage into a cave, about 45 feet by 20, and 10 high; to the north and fouth are two other caverns, the former about 70 feet long, and from two to twelve wide; the latter is near 140 long, but narrow; from this paffage run eaftward five other cavities near too feet long, very narrow at the entrance, but increafing to a confiderable breadth. Various have been the fories and conjectures about thefe fingular places, but I think there is little doubt of their origin, when we come to examine what a number of buildings were formerly wrought with chalk in this town. In the High-ftreet I faw a very curious crypt, or vault, now occupied by a wine-merchant, the pillars and arches of beautiful Gothic, and formed entirely of fquared chalk. For what purpofe this was originally intended, or at whastime made, is not certain; it is thought at leaft to be coeval with the caftle, and probably belonged to fome of its out-buildings. A good reprefentation of it is given by Mr. Grofe in his Antiquities.

Oppofite Trinity church ftands a fine hofpital, built in a quadrangular form, with a large tower at the entrance, and four turrets on the top. It was founded by Ceorge Abbot, archbifhop of Canterbury, who endowed it for 12 men, a mafter, and eight women, (now alfo 12) for which purpofe he laid the firt fone in 1619, and fettled lands thereon to the value of 3001 . per annum. In the north-eaft corner is a neat chapel with two painted windows, reprefenting in good colours, the ftory of Jacob and his family, \&c. On the walls hang a good half-length portrait of the founder, and an excellent one of fir Nicholas Kempe, knt. who left 6ocl. to this inftitution, by Paul Vanfomer. Here are three parifh churches, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas. Alfo a royal grammar fchool of good repute, founded in the time of Edward VI, 1509. There is too a large building called the Friary, fituated near the Wey, over which was formerly a drawbridge to a park well flocked with deer, now converted into arable land; they are both the property of lord Onflow, whofe feat is at Clandon-place, jult by.

In the road to Portfmouth, about a mile from Guildford, we faw delightfully fituated on a hill, called in ancient records Drake-hill, the remains of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Carherine, and has always been admired by travellers as a curious piece of ruin ; the materials of which it is built arc faid to be as hard as iron; and to all appearance it has food the form of ages. When it was founded is uncertain, but mention was made of it in the Pipe-rolls of Henry III. and in the reign of Edward L. The tradition is, that this, and another fimilar one, dedicated to St. Martha, and fituited about two miles diftant, were built by two fifters, Katherine and Martha. The fite, together with this chapel, was purchafed of the abbey of Whernwell, by Richard de Wauney, parfon of St. Nicholas in Guildford, for a chapel of eafe to him and his fucceffors for ever. From the top of a cave, on the weft fide of this hill, is a fpring, which continuts to drop in the drieft feafon. -

From this fide of Hampfhire we vifited the more northern parts about Bafingfoke, \&c. At Af, the refidence of the Rev. George I.efroy, and one of the beft and largeft parfonage houfes I ever beheld, (it being built by the prefent rector,) we faw a very curious cabinet of coins, and other autiques, collected by his father, the late Anthony

Lefroy, efq. a very judicious antiquarian, and indefatigable collector, whofe name is well known among the connoiffeurs in this line", by his "Mufeum Lefroyanum \(\dagger\)," and his twelve coins, of which a defcription was prefented to the fociety of Antiquaries, written by his friend Propofto Venuti \(\ddagger\). His principal collection afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Anfon, of Shugborough, in Staffordfhire. But ftill there remains in Mr. 'Lefroy's poffeffion a curious fmall collection, fuch as we had not met with in all our former refearches. Here lay before us in abundance what we fearched many a Roman veftige, and pored over the barrows of the dead for, in vain. Perhaps, however, there are many whom a quantity thus difplayed to them, would not give half the pleafure they would receive from having, with their own hands, procured one rare piece from the countlefs, rubbifh in which it had long lain buried. There too often lies the felfifh plealure of collectors. We, however, were delighted with the intrinfic value of the antiques themfelves. Among the reft, we admired a pair of. Etrufcan ear-rings, of fmall and delicate gold work, fo well preferved, that, were it not for the authority of a faithful antiquarian, we fhould have believed them modern.
In the houfe are a few miniature portraits; of which two or three elegant ones by Cooper ftruck me. One of them, of a lady Marham, (of the Romney family;) another of fir William Mainwaring, killed at the fiege of Chefter, 1645; a youthful face, with beautiful flowing yellow hair ; another of his wife; afterwards re-married to fir Henry Blount of Tittenhanger. From the windows of the rooms up-ftairs are fome very pleafing paftoral views over green meadows, from which rife gentle hills ikirted with wood. Afh park, a white houfe peeping from among trees, on one of thefe hills, is a very picturefque object. From hence we vifited that manfion. The grounds fall in gentle declivities each way from it, and are interfperfed with fine woodlands. It was the property of fir George Shuckburgh, of Shugborough in Warwickßhire, who had other eftates in this neighbourhood, which he fold to Mr. Portal, of Freefolk, near Overton adjoining. Mr. Holder is the gentleman who at prefent refides here. About two miles to the right of this are the remains of an old dilapidated place, of the name of Lichfield, formerly no doubt of fome confequence, but whether a religious boufe, or what, is not eafily to be traced.

The land hereabouts is for the moft part of a finty nature, and lets upon an average, the arable with the meadow, from feven to twenty fhillings an acre.

To the weft of this, about two miles, lies Overton, a fmall town upon the weftern road. The fituation is low, and its buildings very indifferent; what is mof remarkable here are a large filk-mill, fituated upon a funall fream that runs clofe by, famous for its trout, and a large paper-mill in the adjoining parih of Freefolk, before-mentioned; the former belongs to Mr. Streatfield, and affords employment for niany. hands, but is very inferior to the original one I have feen at Derby; the latter is a very profitable work, and belongs to Mr. Portal, who has a new houfe upon the fpot, with agreeable plantations, adjoining to Laverftock, an ancient feat, inhabited by general Matthew.

We made an excurfion from hence about 14 niles fouth by weft, to fee the noble and ancient city of Winchefter. Our courfe was unconfined to roads, almoft as the

\footnotetext{
- See Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, cig. vol. i. p. 109. \&c.
\(\dagger\) See Catalogus Numifmalicus Mufei Lefroyoui. Iiburni, Anno MDCCLXIII.
\(\ddagger\) Duodenorum Numifmatum antehac ineditorum Brevis Expofitio. Philippun de Venulis Prapofitua Eccl. Liburnen. Selegit ex Gazophylacio Cl. V. Antonii Lefroy, Angli, et Nobilifs. Viro Hugoni, Lordio Willoughby de Parham, Sucictatis Londinentis Antiquarix Prafidi dicavit.
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bird fies. The country foon fpread into a valt expance of large arable lands and open downs. The mift of early day hung at firf too thick upon the hills to afford nuch profpect ; yet erc we had finifhed half our courfe, the fky brightened, and difplayed the country fully, but without any extraordinary charms; the feene was too uniformly open to be pleafing, though perhaps to a \{portfman, the whole might be efteened excellent. We crolfed the Stockbridge road, and had a view of Stratton park, belonging to the duke of Bedford, and at prefent inhabited by Mr. Crook, whol underftind is about to leave it foon, when lord John Ruffel means to take poffeffion. A few niles further we paffed by the finall village of Wefton, a hamlet belonging to Michaeldever, where the duke has lately purchafed another houfe, or rather a farm of Mr. Briftow. Beyond this we leave the feat of fir Chaloner Ogle on our left, embofomed in many trees, formerly belonging to lord Kington. A little to the eaft of this, where the river Itchin winds its courfe to Winchefter, ftands Avington, the feat of the duke of Chandos, devifed to him by George Brydges, efq. of Keynfham, and of this place.

We now foon came into the turnpike road, and approached the venerable city. The tirft object from hence is the unfinihhed palace of Charles II. on the fite of the old caftle. The reft of the town lies too much below to be well diftinguifted

Winchefter was the metropolis of the Britif Belgoe, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus, Venta Belgarum, and by the Britains, Caer Gwent, or the White City, from its fituation upon chalk. It is reputably affirmed to have been founded by Ludor Hudibras, 892 years before the nativity of Chrift. There is no doubt of it having been a celebrated ftation of the Romans, and probably one of their cities, as appears from the difcovery of feveral pavements, and coins of Conftantine the Great. Camden fays, that during the Sazon heptarchy, this city was the refidence of the Weft Saxon kings, who adorned it with magnificent churches, and an epifcopal fee; and was alfo endowed by King Athelfan with the privilege of fix nints. From its firt foundation to the time of the conqueft, it was three times deftroyed by fre; and in the civil war between Maud the Emprefs and King Stephen, it fuffered much defolation from the hands of infolent foldiers. But thefe fufferings were amply repaired by Edward III. who fixed here a ftaple for woot and woollen manufacures. This city is faid to have been firf fortified by Guidorius, 179, and the prefent walls to have been built by Moleutius Dunwallo, 341. On the fouth and eaft fides they remain almoft entire, and many fragments are to be feen on the north and welt, particularly a baftion, called the Hermit's tower. There were formerly fix gates belonging to this city, one of which ftill remains, except one of the pofterns, called the king's gate. On the weft, north, and fouth fides, is a prodigious deep fofs, but to the meadows, which were eafily flooded by the river, fuch a defence was thought unneceffary. Before we proceed to defcribe more fully its buildings and prefent ftate, it may not be unprofitable to recite fome of its moft remarkable tranfactions and occurrences.
In 1112, King Henry I. granted the firf free charter to this city, whereby the inhabitants were incorporated by the name of the guild of merchants. Soon after this, Winchefter is faid to have rifen to the fummit of her glory, and became the refidence of the firft perfons in the kingdom. Henry I. under whofe reign it fo much dourifhed, took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm, King of the Scots, sut of a nunnery here; by which marriage the Saxon and Nerman blöod were united. At the death of this king, the effects of a difpute for the crown were feverely felt by a fiege which lafted fevera wecks. A dreadful fire alfo happened, that confumed above
twenty parifh churches, the king's palace, and a vaft number of houfes. This fo much depopulated the city, that it never arrived to the fame extent and perfection. King Henry II. held a parliament here 1172 , and was crowned with his Queen Margaret, by Rotred, archbilhop of Roan.

King John kept his court here about 1207, and granted a new chater to the city, with many privilear Not long after the barons rofe, and took poitefion of this city, but the citizens were not difpofed to favour them. Kiug John rewarded the loyal inhabitants by the following grant ; "that they do continue for ever to be incorporated by the name of mayor and burgeffes of the guild of merchants of the city of Winchefter, with perpetual fucceffion." About this period Henry III. was born here, who alfo kept his Chriftmas in this city, 1239. Alfo about 1254, when he was at variance with the barons, he retired here for fafety; but on the approach of Mountfort, earl of Leicefter, at the head of their army, he fled to Reading, when the earl took the caftle, facked the city, and put many of its inhabitants, particularly Jews, to the fword.

The great plague brought into England 1348, fo much reduced this city, that a fine ox fold at 4 s . the beft cow at 2 s . fheep at 6 d . hog 5 d . and twelve pigeons for one penny. In 1377 the French, landing at Portfmouth, marched up the country, and befieged this city; but were driven back again by the inhabitants with great flaughter. Soon after this the infurrection headed by Wat Tyler did confiderable damage to the fuburbs of this city. In the civil wars between Henry IV. and earl Northumberland, it was a great fufferer. Allo in 1497 this city was attacked by the rebels under the command of lord Dudley.

Queen Elizabeth vifited this city, and was elegantly entertained by the mayor in the caftle, of which fhe made him conftable, and raifed the falary of that office to 61. 13 s. 6d. per annum. And at her departure was gracioully pleafed to fignify her inrention of renewing their charter, which was afterwards granted, and is the fame by which the city is governed to this day. In 1625 a fad peftilence broke out here, and carried off numbers of the inhabitants, without fpreading into other parts. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. fir William Waller took this city under the direction of Oliver Cromwell, who vented all his fury upon the caftle, till the whole of that magnificent ftructure was levelled with the ground. But while this place was in the poffelfion of the parliament party, the garrifon at Bafingftoke was very troublefome to them.

After the reftoration, King Charles II. made many progreffes to this city, particularly while the royal palace, which he never lived to finih, was building. In 1668, 2 moft dreadful plague broke out and raged here for almoft twelve months. Cart loads of the dead were daily carried out and buried on the neighbouring downs. To prevent the progrefs of the contagion, the markets were removed to a proper diftance from the city, and an obelifk, in memory of that unfortunate æra, is erected on the fpot where the markets were held. We will now proceed to further defcriptions in the order in which we infpected this city. Near the weft gate, upon a large eminence, are the ruins of a ftrong caftle, faid to have been built by King Arthur, 523 ; which was a place of remarkable defence in the reign of King Stephen. Heylin defcribes it to be " a gallant, but not a great caftle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and profpect." The chapel, which was originally detached, is ftill entire, and is a fine building, conffting of three ailles, 110 feet long, and 55 wide. The affizes for the county were held in this cafle as early as \(127^{2}\); but at prefent this chapel is fitted up for that purpofe. At one end we oblerved King drthur's round table, as it is commonly
monly called, which is about 18 fect diameter. The following beautiful defcription of it is found in Warton's Sonnets.

> Where Venta's Norman cafle fill uprears, Ita rafier'd hall, that o'er the grafly fof, And featter'd Alinty fragmente, clad in mofa, On yonder Ateep in naked thate appeara, High-hung remains, the pride of warlike years, Old Arthur'a board, on the capacioua round Some Britifh pen has iketeli'd the names renown'd, In marks obfeure, of his immurtal peera.
> Though join'd with magic fkill, with many a rhyme, The Druid frame, enhonour'd, falla a prey To the fow vengeance of he wifard time, And f.de the Britifh characiera away : Yet Spencer's page, that chants in verfe fublime Thofe clieff, thall live, unconfcious of decay.

Many authorities, befides that of Cainden, might be quòted to prove this table of mo. dern date; yet perhaps it is of higher antiquity than fome have imagined; for Paulus Jovius, who wrote above two hundred ycars ago, relates, that it was fhewn to the emperor Charles V. and that at that time many marks of its antiquity had been deltroyed, the names of the knights written afrefh, and the whole newly repaired. Mr. Warton, in his defcription* of Winchefter, fays, tournaments being often held here before the court and parliament, this table might probably have been ufed, on thofe occafions, for entertaining the combatants; which, on that account, was properly inftribed with the names of Arthur's knights; either in commemoration of that prince, who was the reputed founder and patron of tilts and tournaments; or becaufe he was fuppofed to have eftablifhed thefe martial fports at Winchefter.

On the fite of the old cafle we fee the unfinished relicks of a moft noble royal palace, begun by Charles II. 1683, the fheil of which. Thews the magnificent intention. A cupola was defigned 30 feet higher than the roof, which would have been feen at fea. The length of the whole is 328 feet. A freet was intended from the centre of the weft end of the cathedral. And a park was projected ten miles in circumference: but the king's death prevented the exccution of this noble plan. During the war it was ufed as a prifon for the French, \&c. that were taken; and feveral hundred were confined here. We faw an apartment which they appropriated for their chapel; and various relicks of their devotion, paintings, and infriptions fill remain.

Paffing over the reft of the buildings in this city, we fhall conclude with a fhort account of the college and cathedral. I he former is fituated on the fouth eaft of the cathedral, juft without the city wall. In confifts of numerous buildings and offices, fuitable to its noble foundation, which owes its origin to the famous William, of Wykeham, Bifhop of Winchefter, who had the firt flone laid March 26, 1387, near a fchool in which he, when a boy, was educated. The building was compleated March 28, 1393, for a warden, ten fellows one mafter, one ufher, three chaplains, feventy fcholars, three cletks and fixteen chorifters. To enumerate every particular, and note every part of thefe buildings would be impofible in a work of this kind. Entering the iecond quadrangle under a ftately tower, we obferve on the fouth fide the chapel
and hall. The latter is a noble gothic ruom about \(\sigma_{3}\) by 33 feet, in which the fchelars dine and fup.'

The chapel is efteemed equal to moft, in point of fize, furniture and foiemnity. I's dimenfions are 102 by 33 feet. The fcreens, ftalls, and altar-piece a.e richly carved of the Ionic order, and the altar difplays a fine fulutation piece; by Le Moine. On the north fide ftands the organ. The roof is covered with wood in imitation of arched ftone work.

From hence turning on our left we come into the cloitters, which conftitute a fquare of 132 feet:- In the centre of the area flands the library, an elegant gothic building erected in the time of Henry VI, by John Fromond, who intended it for a chapel, but it was converted into its preferit purpofe; 1629, by Robert Pink, wardert. To the weft of the cloifters, ftands the fchool; which is a finely proportioned room and elegantly finifhed.

From the fchool area we pafs into the college meadow, from whence is a fine prefpect of Catharine-hill, on the top of which, Leland fays, there was a fair chapel dedicated to that Saint. It was endowed with lands, and fuppreffed by Cardinal Wolfey.

To this hill, which is very delightful, affording an admirable view of the city, interfperfed with trees and gardens, magnificent and venerable ftructures, befides an extenfive country of hills and vallies, woods and downs, the fcholars are allowed to wander on holidays. This indulgence, I fear, by frequent repetition, becomes a talk rather than a pleafure, and few of them will fincerely join with the poet Grey in his beautiful exclamation:
"Ah happy hilla! ah pleafing fhade!
Ah fields beloved in vain!
Where once my carelefis childhood fray'd,
A franger yet to pain!
Ifeel the gales that from ye blow,
A momeniary blifs beftow,
Ao waving frefh their gladfome wing;
And Tedolent of joy and youth
My weary foul they feem to footh,
And breathe a fecond fpring !

We now went to infpect the cathedral, originally begun A. D. 6is, by Kyngelife, the firf chriftian king of the Weft Saxons, and finifhed by his fucceffor Kenwalch, and endowed by him, and other royal benefactors. The chapter of this foundation, who were feculars, continued about 300 years, and were at laft removed by the perfuafion of Bifhop Ethelwold, in the reign of King Edgar 393, who fubltituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation. About 1079 Bifhop Wakelyne began the prefent edifice, and finifhed the tower, choir, tranfept \({ }_{2}\) and weit end. And the monks paffed, in ftate and triumph, from the old monaftery to this new one on St. Swithin's day, 1093. The appearance on the outfide is flat and heavy, no relief of fpires, pinnucles, or other Gothic ornaments. But the infide is magnificent and pleafing; its dimenfions from ealt to weft are 545 feet, of which the iedy's chapel takes up 54, and the choir 136 ; tranfept 186. Height of the tower 138. At the entrance of the tower is the ftone fcreen of the compofite order, executed by the famous Inigo Jones. The admirers of Grecian architecture will think this very beautiful, but the lovers of Gothic muft feel the incongruity of fuch a ftructure. On the right hand ftands a brals ftatue of James I.; on the left, one of Charles I. The ftalls are of Norway oak, and are very bcautiful. In the area leading to the high altar, is a plain
raifed tomb, of grey ftone, under which William Rufus, who was flot, as before-mentioned, in the New Foref, is buried. The rebels in the civil wars plundered this tomb of a gold cioth, and a ring fet with rubies, of 500 l . value; alfo a fmall filver chalice. The altar piece is very rich and handfome; the wood work about it was erected by bifhop Fox; but the Canopy, with its feftoon ormaments were added about the fame time as the fkreen, in the reign of Charles I. A fine piece of painting has been lately placed over the altar by the dean and Chapter. It was painted by Wef. The fubject is Chrift raifing Lazarus from the dead. His two fifters are fupporting him. One of the twelve is removing the flone from the monument. Behind are feveral of the apolles. The faces of St. Peter and St. John are plainly diftinguifhed, but the latter is furely pietured too young. On the left is a group of Jews; in the middle is a fine old figure, fuppofed to reprefent the father of L.azarus. On the top of each wall that furrounds the Prebytery, are placed chefts, which contain the bones of the Weft,Saxon Kings, and others who had been buried behind the altar and diferent parts of the church. In the aifles are feveral curious and fuperb monumente, which would take up too much room in thefe pages. The north and fouth tranfept are curious remains of unfinifhed Saxon architecture very ftriking. liull of thofe awful ideas that arife from the contemplation of fuch noble objects, we left this place and its venerable city. By a gradual tranfition we begun to remark again the face of the country. We paffed through Stoke Charity, a fmall village remarkable for numerous furrounding yew treet, that either muft have been the natural growth of the place, or the selice of its former confequence. The latter idea is fuggefted by feeing the traces of an ancient ensampment juft beyond, called Nurbury, which is furrounded with a fingle fofs and rampart. About two miles weft of this, is another fimilar work, called Tetbury; and on the down near the Stockbridge road I obferved three large barrows.

We foon now come to Popham-beacons, places no doubt of obfervation to the Romans; from whence the profpect is extenfive and pleafant, particularly to the weft, terminated by Lord Porchefter's at Highclear, and the hills that divide the county above Kingsclear.

The time now approached that we were to bid adicu to this hofpitable county. The leaves were all off the trees;

> Wet with hoar mifts appear'd the gliteering fceac
> Which late in carclefs indulence I palt,
> And A utumn all around thofe hures had cait
> Where patt delight my recent grief might trace.
> Sad change, that uature a congenial gloom
> Should wear when mof, ny chertifo mood to chafc,
> I wilh'd her o oeen attire and veouted bloom lo"

The dark days of November were indeed calculated to cherith that melancholy, we naturally felt at parting from friends and from feenes, among whom we had experienced to high a kind of pleafure. We were about to be loft for the remaining months of the winter, in the crowds and bufte of the capital, which, whatever pleafure and whatever fociety it may afford, does not leave that impreffion on the innagination, which all feeling minds experience after thofe more penfive enjoyments, that have pafied among the pisturefque feenery of the county.

\footnotetext{
- Warton's feventh Sonnet.
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We have fill however one object of our vifits and our adnuration to defcribe, which though we faw it fome time before, we have referved to this place, becaufe it lies in our way back to town. Pafling along the great turnpike road from Andover to Bafingtloke, on our left about fix miles from Bafingfoke lay the picturefque village of Deane, and a little on our right, Hall-place, the feat of Mr. Bramilon. Hence paffing through Worting, a fmall villige, we came to the new inclofures, on this fide Bafingftoke, and obferved aniong the reft a new farm-houfe of Lord Dartmouth, who has confiderable eflates about the town in right of his wife, and expects to be a great gainer by the alteration. Upon an hill to the north of the town, the ruins of the Holy Ghof Chapel are here very confpicuous. The rectory of Bafingtoke (and I believe the manor, fubject to a fee farm rent to the crown) belonged to the priory of Selborn, and from thence went with the other eftates of the priory, to Magdalen-college, Oxford, to which it now belongs. The living is a very valuable one, and no doubt greatly improved by the late inclofure. Dr. Shepherd, who was fellow of that fociety, is the prelent incumbent.

Pafling along the principal freet, to our right lay the turning to Hackwood, the feat of the Duke of Bolton, which during our faly in the country, we had an opportunity, by the politenefs and condefcenfion of the family, of vifiting in a very advantageous manner. The contraft, indeed, with what is too often experienced in vifiting the manfions of the nobility was highly delightful to us. For 1 cannot help reflecting with regret upon the difficulties that travellers undergo, in infpecting many of the heufes, that are the objects of their tours. Too often, when after long rides they approach the manfion doubtful of admittance; if at length the favour is gained, they are hurried through the rooms and grounds, under the guidance of illiterate fervants, whofe fees are more than would purchafe an entry to the moft expenfive place of entertainment in L.ondon.

But before we defcribe Hackwood, we will give fone account of Bafing caftle, the ancient refidence of the family, which, going out of Bafingltoke, lies on the left of the great'road, about a mile and a half from Hackwood.
Baung was the head of the Barony of Hugh de Port, a Saxon, who had a grant or confirmation of 55 Lordhips in this county at the Conqueft, and was one of the barons, under John de Fiienes, who held \(14 \frac{1}{\mathrm{k}}\) knight fees in Kent, by the tenure of performing military fervice at the cafte of Dover*. In the time of Henry II. the caftle feems to have been rebuilt; probably in the more fplendid manner of architecture, to which they had then arrived (the former one poifibly being Saxon); for then Juhn de l'ort, grandfon of Hugh, befowed on the monks of Sherburne, the chapel of St. Michael, with the land of the old Cafte of Bafingt. In the reign of Henry 111., this fanily changed their name to St. John, and bore the arms that Lord St. John now bears. In 43 of that reign, Robert Lord St. Jolit obtained a licence to fix a pale upon the bank of his moat at Bafing, and to continue it fo fortified luring the king's pleafuref. From his younger fon are defcended the prefent lords St. John and Bolingbroke. In the time of Ldward III., the co-heirefs marricd Lacas, lord Poynings, and brought him this catte and other eftates. Conflance, the co-hcirefs or his grandfon Hugh, married fir John Powlet, of Noney-cafte, in Somerfethire, whofe father William (younger brother, of fir Thomas, ancellor to earl Phulet) obtained that feat by marriage with the heirets of Delamare. Sir John by this match came to pollefs Bain,-caltle, in the reign of Henry VI.
* See Gent. Mag. for Aurg. 1;87. page 681, 582, 633, 684 ,
+ Ibid

For three generations this family continued here as Commoners* ; the barony of St. John being then in abeyance. Then arofe the great character, who placed the family in the fplendor and honours, in which it has ever fince continued. He was born in 1483 , 1. Richard III. and afterwards became a fudent in the Temple, when he was called home I. IIenry VIII. by fir John Powlett, knt. his father, who was then fick, and not able to officiate as juftice of the peace, in the thire where he dwelled. He was then put into the commifion of the peace, and foon after made Cultos Rotulorum of Hampfhire. On his father's deatht, Henry VIII. fent for him to Richinond, and made him joint furveyor of all his woods, with John Mordaunt, efq. Two years after he was made mafter of the Wards, and after that rofe through a feries of places in court, fuch as fearce any ever enjoyed before. On March 9, 1;39, he was created baron St. John, of Bafing. Jan. 19, 1550, 3. Edward VI. he was created carl of Wilthhire, and Oct. 12, 1551, 5. Edward Vl. marquis of Winchefter. Old Nauntont fays of him, "He had ferved four princes in vatious and changeable times and feafons, that I may well fay, no time nor age hath yielded the like prefident : this man being noted to grow high in Queen Elizabeth's favour, as his place and experience required, was quedtioned by an intimate friend of his, how he had flood for thirty years together, amidlt the change and ruin of fo many chancellors and great perfonages? Why, quoth the marquis, 'Ortus fum efulict, non ex quercu.' 'I amm made of pliable willow, not of the thubborn oak.' "It is faid of him, and William carl of Pembroke, that being both younger brothers§, yet of noble houfes, they fpent what was left them, and came on truit to the court, where, upon the bare fock of their wits, they began to traffick for themfelves, and profpered fo well, that they got, fpent, and left more than any fubjects from the Norman Conqueft to their own times: whereupon it had been pretily fpoken, that they had lived in a time of diffolution." Many parts of this account are inaccurate. The marquis never could have fpent his paternal eftate, for it is at this day, the feat of his defeendant the duke. He himfilf re-built, indeed, the flately cattle of Bafng, in a moft magnificent manner. He hal the rare happinefs of ftting in his full fplendor, in 1572, having lived 97 years, and feen 103 defcendants of his body. "A man he was, (lays Loyd,) that reverenced himfelf; that could be virtuous when alone, and good, when only his own theatre, his applaufe, though excellent before the world, his vertue improving in fame and glory, as an heat which is doubled by retlexion\|l." In July or Augutt, \(1 ; 60\), he entertaimed Qucen Elizabeth here in a moft flendid manner, "and with all good chear." She being then on her progreffes, and coming hither from Wincheiter. Here fhe openly and merrily bemoaned herfetf, that the marquis was fo old, "for clfe, by my troth, (faid the) if my lord treafurer were but a young man, l could find in my heart to have him for my hutband, before any man in Finglanid" "

It feems extraordinary that his great grandfon William, fourth Marqui, thould alfo entertain the fame Queen here, which he did in 1621 . "Ilere the took fich great content, as well with the feat of the houfe, as honorable carriage of the worthy lady Lucy,

\footnotetext{
- See their tombs and arms upon them in Bafing church deforibed in Gent. Mag. Dec. 1787. page 1059
t His father left two younger Gons, fir George fettled at Crundal, and Richard fettled at Herriard. And 2 daugher Elianor murried to fir William Gitturd, ot Lethell, in Crundal, now called Ewhor, and the feat of M1. Maxw cll, as before mentioned.

In his Fragmenta Regalia, nag. 12.
. This is wrung of tuth. The marguis was a younger branch but the elde \(\{\) fun. LorJ Pumbroke wat allegitimate.
if Worthies, p. 504.
- Sre (anern Elizabralis Pagreffes, vol i. is60. p. 5 .
}
marchionefs of Winchefter, (daughter of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter,) that fhe ftaid there 13 days to the great charge of the faid lord marquis."

About the fame time the duke de Biron, and certain other noblemen, \&c. of France, to the number of 300 , were at lord Sandys's at the Vine. "And her Majefly went to him to the Vine and he to her to Bafing; and one day he attended her at Bafing park on hunting, where the duke ftaid her coming, and did there fee her in fuch royalty and fo attended by the nobility, and fo coftly furnifhed and mounted, as the like had feldom been feen, \&cc. She tarried at Bafing thirteen days, being very well contented with all things there done, affirming the had done that in Hampthire, that none of her anceftors ever did, neither that any prince of Chriftendom could do: that was, hee had in her progrefs, in her fubjects houfes, entertained a royal ambaffador, and royally entertained him*". She vent from Bafing to Farnham, the bifhop of Winchefter's.

This Marquis died in 1528 at Hawkwood, where was then only a large hawking room, that is now the hall, with a room or two, I fuppofe, of accommodation befides. His fon, the 5 th marquis, was that gallant nobleman, who fo bravely defended Bafing Caftle againft the rebels, under Oliver Cromwell. In a two years fiege from Auguft \({ }^{1643}\), to October 1645, he held out againft all the Parliament forces, being heard to fay, "that if the king had no more ground in England than Bafing houfe, he would adventure as he did, and fo maintain it to the utmoft. It was befieged by a conjunction of the rebei forces of Hampfhire and Suffex, under the command of Norton, (of Southwick I believe) Onflow, (anceftor to lord Onflow) Jarvis, (of Herriard, I fuppofe) Whitehead, (probably of Norman Court) and Morley, all colonels of regiments under the command of Norton a man of fpirit, and of the greateft fortune of all the reft. The marquis told Morley when he fummoned him to yield to the Parliament, that he knew no Parliament without the king, by whofe orders he kept the houfe, adding, that he would keep his fummons as a teftimony of his rebelliont.
It was afterwards relieved in a very gallant manner by colonel Gage, the particulars of which are very minutely related by Lord Clarendon. At length, however, it yielded to the infatiate attacks of Cromwell, and money, jewels, and houfehold ftuff, to the amount of 200,0001 . were found in it ; among which was a rich bed worth 14,000l. A private foldier is faid to have got 3 ool. The loyal motto, which the marquis had canfed to be written with a diamond, in every window, Aimez Loyaultc̀, (and which has ever fince been the motto of the family) fo provoked the rebels, that they burnt the caftie to the ground; little of which now remains, except a fimall part of the outward wall.
The family have refided fince the revolution, at leaft principally, at Hackwood. The - marquis, who lived till 1674, probably refided at Englefield, in Berks, as he was buried there; and the firft duke, his fon, does not feem to have made Hackwood his firlt object, for he built in a magnificent manner Bolton-hall, in Yorkflaire, an eftate which came by his wife from the Scropes, where he retired, during the agitated reign of James 11. and by feigning a temporary indifiofition for political purpofes, contributed greatly towards eff. Ating the revolution. Bulton hall, however, though in a moft romantic fituation, is not much frequented by the prefent fimily, as they feem to prefer a refidence nearer the capital, and which is endeared too by an uninterruptel poffeffion of noble ancellors from the conqueft. This charming feat was at firft no more than a hawking.

\footnotetext{
- In Queen Elizabeth's Progrefio, vul. ii. 1631, I. 5. See it more at l. rice
\(\dagger\) Loug d'y Loyalifls: jif.
}
box to the caftle of Bafing, and confifted, as I mentioned, but of one fpacious room, which is now the hall. Here then the lovers of Hawking, after their diverfion in the park, ufed to retire, and partake of refrefhment. And in length of time, when the cafte was rendered no longer habitable, this was enlarged. The firft duke, though he made it not his principal object, feems certainly to have built its prefent form, which bears marks of the revolution year. He was buried at Anneport, by Andover, where Mr. George Powlett, defcended from his uncle, fir Henry now refides. The title of marquis of Winchefter will fall to this gentleman or his fon.

The fite of Hack wood is in a charming park, and though the building is not immenfe, yet it is complete in itfelf and prefents two fronts, pleafing and harmonious to the eye, particularly the back front,* which appears much newer, and commands a finer profpect. The hall is about 40 feet by 30 , and 20 high. The varnifhed oak wainfcoat gives it a fuitabie grandeur, and the carve-work of the famous Gibbons is very beautiful, and of fimilar defigns to what we had lately feen at Holme, belonging to the duke of Norfolk, near Hereford. Here are alfo feveral portraits of the fanily, but the pictures moft remarkable are two old portraits in the dining-room, one of John lord marquis of Winchefler, probably he who defended Bafing-calte; the other, a marchionefs, but has no peculiar marks to diltinguilh her name, yet fhe was no doubt, his wife, and painted by the fame perfon. This conclution I was led to by oblerving the very minute and exact pattern of the lace on both their dreffes. The ftiffinefs and unmafterly appearance of her arms may be owing to fome injudicious repairs. We alfo faw two fweet portraits of ladies unknown, by S. Varelf, an admirable painter i.. the reign of Charles II., whofe greateft excellence was in flower pieces, for which he was celebrated by Prior in. his poems. His portraits were finifled with the fame labour and delicacy as his flowers, which he frequently introduced into them. The two pieces we here admired, are full of the magic of his pencil. That in the ducheffes drefling-room, exhibits a mof beautiful face, and graceful figure, the arms being formed with the greateft eafe and elcgance imaginable. The light and fhade, reflecied from the fearlet and purple colours of the drapery, produce a fingular effect, which in modern painting would be harfh and taudry, but here it is remarkably pleafing. In a fimall bed-room below ftairs hung the other, almont as bcautiful; the thirts of the drapery are extremely rich, and in one corner of the ground, the painter has given his darling accompaniment of flowers. We now proceeded to drive round the park, which is nearly a circle of fix miles, and laid out in great varicty of ground, molt juliciounly ornamented with woods and plantations, of which the becch-tree is here remarkably dourifhing and abundant. But what fill further characterifes this admizable place is a beautiful farm, taken out of the fouth.eatt fide of the park, and fweetly interfperfed with groves, tillage, and pafture. It was laid out by the great ikill and tafte of the late lord Bathurt, the patron of Pope, whofe extentive defigns we had lately admired at his feat at Cirencefter. We now returned towards the back from of the houfe, and from this part of the park, amonglt vordant lawns, gentle hills and vales, graced with foliage, enjoyed an extenfive view over part of this county and lerkthire.

Thus gratified we reluctantly departed, and leaving Bafingtoke, the great road to I.ondon foon broughe us to Hertord-bridge ; the intermediate inclofures are very pleafant, and we had a glimpfe of Tilney-hall, at a fmall diftance on our left, the feat of firfames !.ong. Pafing through the village of Hook we arefoon furrounded by fome beautiful groves of fmall oak about Be.kley common, which brings us next to a long ftring

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- Ihis latter was built by the late duke.
}
of honfès, called Hartley-row. Oppofite the inn at Hertford-bridge, we deviate] about a mile and half to fee the remains of Elvetham, that noble feat of entertainment to queen Elizabeth, given by the earl of Hertford, its noble owner, 1591. An account of this fplendid entertainment was publifhed at the time, and lately made its frefh appearance in Mr. Nichols's work called the Queen's Progreffes; a fhort extract thererore may be an acceptable prelude to our prefent defcription.
"Elvetham houfe beeing fcituate in a parke but of two miles in compaffe, or thereabouts, and of no great receipt, as beeing none of the earles chiefe manfion-houfes, yet for the defire he had to thew his unfained love, and loyall duetie to her moft gra. tious highneffe, purpofing to vifit him in this her late progreffe, whereof he had to underftand by the ordinarie gueffe, as alfo by his honourable good friendes in court neare to her Majeftie ; his honor with all expedition fet artificers a work to the number of 300 , many daies before her Majefties arrival, to enlarge his houfe with new rooms and offices. Whereof I omit to fpeak how manie were deftined to the offices of the quene's houthold, and will onlie make mention of other fuch buildings as were raifed on the fodaine, fourteen fcore off from the houfe on a hill fide, and within the faid parke, for entertainment of nobles, gentlemen, and others whatfoever.
"Firt, there was made a roome of eftate for the nobles, and at the end thereof a withdrawing place for her Majeftie. The outfides of the wails were all coverel with boughs, and clutters of ripe hafell nuttes, the infides with arras, the roofe of the place with works of ivy leaves, the floore with fweet herbes and green ru!hes. Near adjoining unto this, were many offices new builded; all which were tyled. Not farre off was erected a large hall, for entertainment of knights, ladies, and gentleneen of chief account. There was alfo a feverall place for her majefties footman, and their friendes. Then was there a long bowre for her Majeflies guard. Another for other officers of her Majefties houfe. Another to entertain all commers, fuiters, and fuch like. Another for my lord's fteward to keep his table in. Another for his gentlemen that waired.
" Mort of thefe forefaid roomes; were furnif 1 ed with tables, and the tables carrved 23 yards in length.
": Moreover on the fame hill, there was raifed a great common buttrey; a pitcherhoufe; a large paftery, with five ovens new built, fome of them fourteen feete deepe; a great kitchen, with four ranges, and a boyling-place for fmall boild meates; another, with a very long range, for the wafte, to ferve all commers; a boiling-houfe, for the great boiler; a room for the fcullery; another roome for the cookes lodgings.
"Some of thefe were covered with canvas, and other fome with bordes.
"Between my lord's houfe and the forefayd hill, where thefe roomes were raifed, there had been made in the bottom, by handy labour, a goodly pond, cut to the perfect figure of a half-moon. In this pond were three notable grounds, where hence to prefent her Majeftie with fports and paltimes. The firft was a Ship Iffe, of 100 feet in length, and 40 broad, bearing three trees orderly fet for three mafts. The fecond was a Fort, 20 feet fruare every way, and overgrown with willows. The third and laft was a Suayl's Mount, rifing to four circles of green privie hedges, the whole in height 20 feet, and 40 brod at the bottom. Thele three places were equally diftant from the fides of the ponde, and everic one, by a jut mealured proportion, ditant from each other. In the faid water were divers boates prepared for muficke; but efpecially there was a pimance, full furnilht with mafts, yards, fails, anchors, cables, aud all other ordinarie tackling, and with mon peeces; and laftly with flagges, flreamers, and pendauts, to the nun:ber of twelve, all painted with divers colours, and fundry deviles."

With thefe and various other preparations was this charming park adorned on the great occafion. So on the firft days entertainment, having fummoned all his retinue logether, and infructed them in their feveral duties, " my lord with his traine !amounting to the number of joo, and moft of them wearing chains of gold about their necks, and in their hats yellow and black feathers) met with her majeftie two miles off, then coming to Filwetham from her owne houfe at Odiam, four miles from thence."

When her maigefy had got fome way into the park fhe was fainted with a latin peom, and afterwards by fix virgins, who watked before her to the houfe, frewing the way with flowers, and finging. Being feated in the houfe, a long volley was difcharged from the Snailot rant and Ship-ille in the pond, which fhe cruld view from the gallery window. 'Ht:s cay's entertainment was then concluded wio a fupper and concert. But this was greatly excecded by the entertainments on the three following days, which confifted of various reprefentations on the water, the fports of Nereus, and his nymphs and tritons. On the land Sylvan gods and goddefles, with a mixture of dances and freworks*.

At what time lurd Herford fold this entate does not appoar. More than a century. ago, :t belonged to the Reynolds's, from whom it came by marriage to the Callirops. Upon the death of fir Henry Cahhro, k. b. about two years fince, who was a long while infane, it came to his nephew, fir Henry Gough, bart. who has added the name of Calthrop to his own. The building is now quite in a dilapidated ftate, and nething in the infode but bare walls, and mouldering wainfoost, though inhatited by fir Henry till his death. The rooms are all fimall except the gallery, and that is too low and narrow ; and yet it gave one pleafure to walk in this deferted place, and to be fhewn the windows that had afforied fuch royal prolpects. The late owner built a large riding houfe clofe adjoining, which till remains. It is a pity to fee this fweetly retired fpot thus finking into ruin, when at a moderate expence it might be refitted and made very habitable; feveral tenants, I am told, have been defirous to obtain it, but 1 fear the prefent pollefor has not taite enough to eujoy it himeidf, nor futficient relpect for its venerable ftructure, to let it exilt by the means of others; for 1 undertand he has frequently threatened is deltruction. The park, though fmall, is very beautiful, the wood fine and flourifhing, and the verdure uncommonily ferile and ornameatal. In one part of it below the licafe to the left is till vifible, though much grown up with weeds, the pond which was uled for the entertamment of Queen Elizabeth.

Having thus far tricd the reader's patience in deferibing thefe weflern countios, in a courfe of more than a thoufand miles, which to the author has been a tak the mot delighful; and having now little or nothing worth remarking from hence to the great metropolis; the only thing that renains, is the ufual ceremony of bidding adien to his readers, and if they rap half the pleafure in perufing thete haty thetehes of a comery, hitherto und foribell in the fane renular route, which they afforded the author in collecting them, his utmoll ambition will be gratifis.

> A fiav Extrafl may be fillyoinad from Vr Maton's Obfirvations the Wefern Counties, 1797, 2 erols Sio.
> A fingular Mine.

WE were impatient to fee the Wherry Mine, (mentioned before) fituated in the bay, zbout half a mile treyond lenzance. The openng of this mine was an atominh

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adventurous undertaking. I have never heard of one fimilar to it in any other part of the world. Imagine the defcent into a mine through the fea; the miners working at the depth of feventeen fathoms only below the waves; the rod of a fleam-engine extending from the fhore to the fhaft, a diftance of nearly one hundred and twenty fathoms; and a great number of men momentarily menaced with an inundation of the fea, which continually drains, in no fmall quantity, through the roof of the mine, and roars loud enough to be diftinctly heard in it! The defcent is by means of a rope ticd round the thighs, and you are let down in a manner exactly the fame as a bucket is into a well; a well, indeed, it is, for the water is more than knee-deep in many parts of the mine. The upper part of the haft refembles an immenfe iron chimney, elevated about twelve feet above the level of the fea, and a narrow platform leads to it from the beach : clofe to this is the engine fhaft, through which the water is brought up from below. Tin is the principal produce of the Wherry mine; it is found difperfed (in fimall, indurated glafs-like lumps, of a blackifh colour) in a fubftance refembling the elvan of Polgooth, but much more conpact in texture, and of the nature of a porphyry. Some of the in is found mixed with pyritous copper, which. is in a quartzote matrix. A black, hard killas forms the upper ftratum of the mine, and below it appears the fubftance mentioned before. The inclination of the lode is towards the north, about fix feet in a fathom, and its breadth is thought to be no lefs than ten fathoms. The ore is extremely rich. -Maton's Obfervations. I. 208.

\section*{A Silver Mure in Cornwall.}

THE only filver-mine in this county is Huel-Mexico, fituated to the left of the road: leading from St Agnes to St. Michael, and not far from the fea, the fand of which covers all the adjacent country. The rocks on the coalt, qui.e from St. Ives, feem to confift chiefly of killas, which, with nodules of quartz, is the prevailing fubftance in the mine. Lana.Cornea, or horn filver-ore, has been found here, though in very fmall quantities, and confequently feecimens of it yield a high price.* A good deal of filver, however, has been procured from Huel-Mexico; fome maffes of the ore, we were informed, have produced as much as half their weight of it. The matrix is an ochraceous iron-ore, and the yellow oxyde covers the whole of the mine. I conceived at firft that the filver might be afforded by a decompofed galena, but could not find any appearance of lead upon examination of the lode. The courfe of the latter is almof perpendisular to the horizon, in a direction from north \(t\) fouth. It is about ten years fince the mine was firf worked, and the depth is now nearly 24 fathoms. I found it very dangerous to defcend, on account of the ladders continuing quite ftrait to the bottom, and thee being no refting-place, except a niche cut on one fide in the cartht. Should one unfortunatcly mifs one's hold of the ladder in this 隹., there is nothing to prevent a fall to the very floor of the mine.-Maton's Obfervations. I. 252.

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- It is of a yellowifh green colour, and is found in fmall fpecks, confifting of minute cubic cryfals.
+ Muft of the ladder thafts in Cornw. tl have what are called landing-places, that is, the ladders do not often extend more than five or fix fathoms in depth, before you can hand, or, perhaps, walk fome way, and then proceed to another courfe.
}

\title{
( 336 ) \\ 'SKETCH OF A TOUR INTO DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRI:, \\ INCLUDING PART OF \\ BUCKINOHAM, WARWICK, LEICESTER, NUTTINGHAM, BEDFORD, AND MERTEORDSHIRES.
}

By William bray, f.a.s.

\section*{Preface to the firft Edition.}

TIIE traveller who fers out on a long journey with the expectation of meeting with the fame accommodations on the road that he has at his own houfe, will foon find himfelf miftaken. If under the impreffions of his difappointment, he takes up his pen to write his obfervations, he will complain that the wine was bad, the chicken tough, the bed hard; he will dwell on the barrennefs of a heath, and in defcribing the poverty of a country, ftrip nakednefs of its very fig-leaf But a man of this temper has no right to trouble the public. If, indeed, in pointing out the defects, he pointed out the means of removing thofe defeets, he might do a real fervice; but if he pretends to no more than to amufe, why weary the reader with his fpleen? In a journey of this fort as in the journcy of life, the frefful man communicates his own tedium to ail about him, and prevents the enjoyment of fuch pleafures as lie in the way. To take the world as it is, to pafs over the disagreeable parts as lightly as poffible, and to make the molt of every gleam of funfhine, is the way for a man to make the paflage eafy to himfelf and comfortable to thofe who are his companions.

The writer of the following fketch, for he does not prefume to call it a complete account, wifhes to communicate fome part of the pleafure he received in the tour; and he thinks the traveller will find in it fome information that will be ufeful, ad that will emable him to make the mof of his time, a circumftance about whicl. the writer found hiufelf much at a lofs, for want of direction. If he fucceeds in any degree, or if he flall be the means of exciting one more abie, to give a more perfect account, he will not think the time fpent, in digefling his notes, wholly mifemployed.

Natemer 157\%.

\section*{Preface to the fecond Edition.}

ALTIIOUGH the reception which the firf edition of this tour met with from the public was very flattering to the author, yet he camot without much diffidence hazard a fecond cdition, which has fo much new mater derived from a repetition of vifits to the principal ifene of defeription, and from fubfequent int rmation) that it may alnoft be confidered as a new book. This diffidence is not a little increafed from Mr. Penmant having taken part of the fame route; poffeffed as that gentleman is of an eve to -bferve, a pen to defcribe, and a pencil to delineate, every thing worthy obfervation i:l every place he comes to, the author of the prefent parformance frimks from the comparifon (if indeed any comparifon will ever be formed). He can only hope for a continuation of that candour, which he has already experienced.

Febraray 1733.

HE who derives pleafure from contemplating the venerable remains of antiquity, or the elegant fructures of the modern architeet; who has a tafte for the beauties of nature in her genuine fimplicity, or as they are pointed out to view by the hand of art ; he who feels his heart glow at the fight of the ingenious mechanic, whofe labours diffufe plenty and cheerfulnefs around his habitation, circulate through every part of the globe, and are a truer fource of national wealth than the mines of Potofi, will find ample matter of gratification by purfuing the route \(I\) am about to defcribe.

I propofe to lead him to Buckingham, Banbury, Edge-hill, Warwick, Coventry, Leic:fer, Derby, Matlock, Buxton, Sheffield, Leeds, Ripon, and Afkrig: and to return through the wilds of Yorkfhire, called Craven, and by Mansfield, Nottingham, Northampton, Wuburn, and St. Alban's.

Three miles beyond Uxbridge you leave the Wycomb road, and turning on the right go by the two Chalfonts, watered by a pleafant ftream (which however deferts them in a very dry furnmer, as it did in \(\mathbf{1 7 8 1}^{1}\) ) between hills which rife on each hand, covered in many places with fine beech woods to Amerham. This was the eftate of Ann Nevil, daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Weftmoreland, and wife of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was killed in the battle of Northampton, in the 38th H. VI. fighting for that king, and was held by her after his death, as Dugdale tells us in one place*; but in another, he makes it part of the great eftate of Ann Beauchamp, fifter and heirefs of the duke of Warwick (afterwards wife of Nevil, the fout earl of that place) whofe lands were feized by Edward IV. on her hufband's defection, reftored to her by Henry VII. and foon after conveyed by her to that kingt. It was however in the hands of Henry VIII. who gave it to John Ruffell, created by him lord Ruffell, whofe refidence was at Cheneys, not far from hencet. In the laft century, it became the eftate of the Drakes; the prefent reprefentative of that flourifhing family has built an elegant feat a mile beyond the town, in the road to Aylefbury. His houfe fauds on rifing ground, which flopes gently to a bottom, in which a large piece of water was defigned, but which has not entirely anfwered expectation. The ground about the houfe is adorned with beautiful groups of the moft noble oak, afh, and beech, one of this gentleman's fons is prefented by him to the living, which, from its value, and the goodnefs and fituation f the parfonage-houfe, is no bad eftablifhment for a younger fon, even of a family as wealthy as this is. The parfonage-houfe ftands very pieafan:ly on the fide of the hill, above the town, looking to the fouth, well fheltered by woods. In 1778, the church was cleaned, and new pewed, and Mr. Drake brought a window of painted glafs from an old houfe of his, called Lamer, in Herts, and put it up in the chancel. In the upper part of it are two fmall figures, a Lamb and a Dove; below them are three; Faith, with a crofs, Hope leaning on an anchor, and Charity fuckling a child. Beneath are the twelve Apoftles, in two rows. There is not one monument or infcription in the body of the church; but in the chancel are fome for the Drake family, and one for Henry Curwen, a youth, who died at fchool at this place fon of fir ——Curwen of Workington, in Cumberland. In a room over the family vault of the Drakes, is a monument for Mr. Montagu Drake, (the prefent gentleman's father) with a whole length figure of him recumbent, his widow fitting at his feet, by Scheemakers : oppofite is a farcophagus, of yellow or brown marble, with fefloons of flowers in white marble on the borders, in memory of the late Mrs. Draki, of whom there is a fmall figure in white marble, knceling, with fix children behind
* Dugd. Bar. vol. i. 166, \(167 \cdot 3^{06,307 .}\) \(\ddagger\) Leland Itin, vol. jv. p. 101.
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\(\dagger\) Warw, vol. i. 418 , and Bar. rol. i.
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her. Near this is a medallion, with a brafs relief of Mr. Drake, jun. (faid to be a frong likenefs) in a Roman habit, leaning on an urn, which ftands on a pillar, infcribed to the memory of his firlt wife, who died at the age of twenty. Underneath are thefe lines:

Cara Maria vale ! veniet felirius avum,
Quando iterum tecum, fim moilo diguus, cro.
At Miffenden was an abbey founded by Thomas de Muffenden (as it was then written) in \(1293^{\circ}\). It was one of the greater abbies diffolved in 31 Henry VIII., John Stewell the abbot being allowed a penfion of 301 a yeart. It is now the feat of Mr. Gooftrey.

A few miles from hence, on the left of the road, is Whit:leaf Crofs, cut out in the fouth weft fide of a high chalky hill, and vifible, from the Oxfordfhire fide of the country, at a great diftance. It is near 100 feet in length, and 50 in breadth, at the bottom, but decreafing upwards to about 20 at the top. The tranfverfe line is about 70 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and the trench cut into the chalk is about two or three feet deep. 'This, like the White Horfe in Berks, the Red Horfe at Edge Hill, and the Giant on Trendic Hill, near Cerne Abbas, in Dorfethire, is fcoured out from time to time, but not at any regular periods. Mr. Wife attributes it to the time of Edward the Elder, fuppofes the Saxons to have had a fortification at Princes Rifborough, which is juft by; remains of which, he fays, were vifible when he wrote (in 1742,) and which the common people call the Black Prince's Palace, and thinks this crofs was cut in memory of fome vietory gained here. The name of a village called Bledlow, a mile or two off, he fays confirms the idea of a battle having been fought hereabouts, Bledelaw or Bledlow fignifying the Bloody Hill ; as Bledon-down, in Somerfethire, is fo called from a bloody battle fought there with the Danes, in 845 t.

The way to it turns off at the end of Great Miffenden, and leads by Hampden, the almont deferted feat of the ancient fanily of that name, the chief of which diftinguifled himfelf fo much by his oppofition to the levying of fhip money, and who was one of the firf to take arms againft Clarles I. and one of the firft who fell in the contention. A fifter of that Mr. Hampden married fir John Trevor; and from them the prefent owner, lord vifcount Hampden, is defcended. The laft of the name, and the twentyfourth hereditary lord of this place, gave it, with a good eftate here, to Mr. Trevor, on condition he changed his name. When the barony of Trevor defended to him, he got the title of Vifcount Hampden, tha: the name might ftill be preferved, but he lives chiefly in Bedfordhire. The houfe ftands on high ground, and is a pretty good one; the floors are unpleafant, being moftly oak, rubbed bright, or brick. There are fevcral portraits, but the fervants know nothing of the perions reprefented by them. \(A\) whole length of Oliver Cromwell on the flair-cafe is caflly diftinguifhed. In the chureh, which is juft by, a monument is erected for the laft Mr. Hampden, on which various intermarriages of the family are reprefented in ीhields of their arms, hung on a tree. A road through fome fine beech woods comes out on a down, on the right of which is a tumulus, called Ellefborough Cop, from the name of the village below; the left hand road leads along the Iknild way (which is vifible here, and retains the name for a confiderable length, and is to be traced into Hants, or further) to the hamlet of

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- Dugd. Mon. v. i. \(5+2\). but Camden, v. i. gro, fays it wat founded by the D'Oilys; augmented by the soble family furnamed De Miffenden.
\(\dagger\) Harl. Ms. 604 .p. 94.
\(\ddagger\) Wiferg further Obfervations on the Vale of White Horfe, p. 34.
}

Whiteleaf, where is the crols. Juft below are the two parifhes of Monks Rifoorough, and Princes Rilborough ; the latter is a finall town. The fortification which Mr. Wife mentions, feems to be the fpot adjoining to the weft end of the church yard. This was probably the manor houfe, which was moated round, but is now entirely deftroyed; and it is likely was part of the eftate of Edward the Black Prince, from which it took its name of Princes Rilborough, to diftinguifh it from the next parifh, (called Monks Rifborough, from its belonging to the monks of Canterbury*.

The living is very finall, and has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and the benevolence of Mr. Penton, then lord of the manor, which has been fince fold to Mr. Grubb, whofe feat is below. Tiee great tithes are confiderable. The land here is moftly very good; the cominon field lets from 7 s . 6 d . to 25 s . an acre.
Near the church of Ellefborough, on a round hill, is an ancient fortification, called Belinus's Caftle, above which is an high hill, called Belinefbury Hillt. At Great and Little Kymbel are fome remains of antiquity, and the name is fuppofed to be derived from that of the Britifh king Cunobeline, whofe two fons were killed in an action probably fought hereaboutst.

Aylefbury, forty miles from London, is an indifferent town, in a rich fertile vale, to which it gives name, and which affords the fineft pafture, and produces great quantitiesof beans and corn. It is the largeft parifh in the county, including in it Ellenborough, Bierton, Buckland, Stoke-Mandeville, and Quarendon, all which were only chapels of eafe to it. This was one of the four Britilh garrifons taken by the Saxons in 571 , under Cuthwulf, in the expedition he made to Bedfords.
St. Ofith, the foundrefs of the religious houfe of that name, in Effex, was born at Quarendon, but was beheaded anno 600 , by the Danes, in Liflex, from whence her body was removed to the church of Aylefbury; it continued here 46 years, and then was carried back again. Whillt it remained here, however, many miracles were performed by it, and a religious houfe was built in memory of her, where the parfonage now ftands\|. I do not know whether this was the fmall houfe of Friers Minors mentioned by Dugdale, which in the furvey, 26 H. 8 . was valued at no more than 31.28 .5 d . por anmum \(\boldsymbol{T}\). Befides this, there was at the diflolution a houfe of Grey Friers, founded by the Butlers, afterwards carls of Ormond, temp. R. II. On the diflolution the conventual houfe was preferved, and given by Henry VIII. to fir John Baldwin, chief juftice of the common pleas, who made it his feat, purchafed the manor of the heir of the earls of Wilts and Ormond, to whom it had defcended from the family of Fitzpiers, earl of Ellex; built a town hall, and was a great benefactor to the place. It was afterwards the feat of the Packingtons, who married a daughter of fir John Baldwin, but ruined in the civil war, in the laft century"*. After the diffolution, there was dug up in this houfe an alabafter efligy of a man in armour, with thefe arms on his brealt, a feffe between three leopards' faces, being the monument of fir Robert Lee, who died in the reign of Ilenry VII., and was anceltor of the earl of Liclafield. This was removed into the parilh church, and now lies in the north crofs aifle, but fhamefully fcratched and disfigared.
The manor of Aylefbury belonged to the Conqueror, who made the church, with Bierton, \&c. prebendal to Lincoln. This great abufe, appropriations, was often cenfured, but by means of the monks and the pope, maintained its ground till the diffolution

\footnotetext{
Camb. Brit. vol i. \(310 . \quad+\) Ibid. Ibid. \(\quad\) Chron. Saxon. fubann. 57 I .

}
of the monafteries. Robert Grofthead* , made bißhop of Lincoln in 1235, faw the mifchiefs arifing from it, and endeavoured to reform the evil. He took away this church from the deanry of Lincoln, to which it had been long annexed, and collated a refiding reftor to the full propricty of it. Richard de Gravefend, however, who came to fee in 1270, made it again prebendal, as it fill remains; but he had fo much regard to the care of the parihioners' fouls, as to ordain that the portion of the vicar thould confiderably exceed that of the prebendary, directing that the latter fhould have 30 marks, and the former, who fhould refide, 40 , at the leaft, or 50 markst. 'The inclofure of the common fiells has raifed the value of the vicarage from 601. to 1401 . a year.

Mr. Gladman, a former vicar, left his library to the church, and the parifh fitted up 2 wainfoot prefs for the books in the north crofs aifle.

The grant of lands in this place by William I. Thews what was the furniture of the royal bed-chamber in thofe days ; the tenure was by finding litter or ftraw for the king's bed and chambers, whenever he fhould come that way, and providing him three eels in winter, and three green gecfe in fummer, befides herbs for his chamber. But that this might not be too burthenfome, it was not to be done oftener than three times in the yeart.

There is a handfome town-hall, where the feffions and fpring affizes are he d . In 1747, there was a great conteft between this town and Buckingham, about the arizes; they had been ufually held here, which is near the centre of the county, from the time of Henry VIII., when lord chief juftice Baldwin, mentioned before, brought all public bunefs hither; but about 1723 , the fummer affize was held at Buckingham, and continued fo to be till 1747, when the judge removed it back to Aylefbury. I'he next year lord Cobham, and the Grenville family, who reprefented Buckingham in parliament, procured an act to fix the fummer affize at Buckingham in future; not however, without violent oppofition from fir Willian Stanhope, member for the county.
From Aylefbury go by Whitchurch, the tithes of which were part of the poffeffion of the abbey of Woburn; to the left of this is Oving, a feat of Mr. Hopkins, commanding a very delightful view of the vale, and greatly improved by him. A few miles further is the fmall town of Winflow ; this place was given by King Offa, in 79.4, to the abbey of St. Albans \(£\), and being made, with its members Granborough and Little Harwood, (heretofore chapelries to it) and fome other places, of exempt jurifdiction, and appropriated to that abbey, became, on the diffolution, part of the diocefe of London\|. Mr. Lowndes has a feat here.
The village of Padbury fands on the fide of a little hill, from the brow of which is feen a pleafant ralley below, with a fone bridge over a fmall river, and at a diftance, Stowe emerging from its woods.
Buckingham, though feated on a knoll, is furrounded by other hills, and is nearly encompaffed by the Oufe, which takes a bend round the hill on which food the cafle, now entirely demolifhed. Edward the Elder built two cafles here in 918, one on each fide the Oufef; this was poffibly the fite of one of them; but there is no certain account when or by whom it was deftroyed, though it is probable that it went to ruin on the attainder of the laft duke of Buckingham, of the name of Stafford, in 1521. In

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- The character of this excellent prelate \(i\), that he was an awe to the pope, and a monitor to the king. a lover of truch, a coriector of prelates, a diector of priefts, an inllfuftor of the clergy, a maintainer of fehulars, a preaclier to the people, a diligent fearcher of truth, and molt excmplary in his life. Willia's Cath. v. iin. p. 50.
\(\dagger\) Kennetl of Impropriations, p. 33. \(60 . \quad . \ddagger\) Camden, v. i. 311.
Camden, v. i. g12. II Willis' C'ath. v. iii. p. 2. I Willis't Buck. p. 49.
}

1574, Qucen Elizabeth granted to Edward Grimfon the cafle farm, two cafle mills, \&c. late the poffeffion of Edward duke of Buckingham.
The town is not large, but includes fome confiderable hamlets. It was of note enough in the time of Edward III. to have one of the flaples for wool fixed here, when that great prince, with a difcernment beyond the genius of the age in which he lived, by prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured wool, laid the foundation of a trade which has fince been carried to a moft amazing extent \({ }^{\circ}\). The making of lace is now the employment of this as well as of many other parts of the country; but the refort to Stowe is what enlivens the place.

The manor and borough have been the fucceffive property of the families of Giffard, Clare, Breofe, Audley, and Stafford; were granted by Henry VIII. on attainder of the duke of Buckingham, to lord Marney, and on his death, without iffue, to William Cary, efq. whofe fon, created baron of Hunfdon by Queen Elizabeth, fold to Brocas, whofe fon fold the manor, with the tolls of fairs and markets, to the corporation, who are now the owners \(\dagger\).

There was a church here early in the Saxon times, but it was dependent on King's Sutton in Northamptonfhire, 14 miles off, and was fupplied by a curate, put in by the vicar of that place, till about the year 1445, when a vicar was appointed, and an endowment made. His income has been fince augmented by a donation of Dr . Pe rincheif, a prebendary of Weftmintter, who left a fum of money for that purpofe in 1673, with which his truftees purchafed 53 acres of land in this parifh, and the tithe of them, formerly part of the prebend of Buckingham, and fettled them on the vicar.

This King's Sutton, with Buckingham, and Horley, and Hornton, (two parihes in Oxford(hire) was made prebendal to Lincoln cathedral in the reign of William II \(\ddagger\). and was the beft endowed of any in the kingdom, except Mafham in Yorkhhire, being worth 1000 l. per annum§, but was furrendered to Edward VI. and by him granted to his uncle Edward Seymour, duke of Somerfet \(\|\).

The church, or chapel, became famous by being made the burial place of St. Rumbold, fon of fome Saxon king, whofe name is not mentioned. He was born at King's Sutton, ift Nov. 626, but buried here. He was canonized, and a fhrine was erected for him IT. Hiftory is filent as to the particulars of his life, or what extraordinary acts of piety he performed to occafion this honor; indeed it could not have much to fay on the fubject, for it feems this venerable faint died two days after he was born. His canonization, however, anfwered fome purpofes, for it occafioned great refort of pilgrims to the place \({ }^{\circ *}\).

Under this patronage the church became a large and handfome building, and had a lofy fpire of 100 feet high placed on a tower of 63 feet high. The fpire was blown down in 1693, and never rebuilt \(\dagger\); and in 1776 the feeple fell on the roof, and

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- I had always underfood that the exportation of goods manufactured from the raw materials of the country, was a clear gain of the improved price arifing from the various branches of labour employed in that manufature, and that it was true policy to keep thofe raw materiala at home, to be worised up, in!cad of their being exported raw, and worked up by foreigners; but the ingenious Mr. Anderfon (a gentleman who in many things deferves attention) thinks the prohibition of exporting wool has been detrimental to us. See his Elfay on the Means of execiting a Spirit of National InduAry.

Willis's Buck. 37. II Ibid 23 .
* He was a patron of fifhermen, and his feaft nill obferved at. Fulkefone, in Kent, in the month of December, fays Camden's Continuator, vol. i. p. \(3^{11}\). t† Willis' Buck. p. 6..
}
beat it entirely in, leaving only the fide walls fanding. A handfome and elegant new church has been built on the caftle hill, to which the late and prefent earl 'Temple have contributed mon liberally, paying all the expence above 2000l. ; the whole is calculated at 7000 . It is built of white fone, got in the neighbourhood; that ufed in the fpire was brought from Brill-hill. It thands north and fouth, (probably to form a better object from Stowe gardens) the entrance being at the north end next the town; at the fouth end is the belfry, with a fpire on it, the whole height 158 feet. Over the north window are the carl's arms carved in fone, with his motto molt appofitely placed, Templa quam dilecta! Over the belfry door are the arms of the town. The church is fpacious, having three aifles and a gallery on each fide, lonic pillars fupporting the roof, which over the middle aifle is coved; over the galleries is vaulted, with roles on the points of the arches. Between the two doors at the north end is the communion table, where is an altar piece given by lord Temple, which he brought from Rome, and is faid to have colt him 4001. It reprefents two parts of our Saviour's hiftory; in the foreground he is cafting out a devil, in the back ground is his transfiguration. On getting the fummer affizes fixed here, lord Cobhan, in 17 a8, erected a gaol in the middle of one of the ftreets (which is there of confiderable width) and commemorated the fixing of the aflizes by an infcription over the door. It is an oblong fquare, battled and turretted at each corner, and built with ftones taken from the renmants of the cafle. A tire in 1725 burnt down great part of the town ; but advantage was not taken of that misfortune to rebuild the Atreets in a handfome manner.

A chapel belonging to a fchool, founded to tach fome boys Latin, has an arched door with zig-zag ornaments. The confcientious mafler takes the falary of sol. a-ycar, but refufes to teach any feholars. Had a former mafter been of this difpofition, Hill, the learned taylor, would not have had the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of Latin. When an apprentice here, his defire of learning was fo great, and the means of accomplifhing his purpofe fo unequal, that it was by an expedient which few would have thought of, and fewer would have carried into execution, that he got the firft rudiments of that tongue. He had in his pofiefion a latin grammar, but it was of no ufe wihout an interpretation; to obtain this, he went on errands for the fchool-boys, on condition they would Englifh one of the rules for him. From hence he went on, and made himfelf mafler of Greck and Hebrew".

From the end of the town the late earl Temple made a new road to his fo much celebrated feat at Stowe. It runs in a flraight line about two miles up to the Corinthian arch, on coming to which you turn on the right to an inn, where the horfes may be left, or to which they may be fent back from the garden gate.

Stowe was formerly part of the poficfions of the abbey of Ofeney, and belonged to the bihop of that place when Henry VIII., on the diffolution, crected the abbey into a bifhoprick; but that capricious monarch, foon changing his mind, removed the foundation to Chrift Church. Stowe followed the fortune of the abbey, till Queen Elizabeth, having taken the eftates into her hands, on a vacancy of the fee of Oxford, granted this manor and eflate, in 1590 , to John Temple, efq \(\dagger\) (ancefor of the prefent (anl) a gentleman of a very ancient fanily, feated at lemple-hall, in Lei-

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- Spence's Parallel betweca hiin and Magliabecci.
}
\(\dagger\) Willis's Buckingham.
ceferfhire *. A park of about 200 acres was inclofed by his defcendant fir Peter Teutple; whofe fon, fir Richard, after the reftoration, rebuilt the manor-houfe, and fettled 501 a-year on the vicarage, which in the hands of the abbots had been very poorly endowed. Thofe lazy and luxurious dignitaries paying no more attention to the due performance of divine fervice, than lay impropriators in general do now.

This gentleman's fon was created baron and vifcount Cobham by George I. and dying without iflue, left his eftate to his fecond fifter, Hefter, wife of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, in this county, mother of the late carl Temple. He died in 1779, and was fucceeded in title and eff:ce by his nephew, fon of his brother George.

To lord Cobham thefe gardens owe their beauty. He laid out the lawns, he planted the groves, he erected the buildings. The internal beauties are fuch, for extent and variety, that the elegant and picturefque fenes they contain, make aniends for the want of thofe diftant profpects which are the ornaments of fome fituations.

Thefe grounds were laid out when regularity was in falhion, and the original bourdary is ftill preferved on account of its magnificence; for round the whole circuit of between five and fix miles, is carried a booad gravel walk, planted with rows of trees, and open cither to the purk or ioe countr \(;\) A deep funk fence goes all the way, and includes about four hundred acres. In the interior fcenes of the garden few traces of regularity appear; where a yis remains in the plantations in any degrec, it is at leaft difguifed, and a bafun, which was an octagon, is converted into an irregular piece of water, isisg down a calctle into a lake below.

In the front of the houfe, which fands on the brow of a gentle rife, is a confiderable lawn, open to the water, beyond which are two elegant Doric pavilions, placed in the boundary of the garden, but not marking it as fuch, though they correfpond to each other; for ftill further back, on a rifing ground without the inclofure, ftands the Corinthian arch, which is feen in the approach.

I fhall not attempt to defcribe all the buildings, which are very numerous, but flall mention fome of the principal fcenes.

On entering the garden, you are conducted to the left by the two Doric pavilions, from whence the magnificent front of the houfe is full in view. You pafs by the fide of the lake (which, with the bafon, flows about ten acres) to a temple dedicated to Venus, looking full on the water; and over a lawn, up to the temple of Bacchus, to which you are led by a winding wall. This laft building flands under cover of a wood of large trees. The lawn, whiclः ixtenfive, is bounded by wood on each fide, and flopes down to the water, on the oppofite fide of which is the very elegant temple of Venus, juft mentioned, thrown into perfective, by being inclined a little from a front view. Over the tops of the furrounding wood is a view of the diftant country, terminated by Brill-hill, near Oxfordt; and Quainton-hill, near Aylefbury.

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- Of this family was the farous dame Hefter Templc, daughter of Mr. Sandys, of Latimer in Bucka ; who, according to Foller, lived to fee more than 700 of her own defcendants.
\(\dagger\) Camden, v. i. p. 310, fays, the Brill is a finall country town (fo called by contraction from Buryhill) fome time a royal villa of Edward the Confoffor. His continuator derives the name from Bruel, a thorny place, and Bruer, a thorn; but the former is perhaps the molt probable, if we confider that Brill is the name for she place where Cxfar had his cainp at Pancras.
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From hence you crofs the lawn by the front of the houfe, which is nearly in the centre of the gardens, dividing them as it were into two parts. In the latter divifion, the tower of the parifh church, bofomed in trees, the body of it wholly concealed from view, is one of the firf things which Atrikes the eye, and you are uncertain whether it is more than one of the ornamental buildings. Paffing by it you enter the Elyfian Fields, under a Doric arch, through which are feen, in perpective, a bridge, and a lodge in the form of a caftle. The temple of Friendithip is in fight; and within this fpot are thofe of Ancient Virtue and of the Britifh Worthies, adorned with bufts of various eminent men, and infcriptions, mentioning their particular merits. Here is alfo a roftral column to the memory of captain Grenville, brother of the late earl, who was killed in that fucceffful engagement with the French fleet in 1747, when Mr. Anfon took the whole of the convoy*. In the bottom runs a ftream, which, with the variety and difpofition of the trees difperfed over gentle inequalities of ground, makes this a very lively and beautiful fcene.

Clofe to this is the Alder-grove, a deep recefs in the thickef Chade. The water, though really clear, is rendered of a dark blue colour by the over-hanging trees: the alders are of an urcemmon fize, white with age ; and here are likewife fome large and noble elins. At the end iv a grotto, faced with flints and pebbles, in which the late earl fometimes fupped. On fuch occafions this grove was illuminated with a great number of lamps, and his lordihip, with a benevolence which did him honour, permitted the neighbourhood to thare the pleafure of the evening with hin and his company, the park gatos being thrown open.

The temple of Concord and Vittory is a moft noble building. In the front are fix Ionic columns fupporting a pediment filled with bas-relief, the points of which are crowned with ftatues. On each fide is a beautiful colonade of ten lofty pillars. The infide is adorned with medallions of thofe officers who did fo much honour to their country, and under the aufpices of his lordfhip's immortal relation, Mr. Pit, carried its glory to fo high a pitch in the war of 1755 ; a war moft eminently diftinguifhed by Concord and Viatory. This temple ftands on a gente rife, and below it is a winding valley, the fides of which are adorned with groves and clumps of trees, and the open fpace is broken by fingle trees, of various forms. Some ftatues are interfperfed. This valley was once flowed with water, but the fprings not fupplying a fufficient quantity, have been diverted, and it is now grals.

It has been obferved that there is a particular moment when this temple appears in fingular beauty: when the fetuing fun fhines on the long colonade which faces the weft, all the lower parts of the building are darkened by the neighbouring wood; the pillars

\footnotetext{
- The charater of this gallant officer was moft amiable; he was of true courage and conduct i a humane and generous commander; beloved by bis officers ; efteemed as a father by his failora. His lofs was lah zated in fome elega.st Englifh lines by Mr. (atiterwards loid) Lytileton; and by a Latia infcription on thia columa by lord Cobham. In the latter, the following linee,

Perire, dixit moribundua, omnino fatiua effe Quam inertix reum in judicio fitti;
relate to a known flory, that the commander in chief threw out the fignol for the line, and that the French fieet would have efcapect, if fir Peter Warren, feeing the danger of loting the opportunity, had not, though fecond in command, made fignals for a chace, refulung so take them down he wat weli fupported in. this by captain (afterwardo fir Pecer) Denis ; captain Grenville 1 captain (afterwardo admiral) Bofcawen, and other. The commander finding Warren refolute, had magnanimity enough to alter his fignal from that for the line, to a chace; and prudence enought to make no complant of difobedience.
}
rife at different heirhts out of the obfcurity: fome a e nearly overfpread with it, fome are checquered with a variety of tints, and others are illuminated down to their bafes. The light is foftened off by the rotundity of the columns, but it fpreads in broad gleams on the wall within them, and pours full, and without interruption, on the entablature, diftinctly marking every dentil. On the fatues which adorn the points of the pediment, a decp fhade is contrafted to fplendor: the rays of the fun linger on the fides of the temple long after the front is overcalt with the fober hue of evening, and they tip the upper branches of the trees, or glow in the openings between them, while the fhadows lengthen acrofs the valley.

On the oppofite fide of this vale is the Lady's Temple, on an elevated fpot, commanding the diftant views. Below is a fream, over which is thrown a plain wooden bridge. On another eminence, divided from this by a great dip, ftands a large Gothic builaing, fitted up in that tafte, and furnifhed with fome very good painted glafs.

The temple of Friendnhip is adorned with clegant marble bufts of fome whofe friendfhip did real honour to the noble owner.

The feenes which have been mentioned are the mof remarkable, but though beautiful, it mult be confeffed are inferior to the exquifite one which prefents itfelf from the Gothic building at Pain's-hill, in Surrey; or to feveral which are found at Mr. Southcote's, in that neighbourhood. In point of buildings, Stowe is unrivalled. The number of them has been objected to; but the growth of the wood, by concealing one from another, every day weakens the objection. Each may be faid to belong to a diftinct fcene; and the magnificence and fplendor of them, joined to the elegance of their conftruction, and blended with the variety and difpofition of the ground, will always enfure the admiration and pleafure of the fpectator*.

Leaving Stowe, fome ftarved firs and pines, on each fide the road, fhew how much planters fhould attend to the manner of executing their work, and the choice of the kind of trees proper for the foil in which they are to be planted.
Pafs by Finmore, and another village, and come to Aynho, where is the feat of Mr. Cartwright. Here was an hofpital built for the entertainment of poor ant fick paffengers in the time of Henry II. by the Claverings (then called Roger Fitz Richard, and Rogea Fitz Roger) who were lords of the manor. It was well endowed, and in 1484 was given by William earl of Arundell (then owner of the manor) to Magdalene-college, Oxford, to which it ftill belongs; but is now let out as a private houfet. Ralph Nevill, of Raby, who died in the beginning of Edward III. married the daughter of John de Clavering, and feems to have had this eflate with her, as he obtained a charter for a market and a fair at this place, but it was limited over to John de Clavering, in fee. Yet his fon Ralph died feifed of the manor in 41 Edward IIIt.

At the entrance of Aynho you crofs the Portway, one of the via vicinales leading from fation to fation; it comes out of the Akeman-Itreet, at Kirtlington, in Oxforddhire, and is fuppofed by Dr. Plot to go to Vennonis, or Cleycefter, but by Morton, to lead to Bennaventa, or Wedon, near which place is a gate called Portway-gate§. Banbury, however, (Branavis) feems to be in its line of direction.

\footnotetext{
- The reader will not be difpleafed if te fhould find that in this acconut of Stowe, I have made confiderable ufe of a defeription given of it by one who was intimately acquainted with its beauties, the late Mr. Whateley.
\(\ddagger\) Bridge's Northamptonfhire, v. i. p. 141. \(\quad \dagger\) Dugd. Bar. v. i. p. 2g2, 295.
§ Morton's Nat. Hitt. of Northamptonkire, p. 502.
}

At this end of the v!lage, turning on the right hand, is the road to Aftrop Wells, which are about two miles off, a little beyond the village of King's Sutton (mentioned before) in which parifh they are. The church has a fine fire, rifing from a tower, the corners of which have been ornamented with pinnacles, but fome of them are broken off. The well is in a botom, and is chalybeate, poffeffing great virtues in the ftone, gravel, dropfy, and the beginning of a confumption; and the place has been formerly much frequented, but is now out of fafhion. The lodging-houfes are miferable. Near the fpring an affembly-room was built by fubfription fome years ago, and is ftill ufed for that purpofe in the fummer by the neighbouring gentry. .Dr. Short fays, nature and art have combined to make this place a paradife of pleafure-I doubt it will require a warm imagination to difcover in it any refemblance of what we fuppofe Para. dife to be.

Come into the turnpike road from Oxford to Banbury, at Adderbury, where is a feat of the duke of Buccleugh, in a bad country, and furrounded by execrable roads. It once belonged to the earl of Rochefter, fo remarkabie for the profligacy of the former part of his life, and for lis fincere contrition at his death. Here are quarries of ftone very full of cockles.

Banbury, the Branavis of the Romans, whofe coins have been often found here, had a caftle built by Alexander, bihop of Lincoln, in 1125 ; a fragment of one of its walls fupporting a cottage, ufed as a peft-houfe, is all that is left of it. Part of the ditch is now the high road. A Roman altar was found here, and placed in a nich under the fign of an inn, called from thence the Altar-fone inn*. Some years ago it was converted into a private houfe, and the altar was probably demolifhed. The church was (with more propriety) built by the fame bifhop, who is fuppofed to have been buried in the chancel, under a tomb on which is a nutilated figure, recumbent. The remnants of two other figures in the chancel, faid to be thofe of judge Chamberlain and his wife, thew the folly of fanaticifm in the laft century. The puritans were always numerous here; Ben Jonfon makes one of thofe characters, Zeal-of-the-land Bufy, a Banbury man; and it is mentioned in other dramatic pieces, as their refort. Camden fpeaks of it as famous for cakss and ale; and when Holland tranflated his Britannia without his confent, played him a trick; getting at the \({ }^{2}\) rinter, he changed cakes and ale, into cakes and zeal, which alteration got hiolland many enemiest. Round the wall on the outfide of the church are a number of carved heads of men and animals. The building being in great decay, was repaired in 1686, at the expence of 5001. by Dr. Fell, the munificent dean of Chrift-church, and bithof of Oxford \(\ddagger\).

The caftle was built, as before obferved, by Alexander, bihop of Lincoln, foon after his confecration, which was in 1123 ; and it continued to be one of the refidences of the bifhops (occafionally; for they had ten houfes furnifhed in the diocefe, befides one at Newark, and one at London) till bihop Holbech, on his appointment, 1 Ldward VI. conveved this and about thirty manors, to the king and his courtiers. By the account of the endowment of this bihoprick, taken 26th Henry VIII. 1534, the eftate herc was valued as follows:

- Stukeley's litin. cur.
\# Willio's' Cath. v. iii. P.4.5.
\(\dagger\) Gough's Topog. v. i. p. 29. 57.

The impropriation of the rectory and advowfon of the vicarage of Banbury, belonged to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, called the prebend of Banbury; but in 1548 it was furrendered to fir John Thynne, and diffolved. The eftate was then reckoned of the clear yearly value of 461.6 s . 8d. and was afterwards given by Queen Elizabeth to the biffoprick of Oxford, in exchange for other lands, being then valued at 49 l . 18 s . gd . a year*.

After Edward IV. had obtained poffeffion of the throne, an infurrection, which began in Yorkfhire amongtt the friends of the earl of Warwick (who was then in France, in great difguft at Edward's marriage) had very nearly deftroyed him. 'The leaders of it marched towards London, and were met near Banbury by the earl of Pembroke and Lord Stafford. The latter entered the town firl, and tock pofieffion of an inn, which the earl chofe to have for himfelf, and ordered Stafford to quit ; Stafford was fo fmitten with the charms of a pretty bar-maid whom he found here, that though forced to obey, he did it very unwillingly, and retired out of the town with his men in great difcontent. Their enemies foon heard of the quarrel, and fell on Pembroke's troops early in the morning. Henry Nevill, one of their leaders, was taken and killed in cold blood, which fo enraged the reft, that they fought with irrefiftible fury, and taking the earl and his brothers prifoners, they revenged Nevill's death by inftantly beheading them heret.

This place was made a borough by Queen Mary, in return for their adherence to her againf: Lady Jane Grey, and from that time they have fent one member to parliament.

After the battle of Edge-hill, the parliament had a garrifon of 800 foot and a troop of horf in the caftle, which was furrendered to the king in a few days after, and remained in his hands till he gave it up, with other garrifons, to the Scotch general§.

The navigable canal intended to be carried from Coventry to Oxford, is brought to this town, but is now at a fand for want of money. About five miles from hence, in the road to Southam, the canal is conveyed through a hill, by a tunnel three quarters of a mile in length, with a towing path on the fide for horfes; it is an exact circle, worked up with brick. There is a fulphur well here in the grounds of the Raminn, and a chalybeate, called Bloxham new well, about a furlong from the town, on the weft fide, almoft clofe to the brook \(\|\).

Pa \(\stackrel{1}{ }\) by Wroxton Priory, now a feat of the earl of Guildford. It was founded by Michael Belet, an ecclefiaftic in the reign of King John, for canons of the order of St. Augutin, valued in the furvey, 26th of Henry VIII. at \(781.13 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} \Phi\). It was the eftate of fir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and by him given to that foundation ; of them it is held by the earl of Guildford, and is ured by lun as at refidence, but whether there are any remains of the religious houfe, I do not know. A little further is Upton, a hunting feat of Mr. Child, the banker; and jant beyond is the inn at Edgehill. This hill is properly fo named, as, after paffing a level country, you come at once to the edge of a fteep hill, forming a natural terrace, fome miles in length. At the foot of this lies the vale of Red Horfe, fo called from the colour of the earth, which is red, and from a rude figure of a horfe cut in the turf, on the fide of the hill, and kept fcoured out. The origin of this is uncertain. It is finaller than the White Horfe, in Bc.ks, not fo well fhaped, nor fo confpicuous. 'I'he fcouring is ufually performed on Palm Sunday, the day on which the great earl of Warwick

\footnotetext{
- Willi's Cith. vol. iii. \({ }^{3}\). p. 35, 140, 141, 4.7. + Rapin, vol. i. p. 606.
\(\ddagger\) Willis's Notitia, vol. iii. p. 41. it Rapin, vol. ii p. 462 .
q Digdale Mon, v.i. piot?, and vol. ii. p. 326 .
y \(y\)
fought
}
fought the blondy battle of Tc , ton, in Yorknire, in 1461, when he killed his horfe before the engagement determined to conquer or die. Mr. Wile conjectures it may have reference to that circumitance. Some lands are held by the tenute of foouring it.

On the right hand of the inn, the hill extends about two miles; and at the farther end where it dips, King Chartes 1. went down from Edgeot, and met the parliament forces, under the earl of Nitex, which lay the night before at Keynton, a town in the vale. Here was fought the firl? batte, when Ci mwell is faid to have behaved in a mamer far thort of that courage which he atterwards exhibited; and when Prince Rupert, the king's nephew, prevented, by his incontiderate purfuit, the gaining a complete victory. A pit, in which five hundred vietims of that diy were buried, is marked by a few fusall firs. Skulls, and remmants of weapons, have been often found.

Near this end of the hill, Mr. Miller (whofe houle, called Radway, is below) has built a tower and ruins, to imitate thofe of a decayed calle. The walk to this, along the elge of the till, commands an extenfive profpect, but which becomes fill more extenfive from the room at the top of the tower, to which you afcend by about fixty fteps. The windows are ornanented with painted glafs, brought from different places; amongh which are the arms of England, of the Me of Man, and of the Stanley's, and fome scripture pieces. The celling is painted with the arms of the Saxon Kings, and of feveral gemtemen in the ncighourhood. From this room are feen Warwick cafte, Coventry fires, the Wrekin in Shrophire, and many other diftant objects.
Nearer to Warmington, is a camp of about 12 acres, of a fquare form, but rounded a: the corners, which Mr. Salmon, in his new furvey \({ }^{\circ}\), contends to be the Roman Itation Tripontium, mentioned in the Gth iter of Antoninus. To make it agree with that, he fuppoles Alcefter to be lfanavatia, and Waruick, Bennones. He feems to afign good reafons fro removing it from Towcelter, where Canden fuppofed it.

On the other fide the inn, at the dillance of about four miles, lies Compion Wynyate, an old feat of the earl of Northampton, in whofe family it has been frem at leaft the time of King John. The ride to it is on the fide of the hill, for about two miles, and then into the rich, but dirty vale below. It is in a bottom, furrounded with hills, and is an irregular houfe, built by fir William Compton, in the beginning of the reign of Itenry VIII. with bricks brought from a ruinous old calle at Fulbroke. The chimneys are formed in fpires and rig-zags. Over the gateway, in the entrance, are the arms of liance and England under a crown, with the grifin and greyhound for fupporters, and on each tice a rofe under a crown; probably placed here on account of a vifit made by the king, which is further renembered by the arms of Eingland empaling thofe of Arragon, tound in fome of the windows, (in which alto are the Compton arms and crelt ) and by a gilt bedftead full of tarving, faid to have been ufed by the king when here. In the late general wreck, when this, with other of the eari's aroufes, was fripped, and every thing fold by auction, this bednead was bought by a farmer's wife for fix guineas. Unhappy effet of a rage for parliamentary influence and for gaming ! Almoft equally deftructive to the fortunes of the greatef families, the former is attended with the worlt confequences to fociety. A continued : : frouchery, introduces a habit of idlenefs, rarely got rid of; a difregard and contemp:
se moll faced oaths, and a prollyacy of manners, which fit the unhappy watches wr the conmifilon of every crime.. Fet are thefe encouraged, without hefitation, by our nebility and new of fortine, ofich, as in the prefent infance, to their own ruin.

Strange infatuation! that a mant of education and reflection, who would ftart at the commiffion of molt crimes, or even at the fuppofition of his being capable of them, fhould, for the fake of a vote, fit on the bench an unconcerned feectator of the illiterate wretch below, at his inftance, calling folemnly on the Almighty to attcft the truth of what they both know to be a wilful and deliberate fallehood!

When this houfe was buit, it is plain that the owner could not have a fingle idea of the beauty ar:ing from a fituation commanding either diftant, or home views; indeed our anceftors appear to have fcarce ever thought of them. But it ftood in the middle of a noble eftate, and was fufficient for the purpofes of a hofpitality which did more real honour to the poffeflor, than the moft elegant modern feat, where that is wanting.

This houfe was held for Charles I., and was befieged by Cromwell, the marks of whofe bullets ftill appear in the gates, and was at laf: taken. The church (which has been rebuilt) was entirely ruined during the fiege, and the family monuments deftroyed.
Much has been written for and againft the utility of great farms; but the argument againft them, drawn from the confequent depopulation of the country, feems ftrongly enforced by an inftance in this neighbourhood. At Chadfunt was a manfon-houle, the feat of Mr. Newfan*, and ten farm-houfes on fo many farms, let all together at about sool. a year. Not long fince this eflate was fold to lord Catherlough; the ten farmhoufes are pulled down, and all the lands and the manfion-houle are let at 10001. a year to one farmer, who manages the bufinefs, as a grazier, with the help of two or three fervants.

This was told me by my intelligent landlord at the inn, who mentioned the f.llowing rife of provifions in his memory; veal from \(1 \mathrm{~d}_{\frac{1}{4}}\). to 4 d . a pound; two fowls from 10 d . to 2 s . pidgeons from 10 d . and 14 d . a dozen to 3 s . butter from 3 d . and 4 d . a pound to 7 d . and 9 d . and cheefe from 17 s . a hundred to 24 s . The monopoly of farns, however, is not the only caufe to which the rife of provifions may be affigned.

This lord Catherlough was fon of the famous Mr. Knight, the cafhier and plunderer of the South-Sea company in the year of their calamity: his lordflip built a tower in his grounds at Wotton, near Henley, in this county, and directed that his body floould be buried there, and that thofe of his family who were buried in a vault, fhould be taken up and depofited in the fame place, which was done.

Mr. Ladbroke has a feat at Idlecot, bought by the late fir \(\mathrm{R}_{5}\) bert, of the heirs of ba ron Legge.

In this neighbourhood is dug a blue fone, which becomes very hard, and is ufed for barn floors, ovens, \& c.

Leaving Edge-hill, go through Pillerton and Edington, and turning on the right, through Wellelburn and Barford, to Warwick. It is fomething round to go by Edgehill from Banbury to Warwick, but the road by Keynton is fo bad, that it would be worth the alditionable trouble, even if the profpect from Fdge-hill was out of the queftion. From Edge.5!! to Edington the road is tolerable; from thence to Wellefburn, very good and from thence to Warvick, excellent.

\footnotetext{
* A family deriving their origin from Temple Newfam, in Yorkhies vut feated he:c from about tha time of Henry VIII.
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Warwick was a Romar fation, called Prafidium, or, according to Salmon, Bennanes*. and is fituate on the banks of the Avon, and is a handfonie, well-built town, rifen with additional beauty from the ruins of a great fire, which, in 1694 , burnt great part of the town, and deftroyed the church as far as the choir. A collection of 11,0001 . was made by a brief, and Queen Anne added rocol.; with this they rebuiit the body of the church and the fteeple in a very handfome manner, the tower alone cofting itool. This tower is 117 feet to the battlements, and 25 feet more to the top of ihe pinvacles. Near the battlements the arms of the difierent earls of Warwick are cut in tone. It was finifhed in 1704 , as appears by an infcription on the tower.

This church was founded before the Conqueft, and was made collegiate by iRoger de Neuburgh, earl of Warwick, in t123, 33 Heary I. Sir W'illiam Imewhars, it 1 Bergavemy, finilhed the ftately choir begun by his father, rebuilt the whole body of the church, and was otherwife a munificent benefactor to it. In this c!.cir was at that time a flatue of the famous Guy; but in 19 Richard 11, 1395, ons Sutton, a carver, altered it, and cut on it the arms of the ancient earls of Warwick. Our lady's chapel was begul by the executors of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in 31 Heary VI., and perfeated, \(3_{3}\) Edward IV. This building, togethor wish the magnificent tomb for tuat eall (inferior to rone in England, except that of Hency VII, in Weaminfter
 thefe days. Some gex a 0 the largenefs of it may be made from the comparative price of an ox, and a surice of brod com, the former being then \(\mathbf{1}^{3}\). 4 d. the latter 3s. 4 dt . . This chapel iorthat: is efuaped tire fire, and in it are the monuments of Ambrofe Dudiey, earl of Waivicl: Robert Dudley, carl of Leicefter, and of Robert, his fon.

This coliegiate ciumsh was diffolved 37 Henry VIII., and it was the fame year granted to the iahabitants of the town. The caftle, the ancient refidence of the earls of this name, ftands on a rock, rifing from the tadge of the river Avon, which falls in a cafcade under the window of the great ha!l On the other fide the river is the park, but the ground being moldy flat, and lying be'ow the cafte, it does not appear to advantage; the trees feem diminative by whom this pile was built, is doubfful; but the tower, alled Guy's tower, was the work of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Richard II. at the coft of 39jl. 5s. 2d. The walls are ten feet thick.

Froni de Beanchamps, this eftate pafied by an heirefs in the reign of Henry VI. to Richard ivevill (fon and heir of Richard Nevill, earl of Salitbury,) on whom that king conferred the title of earl of Warwick. This is the perfon who is called the fout earl of Warwick, and who hall fo great a thare in the confufions of thofe unhappy timea, fometmes raking part with the houfe of York, fometimes with that of Lananfter, and generally carrying fuccefs to the party whofe caufe he elpoufed.

The catrance into the caftle is under a gateway, between Guy's Tower on the right, which is 12 angled, and Cafar's on the left, which is of three circular fegments, and this leads into the great court. In this couri is a fight of fteps up to a magnificenc hall, 62 feet br 37, wainfeoted with the original oak, but which was neceflarily painted, as on fitting up the room it was rendered of differeut colors by being planed. On the left of this atc the private aparments; on the right is a fuite of rooms, all looking over the river it:s the park, confifting of a mufic-roon ; a noble drawing. want, wainfoted with cedar; a room lately ufed for billiards, now fitted up as a dray ... rom ; a ftate
\[
\text { - V. ii. i. } 497 . \quad+\text { Digd. Warw. v. i. p. } 4+5 .
\]
bed-chamber and a drefling-room. This laft is at the end of the caftle, and looks into the garden; in it are feveral fmall portraits, amongft which are thofe of Anna Bullen, and her fifter; and of fir Thomas More, by Holbein; prince Rupert, and prince Maurice his brother, in armour, three quarters length, in one piece; Francis, earl of Bedford, the firt duke of Bedford, and fome others. In the drawing-room are portraits of prince Maurice, Richard earl of Warwick, whole lengths; and others, by Vandyck, \&ic. And over the chimney is that of Mr. Wortley Montague, in his Turkifh habit, by Romney. The original of fir Philip Sydney is in the private apartments. Behind thefe rooms is a paffage which leads to a neat chapel, in which is fome good painted glafs. Out of the hall is a dining-room, 42 feet by 25 , and 18 high, built by the prefent lord in a fpace between the end of the chapel, and the flight of fteps from the great court. At the upper end of this room is a whole length portrait of Frederick, late Prince of Wales; and at the lower end one of his princefs, with the princefs Augufa in her arms; and over the chimney a whole length of fir Fulk Greville, lord Brooke.

In the porter's lodge they fhew feveral things which are faid to have belonged to the famous Guy, earl of Warwick; fuch as his porridge-pot, his flefh-fork, his iron fhield, breat-plate, and fword; his horfe's head-piece, his walking-ftaff, (which is nine feet high, and which they tell you was only two inches higher than himfelf) a rib of the dun cow, which he killed on Dunfmore-heath in this neighbourhood, and fome other things. Whether they ever belonged to Guy or not, fome of them are of confiderable antiquity, and the fword was reputed to have been his fo long ago as the year 1400, when Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by his will, gave to his \(f(\mathrm{n}\), and his heir's after him, the fword and coat of mail fomctime belonging to the famcus Guy*; and in 1 Henry VIII., that king granted the cuftody of his fword to one Hoggefon, yeoman of his buttery, with a fee of 11 d. per diem for that fervicet, which was continued in Queen Elizabeth's timet.

James 1. granted this cafle to fir Fulke Greville, anceftor of the prefent earl of Warwick, who laid out 20,000l. in repairing and embellifhing it. The epitaph on his tomb is no more than this; "Fulke Greville, fervant to Queen Elizabeth, counfellor to King James, and friend to fir Philip Sydney."

Near the caftle, towards the north eaft, was a place fenced with ftrong fone walls, called the Vineyard; in 3 Henry IV. by the bailf's accounts, wages were given to fome women for gathering grapes there during the fpace of five days§. Whether this fruit was what we now underftand by the name of grapes, has been a fubject of much de. bate.

The Priory here was begun by Henry de Neuburgh, firt earl of Warwick, after the Conqueft, and finifhed by earl Roger, his fon. On the furvey 26 Henry Vill., it was valued at no more than iol. 1os. ad. above reprifes, and was diffolved the next year. In 38 of that king it was granted to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fifher, who pulled down the old building to the ground, and built a very fair houfe, which he called Hawk'sneft. His fon fold it to fir John Puckering, fince which it has paffed to the family of Wifell, and has rccained its old name of the Priory. Stukeley fays, that two galleries, part of lie original building, remain.

Abovt a mile and half beyond Warwick, in the rond to Coventry, is a houfe of the late Mr. Greethead, built on the edge of a high, perpendicular rock, at the foot of

\footnotetext{
Dugd. War. v. i. p. 3 . \(\oint\) Dugd. Warw. v. i. p. \(4^{28}\).
\(\div\) Ibid p. 428 .
\(\ddagger\) Peck's Defiderata Curiofa, b, ii, fo 18 .
|| Dugus. Warw. v. i. p. 454.
}
which flows the Avon, in a bend round a mendow. This place is called Guy's Clift, from a tradition that he fpent the latter part of his life in retirement here, in a cave fcooped out of the rock, which is fhewn. it was anciently the refidence of fome hermits, who had a fimall chapel; a chauntr", was afterwards founded by one of the earls of Warwick, and well endowed: It inferves she notice of antiquarians, if for no other reafon, for having been the abode of the celeb: ated antiquary, John Rous, who was one of the chauntery priefs, and here wrote his Chronicon de Regibus.

Proceed to Kenilworth, a long, feattering town, where the auguf ruins of the cattle, afford the moft ftriking inftance of the iultability of human affairs! This place, the abode of barons, little lefs powerful than kings; which fo long vefifted all the ftrength of Henry III., and which was at laft fubdued rather by ficknefs and famine, than by t.ie fuperior force of the royal army; which ftiil retained its importance, and in the hands of Elizabeth's favourite, Leicefler, exceeded moft of the royal habitations in magnificence; and which, from the thicknefs and fructure of the walls, feemed to bid defiance to time itfelf, is now only a picturefque heap of ruiss. Of the apartments, cilce graced with the prefence of that queen, and of her court, with all the fplendour which the princely owner could exhibit to entertain fuch a company, nothing but fragments of the bare walls remain! The Lake, which flowed more than 100 acres, is vanifhed! The only habitable part is a part of the gateway, filled with the family of a dirty, flovenly farmer, in one of whofe chambers is an alabafter chimncy-piece, with the letters R. L. carved thereon; once the orr.ment of a far different apartment.

There was a cafle here befree the conqueft, w'ich was demolifhed in the time of Canute, but another was built by Gooffry de Clinton, chamb tain and treafurer to Henry I., this foon came into the hands of the crown. Henry III., granted it to Simon de Mountfort, carl of Leicefler, who held it againt the king in the great infurrection of the barons; and, after he was killed in the battle of Evefham, it was fo gallantly defended by Henry de Hattings, whom he had appointed governor, that the king could not get poffeflion, till ficknefs and want of provifions conapelled the garrifon to furrender. The king then gave it to his fon Edmund, earl of Leicefter and Iancafter.
In the time of Edward I. was held here an affembly of 100 knights, and as many ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer. The knights entertained the ladies in the morning with tilting and nartial tournaments, and in the evening with dancing. It is mentioned as extraordinary, that on this occalion the ladies were clad in filken mantles. They called themfelves of the Round Table, to avoid contention about precedency.
In this place the unhappy' Edward II. was kept prifoner, and here made the refignation of his crown (if it may be called a refignation) to his fon, Edward III.

By a daughter and heirefs of the Lancalter family, it paffed to Join of Gaunt, fourth fon of Edward III. created duke of Lancafter, who, about the end of the reign of Richard II., began the ancient buildings now remaining, except Cafar's Tower. Henry, his fon, becoming king, it continued in the crown, till Queen Elizabeth granted it to Robert, lord Dudley, earl of Leicefter. Charmed with the fituation, he laid out 60, ocl. on the buildings, and in inlarging the park; an amazing fum in thofe days! He gave a moff filendid entertainment here to the queen and her court, at whica were incroduced every annufement of the times; amongt them bear-baiting was not forgot*. A regatta was exlibited on the lake.

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Warw. v. i. p. 2; 6, and req.
}

The flory of this carl's concealed marriage, and of the confequent misfortunes of his noble and accomplifhed fon, fir Robert Dudtey, are well known.

Afier that moft iniquitous court, the Star Chamber, had Aifled the proceedings which fir Robert had inclituted to prove his mother's marriage, and his own legitimacy, he refolved to quit the kingdom; but, as in thofe arbitrary days, he could not do it without the king's licence, (James I.) he applied for, and obtained it. His eftate however, mutilated as it was, was a tempting bait ; he was ordered to return, and not obeying the mandate, was profecuted in the Star Chamber, and eafily found guilty, upon which this place was feized into the king's hands. The magnificence of the fituation became the objecl of prince Henry's wifh. A propofal was made to purchafe it ; commiffioners were fent to make a furvey, with fpecial directions to find all things under their true worth. How well they oblerved their orders, may be feen from their report of the value, which they made to be about 38,000 . though from their return it appears, that the cafle food on feven acres of ground, was in perfect repair, fit to receive his majefly, the queen, and prince, at one time; that the value of the woods amounted to 20,0001 and that the circuit of the caftle, manors, parks, and chace, lying round it, together contained 19 or 20 miles. Out of this 38,0001 . 10,0001 . was to be deducted is a fine for fir Robert's contempt in not appearing to the fummons; the wood (which though confeffed worth 20,0001 . they had valued at no more than 12,0001 .) wis alfo to be deducted, becaufe fir Robert's lady had a jointure therein, and if fhe outlived him, might fell it. After thefe defalcations, the prince moft generoully offered to give for this eftate, the like of which for ftrength, ftate, and pleature, they fay was niot to be found in England, the fum of \(14,500{ }^{\circ}\).

Sir Robert knew too well what he had to expect from the juftice of James, or his courts, and having determined never to return to England, agreed to accept that money. The conveyances were executed, though no more than 3000 . was paid at the time, (and which, by the failure of the merchant whu was to remit it, never came to his hands) and the prince dying, (oon after, he pever received any part of the remainder; and yet prince Cinarles had \(n\) s feruple of confcience abo it taking poffeffion, as heir to his brother; nay, in his patent (when king) criating fir foert's mother Duchefs of Dudley, he recognizes the whole tranfactiont.
Perhaps a ttronger proof of che ineftimable bleffings of a government by law, and of a trial by jury, can hardly be found; and the abolition of fuch a court, feems cheaply purchafed by all the misfortunes and temporary confufion occafioned by the ftruggles againft it in the time of this :Tharles.
The hiftory of this family of Dudley, affords matter for other reflections. Edmund Dudley defcended, or claiming to to be, from a younger fon of the lords Dudley, became one of the great infruments of opprefion under which the people groaned in the time of Henry VII., and was at laft given up to their refentmencs, together with Empfon, and exccuted. His eftate, however, was reftored to his fou who getting into great favour with Henry VIII., and Edward VI., was created vifcoul duke of Northumberland. Infatiable in his ambition, he contrived to ruin the duke cf Somerfet and lord Thomas, his brother, uncles to Edward VI., and marrying his fourth

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Bar. v. ii. p. 224.
\(\pm\) Dugd. Bar. v. ii. p. 225 . Some original letters relative to this matter, (one of which is figned by Prince Henry) are now at the Board of Green Cloth, St. James's ; but though the failure in payment is fo fully recognized \(b^{-}\),he letters patent, yet in an account of the priuce's debte (now in that office) emoney remaining sife on this account is itated to be no more than 39101 , with 227 l. for charges.
}
fon to lady Jane Seymiour, indured that prince to appoint her his fucceffor; but here ended his career. Mary prevailing, he was beheaded. On Elizabeth's acceffion, the good fortune of the family feemed to return; his eldeft fon was reftored to the titles of L'Ine and Warwick, and his fecond fon made earl of Leicefter; but this funfhlne was not of long continuance. The eldeft fon died without iffue, and Robert, often in difgrace, and under frong fufpicions of the moft atrocious actions, died without leaving any child, except the unfortunate 41 "at art. above-mentioned. Thus this family, rifing upon iniquity, and in the coure ot ann: 50 years attaining almoft to royalty iffelf, in nearly as thort a time fet in obfcurity.

Whilf this caftle was in the hands of the crown, there was a conftable appointed, with a fee of 16l. 1s. 4 d . and a keeper of the park, with a fee oi 4 l. 1 ss .3 d . a year*.

Charles afterwards granted this cafle to the carl of Monmouth; but Oliver gave it to feveral of his officers, who demolifhed the buildir. .ined the great pool, cut down the woods, deftroyed the park and chace, aad divided the lands into farms amongit themfelves.

On the reftoration, Charles II. granted a new leafe to the earl of Monmouth's daughters, and after ardsgave the inheritance to Lawrence, lord Hyde, whom he created baron of Kenilworth. .nd earl of Rochefter ; from him it has defcended to the lady of lord Hyde, lately created earl of Clarendon, who has given directions that what remains of the buildinss thould be carefully preferved from further damage.

Here was alfo a monaflery for black canons of the order of St. Auguftin, founded by Geofry de Clinton when he built the caltle. At a furvey taken 26 Menry VIII. it was valued at \(53 \hat{y}^{1} .15 \mathrm{~s}\). 4 d . three years after it was furrendered, and the fite granted by the king to fir Andrew Fiamok, whofe grand.daughter and heir carried it in marriage to to John Colbourn, efq. and he having bought forne horfes ftolen out of the earl of Leicefter's flable here (or pretended fo to be) was fo frightened by the earl, tha: he was glad to make his peace by giving it up to him on very eafy termst.

In this village is a manutacture of ivory and horn combs, and horn for lanthorns, in which about \(3^{2}\) men are employed.

The farmers hereabouts begin to be fenfible of the propriety of hocing turnips, but cannot yet prevail on themfelves to do it thoroughly.
Proceed to Coventry, an old ill-built town. It was made a corporation in 18 Edward III., the walls round the town were berun in be built in 29 Edward III. (1355) and were demolifhed after the civil war in the lafe century. The magnificent and beautiful church of St. Michael was founded abnut 1133, and given to the monks of Coventry, by Ranulph, earl of Chefter. The feeple, as it now ftands, was begun in 1373, and finihhed in 1395, by William and Adam Botoner, who expended 100l. a year on it : the fpire was added by two fifters, Ann and Mary Botoner, who alfo built the middle aifle in 1434. The tower is 130 feet three inches high; on :hat is an octagonal prifm of 32 feet ix inches, fupported by eight fpringing arches; irom the pinnacles within the battlements of the octagon ifiues a fpire, eight fquare, each of them cight feet at the bafe, 130 feet nine inches high, making the whola height 300 feet. The whole length of the church is 293 fect nine inches, and th breadth, confifting of five ailes, 127 teet. The middle aife is 50 feet hight.

\footnotetext{
- Defid. Cur. b. ii.p. 18.
\(\dagger\) Duge. War. r. i. p. 237. 242.
\(\ddagger\) D.nd. Warw. v. i. p. 140.
}

The priory was fornded by earl Leofric, in 1043, and flood on a defcent below the church-yard of St. Muchael and the Trinity, (which two churches fand very near together in one inclofure) but is now totally deftroyed, with its church, though the bifhop pleaded ftrongly with Cromwell to have had the church preferved, alledging that it was his principal fee and head church. Willis, in his hiftory of mitred abbies, printed in 1718, fays, he thinks that Lichfield cathedral was built in imitation of this; that at the entrance into the clofe where this church ftood, at the weft end, there was a large arch which led to it out of the oat-market, and which then lately fell down; that not far from thence was fill flanding the lower part of a great tower or feeple, part of the weft front, then converted into a dwelling-houfe; that on the fouth-fide, next the two church-yards, flood a leffer tower, which had been demolifhed about 20 years before he wrote; that the foundations of the church were dug up about 50 years before, and the fite turned into a bowling-alley, afterwards into a garden, as it then was; that the chief habitation of the monks was alfo turned into gardens, and that feveral apartments were fuppofed to be buried under ground, as appeared by the doorcafes then vifible at the end of the buildings next the river*. On the furvey of Henry VIII. it was valued at 73.1 l . \({ }^{195}\). 5 d . but deducting penfions, at 4991. 7s. 4d. clear, and was furrendered in his 3 oth year. On digging foundations for houfes, they have found the old cloylters, and forne other ruins, with many grave fones. Some years ago fome coffins were found, amongt which were two, fuppofed to be thofe of Leofric and Godivat. Stone coffins have been often dug up (one in 1780) but without any infrriptions.

Soon after the conqueft, Coventry, Lichfield, and Chefter, were included in one diocefe; the feat was removed from Lichfield to Chefter, but Robert de Limefy obtained the cuftody of this monaltery, and removed from Chefter hither, when the name of abbot was fuppreft, and a prior had the rule under the bifhop, and fat in parliament \(\ddagger\). Many bifhops who refided here, filed themfelves of Coventry only; but afterwards an agreement was made, that this and Lichfield fhould choofe their bifhop alternately, and make one chapter, and precedency in ftile fhould be given to Coventry. Lichfield, however, feems to have now obtained the precedence, being generally named firt.

The bifhop had formerly a palace at the fouth-eaft corner of the cathedral church, facing the north-eaft corner of St. Michael's church-yard. It has been long fince deftroyed, but in 1647, a mean houfe in that place was fold by the name of the palaces.

The Grey Friers, or Friers Minors, efcaped the diffolution of the leffer houfes in 27 Henry VIII. (perhaps becaufe they had no lands) but was furrendered in the 3oth year of his reign, and demolihed, except the fpire of their church (built about the time of Edward III.) which now remains. The fite of the houfe was granted to the corporation.

The White Friers had a houfe built for them by fir John Poultney, (four times lord mayor of London) in 16 Edward III. \(1342 \|\), but had no lands, and were not furrendered till 30 Henry VIIIT. The houfe was granted to fir Ralph Sadler, in 36 Henry VIII. and foon after bought of him by Mr. Hales, who alfo purchafed of the king. St. John's hofpital and church, and divers lands belonging to the priory and other religious houfes

\footnotetext{
- Mitred Abbies, v. i. p. 70. \({ }^{\text {7 }}\) Stukeley, Itin. Cur, v. ii. p. 18. 2 I .
\(\ddagger\) On the introduction of monks into a cathedral, the bifhop was luoked upon in place of the abbot, and his fublitute was termed a prior.
© Stukelcy, Itin. v. ii. p. 2 s.
\| Leland, v. iv. p. 97.
I Dugd. War. r. i: p. 180. \({ }^{\circ}\)
}
here. He refided in the houre of the White Friess, and maintained a fchowi in the choir of their church, (having obtained a licence to found a fchool., but tone us the magiftrates of the town finding that the church was mot included in the patur,s, upplied to Queen Mary, and obtained licence to make it a parinlo-church \({ }^{\circ}\), and obliged him to remove the feholars, which he did to St. John's hofpital. After this they difurbed him in poffeffion of the lands fo purchafed by him, under pretence of their being granted to found a fchool; this treatment made him lay afide a defign which he had formed of eftablihhing a college in this city, like thofe at Weftminfter and Eton. He, however, kept up the fchool as long as he lived, and by his will, in 15 Elizabeth, left an eflate of the then yearly value of 431 . to the mayor, bailifs, and commonalty, to maintain it, allotting to the mafter the manfion houfe of the late matter of St. John's hofpital, and 201.2 year ; to the uhber a houfe within that hofpital, and col. a years an allowance for a mufic-mafter, and for repairs of the houfes, and the furplus to be for the mafter and uhher. This eftate is now improved to 1501 a year, or more; and in 173., the mafter's fipend was increafed to gol. a year, the ufher's to 33 l .13 s .4 d . What becomes of the furplus does not appeart.

The crofs, once fo fanious, is now entirely defroyed. It was built on the fpot where one had formerly ftood; was begun in 1541, and finifhed in 1544, by a donation of fir Willian Holleys, lord mayor of London, fon of Thomas Holleys, of Stoke, near this city, anceftor of the Holles's, earls of Clare. It was fix fquare, each fide feven feet at the bafe, diminifhing in three fories, 57 feet high. There were 18 niches furnifhed with ftatues, fome of which were brought from the White Friers. The pillars, pinnacles, and arches, were enriched with ftatuary carving, the arms of England, of the founder, and of the trades and companiest.
St. Mary Hall, on the fouth of St. Michael's church, was ufed by the feveral guilds for their feafts, and now for holding the affizes, \&c. Dugdale fays, it appears to have been built in the time of Henry VI. A good deal of the painted glads in the windows ftill remains, but much defaced by the iynorant glaziers, who in repairing it from time to time, have reverfed and mifplaced the arnis, \&cc. Here is an ancient wooden chair, faid to be that in which King John was crowned; fome armour, ufed in their yearly proceffion, in memory of lady Godiva; a pieture of that fair lady on horfeback; fome portraits of kings and queens, of fir Thomas White, Mr. Jeffon, and fome other perfons.

This fir Thomas White, in 1542, gave the corporation 1400l. which was haid out in the purchafe of lands, late parcel of the priory, of the yearly value of 701 . and the fame were fettled on them in truf, to give 24l. a year to 12 poor men, and to lend 40 l a year to induftrious young men of Coventry, to enable them to fet up in trade; after a period of 30 years; the towns of Northampton, Lecicefter, Nottinghain, and Warwick, were to have a fum of 401 . for the fame purpofe, in rotation. Thefe towns received the 401 . in their turns, but knew nothing of great improvements made in the eftate till about 16 g 2 , when it was accidentally difcovered by the corporation quarrelling amongt thenfelves about the divifion of it, and notice was given to the other towns by the bailiff of the eftate, and one who had been difiniffed from the office of clerk of the council-houfe. A bill in chancery was filed againit the corporation, but it was feveral years before they could get at the real fate of the bufinefs, or the truc value of the

\footnotetext{
- The church was afterwards fold and pulled down, and the materials employed to build Mr. Boughton's houfe at Candions near Rughy, in this county.
\(\dagger\) Aceount of the charitice given to Coventry, p. \(\boldsymbol{i}^{2}\).
\(\ddagger\) Dugd. War. v. i. p. 142.
}
lands. In 1705 they difcovered that the rents amounted to near 8001 , a year, befides fines for renewals; but four yeare afterwards it was found, that the clear rents ware about 9301 a year; and a decree was made in 1710, that the corporation thou't account for more than 20001. which they had received. Whilft this was carryig on the corporation tampered with the other towns, and made a private agreem:ns wish, them to put an end to the fuit on receiving a fmall proportion of what was due; but the ftory beginning to be known, and it being found that the corporation let long leafes to their own members and fanilies at fmall rents, fome public fpirited gentlemen filed an information on behalf of the poor, to fet afide the agreement, and to have the encreafed rents applied in augmentation of the original donations. This was done accordingly, and it was decreed, that inftead of 241. annually divided between 12 men, 2431. 3s. Thould be divided between 61 men, \(41 . a\) piece to 60 of them, and 31. 3s. to the odd one, and that cight men mould each have a loan of gol. The corpopation did not relifh this at all, and the sosol could not be got from them; whereupon the court ordered that the eftate fhould be conveyed to the honourable William Broml.y, efq. and other gentlemen of the neighboarhood, and a fequeftration iflued againft the corporation eftates (upwards of yonl. per annum) to levy the 20001 . The money was at laft raifed by fale of part of their eftates; and then, in 1722, they applied to the court of chancery to have the truft eflates re-conveyed to them. This was oppofed by the new truftees, and by the cowns of Northampton, Leicefter, and Warwick, on the ground of the great abufes committed thy the corporation, and that there were at that time feveral perfons amongft them who were concerned in the abufes, and others who were privy in them; the chancellor, however, in 1725, thought fit to order a re-conveyance, the feveral charities being augmented as by the former decree, and the corporation are now in poffeffion of the eflate.
Befides this, fir Thomas White gave the town a further fum, to pay 401 a year to two fellows of St. John's college, in Oxford, fons of freemen of this city ; which college had been founded by him, or rather re-founded, after being quite gone to decay on its original foundation by archbifhop Chichele.

This man of charity gave a further fum of 1001 a year to 24 other towns in England, to be received in rotation, and lent to induftrious young men, to affift them in their fetting out in the world*. This was a mode of charity much in fafthio in thofe days, and in the beginning of the next century; highly benevolent in its is .s.inn, it affifted the deferving and ufeful members of the community in that part in , ves when affiftance would be moft ferviceable; and hying a foundhtion or an ay a fortunes have been built, it enabled them in their turns to exerciff . ive vo which would be naturally excited by a recollection of that to which the": at in thefe days, however, it is too liable (in borough towns efpecially ,

Mr. Jeffon, above-mentioned, gave the town 2000l. with whic . . in Glou: cefterfhire was bought, the rents of which are to be applied in putmis wit:pprentices, diffributing bread, \&c. and to lend 20l. a year to poor tradefinen. 'Tl.c" are other charities to a large amount.

In 1768 an act of parliament was paffed for making a navigable canal from hence to communicate with that which was carrying on to join the Trent and the Merfey, and the next year another act was paffed to make a canal from hence to Oxford.

Thefe were noble undertakings, which promifed to be of the greateft fersice to the country; but ufeful as they were, they met with violent oppofition. Amonglt the ob-
jections to the latter, it was urged in the Houfe of Commons, that it would injure the Newcaftle coal trade, that great nuffery of feamen, on which our naval ftrength fo much de, ends, by enabling Oxford and the neighbourhood to buy pit-coal cheaper than they could do fea-coal; fo far will people go for an argument to anfwer a prefent purpofe! Private interef, and perhaps-private pique, unfortunately contributed to impede the wor:- The fubfcribers to the two canals could not agree on the place where they fhould join, and they are carried on in nearly a parallel line for a confiderable length; this has contributed to exhauft their money without any ufe. The former is carried no further than about Atherltone, and feems at a fand; the latter has reached Banbury, as mentioned before, but the expence has already fo greatly exceeded the eflimate for the whole, that it is feared it will not foon be completed. Its being carried clofe to the town of Banbury, is faid to have been attended with a great additional colt, which would have been nuuch more ufefully employed in extending it farther. It is alfo faid that it fhould have commenced at another place, nearer Birmingham, where much better coals would have been got. The cof has been more than 200,0001 . of which 150,000 . was fubfribed, 50,000 . borrowed fince, and a debt of fome thoufands outtanding.

Near Bedworth is a coal-inine of fir Roger Newdigate (whofe feat is not far off), from which he has made a cut to communicate with the navigation. He has here a wheel of 36 feet diameter, which throws out the water and draws up the coals at the fame time. In the coal-mines here it is faid, tha: large toads have been often found in the folid coal \({ }^{*}\).

Come to Nuneaton, a town fo named from a nunnery of the order of Fontevrault, (in Poictiers) founded by Robert Boflu, earl of Leicefter, before \(\mathbf{1 1 6 1}\). In the houfes of this order beyond fea, there were religious men as well as women, but fubject to the government of the abbefs or priorefs. This petticoat government feems to have been dinliked in England, as there were only two more houfes of this order in the kingdom, and there is no exprefs account of any monk in any of them, but only of a prior at Nuneatont. The earl's wife became a nun, and died here. By the furvey, 20 Henry VIII. it was valued at 2901. \(155 . \frac{1}{1}\) and was furrendered in the 31 It of that king, and granted to fir Marmaduke Conftable, who is buried in the churcht, under a monument which was once a handfome one, but is now much defaced. In a field at the end of the town, going towards Atherfone, (on the left) are fome remains of the nunnery; one arch is yet fanding, but nothing nore than the hewn fone is left at the tcp, and there are fome fragments of walls. One arch lately fell down.
I did not take the direct road to Hinckley, but went towards Atherfone, in order to vifit Manceter, a confiderable Roman fation. The village is about tirce miles from. Nuneator ; in the way to it pals over a hill, from the top of which is a good profpect. The church fands on an eminence, which Dr. Stukeley fays, feems to have been a camp, having been intrenched very decply. Nearit is a neat hofpital. On the left of the church is Oldbury, a large fquare fort of 30 acres, on a high hill, from whence is a very extenfive view. Flint axes of the Britons, about four inches and an half broad, have been found near this place. Mr. Okeover has a feat here, which he is rebuilding in the area of the canip. The old houfe was a cell to the nunnery of Polefworth. Other camps, called Shugbury, Arbury, and Borough, are feen from hence 5 .

\footnotetext{
- lin. Cur. vel. ii. p. 19.
\(\ddagger\) Dugd. Warw, vol. ii. p. 1066.
\(\dagger\) Burn's Eccl. I.aw, vol. ii. p. 54.
5 ltin. Cur. vol. ii. p. 20.
}

When you have paffed through the turnpike, a little lane on the right leads down into the Watling-ftreet, were, taking the right again, you crofs the river Anker, (in its way from Nuneaton to Tamworth) and prefently afterwards go through the old Roman city; which lies on both fides the road, partly in Leicefterfhire, partly in Warwickflire. The field in the former is called Oldfield-banks, in the latter, Caftle-banks. It is 600 feet long, 200 broad on each fide the road. Great ftones, mortar, Roman bricks, iron, and many coins of brafs and filver, and fome of gold, have been dug up here *. A bridge was building over the river when I was there \(\dagger\).

Continue on the Watling-ftreet till near Hinckley, when you come into the turnpike road, which leads directly from Nuncaton thither.

Hinckley is a market town juft within the borders of Leicefterfhire, formerly dittinguifhed by a caltle, a iarge park, and a priory; now by the more humble, but much more ufeful, employment of the flocking-frame, of which about 1000 are here employed. The caftle was built by Hugh de Grantmefnil, who came into England with William I. it flood near the eaft end of the church, but has long been entirely demolifhed. A good modern houfe, belonging to Mr. Hurft, is built on part of the fite. The park has been difparked many years. In 1755, in a field near the Holy-well, fix nobles of gold of Edward III. were found, two of which are in the hands of Mr. Whalley, of Hinckley.
The office of Ateward of England was given to this Hugh on his marriage, and made an hereditary office. It defcended from him to his grandfon Hugh, who held the honor of Hinckley by that fervice \(\ddagger\). His grandfon died, leaving two daughters only, the eldeft of whom married Robert Blanchmains §, earl of Leicefter, and carried this eftate to him. His fon left two fifters, his coheirs, one of whom married the great Simon de Montfort, who was created earl of Leicefter in 1206, and poffeffed this honor and high ftewardfhip. He, taking part with the French againft King John, was fripped of his honors and eftate; the latter were given to Randolph, earl of Chefter, but the king retained the high flewardfhif; nor would Henry III. reftore that when he gave back his other honors and eftates to his fon. The firft Hugh de Grantmefnil founded here a priory of canons aliens, belonging to the abbey of Lira, in Normandy \|; this houfe was fuppreffed by Henry V. amongt many other alien priories \(\mathbb{T}\). A houfe called the Priory, or the FIall, on the fouth fide of the church-yard, ftands on the fite of it; what is now converted into feveral rooms, is in memory to have been one large hall. The centre was rebuilt in the year 1715, by Mr. Gerard, then owner, but the wings are of much older date. The garden is now made into a bowl. ing-green.

On a mantle-piece in the kitchen is a ftrange ornament in a kind of baked clay, which tradition has crroneoully called the "arms of three inonks;" but a fecond, with more probability, culls them the figns of three houfes, the Eagle and Child, the Rofe, and

\footnotetext{
- Ilin. Cur. vol ii. p. 20.
\(+1779\).
\(\ddagger\) Cafe of lady Willoughby, of Erefby, chaning the office of great chamberlain.
o Mr. Nicholy, in his hiftory of Hinckley, p. 9, gives an ingenious and probable folution of the origin of this nick-name of Blanchmanis; he fuppofes it might be detived from the whi e feurf of the leprofy; then 1 very common difeafe, rather than from the beanty of his bands, efpecislly as his foan William was fo infeged with that malady, that he founded an hofpital for is in Leiceller, the common feal of which hofpital was lately found at Saffrnn Walden, in Effex. I foould add, that if the name was given on account of the delicate colour of his hands, it was probabiy given in ridicule of what, in thofe days of hardihood, would becot fidered as an effeminacy; but effeminacy was not his character.
- Nichols's Hiackley, p. 9.
g Burton's lecicefter, p. 123.
}

Bull's Head, which were defigned for the relief of pilgrims travelling through Hinckley, who were to receive a night's lodging, and fomething the next morning to help them forward on their journey *.

The oriory poffeffed about 214 acres of land here; and not many years ago, on a trial about tythe, a monk from the abbey of Lira was brought over, and produced the original grant. This land and the church were given by Heary VIII. to the dean and chapter of Weftminfter, who are the preient owners.

About five miles from Hinckley the battle was fought which placed the crown on the head of Henry VII., and which is commonly called the battle of Bofworth, but Sutton-field was the feene of it. Sir Reginald Bray, indefatigable in the fervice of the earl of Richmond, is faid to have found Richard's crown in a thorn bufh, the memory of which was preferved by a painting on glafs in his houfe at Steane in Northamptonfhire, which remained when Mr. Bridges collected the notes for his hiftory of that county, if it is not ftill there. In his arms was added a thorn, with a crown in the middlet. The name of Crown-hill, which a place in the field fill retains, feems to refer to this ftory; though commonly faid to be the fpot from which the earl harangued his army, there is more probability that it got its name from this circumftance.

Senfible of the fervices and of the abilities of fir Reginald, Henry beftowed on him digh honcis and employments, and Steane was one of the eftates with which that king very munificently rewarded an attachment which continued unaltered to the time of his death. It will be allowed me to repeat with pleafure, that in this fituation, and in a reign the favorites of which are not generally well fpoken of, his integrity procured him from hiftorians the charader of, "a very father of his country, a fervent lover of juftice, and one who would often admonifh the king when he did any thing contrary to right \(\ddagger . "\) Nor is it lefs to lis honor, that notwithftanding he took a liberty fo feldom allowed, he never loft the favor of the king during the 17 years of his reign in which he lived.
In Stokefield, bet ween Hinckley and Sutton, money has been lately found, fuppoled to have belonged to fome who fell in that battle. The coins were fold to Mr. Warden, a mercer at Nuneaton.

A great variety of curious foffils and petrifacions have been found of late in a gravelpit, about a mile from the town, in the road to Derby. Mr. Wells, of Burbach, and Mr. John Robinfon, of Hinckley, have formed collections of them. Near the town is a fpot from whence 50 churches may be counted \(\$\).
Leicefterfhire has not many gentiemen's houles of note in it, and not many matters of curiofity, but has much rich pafture, and feeds great numbers of cattle and fleep.
Go through Earl's Shilton, on the left of which is the feat of lord vifcount Wentworth, and afterwards pafs by Tooley Park, in Leland's time belonging to the king \#, lately purchafed of Mr. Boothby by Mr. Dodd.
A little before coming to Leicefter, crofs the Roman fofs way, and on the left of the bridge, at the entrance of the town, fee the arch over the river which Richard III. paffed in his way to Bofworth. It is entirc, but is not now ufed, a wall being built acrofs one end of it T .

\footnotetext{
- Nichols's lititory of Hinckley. p. 33. . \(\quad\) Bridgea's Northamptoumire, p. 1y7.

A rione particular account of hir Reginald is in the fecond vol, of the new edition of the Biographia Etitannica.

4 Hitiory of Histckley, p. 6.5.
a A view of it is engraved in Peek's Defid. Curiofa.
Leicefter
}




St. Nicholas's chunsh. Two teffelated pavenents have been found there, the lateft and largeft about \(1750^{\circ}\). "

There was a bifhop of L.eicefter for about two centuries, viz. from about 679 to 885 , when the fee was tranfated to Dorchefter, in Oxfordhire. The epifcopal fee was in St. Margaret's parih, the impropriation and advowfon of which parifh now form one of the prebendaries in the church of Lincolist.

Betides St. Nicholas's, there are now three other churches, and it is faid there were formerly five more. Of thefe, St. Peter was taken down in the time of Queen Clizabeth, the parihh bring fmall, and infufficient to maintain it, and it was united to AllSaints. St. Leonary"s had been rebuilt a littie before the civil war, in the time of Charles 1. and was taken down when the town was garrifoned, to prevent its being ufeful to the anemy.

Robert de Bellonnont, earl of L.cicefter, fuunded a coliegiate church near the caftle, and dedicated it to our lady, placing in it a dean and canons \(\varsigma\). It feems to have been refounded, or rebuilt, and the endowment much enlarged by Henry, duke of Lancafter, who eftablifhed in it a dean, 12 prebends, 12 choriters, and other ferrants \(\|\). To this church he prefented, as an ineftimable relic, one of the thorns of rur Saviour's crown, which had been given him by the king of France, and which was preferved in a fland of pure gold T. This building, which was very magnificent, tood in the Newark, where Mr. Solnnan's garden now is, and war deftroyed at the diffolution. Three of the houfes belonging to the chauntry priefts remain; one of them was purchafed within this century, for the vicar of St. Mary's, near the caftle \({ }^{\bullet \bullet}\).

The fame duke Henry, in \(\mathbf{I} 330\), began the hofpital adjoining to his church \(\dagger\) t, but did not live to comp.ete the buildings, as ap; sars by letters patent of Henry IV. in the firt year of his reign, who recites, that Henry, duke of Lancafter, his grandfather, had begun to build this church, and certain houfes, walls, and edifices for the inclofing of the church and college, and the habitation of the canons, clerks, and poor people there living; and that John, duke of Lancafter, his father, had defired to complete the fame, and that he was himfelf defirous of haftening the works, that he might have a mare in the merits; he therefore affigns certain perfons to provide workmen and materials for the doing thereof ft. He provided for 100 poor and weak men and women, and ten able women to ferve and allift the fick and weak. A few years ago this was a long, low building, of one flory, covered with lead, in which were a range of places about the fize of the pens of a church, and not much higher, covered at the top with few old boards. Each of thefe was jutt large enough to hold fomething like a bed, and one chair, and was the habitation of a miferable pauper, who recrived 7d. a-week in money. This, with the charity-box, opened once a-year, and a fmall furplus of rent, ansounting to a few flillings a-piece, was all they received. On one fide of the room was a common fire-place for the men, on the other for the women; and there was a common kitchen, in which was a large pot, which they finewed as that of John of Ghent. A room inhabited by the nurfes, was a little more decent, and they had a lodging room over it. The eaft end of the building

\footnotetext{
- Hiftory of llinchley, p. IC.
- "lholby vol iv. p 89.

H Hugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. +65 .
- Throfy, vat i p 141. 1: Itid vol. iii p. is9.
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$\dagger$ Willis' Cath. vol. iii p. 43, 201.
+Willos Cath. vol. il. P. 43, 201.
Olingd. Bar. vol, i.p 84.
| Dugd. Bar, vol. i p.84.
ft Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p.f68.

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was a chapel, in which was the following infcription; "Henry Grifmond", duke of Lancater, and earl of Leicefler. He was founder of this hofipital in the year of our Lord 1332, and fince granted by charter, by our late gracious fovereign King James, to be called the Holy Trinity, in the 12 th year of his reign."

The building being gone to great decay, the rain getting in, and rendering feveral of the boxes uninhabitable, his majefty gave a fum of money out of his privy purfe for rebuilding it, which was done in 1776 , but not in a manner fuitable to his majefty's generous intentions. He augmented the income with 14l. a-jear, and 54 men and 36 women now receive a weekly ftipend of 28 . 2d \(\frac{1}{2}\). each.

In the church-yard of St. Martin is another hofpital, built on the fame plan, but on a larger feale, the habitations being tolerably comfortable. It was founded by fir William Wigefon, about the time of Henry VI. for a mafter, con frater, 12 poor men, and 12 poor women. The con-frater has a neat houfe adjoining, and reads prayers; the poor men and women have each an apartment, and three fhillings a-week. The mafter, who never refides, has a falary of 2001. a-year, and the benefit of renewing the leafes of a very confiderable eftate, which is reckoned worth 3001 . ayyear more. Can he reflect on the fituation of the paupers, and think the intention of the charitablefounder is anfwered \(\dagger\) ?

Adjoining to this is a fmall public library for the minitters and fcholars of the town,
In Northgate freet is an ancient hofpital for poor women, where, within a fmalt porch, is a circular arch, with a zig-zag ornament round it.

A handfome infirmary has been built in 1771 at one extremity of the town, and is fupported by fubfription. In digging the foundations, many human bones were found, fuppofed to be thofe of perfons buried in a chape! called St. Sepulchre's, which had been deftroyed long before.

In St. Margaret's church is an alabafter monument for John Penney, once abbot of the abbey here, afterwards bifhop of Cariife, in \({ }_{1509}\). There is a whole length figure of him in his epifcopal habit.

In St. Martin's church is an epitaph for Mr. John Heyrick, who died 2d April 1589, aged 76, expreffing that he lived in one houfe with Mary his wife, 52 years, and in all that time never huried either man, woman, or child, though he had fometimes 20 in family. His wife lived to be 97 years old, and faw of her children, g:and-children, and great grand-children, to the number of \(143 \ddagger\).

\author{
There
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\footnotetext{
- Grifmond was a lordhip in Monmouthhire, which belonged to him, but why added to his nagre here I do not know.
\(\dagger \mathrm{Mr}\). Throfby, in hio account of Leicefter, fays, he is informed the revenue is not fo large ; it will not, however, be denied, that it is cnnfiderable, that the mafter does not refide or do any duty, and that the poor are very fenderly provided for according to the prefent value of money.
\(\ddagger\) In the furmer edition I had mentioned another inftance of loogevity and remarkable vigcur in this weighbourhood, from the regitter of Keym, or Keham, a few miles from hence; the book is in the handwriting of Mr. Thiomas Samfon the miniter, and figned by him from 1563 till near the time of his death in 1655 . By this regiter it appear that he had eight children, born as follows, viz.
}
1. Joyce, baptized February 12, 1630 .
2. Ann, baptized May 6, 1632 .
3. Edwarl, baptized February 6, 1633 .
4. Francis, baptized October a1, \(1635^{\circ}\).
5. Thrmay. bappized November 1,1637 .
6. Johr, ,aptized December 15 , 1639 .
7. Sufannah, baptized July 25, 164 I.
8. Elizabeth, baptized October 20,1644

There is very little left of the cafle, except the hall, now ufed for holding the affizes; near it is a large vault, which they call John of Ghent's cellar. He and the other dukes of Lancatter, refided much here whilf they evere owners of it.
In a houfe inhabited by Mr. John Stevens, is a fpacious room, lighted by a window, which is continued from one end to the other, and in which are 28 pieces of painted glafs, fome of faints, others of part of our Saviour's hiftory, others the feven facraments of the Romilh church. Mr. Throfby conjectures is to have been a chauntry belonging to Corpus Chrifti, or St. George's guild.

There were in the town threc priories, and one houfe for religious of the order of St. Francis•.

The abbey of St. Mary de Pratis (fo named from its being fituate in the meadows near Leicefter) was founded by Robert de Bellamont, furnamed Boffu, earl of Leicefter, in 1143 , for canons of the order of St. Augultin. He at length took on him the habit, and continued there 15 years. The abbots ufed to fit in parliament; but in the middle of the \(14^{\text {th }}\) century, an exemption was obtained, as from a burthen. Very different from the opinion of the prefent times! At this abbey cardinal Wolfey died in his way to London, having been arrefted on a charge of high creafon; the fpot of his interment has been often fearched for, under an idea that great riches were buried with him, but it has never been difcovered. On the diffolution, it was granted to Mr. Cavendifh, the faithful fervant of the cardinal; in Queen Elizabeth's time it was woieffed by the earl of Huntingdon, but was atterwards in the Cavendifa family again, the counters of Devonfhire refiding there before the civil war, in which it was burnt by the royalifts, and little left but the wal's round the garden, part of the gateway, and port \(\mathrm{r}^{\prime}\) 'lodge. What remains of fom rooms is of later date. The prefent duke of De Rominse's grandfather transferred it to lord Willian Manners, from whom it has come to the prefent owner, Mr. John Manners.

Gilbert Foliot, the faithful friend of Henry II. (who was nevar to be terrified from his allegiance by the threats or power of Becket) and Henry de Kaighton, the hiftorian, were abbots here.

As he could not ferve the cure before he was 22, the computation was, that he had ferved it at the birth of his


Mr. Samfon wat buried Auguf 4, 1655, and it feemed that he was then at leaft 114 years old, and had been minitter of Keym 92 yeara.
Thia I had inferted from an account I faw of it ; but defirous of examining into fo extraordinary a flory myfelf, It have fince been at Keliam and feen the regitter. It is very true that it is figned by Mr. Samfon, as minifler, cvery year from 1563 to 1655 , or thereabouts: but on infpection it appeara, that from 156 ; to about \({ }^{6} 63\) is nothing more than a tranfeript made by Mr. Samfon iron a forner regifter, and atteited by him at the bottom ofeach prage by figning his name as minitter, omitting to date his attellation. A circumitance corroberates this ; he has added the names of his two churchwardens after his own, which are the fame for the firft go yearn, a thing which would be rot much lefs marvellous than his own age. It may be further obferied, that after 1633 (or thereabouts, for 1 do not recolled the exact year) there appeare to Le different churchwardens every) car.
- Willio's Mitred Ablies, vol. ii. p.1iz.

About half a mile fouth of the town, near the way to Elfton, by the fide of the race-ground, is a long ditch, called Rawdikes, which Stukeley calls a Britifl Curfus. It is faid Charles I. food on thefe banks whillt his men took and pillaged Leicefter*.

Camden fpeaks with fome degree of uncertainty as to Leicefter being the Roman flation Ratæ; Salmon totally denies it ; and Horeley affirms it \(\ddagger\) : but in 1773 a military ftone was difcovered, which fixes it. About two miles from Leicefter, on the foffe way which goes to Newark, (and which is now part of the turnpike road to Melton Mowbray) there was a kind of fepping block, little noticed; on removing the earth from the foot of it, was difcovered a frone, to which it had doubtlefs ferved as a pedeftal, on which was the following infcription:

\section*{IMP CAES \\ DIV RAIAN PART F D' RAIAN HADRIAN AVGT OTM \(M \cos 1\) Ha RATIS}

This ftone is two feet ten inches long, five feet five inches and an half in circumference ; it is of a gritty fort, fuppofed hy mafons to be from a Derbyhire quarry. The letters in the upper line are four inches long, in the others but three. The fecond and third lines feem to have been continued further, fome traces of letters being vifible on the back part. The two Arokes at the bottom probably denote the diftance from Rata, with which it agrees.

Two or three miles from Leicefter, on the left, fome woods and a windmill on a hill, mark an old feat of the Greys, salled Bradgate, built by Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorfet§, and inhabited by that family till it was accidentally burnt down fome years ago; but the park, fix miles in compafs, remains. It was the birth-place of the accomplifhed, bit unfortunate, Lady Jane Grey. Near it is Groby, from which the family took a title; there was formerly a caltle, which was deftroyed entirely before Leland's time. The above-mentioned Thomas began to build a houfe here, but did not finih it|.

About five miles from Leicefter, on the left, is Temple Rotheley, or Rotherby, granted by King Stephen to Randolph, earl of Chefter \(T\). It was afterwards a houfe of the knights Templars, from which it takes its name, but has been for a confiderable time the feat of the Babingtons; fome of the lands are extra-parochial. There are no monuments of any of the Templars in the church, bur there are fome old ones for the Kyngftons, Robert Vyncent, efq. and for the Babingtons. On a raifed tomb for a Kington, who died in 1487, is engraved his will, by which he founded an obit in this church. In the chancel are handiome bufts of a Mr. Babington of the laft century, and his wife, a daughter of Mr. Hopkins of Coventry, by whum he had twelve children at fingle births in lefs than thizteen years. The north fide of the church-yard is

\footnotetext{
* Itin. vol. i. p. log. \(\quad+\) New Survey, vol. i. p. 316.
\(\oint\) Leland's Lin. voL. i. p. 14.
+ New Survey, vol. i. p. 316.
|| Ibid. p. 15.
\(\ddagger\) Brit. Rom. p 437.
If Dugd. Bar, vol. i. p. 39 .
}
appropriated
appropriated to the burials of the inhabitants of that part of Mountforrel which is with. in this parilh. In the fouth fide is an upright fone pillar, about to or 12 feet ligh, tapering from the bottom, on the weff fide of which is fome tracery work carved; fomething of carving is to be feen in other parts. At the foot lie three flat flones, as if placed for fupports. There is no tradition concerning it. Mr. Babington has the great tythes, and is entitled to a fum of money from eviry one making a purchafe of lands within certain towns in what is called his foke. The common fields were inclofed in 1781.

On the right are Coffington, and Radeliff on the Soar, where is the Roman ftation called Vennomentum. I)r. Stukeley fays, there is a valt long tumulus of an arch-druid, and derives the name of Coffington from Coes, a prieft*. Camden's Continuator confiders it as Danifht.
Pafs through Mountforrel, a long, ill-paved town; as far as the crofs is in the parifh of Temple Rotheley, other part is in Barrow, and the further end is in Quarndon. It flands at the foot of a remarkable hill, or rather rock; the fone in many places flands out bare, and is of fuch hardnefs as to refift all tools after it has been expofed to the air. Such pieces as can be got from underground are broken with a fledge, and ufed in buildings in the flape in which they are broken. He was formerly a caltle, which belonged to Ranulph, earl of Chefter, who came to an agreement with the earl of I.cicefter, in 1151, (16 Stephen) by which it was fettled that Leicefter Alould henceforth poffefs this caftle, to be held of the earl of Chefter and his heirs, on condition that he fhould receive earl Ranulph and his retinue into the borough and fort there upon occafion; and in cafe of peceflity, that Ranulp himfelf fhould lodge in the cafle. At the fame time it was fipulated, that neither of them fhould erect any eaftle between Coventry and Donington, or between Donington and Leicefterf. On the rebellious behaviour of Robert Blanchmains, it was feized by Henry II. and retained, when ine gave him back great part of his eftate5. It feems to have remained in the hands of the crown till the 17 John, when that king committed the care of it to Saier de Quincy, earl of Wincihefter, who married one of the fifters and coheireffes of Robert Fitz-Parnell, fon and heir of Robert Blanchmainst. Saier, however, who had received many other favours from the king, did not hold himfelf bound by any ties of gratitude, (which indeed feems to have had no force in thofe tumultuous tines) but took part with the barons, who invited over Louis, the Dauphin of France, and placed a French garrifon in this caftle, giving the governinent to Henry de Braibroc. On the acceflion of Henry III. it was unfuccefsfully attacked, as Rapin fays, by the earl of Chefterf; but Burton and Dugdale fay, it was taken by him, granted to him by Henry, and that he entirely deftroyed it \({ }^{\circ}\). Some very fmali fragments of the foundation are to be feen on a round part of the hill, called Cafte.. hill.

It is well worth while to walk over this hill, intlead of riding through the town. The rich meadows below, through which runs the Soar, and the rifing ground on the further fite of it, with the towns of Sileby, Barrow, \&c. form a fine view. The meadows are very ilat, and after heavy rains, the river fpreac's to a great width. At fuch times this hill is faid to bear a refemblance to Gibraltar.

\footnotetext{
 SIbid vol i p is. Ibid. vol.i. p. 6\%7. I Rapin, vol. i. p. 297. - Durgon. D \({ }_{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{d}\) d. Dar. vul. i. p. 43.
}

In the street is an ancient crofs, almont hid by a paltry building, enclofing the pedestal and part of the fhaft, which is !eaz and flender, of eight fides, fluted, and in the flutes are carved fome heads, quaterfoils, and other ornaments. It is raifed on three fleps, and at each corner of the pedeftal is a rude figure with wings. It is faid there is an intention of taking it down. There is a fmall chapel belonging to this town.

Barrsv. \(w\) the other fide the river, was \(\operatorname{sirt}\) of the great eftate of the earl of Chetter; and whentiam was divided between four fifters, this fell to the lot of Hugh de Albany, earl of Aruadell, fon of Mabel, one of the for r, at which time there was a capital manfion here*. Afterwards it belonged to the knights templarst. The earl of Chefter gave poffeffions here to the abbey of Geroudont. It has been always famous for its excellent lime, which is of fuch repute for water-works, that much of it is exported to Hollond. It becomes fo hard, that it is faid even to exceed the hardnefs of the ftone above taken notice of. It lies in thin ftrata; the firft under the earth is yellow, and below this are feveral others of ine flone, about fix inches thisk, and aoout two feet afunder. Both forts are dug out, piled up in the form of a cone, and burnt. The burning one of thefe heaps takes up two days and three nights. The demand for it has encreafed within the! few years in a very great degree. Two folfils have been lately found here, one with the impreffion of a filh, the other has the refemblance of 2 head of fome animal. The; were found in a bed of clay, near the furface of the earth. Some fea fhells have been alfo founds.
At this place is an hofpital for old batchelors and widowers; a foundation not very common.

On extending the inclofures in this country, many of the old ones are broken up, and it is found good hufbandry fo to do. They lime them, and in three or four years lay them down again. The lime for manure is chiefly burnt at Grace Dieu, fone miles off, where was an abbey founded by Roefia de Verdon in the 27th Henry III.||

Purfuing the road, fome hiits covered with wood prefent themfelves on the left, and near them is Swithiand, the feat of fir John Danvers, of a very ancient family, and poffefled of a large eftats. There is here a flate quarry, the property of the earl of Stamford, but the flates are not equal in goodneis to thofe of Weftmoreland and Cumberland. More on the left the foren hills of Charnwood are feen, where coal is got. This foreft extends alc..* tor miles in length and fix in width, and is now without a tree in the uninclofed pants of it, though in the memory of an old man, known to one who was alive in 1777 , a fqu.rrel might have been hunted in it from tree to tree for fix miles together, withou couching the ground.

Come to Loughborough, an old market town, which has twice given the title of baron to the family of Haftings: The firit time to Edward, third fon of George, earl of Huntingdon, to whom the manor and title were given by Queen Mary, in reward for his powerful and timely affifance to her againt his neighbour the duke of Suffolk, father of the lady Jane Grey. She conferred the garter, and feveral high pofts on him; and fuch was his attachment to her, that on her death he retired from the world to an hofpital which he had ouilt at Stoke Pogeis, in Bucks, where he died without iffue. Charles I. gave the title to Henry Haltings, fecond \({ }^{\circ} \cap n\) of the earl of Huntingdon, for an equally faithful, though lefs fuccefsful, adherence : , him; he alfo died without

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 45 ,
\(\dagger\) Willis's Cath vol. iii. p. 301.
\& Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. \({ }^{7} 68\).
§ Thrulby vol. ri. p. \(67 . \quad\) || Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 933.
}
iflue*. In 1781 the title was given to Alexander Wedderburn, Efq. on his being made chief juttice of the Common Pleas; a gentleman whofe abilities at the bar and in the fenate are well known. The manor was given by Edward IV. to Willian Haftings, his fuithful adherent, who in ne! him in his efcape from Middleham, and now belongs oi is defcendant the earl of hamtingdon. This Willian was rewarded with the flewaruthip of a great number of manors, was made confable of L misotlor, Donington, and Nottingham calles, ranger of Leicefter Foreft, and the path called Leicefter Feyth, Burow Park, and Fooley Park, warden of Shirewood, chief forefter of Needwood and Dufield, and furveyor of that honour, and had grants of the manors of Donington and llarow, and was made a baront. In fl.ort, Edward feems to have thought he could never do enough for him. His attachment did not ceafe with the death of that king; he retained the fame affiction for his fons, and loft his life in confequence, Richard thinking it neceffary to remove him out of his way. 'Tis pity that an example of fuch firm friend fhip fhould be flained by the inhuman murder of the unfortunate young prince, the fon of Henry VI., (who was bafely flabbed in cold blood at Tewkibury by this \(\mathrm{H}_{8}\) ttings, and others) and by his connivance at leaft, at the beheading of Rivers and Grey, by Richard, at l'omfret caftle. Ite flory is well known, that as Haftings was going to that council in the Tower, from which he never returned, he exulted in the thought that his enemies were at that very time fuffering at Pomfret.

A few years ago the river Soar was made navigable from hence to the Trent, which it falls into, near Cavendifin bridge.

Mr. Meynell's famous fox-hunt eftablifhed at Quarndon, (between Mountforrell and this place) is no fmall emolument to the town in the feafon. The hounds are kept by fubfeription, but that gentleman permits his fervant to accommodate as many of his friends as his houfe will hold with apartments, where they are furniihed with dinners, and all provifions, as at any public place. Matry of thofe who attend the hunt, and cannot get apartments in the houfe, or are ftrangers, come to the inns, and great numbers of hunters are alfe kopt here. The company on a field day is very numerous, and they go out with ty much ceremony as to court, their hair being always dreffed.

On the left of Lewhisorygh is a neat white houfe of Mr. Tate on the rifing ground nnwards the foreft. "A Liele beyond is Gerondon Park, bought by Serjeant Phillips of the duke of Buckingl am for judge Jefferics, but the ferjeant liked the purchafe fo well, that he kept it for \(\mathbf{h}\) imfelf. The duke, however, cut down 5000 . worth of timber before he would exc cute the conveyance. One of the ferjeant's family, who died a few years agn, left it to his widow for her life; the married Sir Willian Gordon, who now lives here. It was an abbey of the Cillercian order, founded by Robert earl of Leicefter (the founder of leeicefter abbey) in 15 Henry II. and was valued at 1591.19 s . Icd. \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the furvey by Henry VIIIt.
A little farther, at Difhley, on a farm belonging to this eftate lives Mr. Bakeweli, whofe improvements in the breed of cattle and in farming, are well known to every lover of hufbandry. There is a fmall church or chapel here, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gerondon, to which this parifh was appropriatedy, and it is now a curacy in the gift of fir William Gordon.

Go through Kegworth, a large village with ar randfome church; beyond this you may leave the turnpike road and go to Donnington lark, the feat of lord Huntingdon, and come into the road again at Cavendifh bridge.

\footnotetext{
- Camd. val. i. p. 416.
\(\dagger\) Dugd. Bar. vul. i. p. 580 , s.c.
\(\ddagger\) Dugd. Mon, vol. i. 7od
Willis's Cath, v. iii. p. 301.
}

At the village of Donnington are fome fmall remains of the cafle, built by the firft earls of Leeicefter, as Camden fays"; but it afterwards belonged to Roger de Laci, con-. flable of Chefter, and on his death, in 15 John, was retained in the hands of the king, who, however, the next year, reflored it to John, fon and heir of Roger ; Edmund, fon of this John, had a grant of free warren, 35 Henry III., and Henry, fon of Edmund enjoyed it, having a grant of a market here in the 6 Edward I. On the death of Henry it defeended to Alice, his daughter and heir, wife of Thomas, earl of Lancafter and who, ouiliving her hurband, gave up her right in it to the king in 16 Edward II. \(\dagger\) It remained in the crown when Leland vifited itt. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was the property of Robert, earl of Effex, who fold it to the Haftingsf. At this time the caftle was deftruyed and the houfe built|l. On the furvey made by Henry VIII. an hofpital here was returned . \(\quad 21\) i3s. 4d. a year 9 .

The park is about a mi he village; the houre is fmall, and has noth: is worth feeing. Wefton \(C\) ff rent, which runs below, has furnifhed one of Smith's prints.

Returning to the village, to the handfome bridge over the Trent, which is called Cavendih Bridge, from vonfhire family, who built it in the room of a very inconvenient ferry which ufed to be here; the toll is taken the fame as ufed to be at the ferry, and is half a crown for a chaife. The ftone ufed in it, was brought from a quarry about three miles off.

Near this place the great Staffordhire navigation joins the Trent, and by means of that, and the duke of Bridgewater's canals, there is a water carriage from Liverpool and Manchefter to Hull. There is a branch from the Staffordfhire, which goes off between Stone and Ridgley, by Wolverhampton and Kidderminfter, to the Severn, and another to Birmingham.

Thefe undertakings are truly ftupendous, and frongly mark the fpirit of enterprize, which is fo much the character of the prefent age. The advantages to trade. are immenfe, and in other refpects are very great to the country through which the canals pafs.

The firft part of this great work may be faid to have been begun by the Duke of Bridgevater about 1759; for the fmall attempts which had been before made on the Weaver and the Irwell, were carried on with fo little fpirit, as hardly to deferve notice. His grace has purfued the fcheme ever fince with unremitting attention. Inftead of employing his time and money in the fafhionable diffipations of the age, he gave up both to an undertaking great in the defign, and moft beneficial to the public in the execution, but attended vith difficulties which would have been infuperable to one of lefs fpirit or fortune than his grace, and to lefs abilities than thofe he was fo fortunate to find in his workmen, amongft whom Mr. Brindley ftands foremoft: When a great fortune comes into fuch hands, fuch an application of it reflects additional luftre on the noble owner!

It was the duke's great happinefs to meet with a man of Mr. Brindley's genius, which broke out like the fun from a dark cloud, he having been totally deftitute of education; it was no lefs advantageous to the public, that under fuch a patron, Mr. Brindley was called forth and encouraged. He began this difficult work, but other very ingenious men have affifted in carrying it on; particularly Mr. Morris and Mr. Gilbert, Nor did Mr. Brindley, with a littlenefs too common, endeavour to conceal his difcove-

\footnotetext{
V. i. p. \(417 . \quad \dagger\) Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 101, 103, 104 , 106. \(\ddagger\) Itin. v. i. p. 18. \& Camden, vol. i. p. 417. || Throby, v.ii. p. 4\%. \& Dugd, Mon. v. i, 1041.
vol. 11.
3 B
}


\section*{IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)}


Photographic Sciences
ries in mechanics; he has readily made them public, and has reared men whofe abilities are now difinguifhed. The difficulties attending thefe undertakings only ferved to fimulate the managers, and their perfeverance has overcome them all.

This navigation of the duke's begins at his coal-pits by Worlley-mill, and goes to Manchefter one way, and another by Altrincham and Haulton, to Runcorn-gap, on the Merfey, and croffing that river, to Liverpool, befides a cut from between Stretford and Altrincham to Stockport.

At Worfey-mills, it is carried a mile and half, or more, under ground to the very places where the coal is dug, and by means of bridges, or rather aqueducts, is carried acrofs the navigable rivers Irwell and Merfey. This fubterraneous paffage carries off the water from the coal works, which ufed to be drawn out by engines at a very great expence, and at the fame time fupplies water for the canal.

So far I cannot omit mentioning the duke's works, though out of the courfe of my prefent journcy, as they gave birth to that great canal which I mentioned to fall into the Trent, near Cavendifh Bridge. Of this I thall fay a little more. It was fet on foot in 1765 by earl Gower, and many other gentlemen of Staffordhire, and the neighbouring counties, under the direction of Mr. Brindley and Mr. Smeaton. The firt eftimate was 101,000 . afterwards enlarged to more than 150,000 . which was raifed without difficulty. This canal extends from the Merfey to the Trent, communicating with the duke of Bridgewater's, and paffes by or near Northwich, Middlewich, Burlen, Newcafle, Trentham, Stone, Stafford, and Burton, to Cavendifh Bridge, befides having cuts to Litchfield and Birminghann, and is 28 feet broad, and four feet and a half deep in general. At Harecaftle, in Staffordhire, on the borders of Chehhire, a tunnel twelve feet high, and eight or ten feet wide, is cut through a great hill more than a mile in length. Half a mile on each fide this hill the canal is of an extraordinary dimenfion, which will be a refervoir for the water that flows out of the hill in great abundance, both ways, falling north and fouth. The expence of this cut was eftimated at 10,000l. of the canal from the Trent to Harecaftle, 700l. a mile, and from Harecafte to the other termination, 1000 l . a mile.

From Cavendih Briage, it is eight miles to Derby ; this town furnihes feveral matters well worthy obfervation. It fands on the river Derwent, and has a very fpacious market-place, in which is the town-hall, where the affizes are held, and an affembly room, lately furnifhed in an handfome manner by the duke of Devonfhire. The tower of All Saints church, built in the time of Henry VIII., is lofty, and of excellent architecture. The body, which was rebuilt by Gibbs about 50 years ago, is large and uncommonly handfome. The iron fcreen before the communion-table, the work of a man now living, is of great lightnefs and beauty. A grave-ftone, with the date of MCCCC., for John Lowe, a clergyman of this church, was lately dug up*. The monuments of the Cavendihes have no beauty in them, but one of them is for a moft remarkable lady, Elizabeth, countefs of Shrewfbury, who erected it in her life time. She was daughter of John Hardwick, efq. of Hardwick, in this county, and at length became co-heir to her brother. She was married very young, in the reign of Henry VIII., to a gentleman of the name of Barley, who died without iffue, and left her a very confiderable eftate. She then marricd fir William Cavendifh, who by his fidelity to Cardinal Wolfey in his fall, reconmended himfelf to Henry VIII;; by him the had three fons, and furviving him, married fir William St. Lo, and becoming again a widow, had

\footnotetext{
-This church was collegiate, and at the fnppreffion was valued at \(3^{81}\) 14. Mon. v. i. 1039. \(^{\text {. }}\) There was alfo a nunnery here, and fome fmall foundationa befidea.
}
for her fourth humband George Talbot, earl of Shrewfbury. On each of the laft marriages fhe took care to have large eftates settled on her and her heirs; and having no iffue by any of her hufbands, except fir William Cavendifh, thofe eftates, as well as her own, centered in her fon William, created baron Cavendifh, of Hardwick, and afterwards, by James I., earl of Devonfhire. She founded and endowed well an hofpital near the eaft end of the church, for twelve poor people, which has lately been rebuilt by the duke in an handfome manner.

Whether her former hufbands led very eafy lives with her, does not appear ; but Camden, as quoted by Dugdale, tells us that the earl of Shrewibury fared badly. In fpeaking of him, he fays, that "in thofe ambiguous times (i. e. Queens Mary and Elizabeth) he fo preferved himfelf againft all outward machinations, calumnies at court, and the mifchicvous practices of bis fecond wife, for full fifteen years, as that he thereby deferved no lefs honour for his fidelity and prudence, than he did for his fortitude and valour*"."

In the laft rebellion the Pretender pufhed forward as far as this town, and kept his court in a houfe belonging to Lord Exeter, the back of which looks towards the river; but meeting with a cold reception in England, he returned towards Scotland.
The famous filk mill on the river here, was erected in 1719 by fir Thotnas Lombe; who brought the model out of Italy, where one of this fort was ufed, but kept guarded with great care. It was with the utmoft hazard, and at a great expence of time and money, that he effected it. There are near 100,000 movements, turned by a fingle wheel, any one of which may be ftopped independent of the reft. Every time this wheel goes round, which is three times in a minute, it works \(73,7^{28}\) yards of filk. By this mill the raw filk brought from Valencia in Spain, Italy, or China, is prepared for the warp. At one end of this building is a mill on the old plan, ufed before this improvement was made, where the filk is fitted, in a coarfer manner, for the fhoot. Thefe mills employ about 200 perfons of both fexes, and of all ages, to the great relief and advantage of the poor. The money given by ftrangers is put into a box, which is opened the day after Michaelmas Day, and a feaft is made; an ox is killed, liquor prepared, the windows are illuminated, and the men, women and children employed in the work, dreffed in their beft array, enjoy in dancing and decent mirth, a holiday, the expectation of which lightens the labour of the reftof the year. It is cuftomary for the inhabitants of the town, and any ftrangers who may be there, to fee the entertainment; and the pleafure marked in the happy countenances of thefe people is communicated to the fpectators, and contributes to the provifion for the enfuing year.

The china manufactory is not iefs worthy of notice. Under the care of Mr. Duefberry, it does honour to this country. Indefatigable in his attention, he has brought the gold and the blue to a degree of beauty never before obtained in England, and the drawing and colouring of the flowers are truly elegant. About feventy hands are employed in it, and happily, many very young, are enabled to earn a livelihood in the bufinefs.

Another work is carried on here, which, though it does not employ fo many hands, muft not be paffed without obfervation. The marbles, fpars and petrifactions, which abound in this county, take a fine polifh, and from their great variety, are capable of being rendered extremely benutiful. Two perfons are engaged in this bufinefs, and make vales, urns, pillars, columns, \&c. as ornaments for chimney-pieces, and even chimney-pieces themfelvec.
\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { * Dugd. Bar. v. i.p } 333 \cdot \\
3 \text { в } 2
\end{gathered}
\]

A mile above Derby is Little Chefter, the Derventio of the Romans. It was of the fame fize as Manceter, 120 paces long, 80 broad. Within the wall, in what are now paftures, foundations of houfes have been found, wells curbed with good fone, soins, and earthern pipes. Remains of a bridge are faid to have been feen near this place. A little beyond it is Darley Hall, a handfome houfe, the feat of Mr. Holden, to which there is a pleafant walk from the town. At this place there was a monaftery of canons regular of the order of St. Augultin, founded in the time of Henry the by Hugh the prieft, dean of Derby; who gave to Albinus, and his canons of St. Helen's, near Derby, all his land at Little Derby, to make there a church and habitation for him and his canons". The priory of Derby, founded by Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, temp. H. II. was tranflated hithert. At the fuppreffion it was valued at 2581 . 14s. 5 d. \(\ddagger\) Some part of the walls are to be feen in an outhoufe, and in fome cottages, and a building belonging to the mill below.

Though it is not doubted that the Romans had a ftation at Little Chefter, yet there has been much doubt whether there was any road from thence to Chefterfield, or whether the latter was a fations. It was referved for the induftry and ingenuity of Mr. Pegge to afcertain thefe facts, the latter of which he feems to have done very clearly. He flates the road to come out of Staffordhire, over Eggington-heath, by Little-over, Nun-green, and down Darley-nade, to the river, where was the bridge; he traces it over Morley-moor, by Horley park; near a Roman camp on Pentrich common to Otserthorp; near Kendall's inn at Alfreton, Shirtand-hall, Higham, through Stretton (the name of which befpeaks its fituation on a road), Clay-crofs, Egftew farm, and Tup-ton-moor ; from thence it points to fir Henry Hunloke's avenue, and directly to Chefterfield. Mr Pegge particularly defcribes feveral places where it was very vifible in 1760 for a confiderable length together, between Little Chefter and Tupton-moor, but can trace it no further, the country having been long in tillage. He gueffes the ftation at Chefterfield to have been Topton, or Topton-hilly.

About two miles and a half from Derby, in the road to Buxton, is Kedlefton, the fcat of lord Scarfdale, which may properly be called the glory of Derbyfhire, eclipfing Chatfworth, the ancient boaft of the county. It was built from the defigns of \(\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {r }}\). Robert Adam. The front is magnificent and beautiful, the apartments elegant, and at the fame time ufeful, a circumitance not always to bo with in a great houfe. It is the ancient feat of the Curzon's a family of great an: f, wealth, and intereft in this county. This houfe has been built by the prefent iv. 1 (created lord Scarfdale in 1761) partly on the fpot where the old houfe ftood, but the ground has been fo much altered, that there is no refemblance of what it was. In the front food a village with a fmall inn for the accommodation of thofe who came to drink of a medicinal well, which has the virtues of the Harrowgate water. ; a rivalet turned a water-mill, and the high road went by the gate. The village is removed (not deftroyed, as is too otten done) the road is thrown to a confiderable diftance, out of fight of the houfe, the fcanty fream is encreafed into a large piece of water, and the ground difpofed in the fineft order.

The entrance from the turnpike road is through a grove of noble and venerable oaks (fomething hurt by a few fmall circular clumps of firs planted amongft them)

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Mon. v. ii. p 230.
\(\dagger\) Dugd. Bar. p. i.p. 259.
\(\ddagger\) Mon. v. i. p. 1039.
5 Salmon's Surver, p. 540.
I Roman Roads in Der by haire inveltigated.
This is the ftronge fulphur water in Derby fhire at the fyring head, but will not bear carriage.
}
after which, croffing a fine lawn, and paffing the water by an elegant ftone bridge, of three arches, a gentle afcent leads to the houfe.

The front, built of white ftone, is extenfive; in the centre is a fight of fteps, leading to a portico, confifting of Gx Corinthian pillars, three feet in diameter, which fupport a pediment decorated with ftatues. On each fide a corridore conmects a pavilion with the body of the houfe, forming the two wings, the whole front being 360 feet. The fteps lead into a magnificent hall, behind which is a circular falcon. On the left are a mufic-room, drawing-room, and library, and at the end of the corridore, the private apartments of lord and lady Scarfdale, and their young family. On the right of the hall are the dining-room, ftate dreffing-room, and bed-chamber, and another dreffingyoom, the kitchen, and offices.

On each fide of the hall are eight fluted pillars of variegated marble of the country, and two at each end, of the Corinthian order, 25 feet high, two feet fix inches in diameter. This room is 60 feet by 30 within the columns, 67 feet three inches by 42 within the walls, 47 to the top of the window; between the columns are fine antique ftatues in niches, over which are baffo relievos in compartmente, crowned with fefcoons; the ceiling covered and rich y ornamented with paintings and relievos in the antique tafte; in the centre is a window, by which the whole receives light. The pannels of the doors are of the paper manufacture of Mr. Clay, of Birmingham, bighly varnifhed, and the paintings well executed.

The faloon is 42 feet diameter, 54 feet 6 inches high, 24 feet 6 inches to the cornice, crowned with a dome, which lights the room. Over the doors are four paintings by Morland, and there are fome ftatues in niches.

The mufic-room is 36 feet by 24 , and 22 high. In this room is the triumph of Bacchus, a large and capital piece by Luca Giordani, a fine head by Rembrandt, and other pieces by Baffan, Horizonti, \&c.

From this room a corridore, hung with elegant prints, leads to the family apartments. The breakfaft-room is painted from the antique in the baths of Dioclefian.

The grand drawing-room is 44 feet by 28 , and 28 high, with a covered ceiling; the furniture blue damafk. A Venetian window and four door-cafes are ornamented with fmall Corinthian columns of alabafter. In this room, as indeed in all the others, are many capital pictures. Raphael, Claude, Guido, Cuyp, \&c. are amongft the mafters.

The library is of the fame fize and height as the mufic-room. In this room, over the chimney, is a piece of Rembrandt, which beggars all defcription. It is the fory of Daniel brought before Nebuchadnezzar to interpret his dream, and contains eight or nine fmall whole length figures. The compoled majefty of the king, who is feated in a chair of ftate; the aftonifhment and terror of his great men fitting near him; the earneftnefs of Daniel kneeling before him, and in fhort the whole piece is, beyond expreffion, ftriking.
From this room crofs the faloon into the flate drefing-room and bed-chamber, with a fervant's room behind. The two former hung with blue damafk, the bed of the fame, with gold lace, fupported by palin trees of mahogany, carved and gilt. The bedroom is 30 feet by 22,20 ligh.

The dining-parlour is 36 feet by 24, 20 high, the cciling adorned with paintings. The centre reprefents Love embracing Fortune, by Morland; four circles, by Zucchi, reprefent the four quarters of the world; and four fquares, by Hamilton, the four feafons. 'The corridore on this fide, which is ufed as a chapel, leads to a gallery overlooking
looking the kitchen, which is 48 feet by 24 , and lofty, with this fignificant motto over the chimney, "Wafte not, Want not."

The principal ftair-cafe, leading out of the hall to the attic flory at this end, conducts to eight apartments for vifitors, moft, if not all of which, have a bed-room, dreflingroom, and fervant's room.

The church, which is not at all feen in the approach, flands clofe to the weft end of the houfe; the old.pun of "wec fhall" remains on the "dye-all."

From the, principal front of the houfe, which is the north, the cye is conducted by a beautiful flope to the water, which is feen tumbling down a cafcade, encircling an ifland planted with firs, and at the bridge falling over rough rocks, and then forming a large fiver, on which is a yatch. Below is a fmall ruftic building over the well and bath, which are ufed by many perfons, who are accommodated at an inn, built by his lordnip in the road, and from which a pleafant walk through the park leads to the bath.

In the back front of the houfe is the pleafure-ground, ftretching up to the edge of the rifing ground, on which is a fine and extenfive plantation, beginning to thew itfelf in great beauty. The walk is about three miles in the whole.

Of all the houfes I ever faw, I do not recollect any one which fo completely pleafed me as this did, and the uncominon politenefs and attention of the houfekeeper who Thewed it, added not a little to the entertainment.

Go out of the park the fame way, and turning on the left, go by Wefton, Ayrton, and Wirkfworth, to Matlock. Froin Wefton, turning off to Ayrton, the road is good, and the country beautiful; the inclofures on the fides of the hills, which run in all directions, fome in corn, fome in pafture, form a very pleafing fcene. From Ayrton to Wirkfworth the road is very indifferent, but I believe it would have proved better if I had gone forward after paffing Ayrton, inftead of turning, as I did, on the right.
There is another way by Duffield, which leads into the turnpike-road from Derby to Matlock, by turning on the left on leaving the park, and then taking the firt road on the right ; but neither of thefe are good for a carriage, and the beft way is to go back towards Derby into the turnpike road.
Pafs through Duffield, a village where was formerly one of the caftes of Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, which he held againft Henry II. but was compelled to furrender it, and it was demolifhed \({ }^{\circ}\). Whether there is any veftige of it now I do not know. There was then a foreft called Duffield foref \(\dagger\).
Soon after coming on this turnpike, begin to afcend the hills, which are in general barren o? the outfide, marked with heaps of rubbifh thrown out by the miners, but interfperfed with fome pleafant dales and woods.
This road leaves Wirkfworth on the left, which is a pretty large town in a bottom, where is a great market for lead, and a hall is built for holding the miners' courts. This manor, with that of Ahhburn, was given by king John to William Ferrers, earl of Derby, whofe defeendant Robert loft this and all his other great eftates by his reiterated perfidy to Henry III. who at length feized them, and gave them to his fon E.dmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaller, from whom this defeended to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaftert, and now remains part of that duchy. Here was formerly a very pleafant and pure warm fpring, but in digging for lead they loft it, and have now two warm brooks, being old floughs made to drain the water from their works, which kring down fmall leal, though the works bave been ended many years, and are not fit

\footnotetext{
* Duge. Lar. v.i. p. 250.
\(\dagger\) Arch. v. ii. p. 2-8.
\(\ddagger\) Arch v.ii. p. 285.
}
for drinking*. There are two chalybeate fprings here, one in a meadow called Fifhpoolflat, which is like Pyrmont watert. The rocks begin hereabouts to thew themfelves in a thoufand romantic fhapes.

At the bottom of a long hill, called Cromford, is a village of the fame name; a large handfome inn was built here in 1778. The right hand road goes to Nottingham, the left to Matlock, croffing a little ftream that comes from Bonfal in its way to the Derwent, which it falls into juft below, after turning a mill for fpinning cotton, inventedby one Mr. Arkwright, who has a patent for it, and in conjunction with fome other perfons, carrics on the bufinefs with great advantage to himfelf and the neighbourhood. It employs about 200 perfons, chiefly children; and to make the moft of the tern for which the patent was granted, they work by turns, night and day. Another mill, as large as the firf, is building here, new houfes are rifing round it, and every thing wears the face of induftry and chearfulnefs. A third is built at Bakewell, another at Calver. Mr. Arkwright was bred a barber, but true genius is fuperior to all diffo culties, even thofe of education, and happily he found men of fpirit to fupply that money which he wanted to carry his fchemes into execution. The undertaking amply repays thein for their confidence.

The manor of Matlock, with thofe of Bonfal, Wirkfworth, and many others, were part of the great eftate of the Ferrers, earls of Derby; and in 36 Henry III. earl William obtained a charter of free warren in them, amongft otherst.

How different is the appearance of this place now, from what it was fome years ago, when it was only noticed by the traveller as "the habitation of a few grovers, who dug for lead ore, and whofe huts were not bigger than hogities!"S And yet, beautiful as it is now, that defcription was then a true one. The grandfather of a man whom I faw in 1780 , worked at the firt building over the old bath, and no carriage had then ever paffed through the dale; indeed none could have paffed, the rocks at that time extending too near the edge of the river. The waters became known about the year 1698, when the bath was built and paved by the reverend Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Heyward \(\|\), of Cromford, and put into the hands of George Wragg, who to confirm his title, took a leafe of it of the feveral lords of the manor for ninetynine years, paying them a fine of 1501 . and an annual rent of fixpence a-piece. He then built a few fmall rooms adjoining to the bath, which were but a poor convenience for ftrangers; but his leafe and property were fold about the year 1730, to Mr. Smith and Mr. Pennell, of Nottingham, for near one thoufand pounds. They erected two large commodious buildings, with ftables, coach-houfe, \&c. made a coach-road along the river fide from Cromford, and opened a better horfe-way from the bath to Mat-lock-bridge, which is now made a very good turnpike road. Mr. Pennell afterwards bought Mr. Snith's part, and dying about 1733, left it to his daughter. It is now the joint property of feveral perfons \(\boldsymbol{T}\).

The bath is twenty yards above the river, and from it to the top of the rocks on the. welt fide of the houfe is 120 yards perpendicular, where fland fome fmall cottages. From thefe are feverral grafs clofes on another afcent, which afterwards becomes fteep and rugged, and rifes almoft to a level with the top of Maffon, whofe fummit is \(25^{\circ}\) yards above the Derwent. On the north and weft fides of the bath rife Weftuphills, twenty yards above the High Torr, on the lower and fouth part of which is a fmall

\footnotetext{
- Short, Pref. p. 14.
- England's Gazetteer.
\(\dagger\) Ib p. \(276 . \quad \ddagger\) Dugd. Bar. v. i. p. 262.
- By Fibrenheit's thermometer, the lemperature of common water is \(4^{\circ}\), Matlock bath \(68^{\circ}\), Buxton tailh \(82^{\circ}\), vital heat \(90^{\circ}\), King's bath, at Bath, \(114^{\circ}\), boiling water \(212^{\circ}\). Whitelurf's Theery, p. \({ }^{\circ} 09\).
}
grove, with dry meadows, houles, mines, \&cc. and above thefe is a rugged, ftony afcent, on the top of which proud Maffon raifes his lofty head, about one hundred fathoms above the fummit of Matlock High Torr. On the weft fide of the bath is another fteep and almoft inacceffible afcent of crags and rocks, above which are fome houfes and inclofures, and at the top of them a plain, commanding 2 very large profpect, except on the north fide, where it is bounded by Maffon'. From this plain are leen fome parts of Staffordihire and Chelhire, with feveral towns, villages, \&c.

All the warm waters fpring up from between 15 and 30 yards above the level of the river; higher or lower the fprings are cold, and only common water. There are feveral warm fprings, befides a current of warm water from a mine called Balls-eye, which was a natural grotto formerly filled with ore, and produced very great quantities of lead.

All along this courfe of warm waters, from their firt eruption down to the river, are valt heaps of petrifactionst, which are foft before they are expofed to the air, and very light, but afterwards turn to a fmoaky blue colour, become very hard, and are ufed in building. Any ftrong acid dropt on them, raifed a great fermentation, and turns them to jellyt. Whilst the waters retain their warmth and motion, few or no pe. trifactions are found, but when they begin to lofe their warmth and motion, the petrifactions are found.
All the warm waters dropping from the roofs of fmall grotoes hereabouts, form little pillars or prifms of various fhapes, fuch as bones of all forts, harthorns, corals, and faint reprefentations of fome parts of animalsf; but thofe above ground form another fort of petrifacione, by incruftation at firft, but it afterwards deftroys the body on which it is gathered, retaining the perfect fhape of it, as moffes, grafs, leaves, flicks, \&ec. There is a notion that the petrifying quality is not fo ftrong now as it ufed to be.

The Bath water, and all thefe tepid fprings, are very clear, and have no feam except in a cold morning, or in winter; nor do they throw up great bubbles of air like the Buxton waters\|, which contain more fulphur and mineral fpirit \(\mathbb{T}\).

Thefe waters are lighter than Briftol water by near a grain in a pint, and are good in heetive fevers, want of appetite, and many other cafes \({ }^{\text {a0. }}\).

Two miles fouth-weff, is Middleten Bath, which rifes clofe by the fouth fide of Bonfal brook, at the foot of a very high, feep mountain, one mile from Middleton, two from Wirkfworth; it is 16 yards long, feven broad, and two deep. It is continually bubbling up with great force, and immediately empties itfelf into the brook. It is chiefly ufed to cure mangey horfes and dogs, but is fit to be employed to much greater purpofestt.

The entrance of Matlock Dale from Cromford, is by a paffage cut through the rock, which makes a very friking appearance. From hence it is about a mile to the bath,

\footnotetext{

Dr. Percival has given the following comparative view of the different temperatures of Bath, Buxten,
Erittol, aud Matlock waters, meafured by Fahrenheit's thermometer.


See his experinents on the waters of Buxton and Matlock.
}
the road ruming by the fide of the river, and the dale being in fome parts fo narrow, that there is litte more than room for the road between the river on one hand, and the rocks on the other. In fome places it fpreads to a greater widd ; in all, it is a mut romantic and beautiful ride. The river is fometimes hid behind trees, fometimes it glides fnooth and calm, lomstimes a diftant fall is heard; here it tumbles over a ledge of rocks, ftretching quite acrofs, there it rufhes over rude fragments, torn by ftorms from the inpending mafles. Fach fide, but particularly the farther one, is bordered by lofity rocks, generally clothed wih wool, in the moft picturefque manner. In many places where they feem to be quite perpendicular, and without any earth on them, underwood, afh, and other trees thoot up, growing to the common height.

At Matlock are two baths, the old and the new; the new is the firlt, is a handfome houfe, and the fituation is much plealanter than that of the other, but the old is much the largeft houfe, and moft frequented. Each of them has a bath. The company dine together in a large room at (w'), and fup) at cight, after which there is mufic for thofe who choofe dancing, or cards for thofe who prefer them. The charge for dinner is one flitling, and the fane for fupper ; every one drinks what he likes.

A little way from the old bath, a boatnan is ready to ferry over to the other fide of the river, where he has made a walk on the bank, through the wood at the foot of the rocks, as far as the mouth of a lead mine, drained by an engine, which is worked by the river. In this walk two little flreamlets are feen on the oppofite fide, haftening down the bank. One of them falls from a conliderable height, but would have a better effect if the regular fteps over which it tumbles, were taken away. Returning towards the landing place is an afcent to the top of the rock by about 220 fteps, befides feveral gradual flopes; this is fo well managed by different turnings, that though the rock is here almolt perpendicular, little difficulty is found in gaining the fummit; and the wood grows fo clofe to the edge of the path, that there is no roon for the leaft apprehenfion of danger. About half way up is a feat overlooking the river and country. At the top is a fine palture ground, floping from the very edge of the rock down to a little valley, where a fimall bend of the river is feen, though from the fituation of the ground, it appears to be a different one from that which you left below.

Turning to the right a ruftic bench is found, from whence is a full view of the whole of that fcenery, of which different parts had prefented themfelves before. A blind path acrofs the inclofures, leads from hence to the cotton-mill.

Betwe \(n\) the bath and the village of Matlock, the ride is equally romantic with the entrace of the dale; but in one place t'r: rock, from its fuperior height and boldnefs, has acquired the name of Matlock great :r high Torr. It is faid the perpendicular height is 140 yards. About half way up it is covered with underwood, without any great trees; the upper part is perpendicular, and almoft entirely bare, only here and there is a finall tree hanging out of a crevice. The river runs clofe at the foot, and by the intervention of a ledge of ftone, forms a confiderable cafcade. The ftrata of fone here exactly correfpond with thofe, on the oppofite fide of the vale; a proof that fome violent convulfion has rent them afunder*.

A little beyond this is the village; the houfes fcattered on the fide of the hills and in the bottom, the bridge, the church, flanding fingle, near the edge of a high rock, yet fheltered by trees, the meadows, the moving machinery of an engine for draining a mine here, and the barren hills in the Lointain, form altog ther a moft picturefque and delightful view.
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\text { *Whitehurft, p. } 153 \text { i }
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About a mile from Matlock bridge, is a fcene fit for the pencil of a Salvator Rofa. Take the roal to Chellerfield, and at the turnpike go off on the right, over a common feattered with large grey flones, when a fmelting houfe called the Lumbs, is foon feen.

It Aands on a point, from which the water falls a great height over the rudef rocks, and has worn a decp hollow, covered with fragments of tone, fome of thems very large, between which the current finds its way. At the botton is a little mill, turned by a fuall branch of the ftrean, which is conducted by a channel made for that purpofe. A little above this mill is the "tation for feeing the fall.

At this finelting houfe red lead is made by burning common lead a fufficient time, by which it is reduced in weight as much as 200 or 300 pound in a ton. On the ftones in the common I faw a little of the rock mofs, which is found plentifully at Dolgelly, in Merionethhire, and carried from thence to Dublin, where it is ufed as a red dye.

Near Matlock bridge are two chalybeate fprings, one by the fide of the road to Bakewell, on the right had rifing the hill; the other, which is stronger, is under a bank in the road to. Alfreton, by the fide of the little ftream which comes down from the funelting inill, mentioned above.

In the way to Bonfal fome pieces of water have been lately formed by dams acrofs the little ftream, which runs down that bottom, and on one of them a large corn-mill is built.

There is a pleafant ride on the road to Nottingham, the river being on the right, and much wood on the fides of the hills.

On the top of the hill called Riter, which is above the church, is a tone, faid to have been formerly a rocking ftone, called in Cornwall a L.ogan-flone, but it is not moveable now; it has a round hole in the rop, exactly ref mbling one which Dr. Borlafe, in his antiquities of Cornwall, has given a print of, plate XI. fig. 4. It is not very large, and is placed on two other flones.

At Birchover (pronounced Bircher) are fome very large rocking fones, called Routar.fones, in a moft extraordinary fituation, well worth vifiting. The beft way is to go through Winfter, keeping the church on the left, when a road up the fteep fide of a hill on the right leads to Bircher, a fmall village, at the farther end of which are thefe fones in an inclofure*. They are a moft wonderful aflemblage of rocks, or rather huge ftones, piled on one another, forming a hill, which runs in length for feventy yards, or more, from eaft to welt, the north fide and weft end being nearly perpendicular. You go up at the eaft end by a moderate afcent, when prodigious mafles of fone prefent themfelves, and a pallage about fix feet high appears, which formerly went under part of them, and came out on the north fide, but the middle of it is now fallen in. On the north fide, you find fome immenfe fones, which form a kind of alcove, feeming as if fcooped out for that purpofe. Going up to the higher part are two rocking ftones, which can be moved by the hand; one of them, fuppofed to weigh 50 ton, refts on two points of lefs than a foot diameter each, but there is now earth and grafs collected, which cover the fone on which they reft, yet not fo as to prevent its being moveable. On the higheft ftone of all, a round pillar of three joints, with a weather-cock at the top, has been let into fuch a hole as that which appears in the ftone on Riber, mentioned abovet. On the north fide of one of the upper itones, towards the weft end of the
- Thefe nuat be what are Rightly \(m\) - ntioned by stukeley, without afcertaining the phices he fpeake of two tuminit on :he edges of oppofite hills on entering the Prak coun'ry, and a hermitage by a great rock, called Racciff, on the back of which toures are fet up ewo and two, forming a celtic avenue.
\(\dagger\) Mr. Ri.uke fays, this is a rock-bafun, and that thete are others here, Arch. v. vi. p. (11. where are Gereal views of thece rocks.
hill, a chair is cut, with two arms of very rude workmanllip, and a feat for one perfon on each fide of it. One of the upperinoft fones necafures 37 feet, or more, in length.

When feated in this chair, you fee towards the right a fingle flone on an oppofite hill ; called the Eandle, or Anvil-fone; and to the right of that another, called Thomas's Chair ; on this laft there was a few years ago, a fone cut in flape of a chair, with a feat on each fide, but it is now thrown down. Looking to the leff, on the points of a high crag, are two upright fones, called Robinhood's Stride; a little to the right of them, at the other end of the range, terminating in a heap of loofe ftones, is Cratcliff Torr; fouth of Robinhood's Stride is Bradley, or Bradwell Torr, where is another fhaking fone. This laft is probably that which Dr. Borlafe fays he had heard of, as being four yards high, and twelve round. Of the two at Routar, he lays, the largeft is computed to weigh at leaft twenty ton, and it is on a karn twenty feet luigh*.

At the foot of Routar, on the fouth fide, is a houfe called Routar-hall, once the habitation of a gentleman's family, lately belonging to Mr. Eyre, of Derby, from whom it defended to the prefent lady Maflareene, his daughter; there is alfo a fmall chapel. From this houfe there is a way up to thefe ftones, where part of them is feen in a moft extraordinary pofition; the higheft heap of them here forms a face to the weft, where they hang over one another almoft without fupport, in the manner of that defribed by Dr. Borlafe in plate XI. fig. 5, but much larger. The guide would make you believe that the facrifices were performed here, and that the marks of fire are ftill vifible on thefe flones. I cannot fay I could fec it. The north fide at this end confifts of vaft maffes, piled on one another in the fame manner, fmall ftones feeming to have been put in to fupport the large ones. The heap goes further towards the weft, but lefs high, and is terminated by a fingle fquare fone placed on fome others.

It feems incredible that thefe ftones fhould have been brought and placed here by any human art, as no engines now known would be equal to the taik of bringing and placing themi in the pofition in which they are now feen. Yet when one confiders Stone-henge, which is beyond doubt the work of art; when we hear what maffes of folid fone were carried to Palmyra, and raifed to a great height, one cannot fay it is impoffible that this fhould be the work of human hands. Dr. Borlafe obfervest, that the ancients had powers of moving vaft weights, of which we have now no idea; whatever knowledge was poffeffed, was poffeffed by the Druids, and they are fuppofed to have had fo abfolute a command of the peoplet, that nothing would be wanting to effect what they might defign. There are other certain marks of their having been in this neighbourhood. But, after all, may not this heap be the effect of that convulfion which has left fuch aftonifhu'g marks of its violence in this country; and might not the Druids, finding the ftones here remove the furrounding earth, and ufe them as a place of religious worthip, taking advantage of the uncommon circumftance of fuch large fones being moveable by fo fmall a force, to make the multitude believe they were invefted with fupernatural powers?

Dr. Borlafe defcribes a Tolmên in Cornwall, and another in Scilly, to confift of a large orbicular fone, fupported by two fones, between which there is a paffage, and fays they are both in the decline of hills, beneath a large karn of rocks, ftanding on two natural fupporters: he adds afterwards, "Another thing is worthy of our notice

> Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 182. I Rowland's Mona Antiqua, p. 67.

3 c 2
in this kind of monuments, which is, that underneath thefe vaft fones, there is a hole or paffage between the rocks:" whether this was ufed as a fatectuary for an offender to Ily to, or introduce profelytes, novices, people under vows, or about to facrifice into their more fullime nyiteries, he does not determine \({ }^{*}\).
The ftones on Routar do not feem to anfwer the defcription of a Tolmên, but that on Bradley Torr does; the paflage, however, might be for a fimilar purpofe.

Cratcliff prefents a broad and very lofty perpendicular front of flones, wonderfully large, facing Wiufter and Eiton; fome of the upper ones are worn on the edges, as if jagged, and many of them are marked with feams, probably occafioned by the rain walhing away the fofter parts: Mr. Rooke fays there are four rock-bafons on the top. At the weftern end is a finall cave in the rock, open to the fouth, which was formerly the habitation of a hermit. At the eaft end of it the figure of our Saviour on the crofs was carved on the ftone, and great part of it is fill remaining. On the left of it is a niche. Facing the entrance was a fent, hewed out of the rock. \(\Lambda\) bed-place feems to have been feparated from the reft, the holes remaining in which the polts were probably placed.

On the fame range of hill, two fones flanding upright in a direct line from one another, have got the name of Robiuhond's Stride; they are alfo called Mock-beggarhall, from the refemblance they have to chimnies at each end of a manfion-houfe, and which, on the north fide particularly, might induce the poor traveller to make up to it in hopes of refrefhuent. Still more weft of this, is another craggy rock, which, from the road to Elton, feems to hang almoft without fupport.

About half a mile to the north of thefe rocks, on Hartle-moor, or Stanton-moor, is a circle of nine upright fones, called the Nine Iadies; a little weft of this is a fingle fone, called the King; near this are feveral cairns, fome of which have been opened, and bones found in themt.

On Bircher-moor, towards Bakewell, I was told there is a fimilar circle, but the fones not fo ligh as in the othert.
Going towards Elton, the guide fhewed me the top of what he called a pillar of eighteen or twenty feet in height, appearing between the Eandle-llone and Thomas's Chair, towards Bakewell; but at Bakewell I could not get any information about it.

About 200 yards north from the Nine I.adies, and a quarter of a mile weft of the little valley which feparates Hartle-moor from Stanton-moor, Mr. Rooke defribes a circular work called Cafle Ring. It has a deep ditch and double vallum; the entrance is very vifible on the fouth caft fide, where part of the vallum has been levelled by the plough. The diameter from N. E. to S. W. is 143 feet, from S. E. to N. W. 165 feet. As no coins or Roman utenfils have been found near it, he fays there feems to be grounds to fuppofe it a Britifh, not Roman encampment. Some give it to the Danes, who fecured themfelves fome time in Derbyhire, after they had driven out the Saxons, but its vicinity to many Druidical remains, feem to fpeak it Britifl.

This gentemen alfo mentions three remarkable fones, called Cat-ftones, on the eaft fide of Stanton-moor, at the edge of a declivity, looking over Darley Dale; and another near them, called Gorfe-fone, derived from the Britith word Gorled-dau, which

\footnotetext{
- Artiquities of Cornwall, p 171.175.
+ Mr. Kounc fays, there was fownd with bones a large blue glafs bead, with onifices not larger than the bif of a tobiaceo. pite
\(\ddagger\) Mr. Rouke mentivus this as being orn 1tatherinvor, half a mile wer of the Nine Ladies, and having asw ondy ix flunes.
}

Dr. Borlafe mentions as a place of elevation ufed by the Druids from whence they ufed to pronounce their decrees. He gives alfo a plan of a finall circular work in the middle of Stanton moor, 16 yards diameter, and fome remarkable rocks near the village of Stanton.

Thefe things my miferable guide gave me no information of when I was there.
On the commons of Winftor are feveral barrows, chiefly of flone, but one of earth was opened about the year 1768, when there were found in it two glafs veffels, between eight and ten inches in height, containing about a pint of water, of a light green colour, and very lisnpid. With thefe was found a filver collar, or bracelet, and other finall ornaments, and one of filligree work, of gold, or filver gilt, and fet with garnets, or red glafs. There were alfo feveral fquare and round beads, of various colours, of glafs and carth, and fome finall remains of brafs, like clafps and hinges, and pieces of wood, as if of a little box in which the oruaments had been depofited*.

From Matlock there are many excurfions to be made. That to Routar, which I have juft mentioned; to Dovedale, and Mr. Porte's, at llam; to Haddon-hall, Bakewelly. Mr. Eyre's, at Haffop, and Monfal Dale; to Hardwick-hall ; to Chatfworth, and from thence by Middleton Dale to Cafleton, in the high Peak, and fo to Tidfwell and Buxton.
'The road to Dovedale is by Middleton, leaving Wirkfworth on the left; through Braffington, Bradburn, and Tiffington, into the turnpike-road from Bakewell to Afhbourn, about two miles and a half from the laft place, coming into it at a little publichoufe called the Dog and Partridge; but the traveller muft not depend on this houfe for refrefhment. The road to Dovedale goes off the turnpike by this houfe: pafing a church on the left, and two or three cottages on the right, you turn on the right into a field, where there is no other track than what is made by the fummer vifitors; yet in the lower part of this, on the left, the entrance of the dale will be cafily found.

Before I enter on a defcription of Dovedale, I mult mention that at Braffington there is in a large pafture a rock, called Raintter, fpreading fomething like a turkey-cock's tail. On the moor, on the right, is a rocky hill, called Harbury, from whence you fee to a great diftance. The inoor is covered with rocks of a rough, ragged fone. On this common, fome years ago, a Kyft-vaen was difcovered by a farmer, who cut through the barrow to get ftone; he broke part of the lid, but found it fo troublefome that he defifted, and the reft of it renained perfect, and was vifited by the gentleman from whom I had this information. I believe this is the fame as is now to be feen on the top of Miningle-low, near Brallington common, between Newhaven and Winfter. On this fpot were feveral, three of them are now remaining, but partly hid by a plantation of trees, which is surrounded by a wall. They confift of large perpendicular ftones fet into the ground, and appearing fome more, fome lefs above the furface, fome clofe to. gether, others not fo, and on the top of them is laid one large flat ftone. The molt perfect is about nine feet in length, and on the north eaft fide there is room enough to go down into it. Another lelis perfect is 13 feet in length.
'lo return to Dovedale; the walk between the rocks begins at a point, where the river Dove turns a corner of the projecting hills, one of which (on the left) is very lofty, and is called Thorpe Cloud. Here the horfes muft be left. Following the courfe of the ftrean, you come to the upper part of the dale, called Mill-dale, where there is a little public-houfe by a bridge, which leads towards Altonfield, and the great copper-

\footnotetext{
- Arch. v. iii. p. \(27+\)
}
mine of the duke of Devonfhire, called ECton-mine. If you mean to go thither, a guide muft be got to take the horfes round to the bridge.

Dovedale is in every part deep and narrow, the river running fometimes clofe to the rocks on one fide, fometimes on the other, often barely leaving a foot-path. 'lhefe rocks, on both fides the water, are of grey limeftone, of every wild and grorefque variety of height and fhape. Sometimes they fand fingle, like the fragments of a wall, or the tower of an old caftle; fometimes they rife from a broad bafe in a kind of pyramid, at others, flender like a pinnacle; fometimes plain and perpendicular; fometimes huge mafles hang on the upper part, almoft without fupport, and feem to threaten deftruction to any one who ventures beneath them. Yew, afh, whiteleaf, and other trees, grow out of the crevices, fcattered in various parts, in one place forming a thick wood from the bottom to the top. Wood-pigeons, and a great number of hawks are found here; and thore is a rabbit-warren, in which 3500 couple are taken in a year, the fkins of which fell for about eight fhillings a dozen.

After going up a little way, there is on the right a large natural arch in a rock, which ftands out fingle, and has the appearance of a wall; this leads to a cavern in the rock belind, called Reynard's-hall, and to another called his kitchen.

Towards the upper end is another large arch and a cavern, called Foxholes. Beyond this, a turn on the right leads to a farm-houfe, called Hanfon Grange, but the flream will lead to Mill-dals. The rocks continue fome diftance further, and then are loft by degrees, a fragment peeping out here and there after the chain is difcontinued.

The Dove rifes near Buxton, in the parifh of Alfonfield, is here of various width, very clear, deep in fome few places, but generally fhallow, runs rapidly, and has many fmall falls, but none of confequence; the bed of it is fometimes overgrown with weeds, and the fides often fo, which takes off much of its beauty. It here parts the counties of Derby and Stafford. Poachers take from five to twenty pounds weight of trout or grayling at a time, and carry them to Buxton or Matlock, where they fell them for fix-pence or eight-pence a pound. Cray-fifh are alfo taken here.

On the top of the road, oppofite the Foxholes, cockles, perriwinkles, and other feaShells are found; Thells are alfo found petrified in the rocks, in feveral places. On the hill in the road from Ilam to Wetton, they are digging a crumbly red grit-ftone, almoft entirely compofed of cockle and other fhells. On a hill oppofite Reynard's-hall, in an old mine, a few entrochi are found in the ftone; and in the wood beyond is a vein of ruddle, or red ochre, in chinks of the rocks, which is ufed to mark fheep with, and it will not cafily wafh out. In it are found cryftals of a courfe red colour, of five points, lefs perfect than thofe found at Buxton, but harder. Lava is faid to be feen about Thorpe cloud, and in other parts of the dale. From this hill the rocks on the oppofite fide of the river affume new fhapes, and their fhadows projected by the fetting fun have a fine effect.

This feene is romantic and wild, with more of the fublime than the beautiful; but no one of curiofity who is in this part of the country can omit feeing it.

There is a way to go into this dale at the head of \(\mathfrak{i t}\), by going to Hanfon Grange, which ftands at one entrance, or to Mill-dale at another; but it camot be found without a guide, who may be taken from Tiffington, where is a feat of the very ancient family of Fitzherbert*. If this is preferred, the horifes nult be fent round to meet you at coning out, if it is intended to go to Afhbourn.
- The author of tie famous law-booh, called Natura Brevium, wat ot this family.

Leaving the dale, on going out of the field turn on the right to Mr. Porte's, at llam. His garden is in a bottom, furrounded by hills, and confifts only of a walk round a meadow. The right hand hill is a rock, at the foot of which is the curiofity that attracts the traveller. The rivers Hamps and Manifold ingulph themfelves at a confiderable diftance from hence, and from each other, the one near fix, the other four, miles off; the one running north, the other weft, yet they come out of the rock in this place within 10 yards of each other, the former from a hole of about four feet deep, the latter from one of 14. They prefently join their freams, and receiving that current of the Manifold which runs above ground from Wetton-mill, when there is too much water to be received by the fwallows there, run under the name of the Manifold into the Dove, at no great dillance. Some have affected to doubt whether the freams which break out in the garden are really diftinct ones, or only different branches of the fame; but I was affured by a man of obfervation, that he has feen at different times one of them fwelled by a fudden fhower, the other remaining calm, and fo of each of them. In this hilly country it is common for a heavy thower to tail in one place, when at a fmall diftance it fhall be fair weather.

In the rock above is a feat of which Congreve was very fond, and where it is faid he wrote his Old Bachelor, a play thought at that time to be very witty. The oppofite hill rifes fteep and high, and is covered with a hanging wood, at the foot of which is the channol filled by the Manifold, when the cavity in the rocks at Wetton-mill will not carry off all the water, but dry in a feafon of drought. In this channel (up to the mill) are fones which flhew a vein of pyrites, the fize of a knitting needle, croffing the fones in various direclions. It is faid that no others of the fort are found in the neighbourhood. From the upper end of this meadow a conical hill is feen, flat at the top, as if the point was cut off. It feems to ftand fingle, amongft a heap of rude, mifhapen mountains, and forms a ftriking object.

In the garden is a curious engine for fupplying the houfe with water, made by Mr . Chatterton, a very ingenious workman at Derby. There are two buckets which work thenifelves, one defcending as the other rifes, the full one emptying itfelf into a pipe, which conveys it to the houle.

St. Bertram's well; his afh-trce growing over it, which the country people ufed to hold in great veneration, and think it dangerous to break a bough from; or his tomb in the church, which are mentioned by Plot "; I did not hear of it at the place.

About four miles from Ilam, in the way to Ecton-mine, is the village of Wetton, a mile frem which is a mill, of which, and the rocks about it, Smith has engraved a view, amongft thofe he has given of this country. There is fome fcenery of rock and water, but it will fearce repay the trouble of a walk. In going to it you fee on the left a large cavern in a high rock, but it has nothing to compenfate the labor of going to, and defcending from it. In the bottom, a little below the mill, the Manifold suthes into fome chalius in the foot of the rock, and runs under ground till it rifes in the garden at llain. The gardener proved the fakt, by putting fome corks into the river here, and fixing a net at the place of its emerging at Mr. Porte's, where he found them again.

Wetton is a very mean village, the inhabitants employed in mining. It is a poor vicarage of 201 . a-year, the church ferved about once a fortnight. This place belongs to the duke of Devonfhire, and the land lets from 10 to 40 thillings an acre. The cart-

\footnotetext{
- Natural Hiltory of Staffordhire, p. 207, 4cg.
}
ing at Ecton-mine is of much fervice to the farmers here, who earn a good deal of money by it.

That inine, which is a little beyond, is perhaps the richeft copper mine in Europe, The hill in which it was found, is about 700 feet perpendicular in height. It was difcovered about the year 1739, by a Cornifh miner, who, palling over the hill, accidentally picked up a bit of the ore. The firft adventurers, however, expended more than 13,000 . before they got any returns, and feveral of them gave it up; the fecond fett were more fortunate. After finking a fhaft of 200 yards deep, and driving an adit, they found great quantities of copper ore, which increafed the lower they defcended. At the end of their leafe, the duke took it into his own hands, and for fome years cleared eight or 10,000l a-year; but in 1779 and 1780, the demand was fo great on account of fheathing the men of war with it, (then firf ufed, that he worked it to the extent of 30, cool.

This mine in its pofition differs from any yet difcovered in any quarter of the world. The copper does not run in regular courfes or veins, but finks perpendicularly down, widening and fwelling out as it defcends, in form of a bell.

The miners work fix hours at a time for one hilling; women, by tafk, earn from 4d. to 8d. a-day; girls and boys from 2d. to 4d. A great number are employed*.
At the bafe of the hill is an adit, by which you may go a confiderable way into the mountain, but to defend to the lower part requires a refolution which every one does not poffefs; and indeed it is a work of hazard to fuch as are not accuftomed to that mode of travelling.

If too much of the day is taken up in this excurfion, to return to Matlock with convenience, (which may be the cafe by going to Dovedale and llam only) very good accommodations may be had at Afhburn ; and the celebrated picture of Raphael's, at Okeover, fuppofed to have been one of the collection of Charles I. may be feen the next morning.

The church of Afhburn was dedicated to St. Ofwald, by Hugh de Patifhull, bifhop of Coventry, in 1241, as appears by an infcription on a brafs plate, found on repairing the church fone years agot, which is as follows; Anno ab incarnatione \(\overline{\text { Dni }}\) Mcelxjviij ke Maij dedicati eft hxc \(\overline{\text { eccia } \& ~ h o c ~ a l t a r e ~ c o n f e c r a t u m ~ i n ~ h o n o r e ~} \overline{\mathrm{fci}}\) Ofwaldi regis \& martiris a venerabili patre dno Hugone de Patifhull Coventrenfi Epifcopo.
In the Harlelan MS. \(n^{\circ} 1486\), fo. 49, b. is a copy of this infcription, (differing in a few letters only) which is there faid to be written in an old Saxon character, in brafs, in Mr. Cokayne's houfe at Afhburn. There is no date to the memorandum.

It is remarkable that the bifhop fhould be fyled of Coventry only.
The manor of Ahburn with that of Wirkefworth was given by King John to William Ferrers, earl of Derbyt.

Near A hbouyn is Bentley, the feat of the Beresfords, who have enjoyed it from the time of the conquef. In the church is a monument for one of the fanily, who had 16 fons, eight of whom loft their lives in the glorious battle of Agincourt.

The ride to Bakewell is a very pleafant one, by the Great Torr and the village of Matlock. On croffing the bridge, keep the river on the left, which accompanies the road a confiderable way, fometimes near, fometimes farther off; on the other fide

\footnotetext{
- The Gentleman's Magazine for ' 769 . p. 59, has a particular acecrunt of this mine.
t A fac fimile of which is in the Gent. Mag. Sept. 1772.
\(\ddagger\) Dugd. Bar. v. i. p. \({ }^{260 .}\)
}
of it a variety of hills rife in fucceffion, various in form and colour, fome pafture, fome corn, fome heath. The clergyman's houfe at Darley, fnug in the bottom, has a neat and chearful appearance. On feveral of the hills plantations have been made, which are now getting up, and on others are natural woods. In different dales villages are feen, particularly Winfter, and innumerable cottages are fcattered on the fides of the hills, which greatly enliven the fcene. Culture is generally extended to the tops of the mountains; nor are even the maffes of fone, which in many places lie fo thick as feemingly to render all attempts of the plough fruitlefs, able to ftop the hand of induftry. The miners employ thofe hours which are not fpent in fubterraneous work, or neceffary refrefhinent, and that fkill which they acquire from their profeffions, in clearing the ground for the ploughs, and it repays the labor.

At Roolley bridge the right hand road goes directly to Chatfworth; the left, crofsing the bridge, to Bakewell. About a mile on this fide Bakewell, Haddon Hall prefents its venerable front, on the fide of a hill, overlooking the little river Wye, and fome exceeding rich paftures, reckoned the fineft in the country. The houfe is caftellated, and confifts of two courts, round which the apartments and offices are built. Over the door of the great porch, leading into the hall, are two coats of arms, cut in fone ; the one is Vernon, the other is Fulco de Pembridge, lord of Tong, in Shropfhire, whofe daughter and heir married fir Richard Vernon, and brought him a great eftate. In the fouth front is a gallery, about 110 feet long, and 17 wide, the floor of which is faid to have been laid with boards cut out of one oak, which grew in the park. In the middle is a large recefs, with a window, and feveral other great bow windows. In one of them are the arms of England, circled with the garter, and furmounted with a crown. In another are thofe of the earl of Rutland, impaling Vernon with its quarterings, and circled with the garter. In the fame window are the arms of the earl of Shrewibury*, alfo circled with the garter. In a corner of the firit court is the entrance to the chapel, under a low, hharp-pointed arch. In the eaft window were portraits of many of the Vernon family, parts of which ftill remain, but a few years ago the heads were folen from them. A date of Millefimo ceccaxvij is legible. In the north window the name Edzwardus Vernon, and his arns, remain; and in a fouth window is Willmus Truffell. In a dark part of the chapel ftands the Roman altar, dug up near Bakewell, on which, according to Camden, is the following infcription:

\author{
Dco Marti \\ Braciacre \\ Ofitius Cxcilian \\ Prefect \\ Tro... \\ V S
}

The roons (except the gallery) are dark and uncomfortable, and give no favourable idea of our ancellors' tafte or domeflic pleafures; yet was this place for ages the feat of magnificence and hofpitality. It was at length quitted by its owners, the dukes of Rutland, for Belvoir caftle in Lincoufhire.

For many generations it was the feat of the Vernons. Prince Arthur, fon of Henry VII., ufed to vifit fir Henry Vernon at this place. Sir Gcorge, the lalt heir male, who

\footnotetext{
- Sir Henry Vernon married a daughter of John, the fecond earl of Shrewfbury. A very curicus and aceurate defcription of this houfe is given by Mr. King, in the 6 th vol. of the Archrologia, p. \(3+6\).

YOL. 11.
3 D
lived
}
lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, gained the title of King of the Peak, by his generofity and noble manner of living. His fecond daughter carricd this eftate in marriage to John Manners, fecond fon of the firt earl of Rutland, which title afterwards defcended to their pofterity. For more than 100 years after the marriage this was the principal refidence of the family, and the neighbourlood did not feel the lofs of their old patrons. So lately as the time of the firf duke of Rutland, (fo created by Queen Anne) feven fcore fervants were maintained, and during 12 days after Chriftmas, the houfe was kept open with the old Englifh hofpitality. This nobleman was fo fond of the country that he rarely left it, and when he married his fon to lord Ruf. fell's daughter, made it an article in the fettlement that fhe fhould forfeit part of the jointure if the ever lived in town without his confent. What would a modern lady fay to fuch a fipulation! The character of this nobleman was truly great, and he received the nobleft pleafure in the enjoyment of the love and refpect of his neighbours, and the bleffings of the poor. Can the fahionable round of diffipation, in the town in winter, at the watering-places in the fummer, afford a heart-felt fatisfaction equal to this?

Bakewell is at the foot of the hills; the church with a handfome fire fanding on a little eninence makes a good appearance. The font in it is of great antiquity; and at the weft end is a Saxon arch. In one of the chancels is a raifed tomb for fir George Vernon and his two wives, with their figures at full length on it ; and againft the wall are two magnificent monuments of alabatter, one for fir John Manners and Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheirefs of fir George Vernon; the other for fir George Manners and his wife, (who ereded it in her life-time) and their four fons and five daughters, with all their figures. In the eaft chancel is a fmall raifed tomb of alabafter, for John Vernon, fon and heir of Henry Vernon, who died 12 Aug. 1477. The letters of the infcription were originally raifed, but having been damaged, are now let into the flab, the old form of them being preferved.

In the church-yard is an ancient ftone crofs, faid to have been brought hither from fome other place.

The houle which was formerly the Angel inn, and had a bath in it, is now 2 private houfe, and the bath is deftroyed.

This place is now ouly a vicarage, worth about 8ol. a-year, being an impropriation to the dean and chapter of Litchfield; but it is a very extenfive parifh, comprifing feven chapels of eafe, fome of which are worth 40l. and 50l. a-year, or more, to which the vicar appoints: Buxton, 14 miles off, is one of them. At the reformation, as much land and tythes were fold off by the dean and chapter, at fmall referved rents, as it is computed are now worth 30001 . a-year.

On the right hand of the bridle-road from hence to Chatiworth, is a fquare plot in a pafture, with a tumulus in it, which is hollow at the top, a few thorns growing on it. This was part of the caftle built by Edward the Elder, in \(924^{\circ}\), which was of great extent, as appears by foundations occafionally difcovered; but there is not now a fone of it to be feen.

From this fpot is a delightful view of the town, the valley, the river, the meadows, and the oppofite hills. Near the foot of the cafte-hill, a copper bolt head,

\footnotetext{
- The worda in Gibron's Saxon Chron. under that year are: "Porrexit inde 'i. c. a Snotingham) in Peaclond ad Badecanwyllam (i.e. Bakeweli) \& juffit exzdificari urbem in ejus vicinia, \& prafidio firmari," P. 110 . From the name of Badecanwylla it may be conjectured daat the bath here had been in ufe ioner before thia time; probably made by the Ron:ans.
}
an inftrument difcharged from fome engine, was lately found, covered with a green cruft.

Near two miles heyond Bakewell is a village called Afhford in the Water ; on rifing the hill beyond it (in the road to Tidfwell) a wall guards a precipice on the left, from whence is a moft enchanting fcene. The bottom is a narrow dale, called Monfall Dale, running between the mountains on your left hand, and, oppofite to the place where you ftand, winding round the corner of a projecting hill, and at length loft behind another, which feems to clofe the vale. It is watered by the lively little river Wye, which rifing near Buxton, about - 10 miles off, finds its way between the hills, and runs through this dale, by Afhford, Bakewell, and Haddon Hall, into the Derwent. The defcent from the point of view is fteep and abrupt; at the bottom flands a farm-houfe, in a moft picturefque fituation, fhaded by fome trees, and juft by is a ruftic wooden bridge over the ftream, relling on fome rocks, and forming a communication with the oppofite ground. The river runs through meadows mixed with a few corn fields, fometimes of a confiderable width, fometimes narrowed by banks ornamented with fine trees; widening again it runs round a fmall ifland; here it breaks over rocks, there it fteals foftly along, and twifting in a thoufand meanders, is at length loft behind the point of a hill, but the found of a confiderable fall of its waters is heard. The fide of the left hand hill, which is very fleep, is in fome parts of the fineft turf, in others covered with underwood, from the brow to the water's edge. The projecting hill, which is oppofite, is of green turf, and after rifing to fome heighth, becomes nearly flat; its plain is adorned with fingle trees difperfed over it, after which it rifes again.

A horfeman may crofs the water by the farm-houfe, and will find a track on his left, by which he may pafs through this little vale to Afhford, and fo return to Bakewell; and by going this way will gain a fight of the waterfall, which is well worth vifiting. The duke of Devonfhire, who is owner of this fairy dale, has often brought the durchefs to enjoy the beauties of it. If you have an inclination to go up this dale, and trace the ftream towards its fource, you come to a point of land, where the Wye receives another little fream, which rifes on Wardlaw Moor ; on this laft fream is a place called Bright Pool, to which people fometimes go to bathe, though it is nothing more than a part of the rivulet deeper than the reft; but the water of it is fuppofed to poffefs fome medicinal qualities. Higher up is a fmall fall of the current over the rock, not worth the trouble of going through the bufhes to fee. At the point of land above-mentioned, a gentleman to whom it was allotted on an inclofure, has made a large plantation of lavender, peppermint, and other aromatic herbs, and fet up a diftillery of them. This is called Crefsbrook Dale, and if the wood was properly cleared away, I am told it would be a Dove Dale in miniature.

At Afhford a confiderable work is carried on in polifhing black marble, dug there, and brown or yellow brought from Money-ah, and other places, about three niles off. About the year 1748 , one Mr. Watfon erected the mill for this purpofe, the mechanifin of which is very ingenious, and was his own invention. The machines are moved by wheels turned by the ftrean, and faw, level, and polifh, different pieces at the fame time. The black marble takes fo fine a polifh that the flabs have the appearance of looking.glafs. The grey is full of fea-hells, and refembles that found in lome parts of Suffex.

Two miles from Bakewell, in the Sheffich road, is Haffop, a handfome feat of Mr. leyre, in whofe family it has been from the 13 Henry VII. when it was purchafed by
his anceftor of fir Robert Plompton, of Plompton*. He purfues a plan begun by his father, of making large plantations ot trees. The walks in them are pleafant and well kept. He has built a green-houfe and hot-houfe.

Of all the amufements which a plentiful fortune enables a man to enjoy, there is perhaps none fo rational as that of planting. It is not only a prefent pleafure, but a future profit; not only a private advantage, but a public benefit. Inflead of decaying, like the works of art, a plantation improves with years, and the longer a man lives, the greater the beauty and value of his woods. Nor is it for pofterity only that the planter works, many forts of trees may be cut for profit in the compafs of a moderate life; neither is the pleafure derived from it confined to himfelf, every paffenger partakes of it. Let any one who has travelled through the uninclofed counties fay how chearful, afier pafing a long tract of common field land, is the appearance of the few homefteads around the little village, their hedges adorned with trees, and Iheltering the cottages of the inhabitants!

Hardwick Hall, a noble old feat of the duke of Devonीhire, is about ten miles from Matlock. 'The way is, through the village, turning on the right when over the bridge, and then the road inclines to the left. Pafs fome barren commons, and over an exceeding hilly road, into a rich country. At about ten miles the hall is leen on a high hill, like a cafte in the midft of a wood. It was brought into the Devonßhire family by the countefs of Shrewfoury (mentioned at Derby) who built it near the fpot where the old manfion ftood, part of which is ftill remaining ; but much of it was pulled down, and the timber ufed in building the prefent houfe at Chatfworth. In Kennett's Memoirs of the Cavendifh Family, he fays, that one of the rooms in this old houfe was of fuch exact proportion, and fuch convenient lights, that it was thought fit for a pattern of meafure and contrivance of a room in Blenheim ; but he does not fay what room. William earl of Devonhhire, great grandfon of this lady, refided here, and by bis weight and influence contributed very much to the revolution. King William raifed him to the title of duke, and honoured him with the higheft employments. He was a firm and fleady patriot ; the infcription which he ordered for his tomb is remarkable:

Willielmus dux Devon

> Bonorum Principum fidelis fubditus, Ininicus E Invifus tyrannis. \(^{\text {I }}\)

The houfe is built of fone, dug out of the hill on which it ftands, and has a lofty tower at each corner, and a fpacious court in the front. Going through a large hall, a grand ftair-cafe leads to the apartments on the firft floor.
At the head of the ftair-cafe is the chapel and the dining-room, in which are feveral family pictures.

The countefs of Shrewibury in a clofe black drefs, a double picked ruff, lony chain of five rows of pearls, reaching below her waill, fleeves down to her wrifts, turned up with fmall picked white cuffs, a fan in her left hand, her hair brown.

Charles Cavendifh, brother to the third earl of Devonfhirc.
Charles Cavendifh, brother to the firlt duke, taken when he was aflcep.
William, the firft duke, in armour.
Sir Harry Cavendifh, brother to the fecond duke.
John lord Burleigh, fon to Ann, countefs of Exeter.
Elizabeth, countels of Devonfhire.

A head, by fome called that of Erafmus, but the Cavendifa arms are on it, and other arms, in fingle fhields.
Robert Cecil, third fon to William, fecond earl of Salifbury, a finall whole length. I.ord treafurer Burleigh.

Sir William Cavendifh, the hufband of this lidy, at 4?, in a fur gown, long picked beard, whikers, fruall flat cap, glove in his left hand.

One of the countefs's hufbands (which of them is not known) in black cloaths and cloak, large plaited ruff, fimall picked beard and whifkers.
A head, faid to be of fir Francis Bacon.
Over the chimney are the countefs's arms, in a lozenge, and underneath are thefe words; "The conclufion of all things is to fear God, and keep his commandments. E. S. 1597." From this room a paflage, open to the hall, leads to the drawing.room, which is wainfcotted about fix feet high, and above that hung with tapeftry. In this room is a picture of the countefs, where fhe appears in a more advanced age than the did in that which is in the dining.room; the drefs is black, the fame chiin of pearls, a large ruff with hollow plaits, a kind of figured gauze veil comes over her hair to the forehead in the middle, but leaves the fides of her hair uncovered, and hangs down behind; her hair is here of a golden colour. Quere, therefore, as the hair in the other portrait is brown, whether they are both meant for her. From this picture Vertue engraved his print of her. Over the chimney are her arms, in a lozenge, with two flags for fupporters, and underneath are thefe lines, alluding to the great fortune the brought ;

Sargui e Cornu Corde Oculo P'ede Cervus et aure.
Noblis at claro pondere nobilior.
Beyond this are three bed-rooms, in one of which is a bed worked by the Queen of Scots, when fhe was here under the care of the earl of Shrewibury; it is in filks worked on canvafs, and then fet on black velvet. The chairs and hangings are alfo by her. In the latter is a figure adoring the crofs, and 12 whole lengths, females, with the names over then, of Conftans, Artemifia, Pietas, Chaftity, Lucretia, Liberality, Perfeverance, Penelope, Patience, Magnanimity, Zenobia, Prudence. Another flight of fairs leads to the ftate apartments. ()n the ftair-cafe here is a whole length of the firft duke on horfeback, in an embroidered coat, a large wig, and a feather in his hat.

The fate room, in which the firft duke ufed to have his levees, is very lofty, \(\sigma_{3}\) feet long, 33 wide; and at the upper cnd of it is a chair of fate, under a canopy. Ir is hung with tapeftry to fome hcight, over which is colored ftucco, reprefenting the court of Diana, hawks, dogs, \&c.

The flate drawing-room is hung with tapeftry. Over the chimney is the fory of \(\Delta\) braham offering up Ifaac, in the fame fort of flucco as in the laft room.

Adjoining to this is the ftate bed-room, and the bed-room of the Queen of Scots. Over the door her arms are carved in wood, with M R in a cypher, and round it, Marie Stewart par la grace de Dicu Royne Defoofi Douariere de France. Creft, a lion; motto, In my defens.

Another bed-room.
A gallery, about 195 feet in length, extends the whole of the eaft front, with windows in fquare receffes projecting beyond the wall. In this gallery are a great number of portraits of royal and noble perfonages, many of them hurt, and fome entirely deflroyed by damps.

On the left hand going in is a whole length of Queen Elizabeth, in a gown painted with ferpents, birds, a fea horfe, fwan, oftrich, Sic. her hair golden.
James V. king of Scots, zet. 28, Mary, his fecond wife, wt. 24, in one piece.
Sir Thomas More, in a fur gown, and black cap.
Henries IV. VI. VII. VIII.
William, fecond earl of Salimbury.
Mary the Firft of England.
The countefs of Shrewfbury, a half length, a black gown faced with ermine, a ruff with fimall plaits, three chains of pearls, interfperfed with gold ornaments, not hanging very low; her hair ycllow.

Edward VI.
Sir Willian Cavendifh, as in the other room, art. 44.
Henry VIII.
Thomas Hobbes, att. 89.
Cardinal Pool.
James I. when a boy, in a very aukward drefs.
Henry VIII.
One of the Cavendifles, 1576, xt. 25 .
Queen Elizabeth.
Stephen Gardiner.
Janies I. ret. 8. \(a^{\circ}{ }^{1574}\), a hawk on his hand.
George Talbot, earl of Shrewfbury, at. 58, a \({ }^{0}\) is80.
Maria D. G. Scotic piifima regina, Francia Doweria anno atatis regni 36 Anglice captivice 10.

Amonglt thofe next the windows, which are almoft defaced, are Arabella Stuart, lord Daruley, fir Thomas Wyatt, and King Richard the IIId.

The duke fometimes fpends a few weeks here in the fummer, and indeed the fituation is a very noble one.

To make the excurfion to Chatfworth, the pleafantef, though not the neareft ride, is by Bakewell. Turning on the right hand in the town, crofs the river, and afcend the hill by a bridle road, going by the fite of the caftle, mentioned before; this hill is very fteep, but from the fide of it the town, the river, and the meadows, prefent a very pleifing landfcape. From the defcent on the oppofite fide, Chatfiworth is feen in the bottom, with its woods and numerous additional plantations made by the late duke, the tops of the fony and barren hills fhewing themfelves behind it. It does not appear to advantage from hence, as the vale is fo narrow, that the lawn in the weft front is hardly diftinguifhed, and the woods behind feem to rife clofe to the houfe.

At the entrance of the park a handfome houfe is built by the duke for his chaplain (who las the living of the place) on the foot where the inn, called Edenfor (pronounced Enfor) inn, lately llood; and the inn is removed to the left of the village, in the road from Matlock (which paffes through part of the park) to Bafslow and Tidfwell. In the way to the houfe, crofs the river Dervent, by a very elegant ftone bridge of three arches, erected by Mr. Paine; the fculpture is the work of Cibber; thofe in the niches of the piers are of flatuary marble, the others of fone from a neighbouring quarry. On the left of this, by the river fide, hid by trecs, is the remain of an old fquare tower, moated round, called Mary Queen of Scot's bower, or garden, from a garden which there ufed to be on the top of the tower, in which the probably was allowed to amufe herfelf.

So much has been faid of this houfe, at a time when there was no houfe in the country to be compared with it, that it is no wonder if the vifitor is difappointed. It was built in the reign of William III. and is certainly magnificent, but you look in vain for thofe beautiful productions of the pencil, which now fo frequently adorn the feats of our nobility and gentry; a few whole length portraits in one of the ftate apartments are nearly all you fee. The chapel is elegant, and there is a good deal of theexquifite carving of Gibbon, who iof his life here in putting it up, by a fall from a fcaffold: in the library, which is feldom opened, are a few antiques. 'ithe manner in which you are fhewn the houfe, docs not prejudice you much in its favour. Nor can I fay any thing in praife of the garden, as it is now kept; the conceits in the waterworks might be deemed wonderful when they were made, but thofe who have contemplated the water-falls which nature exhibits in this country, and in various parts of the kingdon, will receive little pleafure from feeing a temporary ftream falling down a Alight of fteps, fpouted out of the mouths of dolphins or dragons, or fquirted from the leaves of a copper tree. The little current in the wood above, which defcends in a perpetual rill from the refervoir on the hills, would, if properly exhibited, furnifh a much more pleafing feene, though it could not be faid to be in the ftile of the houfe, magnificent. The walks which lead to the higheft part of the wood, are clofe, without openings to let in views of the country, or of particular objects, and yet in many parts the underwood is cut down for ufe, clofe to the walks, which has a very difagreeable appearance. At the point of the wood is a building, called the Hunting Tower, probably intended to furnifh a fight of the hunters on the furrounding hills, but it does not now anfwer the purpofe, the trees being in fome parts grown fo bigh as. to intercept the view. It is a fquare, with a rounded tower at each angle, two fories above the ground floor, the top leaded, about 90 feet high in the whole. There is a better view to the weft and north, before coming to it, than there is from the building itfelf, owing to the growth of the trees, and a very fine one this is. The houfe, the park, the river, the kitchen-garden (of fix acres) lie immediately below; beyond is Mr. Eyre's, at Haffop, with the plantations about his houfe ; Bafslow, Stony Middleton, diftinguifhed by the fmoak of its lime-kilns; and Stoke-hall, with the barren hills called Basslow-barrow, forming a contraft to the other cultivated parts.

By a view of Chatforth, taken by Knyff, and engraved by Kip, about the year \({ }^{17} 09\), it appears that the wood extended only to the foot of the hill where this tower ftands, except that there were two fmall round clumps near the farther end; though the whole is now covered, and many of the firs are of confiderable fize, fo that the profpect was then clear and uninterrupted. From hence the date of the plantation may be nearly afcertained.

Above the wood is level ground, in which is a large nurfery of firs, oaks, \&c. removed hither from the warmer nurfery below, by way of being hardened for the fill colder climate of the bleak hills, which rife beyond, and where the duke is making a plantation of about 120 acres. He plants about 20 acres ot it in a year with Scotch fir, oak, and larch, of three years old. The ground is trenched a foot or 16 inches deep, the turf thrown at bottom, the carth on that, and then the trees are planted at about three feet diftance. This work is done from Chriftinas to April. By being planted fmall, the roots get good hold of the ground before the wind has much power over them, and afterwards they fhoot with great ftrength.

It is on thefe hills that the refervoir is made which fupplies the water-works and the houfe; it contains about 16 acres.

Return by a boundary walk near the outfide of the prefent woods, and crofs the rill from the refervoir, which defeends very fwiftly for about 100 yards to the water temple, and might be fhewn to much advantage. l'afs by fune pieces of water to the grand canal, which is 325 yards long, and 25 broad, and is on the fpot where originally flood a hill, which was removed to open a view to the country. Here are fonse fine trees, and from hence Bafslow-barrow fliews its naked top over the houfe. A wood on the high parts of it, not hiding the whole of the ground (or rather rock) would have a good effect, but it is not the property of the duke. From the end of this canal there is a noble terrace walk leading to the houfe, feparated by a baluftrade from a walk in a fhrubbery below, which is parted by a funk fence from the park, and has a fine flope down to the river, with a view of that and the bridge. The balutlrade and the underwood fpoil that view from the terrate.

The great ftables are magnifictit and well contrived. The weft and north fronts extend 202 feet; the centre part of the fouth frout contains flandings for twenty-one horfes; there are two flables for leven hunters cach, and two for three each; a three ftall fable for ftallions ; a farricr's fhop, other workhops, lodges for the domeftics, and different offices adjoining. Befides this, there is itabling for thirty-lix hurles in the buildings adjoining to the houfe. Thefe flables and the bridge were built about 1760.

The alterations made in the grounds by the late duke, were under the direction of Mr. Lancelot Brown \({ }^{*}\).

In returning to the inn, you may go on the right hand, when over the bridge, and from fome round clumps of trees fee all that fide of the park. A new gate is made here, which comes out jult by the inn.

By going to the ligh ground on the left fide of the park, above the road from Matlock, that part is feen to advantage, and it is the moft beautiful, the trees being finer, and better difperfed.

However little the noble owner may be inclined to lay out his moncy in difpofing his grounds according to the modern, finple and beautiful ftile, he is not backward, when he is here, in dillributing it to the dillrefled. The poor, the widow, and the fatherlefs, blefs that providence which has beflowed fuch wealth on one fo ready to relieve their wants.

The landlord of the inn at the park gate is an intelligent, fenfible man, and can furnifh very good accommodations.

To fee the Peak, \&cc. a lodging will be wanted either at Cafleton, or at Tidfwell : the latter is much the moft confortable, and the ufage at the George is very civil, in a plain ftile. If the traveller dines at Edenfor, he fhould feep at Tidiwell, and go to Caftletcn in the morning.

The road to either, from Edenfor inn, is by Middleton-dale; crofs the river by a bridge at Baislow, another at Calver, and then come to Stony Middleton, where the unufual figure of the church, or rather chapel, which is an ectagon, frikes the eye. Over the town is feen the fmoak of the numerous kilus, ufed for-burning the rocks into lime for manure, by means of which the moft barren of thefe hills are fertilized. Thefe kilns are built at the foot of the rocks, from which the ftone is got to be burnt ; they work only in the fummer, except one, which is conftantly employed in burning lime for a fmelting cupola here. It takes up two days to burn a kiln; the lime is drawn out at bottom, and fold for two pence a ftrike, or bufhel. The nen earn from eight
to ten thillings a week. Small carts bring a load of flack (the fmall part of the pit.coal) from about Sheffield and Chefterfield, and receive for it a load of lime. Three frike of lime are confidered as a load, and from 40 to 50 loads are laid on an acre. Coals are fold here for 6 d . the hundred weight.

The linne-fone is one mafs of Thellis, all of the cockle and oyfter kind*.
The chapel is a chapel of ease to the church of Hatherfage, was rebuilt in 1759, and is very neat in the infide.

Land letts from a guinea to 50 thillings an acre. Little wheat or barley is grown, but large quantities of barley and malt are brought from Wirkfop and Mansfield, for the Manchefter carriers, who cone hither to receive it.

In this place is a tolerable inn, called The Man in the Moon-and on the north fide the town there is a bath, called St. Martin's, nearly as hot as that at Buxton, bubbling up continually like that; it is enclofed by four walls, but is open at the top, and has been ufed by poor people with good fuccefs in rheumatic cafes. Near this a drinking warm fpring rifes out of a rock, and falls on the earth below, having no bafon to receive it. There are alfo three perpetual warm bubbling fprings on the weft fide the church yard. Thefe warm waters, like thofe at Matlock, are petrefyingt. There is alfo a chalybeate fpring heref.

In the lead-nines on the other fide the mountain, above thefe fprings, and about two fathoms above the lead ore, was a bed of Boulder-tones, any one of which being broken, is found to contain from half a pint to a gallon of foft bitumen 5 , like Barbadoes tar ; it melts before the fun or fire to oil. There were alfo feveral fprings in the mines, that took fire with a candle, and would burn a week or fortnight; and all the water drilling through this fratum of Boulder-ftones will take fire, and burn many days. This bed was continued between two and three miles all along Hucklewedge, with its burning waters. The firlt difcovery of thefe fones happened by a workman's breaking one of them; the outfide was only a fhell of fone, filled with a foft matter, in which he ftuck his candle, which burning down to this fubftance, it melted and burnt, and was then a fine clear balfam, without fmell, except thrown into the fire. When cooled, it hardened like fine fat, and at firft was ufed for greafing boots and floes, but was found to Ihrivel them up.

On the north fide of the mountain, oppofite thefe fprings, is a mine which cannot be worked, for in picking or ftriking the ore, the fudden flaking of the metal gives fuch a violent motion to the fulphur, that it makes an explofion like fired gunpowder, fo as great lumps rife and fly about \(\|\).

This is the entrance of Middleton-dale, through which the turnpike road runs. It is a narrow valley, or rather cleft, between lofty rocks, which feem to have been rent by fome great convulfion of nature; they are moftly bare, or with a few fcattered bufhes, or trees. In confirmation of the opinion that the rocks have been torn afunder, it has been obferved that the veins of lead in the mines on one fide, have correfponding veins in the fame direction, on the other. A freamlet runs down by the fide of the road, great part of the way. Where the road turns off to Eyam (pronounced Emc) Mr. Longfone has placed a feat on the fummit, has planted fome trees, and made a grotto with fpars, \&c. found in the neighbourhood. One Bennefon earns a livelihood here by collecting them, and has a number of fpecimens at his houfe. In the church-

\footnotetext{
*Short. p. \(0^{6}+\) Short's Hiftory of Waters, p. 94. 102. \(\ddagger\) Ibid, p. 280.
§Qu. If this is the rock oil, or fairies butter, mentivned by Mr. P'ennant, in his 'Tour in Wales, \({ }^{7} 73\), p. \({ }^{421 .}\)

If short, p 97.
vol. 11 .
}
yard of Fyam is a flone crofs, fuppofed by an eminent antiquarian to be Danill.. At the time the great earthquake happened at Lillon, on November 1, 1755, about ten in the morning, the rocks were fo much difturbed in the mines here, that foil, \&c. fell from their joints or fiffures, and the workmen heard violent explofions, as it were of cannon. They tled to the furface for fiffety, but on venturing down, found nothing material had happened \({ }^{-}\).

There are here fome remarkable caverns. One of them is called Hofen-hole (Bofen fignitios a Badger), but the chief is Bunforth-hole, in Charlelwork, a little weft of the former. The following is Dr. Short's defeription of it:
"Charlefwork lies at the foot of a very fteep rock, ninety threc yards high, and five yards above the level of the brook; its entry is fix yards high, and eight wide, when you walk on for fiffy two yards, and then come to an unpallable deep ftagnant lake. This cave reaches quite through the mountains, and opens into Eyamdale, which is above half a mile. By another of its grotos it opens near Foolow, which is a mile and half, palling under Eyam church.

Forty-four yards above this is the entry into Bamforth hole, 49 yards from the top of the rock, and as much from the finall brook; the entry is five feet high, then itefeating, one Shoulder foremoft for forty yards, you rife up for thirteen more, all this way not being above a yard wide. At ladt you climb a fteep fix feet high, and unter into the middle of a large cave, where are great variety of ftalactitious petrifactions. Leaving the cave behind, and going 25 yards forward, you are introduced into a moit magnificent room, nine yards wide, and two high, its roof, floor and fides all thining with endlefs numbers and varieties of beautiful tranfparent ftatues, with feveral regular ranks of fine pyramids, and other curious figures, fome upon pedeftals, others reaching the roof, others reaching from the roof to the floor. In the middle of this room is a bafon three yards long, and two wide, on each fide of which is a flately pillar of falactites, one fine polifhed marble, and another in the middle upon a pedeftal; through the bottom of this is a very fimall paffage a few feet down, into another entry, to feveral other eaves fill lower. The roof of this vault is beautifully adorned with all kinds of thells, here generated and generating, of fundry colours, and no lels beanty and variety, interwrought with many other curious figures. A little beyond this is a fine fone pillar fupporting the roof. On the right hand of this cave are openings into two others, at ten yards diftance. I went 360 yards into this cave, the fame entertainment and curiofity all along, and many other caves going off on all fides, and law no end of them, they going on under the whole mountaint."

Minerals are found in the filfures, and between the lamina of limeftone, never in the folid fubftance. The vein is frequently intercepted by what is called toaditone, blackfone, channel, or cat dirt, which runs between, and cuts off all communication bet ween the upper and lower fillures in the limeflone, but being dug through, the vein is always found below it; it is however fonetimes of great thicknefs, from fix feet to 600.

Between Grange-mill and Darlhyomoor there are fored of aning fre


\footnotetext{
: \({ }^{7}\) ie ehurf, P. \(189 . \quad+\) Short, P. 95.
its is a black laminated clay, containing nether animal nor vegetable impreffiona, and rarely mi. merox: : in : son alone in nodules, and fonctimes fratifed. Springs iffuing from thare of the chalybrate: :nd.
}


In Tidfwellmoor, Goofeet have been furk in the toadfone, without finding the end. Mr. Whitehurlt conjectures this toadtone to be lava, and to have flowed from a volcano, whofe fimmel or thaft did not reach the open air, but difgorged its contents between the ftrata in all directions. He deferibes it to be a blackif? fobltance, very hard; containing bladder-holes, like the fcoria of metals, or Iceland lava, and having the fane chymical property of refinting acids; he lays, fome of its blawer-holes are filled with Spar, others only in part, and others quite empty; that this ftratum is not haminated, but confilts of one entire folid mafs, and breaks alike in all directi-s; that it does not produce any minerals, or figured ftones, reprefenting any part of a imal or vegetable creation ; nor any adventitious bodies enveloped in it, but is as much an uniform mafs as any vitrified fubfance can be fuppofed to be; neither dot it univerfally prevail, as the limeftone does. It is not found in the mines at Eyam, Foo. w, and An2over, though they are funk near fifty fathoms in the limeftone; nor in Rake-mine near Tidfwell, and fome other places. In confirmation of this opinion, and of its having been once a liquid fire, he obferves, that a fratum of clay lying under it in Mo Tey-meer mine, near Winfter, of about four feet thick, is burnt a foot deep, as much \(3-1\) earth. en pot, or brick; that it is perfectly fimilar to lecland lava in its appearance 1 chymical quality; that it is variable in its thicknefs, not univerfal, and fills up fill s in the fratum beneath. From the depth which has been funk on Tidfwell-moor without fanding the bottom, he thinks that might be a moouth of the volcano. As a furtl \(r\) proof of there having been fome moft extraordinary convulfion of nature in this par of the kingdom, he mentions the confufion in which the ftrata lie in the mountains of DerbyQuire, and moorlands of Stafiordfhire, adjoining, which appear to be fo many heops of ruins, particularly in the neighbourhood of E:ton, Wetton, Dovedale, llam, ani Swithamly. They are broken, diflocated, and thrown into every poffible direction, and their interior parts are no lefs rude and romantic, for they univerfally aboune swith fubterraneous caverns and narks of violence. The banks on the caft fide the river Derwent, from Crich-cliff twenty miles up the river, are covered with fragments of Itone, probably ejected from their native beds by fubterrancous blafts. At Utoxeten, in Staflordfhire, blocks of limeftone of four or 500 waight each, are dug up, yet there are no quarries of the kind nearer than four or five miles*.

Middleton-dale terminates on the mountains of the Peak, bleak, open, and bare of trees; but ever here the firit of cultivation has introduced the plough. The extenfive hills are divided by fone walls, and oats are produced.

Pals by Wardlow turnpike; at a fimall diftance on the left is a village of that name. through which the road runs from Bakewell. In making that road in 1759, the workmen took out of an adjoining fiell a heap of fones, that had been there cime inmemorial, and without any tradition concerning it, though manifefly a work of art. On removing them, places were found where the bodies of 17, or more, perfons had been depofited on tlat fones of about feven feet fix inches long, placed on the furface of the

> *Whtchurf. p. 51,52.

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ground; finall walls of two feet high were raifed on the fides, and on thefe other flat ftones were laid, but they extended only to the breaft, except the two capital ones, which were walled up, and covered from head to foot, in the form of a long cheft. On removing the rubbih, many jaw-bones and teeth were found undecayed, but none of the larger bones of the body. The heap of ftones that covered them was circular, 32 yards in diameter, and about five feet high; the ftones forming the coffins appeared plainly to have been taken from a quarry about a quarter of a mile diftant. A part of the circle was vacant, but probably not fo originally, as feveral bones and teeth were found in that fpace.

Tive Rev. Mr. Evatt, of Afhford, who communicated this account to the Royal fociety, thinks this monument not to have been very ancient, lefs fo than a wall which is there, and enclofes the field, becaufe that wall cut off a part of the circle, and the part fo cut oft was as level as the reft of the field; and he apprehends that in building the wall, they would not have taken the pains to remove the ftone in order to carry the wall ftraight*. I confefs I fhould draw a different conclufion from the pofition of the wall, and fhould think it more likely that they would carry the wall ftraight, (efpecially as the fones removed furnifhed materials for it) than that the monuinent thould be thrown up on both fides of fuch a wall, and be interfected by it.

About a mile and a half beyond Wardlow turnpike, Tidfwell is feen on the left, and two roads turn off on the right; the neareft, which is a turnpike road, goes from Tidfwell to Sheffield; the farther leads by an old broken wall, and a few houfes, called Little Hucklar, to Cafteton, a town at the foot of that hill where is the famous cavern called the Devil's A-

The well at Tidfivell, mentioned as one of the wonders of the Peak, is at a diftance from the town, and ebbs and flows at uncertain times; after great rains, feveral times in an hour; in dry weather, perhaps not once a weekt. Eden-hole, another of the wonders, is about three or four miles off, but by no means worth feeing; it is nothing more than the mouth of a very deep chafm in the earth, walled round, to prevent cattle from falling in. Cotton fays, he founded 884 yards, and found no bottom, but it is faid now that the plummet flops at 160 yards. Short, from the found of fones thrown in, calculates it to be \(\mathbf{4 2 2}\) yardst .

A fmall clear fream runs through the ftreet at Tidfwell ; except two or three houfes, the buildings are mean, but the church is large. In the chancel is a flat fone in memory of John, fon of Thomas Foljanbe, mentioned as having done much towards building the church. The date is \({ }^{1358}\). There is alfo a raifed tomb (on which bread is given away every Sunday) for Sampfon Meurrill, with a date of 1388 ; and another for Ro. bert P'urfglove, defcribed as prior of Gifburn abbey, prebend of Rotherham, and bifhop of Hull, who died 1579 . He was a native of this town, and furrendered the abbey to Henry VIll. who allowed him a confiderable penfion. He was afterwards made provoft or prebend of Rotherham collcge, in Yorkfhire; and in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, was made archdeacon of Nottingham, and fuffragan bifiop of Hull, under the archbifhop of York, and had other dignities. Refufing to take the oath of fupremacy to Queen Elizabeth, he was deprived of his archdeaconry, and other fpiritualities, in 1560 , whereupon he retired to this his native place, and founded here a grammar fichool, aujoining to the church-yard, and an hofpital for \(t 2\) poor people; and alfo founded a gramnar-fchool at Gifburnes.

\footnotetext{
- His expreffion is, "to carry it level."
t Short, p. 34 .
\(\ddagger\) Ibid. p. 33 .
}

In the fouth tranfept of the church is a tomb, with whole-length figures of a man and woman, their names not known.

Return about a mile of the roau paffed over in the way to Tidfwell, and then turn off by the broken wall mentioned before.

The defcent of the hill to Cafleton is long and fleep. A fine vale is feen below, in which is a town with a handfome fpire, feeming to be the object of your journey; but at the point of the hill, a fhort turning to the left leads by a ftill iteeper road to Caflleton, which appears on turning this point; the other town is called Hope.

At this point are fome objects to be attended to. The vale below is of confiderable width, fertile, and divided into corn-fields and paftures, watered by a rivulet, which thews itfelf here and there. On the range of hills which rife on the oppofite fide, (and ftretch away on the left to Cafteton, terminating in a point called Mam-Torr) near to Hope, is a pointed knob, almoft circular, round which is a trench; and nearer to Cafleton is another, lefs confpicuous; the former is called Win-hill, the latter Loofc-hill, from the event of a battle faid to have been fought between two parties pofted here, but who they were, or when it happened, the people cannot give any information. At a dip of thefe hills, near Hope, the entrance of another dale is feen, which runs behind them, and is catled Edale. Mam-Torr is diftinguifled by an abrupt precipice of brown ftone, with a large area on the top, inclofed with a double trench, running up to the edge of it. The vulgar fory is, that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminifhed, and it was therefore reputed one of the wonders; they call it the Shivering hill, from the fhivers of fone brought down by the froft. That it is dimiaihed, and moft vifibly fo, I hall mention more particularly by and byA more wonderful thing here is a rich lead mine, which, though it has been worked much longer than any other which is known, (perhaps from the time of the Danes being here) fill abounds with ore, and furnifhes employment for about one hundred people.

Cafleton is a fmall, poor town, at the foot of a hill, which rifes with a very fteep afcent, the caftle ftanding at the top of it. This hill is feparated from one which rifes ftill higher, by a deep and narrow valley, called the Cave, or Cove, which runs on two fides of it; another fide is defended by the tremendous precipice which hangs over the entrance of the great cavern; but there is a narrow neck of land at the fouth-weft corner of the caille, which runs over the mouth of the cavern, and joins to a paliure, calied Calow Pafture; fo that the caitle was only accelible by the fteep afcent from the town, or by this neck of land. It was, however, little calculated for defence, except againft any fudden alfault, being too fmall to hold any great number of men, and there are no marks of there having been any well in it; and unlefs hey had fome contrivance to get water out of the cavern below, (of which there is no trace) it does. not appear how they could be fupplied, if an enemy was in poffeffion of the town. It was, however, ufed as a fortification by the barons in King John's time, and was taken from them in the 16 th of that king, by William Ferrers, earl of Derby, (great grandfon of Margaret, daughter and heir of William Peverell) who held the governorthip of it fix years*. In the 7 Henry III. the cuftody of it was given to Bryan de l'ife, a perfon much trufted by Heury. It was again granted to him in the 13 th, and again in the 16 th of that kingt. The valley winds amongt the mountains for the length of a mile, being moftly narrow at the bottom, but oppofite the cafle was 200 yards over.

\footnotetext{
* Dugd. Dar. v. i. F. 26 I.
\(\dagger\) lbid. v. i. p 737.
}

Tradition.

Tradition fays, that this caftle was built by William Peverell, natural fon of the Conqueror, who once fpent a Chriftmas here. Mr. King thinks it of much earlier date, but it is certain that Peverell had it at the time of the furvey, by the name of the Cafle of Peke, with the honor and foreft, and 14 lordhips in this county, befides a great many in Nottinghamhire, and other countries". It feems to have been fometimes called the Caftle of Hope, as John, earl of Warren and Surrey, was made governor of that cafle in 28 F.dward I. and it is not known that there was any one in that place. In 4 Edward II. John, the grandion and fucceffor of this earl, had a grant of the caftle and honor of Peke in Derbyfhire, with the whole foreft of High Peke, in as ample manner as William Peverell anciently enjoyed the fame before it came to the king of England by efcheatt. Peverell is faid to have held a grand tournament here, at which a king of Scotland and prince of Wales were prefent. This caftle and foreft appears to have been part of the fortune given with Joan, fifter of Edward the llid. on her marriage with David, prince of Scotland \(\ddagger\).

The common opinion is, that the tone with which this caftle is built, was brought from a place called Bur-tor, near Hucklow, by Batham-edge, down Calow-pafture, and was conveyed over a ditch of 50 feet wide, and 12 deep, formed by a point of land fhooting out from the pafture into the valley, called the Cave, by a drawbridge near the fide of the Ifthmus, to the point of the hill on which the cafte fands. That the fone was brought from Bur-tor is indeed certain, for befides the almoft infuperable difficulty of bringing it from the other fide, the fone here is found on examination to be of the fame fort as that ufed in this building.

The path from the town to the caflle is carried in traverfes, to break the fteepnefs of the afcent. A large area, called the caftle yard, was inclofed by a fone wall, running acrofs the hill from eaft to weft, from the cave to the cavern, and from north to fouth, along the fide of each of thofe places, fo as to meet the kecp which ftands at the point of a rock, jutting over the mouth of the great cavern, about 261 feet above the water which iffues from thence. This wall, towards the town, is fill 20 feet ligh in fome places, but the ground within is moftly level with the top of it. A little diftance from the eaft end of it is a part which is higher, and projects four or five feet from the wall, the top feeming to have been embattled. Between this and the north-eaft corner the foot of the wall is fupported by a fone buttrefs; near the north-weft corner, the wall is alfo higher, and in it was a door, or perhaps window, as there is no appearance of ikeps on the outfide. From this corner up to the keep, the wall along the edge of the precipice is 10 or 12 feet high. The entrance to the caftle yard was at the northcaft corner, where was an arched way, as appears by the fouth fide of the arch ftill remaining.

The walls of the keep, on the fouth and weft fides, are pretty entire, and at the north-weft corner are now fifty-five feet high ; but the north and eaft fides are nuch fhattered. On the outfide it forms a fquare of \(3^{8}\) feet two inches, but on the infide it is not equal, being from north to fouth 21 feet four inches, from eaft to weft 19 feet three inches. As 1 can depend on the accuracy of my friend, who meafured it, this difference muft be accounted for from a difference in the thicknefs of the walls, which in general are near eight feet. It confifted of two rooms only, one on the

\footnotetext{
- Ilugd. Bar. v. i. p. 436 . \(\quad\) Ibid. v. i. p. 81.
\(\ddagger A^{\prime \prime}\) \& \(\mathrm{E} .1: 1\) Eliz. que fuit \(n \times\) Tho- Mencrell tenuit die quo obiit terciam partem unius mefluagii \& io acr tetre cten pertinensiis in Wormhull in com. Derhy de Johanna regina Anglix, 「but this mult be a mil?ake] ut de caftro de pecco per [erjantiam vid. per homagium \& perfervicium inveniendi unum homisem cum arch \& fagitis in foretta iphus regine de alto peceo. Harl. MS, 2223. fo. 101.
}
ground floor, and one above, over which the roof was raifed, not flat, but with gable ends to the north and fouth, the outer walls rifing above it. The ground floor was about 14 feet high, as well as can be difcovered from the rubbilh now fallen on the bottom; the other room was 16 feet high. Thcre was no entrance to the lower room from the outfide, (what is now ufed as an entrance being only a hole broke through the wall at the corner where the ftaircafe is") but a flight of fteps led to a door in the fouth fide of the upper room, the door being feven feet high, and about four and a half wide. It is faid thefe fteps are remembercd to have been there, but are now quite deftroyed. The places where were the hinges of the door, remain, and on one fide is a hole in the wall, in which the bar to faften the door was put. It is now called the bar-hole, is made of fquared ftone, and goes 12 or 14 feet inio the wall; on the other fide is a hole to correfpond with it. In this room is one narrow window over the door, one in the north, and one in the eaft fide; in the north-eaft and fouth-weft corners, are two places which have the appearance of privies; in the fouth-eaft corner is a narrow winding fairocafe, now in a ruinous condition, which led down to the room below, and up to the roof. Defcending this ftaircafe, the lower room is found to have been lighted by two windows, or loops, one in the north fide, the other in the eaft, each of them being feven fect high, five feet five inches wide on the infide, but narrowing to about four feet high, and feven inches wide on the outfidet. The walls are compofed of fmall limeftones and mortar, of fuch an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock, faced on the outfide and infide with hewn grittone. Part of that on the outfide, and much of it on the infide, is fill pretty intire; but the fandy part of fome of the fones has crumbled away, fo as at firtt fight to exhibit an appearence of very rude fculpture; but within a quarter of an inch of the mortar, at the joints, the ftone is entire, which may be owing to the effect of the well tempered mortar on fuch parts as come in contact with it. In further confirmation of this opinion, I ams affured, that at Bur.tor there is a ftratum of fone which moulders away in this manner. On the outfide there is no appearance of any fuch thing; may we fuppofe the weathex to have hardened the fone there? Within fide there is in the wall a little her-ring-bone ornament. 'This caftle was ufed for keeping the records of the miners' courts, till they were removed to Tutbury caftle in the time of Queen Elizabeth. An intrenchment, which begins at the lower end of the valley, called the Cave, inclofed the town, ending at the great cavern, and forning a femicircle; this is now called the town ditch, but the whole of it cannot eafily be traced, having been deftroyed in many parts by buildings and the plough. Here, at Burgh, and at Hope, are fome chalybeate ipringst.

The celebrated cavern well deferves to be feen, and is vifited without danger, and with much lefs trouble than may be imagined by thofe who have not gone into it. A rock on the left of the entrance is 75 yards and a quarter high; and diractly from the caftle wall to the ground, is eighty-nine yards and an half§; the precipice, which flopes down all the way on the left hand from the cattle, is above 200 yards long, that on the right 100. The mouth, in which are a few huts of fome packthread-finners, is 40 yards wide, and 14 high. At 150 yards from the entrance you come to the firf water, the roof gradually floping down till it comes within about two feet of the

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- Mr. King thinks otherwife, and that the feps leading to the door began on the eaft fide, and went round the corner of the wall. He has paid fuch attention to thefe matters in general, and to this place in particular, that I dare not difpute his opinion.
\(\dagger\) Mr. King has given a large account of this calle in the 6th vol, of the Arch. p. 247, \&e.
\(\ddagger\) Shurt, P. 277. \& Ibid. P. \(3^{\circ}\).
}

Surface of the ftream which paffes through the cavern; this water is to be crofled by lying down in a boat filled with fraw, which is pufhed forward by the guide, who wades through the water. You foon come to a cavern, faid to be 70 yards wide, and 40 high , in the top of which are feveral openings, but the candles will not enable the eye to reach their extent. After crofling the water a fecond time, (on the guide's back) you come to a cavern, called Roger Rain's Houfe, becaufe there is a continual dropping of water from the roof. At this place you are entertained by a company of fingers, who have taken another path, and afcended to a place called the Chancel, conniderably higher than the part you ftand on, where, with lights in their hands, they fing various fongs. The effect is very ftriking. In the whole, the water is croffed feven times, but ftepping-fones are fufficient, except at the two first. In one place, the flream is loft in a quickfand, but emerges again. At the diftance of about 750 yards from the entrance, the rock came down so clofe to the water, that it precluded all farther paffiage; but as there was reafon to believe from the found, that there was a cavern beyond, about four years ago a gentleman deternined to try if he could not dive under the rock, and rife in the cavern beyond; he plunged in, but, as was expetted, fruck his head againft the rock, fell motionlefs to the bottom, and was dragged out with difficulty. The man who hhews this place, has been at much trouble and fome expence in blowing up the rock, to open a paffage to this fuppofed cavern, but finds that he has miftaken the courfe, and now means to try in another part. He treated us with an explofion, which rolled like thunder. The water which is found here, is fuppofed to be that which is ingulphed by the fide of the turnpike road, three miles from Cafteton. in the way to Chapel in Frith, juft by a farm-houfe.

On coming out of the cavern, after having been fo long abfent from day-light, the firf appearance of it has an effect beyond defcription; 1 know not whether a comparifon of it with the break of day under a grey fky, interfperfed with fleecy clouds, will convey an adequate iden, but no one can fee it without feeling a moft pleafing fenfation.

At the foot of Mam Torr is another cavern, called Water Hull, into which the good-natured Ciceroni will probably endeavour to prevail on the traveller to descend; the defcent, however, is very dirty and difficult, and there is not any thing at the bottom worth feeing. They get out of it fome blue-john, ufed by the polifhers for making vafes, sec. and petrifactions, amongt which are fome exactly refembling the bones and fhells of fifhes of various forts, cockles, oyfters, pectunculi, patellx, and the nautilus; bodies like the vertebra, fnails, ftars, fkrews, and various ftriated figures, ard picces of the capfula of infects, like thofe of butterflies.
1 was told by one who had been in it, that there is, at fome diffance on the other fide of the callle, a cavern in a mine, which if it was not for the very great difficulty of accefs, would be well worth vifiting; from his defcription it feemed to refemble, in miniature, the famous grotto of Antiparos, in the Archipelago; but, like that, would require an uncommon flare of refolution in the vifitor.

The hills on the different fides of the town produce fone of very different quality. Thofe on the fouth, on one of which the cafte ftands, furnifh a flone which is burnt into lime, and is ufed for a manure ; thofe on the north yield a grit-ftone fit for build. ing. I he hill on the nooth appears brown and barren when viewed at a diftance, but is, in fact, very good paflure; the Yorkfhire drovers bring their cattle here in the beginning of May, and kecp them all the fummer, paying about thirty flillings a head for their feed. It is not very caly to afcend this hill, but it is worth the labour; Cafthiton dale fpreads as you afcend, and on gaining the fummit, a fequeftered valley,
called Edale, opens to the eyc in a beautiful manner; it is wide and fertile, the inclofures running up the fides of the hills, and yearly increafing. Other fmall dales come into it from between other hills, and their verdure is contrafted by the brown tops of the yet uncultivated ridges. Near the end of one of thefe is the principle part of the village of Edale, and an humble chapel, without fpire or tower. A rivulet runs down by it, fhewing itfelf in many places, and by the noife of its fall, directs to a mill placed in a little grove. Two or three other clumps of houfes, and fmall tufts of trees, and another ftreamlet falling into this, enliven the feene. From hence various other dales branch off to what is called the Woodland of Derbyhire, through which no high road has yet been made. This tract is of great extent, but much of it has been cleared of lite, and the plough introduced by the Duke of Devonhire, to whom it moftly belongs.

Oats is the only corn they fow on the hills, which they do three years together, if the land is in good concition, otherwife but two, and then lay it down into grafs for fix or feven years. When they break up new ground on the hills, they ufed to lime it only, which is found to kill the heath, and produces a new, fweet grafs; but they now gencrally denfhire (i. c. pare and burn the fward!, plow it for turnips, then fow oats and grafs-feed. Some put on lime after it is laid down into grals, others in the turnip crop.

The hill which 1 have just mentioned as dividing Cafteton-dale from Edale, confifts of a long ridre, terminating towards the weft in a broad end, one point of which is called Mam Torr, or the flivering mountain, the foot of which is about a mile from Cafleton. On the top of this hill is good mould, two yards deep, then clay three-fourths of a yard; after that a bed of fhale, and a row of ironftone, in their turns, for about 20 yards, but the ironftone always thickeft, being often a yard, the other not half fo much; then begins an intermixture of fhale, and a mixt fone, between ironftone and gritfone, in beds of the fame thicknefs, which continues to the foot of the Toor. Thefe ftrata lie horizontally, in the moft exact order. In the upper part it is perpendicular, but in the middle it flopes. On the top it is about 60 yards broad, at the bottom of the running thale, about 400 yards*. Weft from this is a fimilar breach in the hill, but fmaller, called Little Mam Torr. The perpendicular height of the largeft, as meafured by a friend of mine, is 456 feet; of the leaft, 243 feet; but the top of Mam Torr is faid to be near 1000 feet above the level of Caftleton valleyt. On the top and fides of this hill is a camp, fuppofed to be Roman, of an oblong form, running from N.E. to S. W. the broad end being to the fouth weft, where Mam Torr forms one point, little Man Torr the other; the finaller end is to the north eaft, on the ridge which continues on towards Lootehill. There has been a double trench all round it, but the fouth corner is broken off by the falling of the earth at Great Mam Torr, and the weft by that at Little Mam Torr. The fummit of the hill is not level, but runs in a ridge nearly from welt to calt, along which is built a fone wall, as a parture fence, now dividing the camp into two parts. The afcent to it is very fteep every way, except at the north-eaft end, where the ditch croffes the ridge. The principal entrance feems to have been at the weft corner, very near the top of Litte Mam Torr ; but there is a track of an old road leaning from Man Gate, up the north fide or the hill, to a gate of about four yards wide at the fma!l end of the camp oppofite to the other gateway. There is a third of the fame wath, towards the north-weft fide, going down to Edale. Near the north-ealt corner is a good

\footnotetext{
- Short, p. 32. t Whitehurn, p. 153.

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fpring. At the fouth-weft end are two fmall mounts within the camp. The trencis is about 16 feet wide at bottom, and inclofes fonething more than fixteen acres of ground, the whole circumference being about 1200 yards.

At the foot of Little Mam Torr, near Mam Gate, is a field called Hills Pafture, taking its name from a number of fmall hillocksirregularly difperfed about it. On the level ground, amonglt thefe, the foundations of feveral buildings were difcovered a fuw years ago, which were grown over with grafs; the fone was taken up and carried away, to be ufed in other places. The perfon employed about it fays, that the walls were in general from 18 inches to two feet in thicknefs, compofel of fone, which did not feem to lave been hewed fmooth with a chiffil, but drefled with a pick-axe, jult fufficiently to make them bed together, without any mortar or cement. 'There were feveral door threfholds, but no appearance of any ftones marked with fire, to indicate chimnies. Thefe buildings were of various fhape and fize; one of them was circular, about 2.4 feet diameter, with an opening for a door-way on the fouth fide; about cight feet weft of it was a finall building, containing three fides of an oblong fquare, one end being open. The whole inclofed by a wall, fomething in the fhape of a triangle, but not regular; the longeft fide about 50 yards. Near this were two other buildings, nearly fquare, wider at one end than at the other, the finallefi end being 12 feet, the other three fides 19 feet each; the fmall end of one was to the fouth, of the other th the weft ; the fize of thefe was exactly the fame. At a little diftance from the wide end of each, is a heap of fone and rubbilh, overgrown with grafs, of about fix feet long, and one high. There were two other buildiags confiderably larger, of irregular thipe.

Whether thefe had any relation to the camp, 1 do not know. Nothing was found to fhew the purpofe for which they were originally intended, nor is there any remembrance of their being in any other ftate than they were found on this occafion, nor any tradition concerning them.

From this camp a ditch is carried down the fouth fide of the hill, crofs the valley to Mickiow.t:ll, abour three miles off; and from thence, S. E. by S. croffing the Ba-thom-gate, and a ftream that rifes at Bradwell, and runs by Brough, it goes in a flraight line to Chatton, or Bradwell-edge, about three miles more. It is called the Grey-ditcl, and poffibly was a Pratentura, or fore fence of the Romans*. On the fide of Mam Torr liill it is very vifible; in the valley it is loft in many places, the plough having deftroyed it ; but from Micklow-hill to Shatton-edge, it is plainly feen. The flope or front is towards Brough; it is about 20 feet high, and 12 broad at top. There is no tradition concerning it, but pieces of fiwords, fpears, fpurs, and bridle-bits, have been found on hoth fides, and very near it, between Bathom-rate and Bradwellwater. Juit where it crofies the Bathom-gate, on the eaft fide of it is a large limeftone rock, called Idintree, or Edentrec. It is fiad that a King ldden had a houte here, but perhaps it is unneceflary to lay that nothing of it remains now. About a humdred yards north of this rock is a faltifl fpring, very clear and coll, of a purgative quality; many poor poople have ufed it for bathing and drinking, and found it ufeful in fcorbutic and alcerous complaints. This fpring runs into Bradwell-water, at a part of it vulgarly called Birdfwath, a latle before it joins the Nooc. Perhaps the true name relates to :his thation, and is, Burgh-wafh.

On the point of land formed by the junction of thefe two fmall freans, was the Roman ftaton called Brough, or Burgh. The road called Bathom-gate, went froun

\footnotetext{
- Simitar to :the: mertioned in Morton's Nataral : tilory of Northamptonhire, p. 526.
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hence to Buxton, and is plainly to be feen for about a mile from Brough, running a confiderable part of the way in a parallel line with the prefent road to Smadale, the hedge of a field on the right hand ftanding on it. After croffing Grey-ditch, it makes a turn to the north-weft, probably for the more caly afcending the hill, which is long and fleep, and it is then only difcovered by the plough till it comes upon the More, about three quarters of a mile on this fide Bathom-edge, where it is plainly feen; and on the Buxton fide of the edge it is again vifible for about a mile, in a direct line towards the inclofures at Chapel in the loreft, and is again found by the plough near Buxton, at which place Mr. Watfon found, in \(\mathbf{1 7 7 2}\), a Roman ftation, not noticed before, but he does not defcribe it*. Where it is moft entire, it meafures eighteen feet over, and is conpofed of a fmall chirty, finty gravel, different from the natural foil, and fuch as is found on Bradwell and Tidfwell-mores. It is raifed in the middle, like the modern turnpike roadst.

The place at llrough, called the Cafte, lies a little to the north of this road, having a communication with it from the fouth corner. Many foundations of buildings lying on every fide of this fpot, have been turned up by the plough, but it has been fo well levelled within thefe few years, that none are now to be feen; the ftones have been ufed in building houfes and walls in the neighbourhood. Some perfect ones were in a wall inclcfing the field; they were of brown grit-llone, the flape of a wedge, about eleven inches long, nine broad at one end, fix at the other, and about five thick. Between the cafle and the river bricks have been taken up, but none on the other fide of the water; on the other fide, urns have been found. Mr. Pegge fays; that in 1761 he faw the rude bufts of Apollo, and another deity, in fone, which had been difcovered in the fields here ; that a coarfe pavement had been dug up, compofed of pieces of tile and cement, in: the lower of the two fields called Hallteds, at the confluence of Bralwell-brook and the Nooe, where were the apparent marks of an oblong fquare building, the angles of which were of hewn grit-1tone. He alfo found the fragment of a tile, on which the letters OH , part of the word Colors, were remaining.

In a ficld at the conflux of the two ftreams, it is in memory that a double row of pillars croffed the point of land, but they have been entircly deftroyed fome time. Old people fay they were of grit-flone, and that three perfons could walk abreaft between them. At a gate by the road fide, juft before coming to the mill, on the left of the gate I faw a bale, and part of a column of brown ftone.

There have been frequently found pieces of fwords, fpears, bridle-bits, coins, and pieces of pavement, compofed of fmall bits of brick and pebble ftones, Atrongly cemented with lime, great numbers of whole and broken bricks, "ith letters on them, and tiles. John Willin, efquire, of Broomhead-hall, near Sheffield, is faid to be poffeffed of ieveral fpecimens of the bricks, one of them entire, eight inches long, feven and three

\footnotetext{
- Arch. v. iii. p. 237.
+ Mr. Pegge's account of the Roman roads in Derbyfire, which I have feen fince writing the aboves Guy, that at the Dam of the Foret (i. e. Chapel in the Foreft) a few yards within the lane, called Hern-done-hane, it caters the inclofures on the left hand, where we conld difeern its courfe in the month of June, very plainly, by the different colour of the grafs, till it entered that traight lane that gocs to Fairfield. Afterwards it winds to the left hend, sowards Fait ield, and proceeds by that village to Euxton, where ic fually ends. He obferves, that there is no trace of a road to the north or north-calt of Brough, and therefore coneludes that it was only for a communication betwen that place and Buxton. Bue Mr. Wat fon, in his ace nut of Mclandra callie, in the parih of (iber)p, in Derby hite, fays there is a road to it. from Brough, which is called the Docter's.gate, and that is roes from thence to a place in Yorkhire, called the Doetor'd lane lisud, where it joined the great Koman way from Manchetter to York. Arch. v. iii. p. \(3^{3}\).
}
quarters broad, one and three quarters thick, with the letters C. H.* very fairly intpreffed in the middle; and a broken one, on which the letter C. remains. He is faid to have alfo the rim of an urn, found here, with thefe letters on it \(\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{VIT} \\ & \mathrm{VIV} \\ & \text { TP }\end{aligned}\) the \(T \mathrm{R}\)
being in fmaller characters; and a piece of a patera of fine red earth. About feven or eight years ago there were found two large urns full of afhes; the urns were well preferved, and were fent to foune gentlemen in London. Another was found two years ago, full of alhes, of the colour of fern alhes; the man who found it, broke it to fee what it was made of. A piece of it I now have. A few years ago there was turned up by the plough a half-length figure of a woman, with her arms folded acrofs her breaft, cut in a rough grit-ftone. It was fold to a gentleman near Bakewell.

In the fpring 1780, there was found at the north corner of the caftle a baking fone, fuch as is now ufed in the country for baking oat-bread.

Oppofite to the Station, on the fouth fide of the Bradwell-water, are a few houfes, retaining the name of Brough ; where the ftreams join is a mill, and a little below it a bridge, leading towards Sheffield, over the river which retains the name of the Nooc.

The common people fay, that King Peverell had a houfe at Brough; this King Peverell means William Peverell, mentioned before; his father, in the fecond year of his reign, gave him Nottingham caftet.

On examination, a gentleman tells me, it does not feem that there have been any fortifications on Will-hill and Loofe-hill, though the tradition is, that a bloody battle was fought near them by two armies, which encamped thereon, but when, or by whom, is not known. The appearance is nothing more than fome ditches; whether ufed for fences, or a flight temporary defence, I know not. There are heaps of earth raifed by the rubbilh thrown out of fome fone quarries. It is not known that any inflruments of war have been found here; but about the year 1778, or 1779, on removing a large heap of Atones, a little to the eaftward of Winhill-pike, an urn was found under them; it was made of clay badly baked, the workmanhip very rude. It is faid to have been made like a llower-pot, about half an inch thick at top, not fo much in the middle, the fides feratched, as plaiferers do their under-coats, thus, other part with flanting frokes only, thus, It food on the furface of the ground, the top covered with a flat fone, and over it the heap of fones was rudely piled up in the torm of a hay-cock. It is not remenbered whether afhes or bones were found in it. Some parts of it are in Mr. Wilfon's poffeflion.

About a mile north eaft of the Netherbooth, in Edale, what was called a Druid's Altar, was deftroyed a few years ago, for the fake of the flone.
It was in a rough, heathy pafture, called the Ncther-more, on the fummit of a hill, defcending on three fides to the depth of a quarter of a mile, but on the fourth fide is a level ground of 30 or 40 acres, at the end of which, and at the foot of another mountain, is a ditch, the flope or from of which is towards that other mountain, and is about cight feet; the top, or crown, is about five feet broad, the bottom about fix fest. This ditch is about 660 yards long, a rivulct crofiing each end of it. The altar

\footnotetext{
- Qu. If not COM.
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+ Dugh. Ear. v. i. p. \(4 ; 6\).
was circular, about 66 feet diameter, compofed of rough fones of various fizes, rudely piled together, without mortar or cement, in the form of a hay-cock, about 18 feet in perpendicular height. The top was hollow, in the form of a bafon, about four feet deep, and fix feet in diameter; the ftone on infile of this bafon was black, and much burned, as if large fires had been often wace in it. There is not the lealt appearance of any tool having been ufed on the flones, but they feem to have been tak?n from the furface of the hill on the other fide the ditch, where there are now lying great quantities of loc fe ones of the fame fort. What is in the ground immediately about the altar, differs in hardnefs, grit, and colour. As much has been carried away from this pile, as has built a pafture wall 40 roods long (feven yards to the rood) fix feet high, 20 inches thick at bottom, and 10 at top, but fome hundred loads yet remain. No part of the earth at bottom has yet been cleared, fo that it is not known whether there is any thing under it, which would lead to a difcovery of the ufe for which it was intended, but other fimilar ones have been removed entirely, and nothing found.
The bafon at the top, and the marks of fire, would feem to flew that this was a beacon, but the hilbon the other fide the ditch is higher, and being fo near, would have been ufed for that purpofe, efpecially as the fone ufed in the conftruction was to be carried from thence to this place. The ditch too was certainly meant for more than a common pafture fence, if indced any fences were made for cattle on the tops of hills in early times.

A few years ago a large fone lying on the fide of the hill, on the right of the village of Edale, was removed, and under it were found 15 or 16 beads, about two inches diameter, and the thicknefs of the ftem of a large tobacco pipe; one was of amber, the reft of glafs, fome black and white, others of different colours. Moft of them were fent to Cambridge. Thefe were amulets, ufed by the Druids; Pliny fays, they wore them as a badge of diftinction, and tells a very ridiculous ftory of the manner of taking then!; but according to Camden (or his continuator) there is a like fuperltition about this matter ftill fublifting in moft parts of Wales, throughout all Scotland, and in Cornwall. He fays, it is there " the common opinion of the vulgar, that about Midfummer Eve (though in the time they do not all agree) it is ufual for fnakes to meet in companies, and that by joining heads together and hiffing, a kind of bubble is formed, like a ring, about the head of one of them, which the reft, by continual hiffing, blow on till it comes off at the tail, and then it inmediately hardens, and refembles a glaifs ring, which whoever finds (as fome old women and children are perfuaded) thall prof. per in all his undertakings. The rings thus generated "are called Gleinen Nadroedls; in Englifh, fnake-Itones. They are fmall glafs amulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker, of a green colour ufually, though fome of them are blue, and others curioufly waved with blue, red, and white*"." He adds, that fome quantity of them, together with fome amber beads, had been lately difcovered at a fone;it near Garvord, in Berks, where a battle had been fought between the Romans and Britons. He thinks they were ufed as amulets by the Druids.
The opinion of the Cornifh is fomewhat differently given by Mr. Carew, who fays, " the country people in Cornwall have a perfiuafion that the fnakes here breathing upon a hazel wand, produce a flone ring of blue colour, in which there appears the yellow figure of a frake; and that beafts which are ftung, being given fome water to drink wherein this fone has been foked, will recovert." Some of them have been found in Northamptonfliret.

\footnotetext{
- Cam. v.ii. p. \(6_{4}\).
\(\dagger\) Survey of Cornwall, p. 216.
\(\ddagger\) Morton's Natural Hiftory, p. 499.
}

Dr. Borlafe mentions what is faid by thefe authors, without telling us whether tie notion fill continues, but it feems as if it did.

The top of the hill, on the left of the village, is full of bogs, the other hills hereabouts are found.

Cafteton, is a royal manor, leafed to the duke of Devonflire. Lady Maffareene has confiderable property here, and particularly a leafe from the crown of a large tract of ground which has been inclofed, and is now good land.

A level is driving through a hill between the cafte and Mam Torr, in the King's Fields, which is carried on in the manner of the duke of Bridgewater's, at Worfeymill, and under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, his manager there; but the canal here is all under ground, and is only ufed to convey the rubbifh of it as it is dug, to a place where it may be got rid of; at firt this was done hy conveying it to the mouth of the thaft, and drawing it up in buckets, but they have fince found cavities in the rocks under ground, large enough to take off any quantity. The fhaft is funk about ten yards deep, and by conveying the water into clafins in the rock, they avoided the neceflity of carrying it through the grounds of the frecholders. A flight of wide fone fleps leads down to the water, which is litcrally a fubterrancous navigation no part of it being above ground. Eight men are employed, who work about a fathom in a week; in 1777 they had finifhed about 400 yards, and had about 500 more to do. The expence is about 50 fhillings a yard, but no difficulty, no danger, no expence, can damp the ardour of undertakers in this bufinefs. Between Matlock and Roofeley one is carring on through the hill near Darley-brilge, towards Yowlgrave, whict had coft 10,000 i. when fcarce a third of it was done. This is through a rock of fuch hardnefs, that tools will fcarcely touch it, and the whole is performed by the procefs of blalling with gunpowder; and even this is fo impeded by the great quantity of water and meifture, that the powder mult be inclofed in tin pipes.

By the cuftom of the miners, any one who finds a fpot unworked, which he thinks. likely to produce a vein of lead, though in another man's field*, may put down a little wooden crofs, called a Stoter, and enter his name with the proper officer, who fets out a certain number of meers (a meer is twenty-nine yan:-) and he is then at liberty to work it, fink pits, and lay the rubbih about fixteen yards on each fide a he proceeds. If he does not work it, and another has a mind to try lis fortune, he goes to the officer, tells him fuch a fpot is not worked, and defires him to nick it ; the officer, with a jury of twenty-four, who are fworn for the purpofe of attendiug to this buínefs, go to the fpot, cut a nick in the crofs, and give notice to the firt undertaker, that they thall go again at fuch a time, for the fame purpofe. If no notice is taken, they go a fecond and third time, after which the property is vefted in the new adventurer, fubject to the fame rules.

The lead ore, when brought out of the mine, is broken with heavy hammers on a itone, called a knock.flone, and is then put into a wooden fieve, and rinced in a large tub; the ore falls through, and leaves the lighter rubbith, which is ikimmed off, thrown out at a hole in the wall, and thence taken to the buddle, where it is rineed again by a Small current of water, the lead falling to the bottom. What is carried down by the current, is wafled once more in the fame maner, and the depofit here, which is almott,
- A remarkable cafe of this fort harpencil lately. The owner of a field employed a man by the great, :0 get thone in his field. The latter empkeyed babourers by the day, who fund a vein of lead. This man, the Lbource, and he owner of the feld, made their feparate claime; in the Batmout Court it was arijutiged to the tan who took the work by the geat, the day labourcre Leing only cordidered as his ier aite.
as fine as flour, is called belland. The beating and firt rincing ise me by wour at whon work nine hours in the day, and carn about feven-pence. The in earn at at eight thillings a week.

After all this is gone through, an officer, known by the name of the Barmifer, comes on behalf of the lord of the manor, and takes the proportion due to him, which is, in fome places, every tenth, in fome every thirteenth, in others every twentieth or twentyfitith difh ; till this is done, none can be removed or fold. A difl, or hoppet, is a peck, or fixteen pints in the High Peak, and fourteen in the Low; nine difhes make a load, and four of thefe a horfe load. When the dues are thus taken, the ore is carried to the finelting-houfe, and run into pieces, two of which are called a pig, and weigh about eleven ftone. Sixteen pieces make a fother, the weight of which is different according to the market it is defigned for ; to London, nineteen hundred and a half; to Hull, twenty-four hundred; to other places, the medium between thefe two. The price is, however, the fame, and this difference in the weight is made to anfwer the expence of carriage, which is paid by the feller. On an average the fother is worth 131.15 s . The Icad is moftly carried to the navigation near Rotherham, or to Cheflerfield, to be fent to market.

Pieces of ore of about the fize of nutmegs, are called bing; a fmaller fort, pefey ; in a fill fmaller ftate it is called fimitham. Some years ago the miners contended, that toll was not to be taken of this laft; but as they had it in their power to reduce as much as they pleafed to that fize, and would have annibilated the toll, the duke of Devonfhire, who is leffee of the crown throughout the High Peak, tried the queftion, and fucceeded. By this determination he is entitled to the thirteenth difh of the whole, but he takes no more than a twenty-fifth, except occafionally, to affert his right. Mr. Rowls, who is leffee of the crown in the Low Peak, has had the fame difpute, but takes the thirteenth.
'The ore is run into pieces, either in fmelting-houfes, or cupola's. The latter were introduced about 1730, and are confidered as lefs prejudicial to the health of the workmen, than the former, but fmelting-houfes are fill ufed. The finoke of the lead produces palfies, confumptions, the byon, which refembles a quinfy, and a diforder in the bowels, called the belland, and which affects cattle that feed on the grafs or heath contaminated by the fimoak; it gives a fweenefs to the herbage, and makes then eat it greedily, but the proprictors of the fmelting-houfes are often forced to pay damages for catte which are killed by it.
\(\Lambda\) charge of lead which is 18 hundred weight, takes up from feven to ten hours in fineling. Two men are employed about it, the pay of the firft is 1 s .3 d . of the fecond 1s. For fuch trilling fums do men undertake fuch unwholefome employmerts!

Difputes hetween miners are tried at the Barmoot Court, which is hell about LadyDay and Michachans, and at any intermediate time, if required. At the general courts, a jury of 24 working-miners is tworn, who are fummoned when a fpecial court is called, and twede make a jury to try the caufe. A fpecial jury of holders of mines may be haul, if damaded. On complaint to the court, the twenty-four view the matter in difpute, and give their opinion; if either party is diflatistied, a trial is had before the Heward of the court, who is the judge, and council often attend. If the verdict is nee fatisfactory, the mater is removed to Weitminfter-hall; in cafes of importance this is generatly done.

Peeple often undertake to drive a fough, to carry off the water fron their own, or others, mines. If they relieve the mine of another, they are entitled to a certain pro-
portion of all the ore got in that mine after it is cleaned; fometimes fo much as onefixth. If, in carrying on the work they hit on a vein of lead, they frequently find that it is within the mecrs of fome other miner, and then they are obliged to account for the produce.

Six miles beyond Tidlfwell is the little village of Fairfield, (a chapelry of Hope) and a mile begond that is Buxton, whofe bath has been celebrated from the time of the Romans, and to this day continues to afford relief to the aflicted. He who is racked by the gout or rhenmatifn, or deprived of the ufe of his limbs by thofe painful diforders, here finds his cure, and hangs up his votive crutch.

It is feated in a bottom, and the refort of company to the bath has made it grow into the fize of a fmall town; but it is, as mentioned before, a townlhip of Bakewell.

The bath is at a houfe called The Hall, is of a temperate heat, equal to new milk, or that of one's own blood; it is in a room ten yards long, five and a half wide, and about the fame height. There is a flone bench along one end and fide of \(i t\), for the ufe of the bathers, and at each corner are fleps to go down into it. It is 20 feet fix inches long, 12 feet eight inches broad, four teet nime inches deep at one end, and fix inches lefs at the other. The bottom is pared with fmooth flags. On the backfide lies a rock of folid black limeftone, or a kind of baftard martle. The two chief fprings rife up through this rock, but feveral leflev fprings rife up all over the bath, through chinks in the rock, and the feams in the pavenent. 'The liufface of the water is covered with a fleam, which, however, does not ruft iron. The level, by which the bath is enpticd, was made by Mr. White in 1697, at which time he made the outer bath, where the old kitchen flood; he alfo made a fough, to carry off the cold fprings, that they might not rife in the bath, and chill the water. The outer bath is feventeen feet long, ten feet two inches wide, and furur fect lix inches deep, and is filled from the inner bath. The fiprings will fill them both in two hours and eight minutes*.

That the poor might not be deprived of the benefit of thefe (and Bath) waters, by the fevere laws made in Queen E: lizabeh's time for regulating the poor, and confining them to their own parifes, and yet that this might not be made a pretence for ide vagabonds, it is provided, in an act made in her \(39^{\text {th }}\) year, that none coming hither, or to Bath, Should beg, but thould have relief from their parithes, and a pafs from two juftices, fixing the time of their return.
The water is fulphureous and faline, yet not fortid, but very palatable, becaufe the fulphur is not united with any vitrislic particles, or but very few faline; it tinges not filver, nor is purgative, by reafon the faline parts are in fuch finall proportions. If drank, it creates a good :ppetit', and is prefcribed in fcorbutic rhematifins, and confumptionst.
St. Anne's well, which furnihes the water that is drank, is on the other fide of the late turnpike-road, under :a fun: Il fone alcove, built by fir Thomas Delves, who had received a cure beret ; but that is now taken down, and a more elegant one built in its room. St. Anne had formerly a chapel dedicated to her in this place.

This bath was ufed by the Romans, and the remains of their road are vifible at Fairfield, pointing towards the flation at Burgh, or Brough, mentioned before. In Dr. Leigh's time, a wall was to be feen cemented with red Roman plaitter, clofe by St.

\footnotetext{
- Short, p 42.

1 L.eigh, b i. p. 31, 32 . 33.
\(\ddagger\) Stukeley's Itin. Cur, v. i. p. 5 .
}

\section*{BRAY'S TOUR INTO DERBYUHIRE, RC.}

Anne's well, with the ruins of the ancient bath, its dimenfions, and length; he fays, the plaiter was red, and hard as brick, a mixture not prepared in thefe days, and ap peared as if it was burnt, exactly refembling tile": This well rofe into a fone bafons within a Roman brick wall," yard fquare within, and a yard high on three fidest; this wall was deftroyed in 1709, when the arch over that fering was buile by fir Tho:mas Delves. About \({ }^{1697}\); as Mr. White was driving up a level to the bath; 50 yards e.aft of St. Inne's well, and 14 north of Bingham fpring, the workinen found, buried deep under the grafs and corn-mould, theets of lead fpread upion great pieces of timber, aloout four yards fquare, with broken ledges round abont, which had bsen a leaden cif. tern, and not unlikely that of the Rotrians, at leift of fome ancient bath, which' had been fupplied withwater from Binghanwell. The firl good houfe for the accommodation of vifitors, was built not long before i \(\$ 72\) (when Dr. Jones publifhed a treatife on thefewaters) by the earl of Shrewfbury. This was demolifhed about 1670 , by the then ear! of Devonhire, and a new houfe built. At this time a regifter of cures, which had been long kept here, was deftroyed, with all the votive crutches, which hung on the wallst.
Bingham, or Mr. Leigh's well, is a very frong, warm fpring, rifing out of the black limeftone, in a very dry ground, about \(\sigma_{3}\) yards fouth, and fouth eaft of St: Aune's well. It is not always equally frong, but in a great drought difcharged 1758 gallons of water in an hours. There is in the fane clofe a hot and cold fpring, 20 yards fouth eaft of St. Anne's; and a litte eaft of this, on the caft fide of a fone wall, is another fmall, flow hot fpring, which mixes with a cold one, rifing up clofe by it. Another warm foring rifes in the fream of the level, which carries the water from the bath; and on the fouth of this fream rife two other warm fprings\|.

Dr. Short computes, that the four warm fprings together, throw forth in a year 97 millions, 081 thoufand 860 gallons of water, exclufive of the wafte that gets out of the bath, the ftrong fpring in the middle of the bath level, what rifes in the hot and cold fpring, and the tivo fmall warm (prings in the low ground, with feveral other oozings of warm water in different places, the whole of which added, might nearly double the quantity 4 .

On the north fide the brook, oppofite to the hall, is a chalyteate fpring, which, mixed with the water of St . Anne's, or Bingham well, is a gentle purgative \({ }^{*{ }^{*}}\).

Befides the hall, there are two large houtes on the hill for the reception of company, the White Hart, and the Eagle, with fome other fmaller ones; but fo great has been the refort for many years, that the duke of Devonfhire, who is owner of the bath, has at length determined to provide ftill further accommodation. He has accordingly begun to build in the bottom, near the hall, and is about to crect another inn, a large affembly room, and fome private houfes, which are to form a crefcent. The foundations are laying (1780), and in digging them, another warm fpring has been difcovered, in which the water bu'bles up with confiderable force; near it was found the corner of a building of fquared flone, fuppofed to have been the work of the Romans. It might have been fuppofed, that as the prefent bath is not near large enough to accommodate the compa. ny conveniently, and a greater refort muft be expected when the buildings are completed, they would have gladly availed themfelves of this additional bath; unfortunately they have not. A groye of trees, which could ill be fpared, has been cut down, to make
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - I.eigh. b. iii. p } 42 . \quad(\text { Shorl's Mineral Waters, p. } 23 . \quad \text { Ibid. p. 4). } \\
& \text { ¢ Ibid. p. 50. } 1 \text { lbid.p. 39. Ibid. p. 51. * Ibid. p. } 229 .
\end{aligned}
\]
room for thefe alterations. The turnpike road is turned, fo as not to go between the hall and the new building, as it ufed to do, but now goes round the crefeent, and comes into the town at the top of the hill. The fone ufed in thefe building: is got on the duke's eftate, about two miles off, and makes a handfome appearance.

The duke's expence is calculated to be from 30 to 50,000 . but this is much fhort of what was originally propofed to have been done. A wide freet was to have been built in the front of the hall, which was alfo to have been much enlarged) with a colonade on each fide up to it, and the whole was to have been made commodious and magnificent. The avarice of an individual prevented the execution of the plan; a fuall field of two acres, which was not the duke's property, lay intermixed with what was his, and without it the work could not be carried into execution. The owner thought he might avail himfelf of this circumftance to any extent, and that the duke mult buy, whatever price he fhould fet on it; he demanded 2000l. for his two acres. He was offered 12000 . or more, but refufing it, the defign was changed, and the prefent plan adopted in its room. By this means his two acres remain of the original value of any ther two acres near the place, which muft be rated very high, to make them come to much more than 1001. Difappointed in that fcheme he is now trying another; he is finking to intercept the hot fpring, which he fancies rifes in his ground, and defcends from thence to the hall.
The curate of the place reads prayers at the hall twice a day, and a fubfeription is made for him. Here, as at Matlock, a fhilling a piece is paid for dinner, and the fame for fupper. Whoever happens to be at the head of the table, collects one thilling from every new comer on his firlt appearance, for the benefit of the poor; the fame is done at the other houfes, and the whole amounts to a handfome fum in the feafon.

The fituation of this place is the reverfe of Matlock, the fcenery of which you look for in vain. The hills are dreary, and the fummit of one does little more than fhew the fummit of another equally bare. The Wye, which runs from hence by Bakewell, is in its infancy, being formed by the junction of three fmall fprings a mile weft from the hall*.
About half a mile from Buxton, on the right of the Ahbourn road, is a large hill, where they get limeftone, and burn it into lime, which is more fit for manure than building, outer walls efpecially; for beir: expofed to the air and weather, it foon moulders, and peels offt. Lower down, nearer the bath, are different forts of fone, the line from which becomes fo hard after working, that it becomes as hard as fone, and is not injured by air or weather. Of the limeftone here, there are nine or ten different forts, fome of which lying neareft to the hall, are very full of fulphur, and being broke or fruck with a hammer, fmell frongly of it. Mof of the jet black fort are of a very irregular figure, full of great knobs, or lumps, the leaft bit whereof broke off, fends forth an infufferable fnell; it contains much folid bitumen, and feems as though it were forcibly metted fulphur and fone powder, thrown up by the vehemence of a fubterranean fire, and condenfed under the earth's furface. This is an obfervation made by Dr. Short, before the idea was farted of volcanoes being to be found in a great number of places where there is no tradition of any. This gentleman obferves, that moft of the limeftone in the Peak abounds with thells of cockles, oyfters,

\footnotetext{
- Short, p. 24. + lbid. \(\ddagger\) Ibid.
}
and efcallops, but none fo much as this place and Stony Middleton; he comtenis, however, that they are not real fiells, but only refemblances of them". There are. ic.ven or eight kilns worked in the fummer, which burn from 120 to 300 horfe loads in two days, fold at 4 d . or \(4 \mathrm{~d} \frac{1}{2}\). the load. It is fometimes carried away in fimall carts, which hold about four horfe loads each. live men join in taking a kiln, and give jl. a year rent for it. They work at the mines in the winter. The heaps of rubbifh from the kilns, which are feattered over the fides of the hill, grow into a firm confiftence, and in them the workmen fcoop out habitations, which muft be comfortably warm, as there are no crevices to let in the air, At the diftance of a mile from hence, or lefs, on the Staffordfhire fide, the foil changes, and inftead of a limeftone rock covered with verdant turf, the furface is heath, under that a black, noory foil, and under that a brownith earth, full of loofe, crumbling flones; lead in fome places, fome iron-ftone, and fome fulphurt; and a little farther are coal-pits, where coal is got, which is ufed in burning the lime.

Under this hill is the cavern called Poole's Hole, reputed one of the wonders of the Peak; but no one who has feen the cavern at Cafteton, will find it worth the trouble of going into. The entrance is by an arch, fo low, that you muft floop at going in, but it foon rifes to a confiderable height. There are hollows, which are called by the names of Poole's chamber, cellar, \&c. and the droppings from the roof form maffes of ftone, which may be fuppofed to reprefent fiet-work, organ and choirwork, the figures of animals, a chair, flitches of bacon, \&c. When Masy, Queen of Scots, was at Buxton, the went as far as a pillar, which has ever fince gone by her name, and few go farther; but beyond this is a fleep afcent for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates near the roof in a hollow, called the Needle's Eye, in which a candle being placed, it reprefents a ftar. The paflage is rugged, flippery, and difficult.

Near this cave are found hexagonal cryflals, the angles and fides complete, but of a bad colour, none quite tranfparent, and not fo hard as Briftol ftones; their points -fcratch glafs, but prefently break off. In the year 1756 a gentlemian in his walks obferved fome little rifings on the rocks, which appeared like ant-hills; he opened fome, and found they confifted of a perfect arch, drawn up, as he imagined, by the exhalation of the fun; in them was firft formed a thin bed of dirty coloured fpar, and upon that a regular clufter, or bed of thefe cryftalst. Dr. Short fays, all thefe are formed in the winter, and the more formy and colder that is, the larger and harder the petrifactions.

About a mile from Buxton, in the Ahbourn road, on the left hand, is a hill, called Staden Low, marked by a thorn growing on the top. Between the road and that is the fquare vallum, with the circle adjoining, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley. The ground there has been inclofed and ploughed fince he vifited it; but though the plough has levelled the banks, the fhape was as clearly to be diftinguifhed in 1779 as it ever was. It was then a field of oats. He fuppofes the circle to have been for thews, and fays, it is \(\mathbf{1 6 0}\) feet diameter. The vallum he fpeaks of in one place, as being 50 feet on each fide, but revifiting it, he calls it 100, the ditch inward. On the point of the circle, fartheft from the fquare, he fays, there was a little femicircular cove of earth. He feeaks of barrows on the tops of the bills§; but perhaps means two beacons, which are on the points of two hills not far off.

\footnotetext{
- Short, p. \(28 . \quad t\) Ibid. p. 2f.
\(\ddagger\) Literary Magazine, 1757.
(Itin. \%. ü. p. 26.
}

Under Staden Low, to the north, the rocks between which the river runs, form a tremendous precipice, called the Lover'sleap; the particular hiftory from whence it got this name I do not know, nor did I hear of any modern exploit of the fort. \(\cdots\) This, with the Marvel Stones, Chee Torr, and the Druids' Temple near Newhaven, are all the things within a morming's ride from Buxton which I know of.
'Io go to the Marvel Stones, after paffing through Fairfeld turnpike, take a byeroad over the common, on the left, and keep the road to Chapel in Frith a little way, then take a lane on the right, which points ftraight to a part of the turnpike road from - Manchefter, by Chapel in Foreft and Tidiwell, to Sheffield, over which the Bathomgate on the moor above; is plainly feen in a line to the edge of the hill. About three miles from Buxton, and two before conning to Chapel in the Foreft, thefe fones aare in a paflure on the right of the road, on the fide of a fmall hill inclining to the fouth. It is a rock of atout 180 feet long, and 80 broad in the wideft part; it does not any whace rife more than three feet above the furface of the ground. The face of it is deeply indented with innumerable channels or gutters, of various length, breadth, Thape, and depth; from nine inches to 30 feet long; fromi five inches to five ; feet wide. There are alfo a great number of holes, fome round, fome of an irregular fhape, from the fize of a finall bafon to that of a large kettle; after rains thefe are full of water, till exhaled by the fun. The channels, or gutters, generally run north and fouth, but none of them go quite acrofs the fone; there is always fome feam or ridge of the rock terminating the channel, and in a few inches another channel conmences, which is alfo croffed by another feam or ridge. Thefe feams or ridges are from four inches to four feet broad, but there can hardly be found four feet fquare without \(/ 2\) bole or a channel. The fone is not jointed,' or of a loofe kind, but one hard, firm rock. At the eaft and weft ends are a great number of irregular fhaped fones, ftanding a few inches from each other, the interfpaces filled with earth, which is covered with grafs ; perhaps, if the earth was removed, it would be found that thefe are parts of the fame rock.
-f This, I believe, is what Dr. Stukeley means, when he mentions having heard of fome marvel flones near Hope, which he fuppoles to have been druidical, but did not ifee; if he had, he would not have formed that fuppofition, the whole being censially the work of nature.
From berce, looking over the moor towards Tidfwell, a white heap is feen, called the Tong, where; under earth and fones, quantitics of human bones are found; ; and in a palfure, called Perry, in this Peak-foreft, a very great quantity has been difcovered under a bank feveral jards in length; they are in general found. -ithere is another of thefe collections of bones in a pafture, called Harrod-low, in the fame foreft, and one on Wormhill-moor. There is no tradition concerning them that I can tiam. : Chapel in the Foreft is a little village, in the road from Manchefter to Tidfwell, and cisto called from being feated in what was once the Peak-foreft. There is a farm-houfe in a good clump of trees (almoft the only ones) faid to have been a lodge; now called the Chamber. Near the village is a large flat, once covered with water, the middle now grown up with ruhes and flage, called the Foreft Dam. A Mirs Bower, who lateIdy died hife, left her harpficord to the church, with a falary of about twenty pounds a year for a man to play it, and find coals to air it, for which ufe a chimney is built. A houfe for the mufician is building, the parfonage decaying. Her mother lengthened He church at the eaft cad, and made a very handfome fone front there, with a Venetian
window, fafhed. She alfo defigned a monument for her daughter, but dying before it was put up, it is not finihed. This chapel was fanous for the celebration of marringes before the act took place.
Chee Torr lies, on the right of the road from Buxton to Tidfiwell, about five miles from the former. At the fourth mile, fone you leave the turnpike, and go under the wall of a plantation, to the village of Wormhili. Here is a good houfe belonging to Mr. Baghhaw, whofe elder brother ornamented his grounds, and the village green with many /plantulions, An honeft dhoemaker has opened a fuinmer coffee-houfe here, and will 'be your guide to the rocks. Defecnding a very feep hill; you come to the river \(W\) ye, at a place where it receives two additional lprings in its way to Bakewell, and where its current takes up nearly all the face between the rocks, which fean to have been forced afunder One of them is faid to be 360 feet high: it does not appear fo high as Matlock Great Torr, but it is petpendicular, and not broken by trees. This valley (if it may be fo called) is winding, and you do not fee the whole at once.

A mile to the left of a public houfe, called Newhaven, 11 miles from Buxton, in the way to Athbourn, is a circle of fitones, fuppofed to be of the Druids. A circular bank of earth, raifed to a confiderable height, enclofes an arca of about 50 yards over; towards the eafl, or fouth ealt it is much higher than in the other parts, that part of it being formed by alarge barrow. The ditch is within fide. On the area, was a circle of topnes, all ot which hare thrown down; whether they are all thered cannot fay, but I reckoned them to be 3 af adding fuch pieces as appeared to have been broken off by the fally to thofe which they feemed to have belonged to when entire In the centre are three dargeftones, alfo thrown down. The entrance is at the north, or north-weft fide, and feems, to lgad to thefe three fopnes. They are of the fane fort of rock as the mar-vel-fones, at Smalldale, and were probably brought from a guarry, which there is of this kind, about three miles olf. It if not eafy to form a conjecture of the original height or fize, as they are all thrown down, many, if not all, broken, and fome feem deeper buried in the earth than others, but perhaps feven or cight feet may be about their length. I ame inclined to think there was but one circle, and that what, in one place, gives the appearance of a fecond, or inner circle, is only occafioned by the fragments broken off the larger ones in their fall. Weft or fouth-weft of the great barrow, is a finaller one, at a little diffance from the bank, called Arbourlow; from it many others are feen on the tops of the adjacent hills, and one very large one about half a mile off, called Enulow. In this laft, anhes and burnt bones have heen found. They all have a bafon on the top, and wherever there is a barrow, the hill is called a Low, .with fome addition prefixed to it.

Front Buxton, returning to Tilfwell, take the road to Sheffield, over the high and bartu: innors, of which there is a long fuccefion. By going through Stony Middle. ton, one very long and fteep hill is avoided. Pafling the river at Grindleford bridge, the firf afceut is through a fcrubby wood of oaks, called Yarnclif, where a ftrean rufhes down a deep woody glen on the left. On gaining the top, fee the rude and -rough ridges of rock on the moor on the left, called Millitone Edge, from the millflones dug there.

On this moor are fome things well deferving to be feen, though little fooken of. The traveller haltans from fo dreary a \{pot, and does not think of its affording any entertainment; and indeed he ought to take a guide, if he means to look for what I am about to mention, le@ be fhould get into a bog. At the top of the hill above Yarn-

> cliff,
cliff, turn on the left,' and on the point of a hill called Great Owlar-Torr, is a heap of tirge fones piled up one againt another; on the top I found three rock-bafons perfect, and one which had been broken off. Not far from this a taft fone is feen peeping over the edge of a hill, and appearing to be placed on a fmaller; on going to it, I found it to be one very great fone, perhaps 20 feet high. - There is a broad bafe to the height of fix or feven feet, the body then becomes fmaller, and is covered with a cap, hanging over, fo that you cannot get on the top.

To the right of this is a fortification, called the Carle's Work, but of what people or are is not known. It nay feem to have fome refemblance of the huge and fhapelefs ftrutture of fones, mentioned by Tacitus to have been raifed by Caractacus, when the headed the Silures againft the Romans*. On its firf appearance, a ftone wall of eight or nine feet ligh, feeming to be pretty regulary made, is feen croffing a neck of land, lying higher than the adjoining part of the moor and which is full of loofe ftones. On coming to it, the fones whici compofe the wall are found to be very large, but regularly piled, and covered at the back with a foping bank of earth. Keeping to the right hand, the ground is of an irregular thape, inclofed by a fence of fones, rudely placed; fometimes a great fone, in its natural pofition, forms the defence, in other places fmaller ones are piled between, or on, large ones. In the fide which looks towards Chatfivorth, is an entrance or gateway, opening inwards, with two flanks. The wall firt mentioned looks towards Great Owlar Torr. Inflead of returning to the turnpike road, you may go forward, and come in at a fmelting mill, to another turnpike road, which comes from Cafteton, by Hatherfage, to Sheffield. Here was 2 rocking-tone, very lately deftroyed by the barbarous hands of an ignorant turnpike furveyor, or mafon. Hatherfage lies a little below, on the left, on the fharp defcent of the hill. The church ftands at the upper end of the town, and is a handfome one, with a good fpire; above it is a place called Camp-green, being a high and pretty large circular mound of earth, inclofed by a deep ditch.

After paffing fome miles over thefe barren moors, begin to defcend towards Sheffield.

This town has been for fome centuries famous for the iron trade, which is here carried on in various forts of work to an aftonithing extent. The rivers Sheff and Dun meet near the town, but the navigation does not come quite up to it; however, it is ufed to carry the goods to Hull. It is reckoned that there are 40,000 inhabitants, all induf(rious and fully employed. The number of fmiths and cutlers living in thefe parts in the time of Henry VIII. is noticed by Leland; and the cutlers of Hallamhire (the name for this part of Yorkfhire) are a corporation by aet of parliament, 21 James 1 . The
 ing edge tools, partly to the danger of their employment from the breaking of the ftones, which fometimes fly in pieces from the velocity of their motion. The breaking of a none ufed to be almoft certainly fatal; but the danger is now greatly leffened by placing a ftrong band, chained with a very thick iron chain, over that part of the fone which is next the workman; by this means, if it does break, it can only fly forwards. Thefe grindftones are turned by a fet of wheels, which are moved by one water-wheel, and have different degrees of velocity; that of the finiher is fuch, that the eye farce fees it move.

A great deal of bufinefs is done in filver, and in plating with filver; the former is likely to be much increafed by their getting an aflay in the town, which they and fome
other places obtained in the year 177 . Before that they were obliged to fend all th: ir filver goods to London to be aflayed and marked, which was attended with much expence and lofs of time.

Here is a filk mill on the model of that at Derby. A new church was built about 30 years ago. Thomas lord Furnival, in 54 Ilenry III. obtained licétice to make a caftle of his manor houfe at Sheffield; and his grandfon, in 24 Edward I. had a charter for a weckly market at his manor of Sheffich. By a daughter and heir; this eflate, with many others, went into the family of Nevill, in the beginuing of the reign of Richard II. and not long after to an only daughter, married to the famous John Talbot, earl of Shrewibury*. His defcendants refided here, had a great eftate, and were liberal benefactors to the town. Earl George, who, as mentioned before, had the cuitody of Mary, Queen of Scots, has a noble monument, which he erected in his lifetime. In the infcription thereon, he fpenks of the Queen of Scots being in his cuftody for 16 years, from 1565 to \(: 584\), and that her entertainment was attended with great expence, and an anxiety not to be expreffelt. The funeral of earl Francis, who died at this place in OCt. 1560 , was very magnificent, according to the cufom of thofe days. After the fervice, there was a great dinner at the caltle for every one who would come, of three hundred and twenty meffes of meat, (befides three for the table of the then earl, who attended the funeral) each mefs confifting of eight difhes, two boiled, four roalt, and two baked. What was left was given to the poor. Fifty does, and twentynine red deer, were killed for this entertainment. The whole ceremony is given in Peck's Defiderata Curiofa, v. ii. lib. vii. p. 17. The burial place is in the great church, where there is a noble monument for carl George, hufband of the countefs, mentioned at Hardwick.

Gilbert, the grandfon of earl Francis, died in 1616 , leaving three daughters and coheirs, of whom Alethea married Thomas, earl of Arundell, and brought him this and the Workfop effate. From this earl of Arundell it defcended to the late duke of Norfolk, who gave the Sheffield eftate to the carl of Surrey, (fon of the prefent duke) who is now the owner.

The caftle was razed by order of parliament, after the death of Charles I.
Barnlley is the next flage, before which the woods of the marquis of Rockingham are feen on the right, and on the left is Wentworth caftle, formerly called Stainborough, the feat of the earl of Strafford. I did not go to this, but the following is Mr. Arthur Young's account of it.
" The new front to the lawn is one of the mon beautiful in the worllt \(\ddagger\); it is furprifingly light and elegant; the portico, fupported by fix pillars of the Corinthian order, is exceedingly elegant; the triangular cornice, inclofing the arms, is as light as poffible; the baluftrade gives a fine effect to the whole building, which is exceeded by few in lightnefs, unity of parts, and that pleafing fimplicity which muft frike every beholder.
"The hall is forty by forty, the cicling fupported by very handfome Corinthian pillars, and divided into compartunents by cornices elegantly worked and gilt, the divifions painted in a very pleafing manner. On the left hand you enter an anti-chanber, twenty feet fquare, tinen a bed-chamber of the fame fize, and thirdly, a draw-ing-room of the like dimenfions; the pier-glafs is large, but the frame rather in a heavy file. Over the chimney is fome carving, by Gibbons.

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Bar. v. i. p 726, 301, \(32^{29} \quad+\) Ibid. p. 333.

IThis front is from a defigu drawn by his lordfhip.
}
" The
"The othe fide of the hall opens into a draving-roon, 40 by 25 . The ehimneypiece is exceedingly elegant; the cornice furrounds a plate of Sicna marble, upon which is a beautiful fettoon of flowers in white; it is fupported by two pillars of Siena, wreathed with white, than which nothing can have a better effeet. The door-cafes are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here are three fine flabs, one of Egyptian granite, and two of Siena marble ; alfo feveral pictures.
"The dining-room is 25 by 30. Herc is the portrait of the great earl of Straford, by Vandyke.
"Going up Aairs (the ftair-cafe by the bye is fo lofy as to pain the eye) you enter the gallery, which is one of the moof beautiful in Engiand. It is one hundred and eighty feet long, by twenty four broad, and thirty high. It is in three divifions; a large one in the centre, and a fnall one at each end; the divifion is by very inagnificent pillars of marble, with gilt capitals. In the fpaces between thefe pillars and the wall are fome fatues.
"This noble gallery is defigned and ufed as a rendezvous room, and an admirable" one it is ; one end is furnifhed for mufic, and the other with a billiatd-table : this is the ftile in which fuch rooms mould always be regulated. "At each end is a very elegant Venetian window, contrived (like feveral others in the houfe, to admit the air by niding down the pannel under the centre part of it. The cornices of the end divifions are of marble, richly ornamented. Here are feveral valuable pictures, anongtt which is Charles I. in the Ine of Wight, by Vandyke.
"LLord Straford's library is a good room, 30 by 20, and the book-cafes handfomely difpofed.
"Her lady hap's drefling room is extremely elegant, about twenty-five feet fquare, hung with blue Indian paper ; the cornice, ceiling, and orna ments, all extremely pretty; the toilette boxes of gold, and very handfome.
"Her reading clofet is exceflively elegant, hung with a painted fattin, and the ceiling in Mofaics, feftooned with honey.fuckles; the cornice of glafs painted with flowers; it is a fweet little room, and mult pleafe every fpectator. On the other fide of the dreffing: room is a bird clofet, in which are many cages of finging birds: the bed-chamber, twenty-five fect fquare, is very handfome, and the whole apartment very pleafingly complete.
"But Wentworth cafle is more famous for the beauties of the ornamented environs, than for that of the houfe, though the front is fuperior to many, The water and woods adjoining are ketched with great tafte. The firf extends through the patk in a meandring courfe, and wherever it is viewed, the terminations are no where feen, having every where the effect of a real and very beautiful river; the groves of oaks fill up the bends of the frean in a molt beautiful manner, here advancing thick to the very banks of the water, there appearing at a ditance, breaking away to a few feattered trees in fome fpots, and in others joinins their branches into the molt folemn brownnefs. The water in many places is feen from the houfe, between the trees of feveral fcattered clumps, nof pitturequely ; in others, it is quie ton behind hills, and breaks every where upon the view, in a file that cannot te too much adtaired.
"The frubbery that Idjoins the houfe is difpofed with the utmont elegance: the waving fopes dotted with firs, pines, \&c. are exceffively pretty: and the temple is fixed at fo beautiful a pot, as to coinmand the fiveet landfcape of the park, and the rich profpect of the adjacent country, which rifes in a bold manner, and prefents an admirable view of cultivated hitls.
" Winding up the hill among the plantations and woods, which are laid out in an agreeable talte, we came to the bowling-green, which is thickly encompalfed with evergreens, retired and beautiful, with a very light and pretty Chinefe temple on onc fide of it, and from thence crofs a dark walk, catching a moft beautiful view of a bank of diftant wood. The next object is a flatue of Ceres, in a retired fpot ; the cafcade appearing with a good effect, and through the divifions of it, the diftant profipect is feen very finely. The lawn which leads up to the cafte is elegant; there is a clump of firs on one fide of it, through which the diffant profpect is feen, and the abovementioned ftatue of Ceres is caught in the hollow of a dark grove with the moft picturefque elegance, and is one among the few inftances of flatues being employed in gardens with real tafte. From the platform of grafs within the caftle walls (in the centre of which is a flatue of the late earl who built it) over the battlements, you behold a furprifing profpect on whicheever fide you look; but the view which pleafes me beft, is that oppofite the entrance, where you look down upon a valley, which is extenfive, finely bounded by rifing cultivated hills, and very complete in being commanded at a fingle look, notwithfanding its valt variety.
"Vithin the menagery, at the bottom of the park, is a moft pleafing fhrubbery, extremely fequeftered, cool, hady, and agreeably contrafted to that by the houfe, from which fo much diftant profpect is beheld; the latter is what may be called fine, but the former is pleafingly agrecable. We proceeded through the menagery (which is pretty well ftocked with pheafants, \&c.) to the bottom of the fhrubbery, where is an alcove in a fequeftered fituation; in front of it the body of a large oak is feen at the end of a walk, in a pleafing file; but on approaching it, three more are caught in the fame manner, which, from uniformity in fuch merely rural and natural objects, difpleafes at the firt fight. The fhrubbery, or rather plantation, is fpread over two fine flopes, the valley between which is a long, winding, hollow dale, exquifitely beautiful, the banks are thickly covered with great numbers of very fine oaks, whofe noble branches in fome places almoft join over he grafs lawn, which winds through this elegant valley; at the upper end is a Gothic temple over a little grot, which forms an arch, and together have 2 pleafing effect; on a near view this temple is found a light, airy, and elegant building. Behind it is a water, fweetly fituated, furrounded by hanging woods, in a beautiful manner; an ifland in it, prettily planted; and the bank on the left fide rifing elegantly from the water, and fcattered with fine oaks. From the feat of the river god (the ftream by the by is too fmall to be fanctified) the view into the park is pretty, congenial with the fpot, and the temple caught in a proper ftile."

Mr. Young concludcs with properly acknowledging the true politenefs of lord and lady Stafford, in permitting ftrangers to have cafy accefs to a fight of this place; and execrates, as every one muft do, the infolent pride of nabobs and contrac.tors, who accidentally becoming poffefled of tine feats, refufe that gratification to all who are not of their prefent acquaintance.

Lord Strafford has built fome ruins near the road, which may perhaps have a good effeat from the houfe, or grounds, but they appear very indifferently to a traveller.
Barnefley is a fmall town, black from the coal-mines and iron-works round it, from whence it has got the name of Black Barneney. Yet, contradictory as it may feem, thread is bleeched here ; fone coarfe linen for thirts and checks, is wove.
In the village of Sandall is a fimall fehool by the road fide, the modet builder of which has only placed the initials of his name, C.. Z.. ; he fays in the infcription, that it is defigned to teach Englifh and the Chriftian religion, the too great neglect of which he remarks, and, if I remember right, with an apoftrophe!
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At this place was a caftle, built by John, the laft earl Warren, who having no iffue by his wife, in 9 Edward II. by fpecial grant, gave the inheritance of all his lands to the king and his leirs, amongit which, this caftle and the manor of Wakefield are enumerated; ten years after the king granted it to lim for his life*. In a Edward III. on the death of Thomas, duke of Lancafter, Henry being found to be his brother and heir, the king, taking his homage, commanded his efcheator north of Trent, not to meddle with the cattle of Sandale, manor of Wakefield, \&c. whereunto John earl of Warren laid claim, they being, by confent of both partics, to remain in the king's hands, to be delivered to Henryt. Yet, in the 20th year of that king, this earl Warren fettled this caftle on Maud de Nereford (his concubine) and on John and Thomas, his fons by hert. It, however, afterwards came to the crown, and was given by Edward III. to his fifth fon, Edmund de Langley, from whom it defcended to Richard, duke of York, the competitor of Henry V1. and who, between this place and Wakefield, fought the battle with Henry's queen, in which he loft his life. He had appointed his army to rendezvous here, but was followed fuddenly by the queen before his forces were collected; too gallant to bear the thoughts of being braved by her at the gate of his own cafte, he fallied out, was defeated, and killed. Mr. Thorefby had a ring which was found in this place, and fuppofed to have been his. On the right hand of the road, between this and Wakefield, on the fpot where the fell, a fone crofs was erected, which was deftroyed ih the late civil warg.

On the bridge over the Calder, at the entrance of Wakefield, ftands a chapel, built by Edward the IVth; it belongs to the poor, was lately converted into a warehoufe, and is now let to an cloath's-man. In the front are remains of fome groups of figures, and other ornaments. Ponfibly it might have fome reference to this battle, or to the murder of the young earl of Rutland, put to death in cold blood near the bridge, by lord Clifford, a young man whofe barbarity flained the luftre of the victory, and gained him the name of The Butcher. He paid dear for it afterwards, as did the queen, for her weak and unworthy infults to the body of the gallant York. This lord was killed in the battle of 'Tovton, and his fons, then quite infants, would have been facrificed to the manes of Rutland, if their mother had not preferved them, by fending the youngett beyond fea, and concealing the eldeft at the houfe of a fhepherd, where he was brought up as a peafant, without education, and remained in that fate till the fettement of Henry VII. on the throne, made it fafe to difcover him. His eftates were in the mean time in the hands of his enemies, but he then got reftitution of then!l.

In \(175^{6}\) a number of groupes, in wood and alabafter, were found in the roof of a houfe in the market-place, fuppofed to have belonged to the chapel on the bridge, or to Sandall caftle. One of them reprefented St . William, archbifhop of York; another the martyrdom of St. Amphibalus; Mofes and Aaron, David and Solomon, Chrift and the twelve Apoftes, Paul, John Baptift, the three Magi, St. Anne teaching the virgin, a mitred tigure, fuppofed the parron faiat of the clapel, the martyrdom of St. John the Baptift in the cauldron, wirh Polycarp and Ignatius, the Roman magill rate and the executioners. They were about twelve inches high, painted red, and gilded. St Anne was three feet ligh, and in the beff fyle, whence this might rather be conjectured to be the patron faint, or principal figurea.

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Bai: v. i. p. 8i. \(\quad \dagger\) lbid. p. \(783 . \quad \dagger\) Ibid. p. c̈z.

6 When Leland made his notes, Saudall caftle beionged to the king. Itim. v. i.p. 35. A view of it, foon a daangh: in the dutchy office, has been engraved by the Socicty of amiquaries.
\(\|\) Dugd. Bar. v. i. p. 3+3. Gough'a 'Topograph; , vii. p. \(4 f^{8}\).
}

This town is handfome and well built, and has long been noted for the clothing trade. There is a good bridge over the Calder, which was made navigable fo far about 1698. Amongft other eminent men whom this place has produced, was the Pindar who diftinguifhed himfelf as the antagonitt of the bold Robinhood.

The road from hence to Leeds, is through a country black with coal-pits, and the finoak of the e-engines and glafs-houfes; but the land is good. At Leeds the clothing trade, that flaple manufacture of the kingdom, which employs fuch innumerable hands, and which is a more genuine fource of wcalth than the mines of Peru, is feen in all its glory. The cloth ufed to be expofed on falls in the flreet, but in 1758 a large hall was built by fubfcription of \(\mathbf{1 5 8 9}\) clothiers, each of whom had a fpot affigned him in it for fale of his cloth. The payment was three guineas each; and if the ftall - is fold, no larger premium is permitted to be taken. A new hall is now finifhed on a ftill larger fcale, over the centre of which is an affembly room. It is almoft incredible how much bufinefs is done here on the cloth-market days, which are Tuefdays and Saturdays. The neighbourhood is full of the country houfes of the rich clothiers.

About three miles off are the ruins of Kirkftall-abbey, a ftately Gothic building, in a vale watered by the river Aire. It was of the Ciftercian order, founded by Henry de Lacy in 1157, and was valued at the diffolution at 3291 . 2 s . 11 d . The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farm-houfe, the arch plainly appearing. The abbot's palace was on the fouth. The middle, north, and fouth ailes of the church remain, wih nine pillars on each fide, but the roof of the middle aile is gone. Places for fix altars, three on each fide the high altar, are vifible. At the weft end is a turret, with fteps up to it, leading to the roof of the fouth aile, overgrown with grafs. The tower, built about the time of Henry VIII. is pretty entire" ; part of an arched chamber, leading to the cemetery, and part of the dormitory, remain. The wall under the eaft window is broken down, and there is no door at the weft, fo that there is a paffage through the whole building, and this being always open, the cattle ufe it for a fhelter, and make it very dirty. It is pity the noble owner (the duke of Montague) fhould not pay fo much regard to this Atructure, and the purpofes for which it was originally defigned, as to prevent this abufe of \(i t\). One fees with veneration thefe mouldering remains of the piety of our anceftors; and, if it were only for the picturefque feenes which they exhibic in their prefent condition, one cannot but lament that they fhould want the little care which would preferve them very long from further deftruction.

Near this place are faid to be remains of fome Danifh works.
It is faid that there was a Roman pottery two miles from Leeds, at Hawcafter-rigg, on Blackmore, and that there are fome veftiges of a Roman town at Adellt.

Go to Harewood, where is Gawthorp-hallt, the feat of Mr. Edwin Lafcelles, formerly that of the Gafcoignes, late of the Boulters§. At the village of that name, are fome remains of the cafte, once belonging to the Curci's, demolifhed in the late civil war.

Mr. King, who has taken very great pains in inveftigating the remains of ancient cafles, fays, that what remains of this appears to have been chiefly built about the time of Edward I. and to have been compleated in that of Edward III. The entrance is by two portals, in the firft of which is the groove for the portcullis. In the apartment

\footnotetext{
* January \(27,17 \%\), three fides of this tower fell down, and only the fouth fide of it remains. Gough's Topography, v. ii. p. 470.
\(\dagger\) Phil. Tranf. \(\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .222\), p. 319; and \(\mathrm{N}^{\circ}\). 282, p. 1285 . \(\quad\) Now called Harewood-houfe.
§Of whom John Boulter, efq. is spoken of by the authors of Magia Bitannia, in 1731 , as a perfon of great piety and berievolence.
}
over the fecond, is a large door way, which has three coats of arms over it; the firt and third contain a lion rampant, being the arms of Aldburgh, charged on the breaft with a feur-de-lis, to diftinguifh the branch which poffeffed this caftle from the elder; the fecond contains an orle, being the arms of Baliol. What is very extraordinary, this great arch only leads into the falll room in the upper part of the tower of entrance, where there could not be any communication with the grand entrance below, and it feems unconnected with any other parts, except that little room, and the galleries in the wall. This little room is fuppofed to have been the chapel; in the freeze round it are 12 coats of arms cut in ftone, amonglt which thofe of Aldburgh are repeated three times; fir Williank de Alibburgh became poffeffed of this caftle by gift of Robert de Infula, or De l'lle, lord Lifle, of Rugemont, in \(3^{8}\) Edward III. on his marriage with a daughter of that lord. Sir William had one daughter and heir, who married fir Richard Rednan, in the reign of Henry IV. Fron this repetition of the arms of Aldburgh, when only one of that name poffeffed the place, Mr. King thinks the date of this part of the building, at lealt, may be fixed to the tine of that fir William, and he conjectures that the reft was built by Robert de Liffe, in the reign of Edward I. The Redmans continued owners to the time of Elizabcth.

On the ground floor of the caltle, is the appearance of a tomb, a thing not eafily to be accounted for in fuch a place. In the end walls are marks of a high-ridged roof having been let in, over the fate apartments, but beneath the high parapet wall, fo as to leave room for a platform on each fide upon the leads above, lecured by the parapet, which might be for the purpofe of placing warlike engines". The fame has been obferved at Caftleton.

In the church is a monument for that upright and firm judge, fir William Gafcoigne, who could not be prevailed on to pronounce what he thought an unjuft fentence againft Scrope, archbifhop of Canterbury, when arrefted for an infurrection againft Ienry IV. and who fo nobly fupported the dignity of the bench, by committing the prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.) for a contenpt in court. To the honor of the prince, he fubmitted to the law, and to the honor of his father, he commended the judge. He died in 1412. There is alfo a curious tomb for the Redmans, fome time lords here. Mr. Lafcelles built a range of neat houfes in the village, intending to eftablif a ribband manufactory; unfortunately it did not fucceed, but the attempt does him honor.

About half a mile from the village is the Hall, which he has lately rebuilt on a new fpot of ground. It is a large, elegant houfe, flanding on an eminence, and from the fouth front overlooks a piece of water in the bottom, The gallery extends the whole weft end of the houfe, and is feventy-leven feet and an half long, by twenty-four feet and an half wide, and twenty-t wo high. The politenefs of the family, in moft obligingly permitti-: c 1 s , as travellers, to fee the houfe on a day on which it is not ufually flewn, muft not be paffed without mention; it gave additional pleafure to that arifing from the fight of a place finifhed with fo much taite.

At Knarefborough are fome remains of the cafte, ftanding on a high abrupt bank, overlooking the river Nid, which runs at the foot of it. It was built foon after the Conqueft by Serlo de Burgh, uncle by the fathcr's fide to Euftace Veicy ; it cane afterwards to be the feat of the Eftotevilles, a daughter of which family married Hugh de Moreville, one of the four knights who flew Thomas Becket; and he, in her right, held this cafle, and fled to it with his affittants in that act: they remained here thut
for a year, but fubunitting to the church, were pardoned on condition of perforning a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre.

After this it came to the crown, and was given by Henry III. tn Hubert de Burgh, his faithful adherent, but the advifer of his arbitrary meafures. It again efcheated to the king, and was granted by Henry III. to his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, whofe fon Edmund dying without iffue, it was given by Edward II. to his favourite Piers de Gaveftone. On his death it came once more into the royal poffeffion, and in 44 Edward III. was granted to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancafter, and has belonged to that dutchy ever fince.

In \({ }^{1} 399\) Richard II. after his depofition, was removed hither from Pickering caftle, and from hence carried to Pontefract caftle, where he ended his days.
The townfmen defended it for Charles I. after the battle of Marfon-moor, in the moft fpirited manner, and at laft being conpelled to furrender, had leave to go where they pleafed. Lilburn, who commanded for the parliament, deftroyed all the buildings within the caftle walls, and the materials and furniture were fold*. 'The fouth front of the keep is partly flanding, and is about 43 feet high, between two round towers, which are placed one at each corner. Thefe towers are folid fune work, except that one of them has a fmall window and a loop, with ver, narrow paffages leading to them ; the lower part of that in which is the loop, is a vauted room, now uled as a prifon, which has no communication with the infide of the keep. The ground floor feems to have been ufed as flore-rooms. Adjoining to one of the towers is a fmall door, opening into an apartment which has no communication whatever with the infide of the keep; in this room the records of the forelt have long been kept. By the fide of this little door were the fteps leading to the door of the apartment on the fecond floor; this door is ornamented with tracery work, fo as to have fome appearance of a window. Under thefe fteps is a door to the vaults below. The great room on the fecond floor, appears to have had an arched roof of fone workt.

At the hottom of the town, acrofs the bridge, is the famous dropping well, falling from a rock of limeftone of coarfe graint (which is nearly infulated from the neighbouring bank, from which it flipped down about the beginning of this century) in a perpetual fream of many ftrings of water, of a petrifying quality. The river runs below, and for fome miles goes through a deep valley, wooded on the fides, fometimes to the water's edge. There are three other wells here; the fiveet \(\mathrm{fpa}_{8}\) or vitrioline well; the ftinking, or fulphur well (which tinges filver with a copper colour, owings to its having the addition of a vitriolic fali§); and St Mongah, or Kentegera's wall. This St. Mongah was a Scottifh faint.

A milc from Knarefborough, near Grimble-bridge, is a place called St. Robert's Cave, in the time of king John the habitation of a hermit of that name, fon of one who had been twice mayor of York, but he difliking the world, left his patrimony, and after having been a fhort time a monk at Morpeth, retired to this placell. This gave rife to a religious foundation by Richard earl of Cornwall, of the order of the Holy Trinity for redemption of captives. It was furrendered by the prior 1 539. The cave is dug in the rock above the river Nid, and ha: Leen lately made remarkable by the difcovery of a murder, committed there about fifteen years before by ore Eugene Aram, a man, who, without education, had acquired a confiderable fhare of learning

\footnotetext{
* Camd. vol. ii. p. 94. Grofe.
\(\dagger\) Mr. King has given a very exet defeription of this cafle in Arch. v. vi. p. \(\mathbf{3 2 2}\).
| Short, p.166. SLeigh, b. i. p. 34 . || Leland, Itin. v. i. p. 82 .
}
by intenfe application; his defence is perhaps as mafterly a performance as has been often feen on fuch an occafion, and would have done honour to a better caufe.

About two miles from Kinarehorough is Plumpton, an old feat of an old family of that name, which llourithed from the Conquelt till the middle of the prefent century, when this place, with an eltate of feven hundred pounds a year, was bought by Mr. Daniel lalcelles. He defigned to have built a houle, which he began, made his kitchen garden, and formed a pleafure ground in a romantic fpot, but then defilted, and went to live at Goldfworth, another purchafe of his, two miles off. 'The company at Harrogate, which is at a fmall diltuce, have the advintage of what has been done, a vifit to thefe gardens being one of their excurfions.

Mr. Lafcelles foumd in a bottom near the houfe, a fmall picee of water, with a num. ber of rocks thanding up in detached pieres of various forms; he enlarged the water confiderably, forming sarious bays between the rocks, and covering the tops of them with greenlward, Phrubs, and llowers, often leaving the fites quite bare. The walks are carried fometimes between, fometimes by the fide, fometimes on the top of thefe rocks, which prefent themfelves in a variety of thapes. The autumnal crocus grows wild in the paltures here in great plenty.

Not far from hence is Copgrave, where is a memorable epitaph, fimilar to that of Mr. Heyrick, meationed at leicefter. It is for John Wincupp, who was rector thereof 54 years; pious, charitable, and peaceable; never fued any, nor was fued; lived 52 years with his wife, had fix children, and a numerous family (boarding and teaching many of the gentry) out of which not one died in all that time; himelf was the firlt, July 8,1637 , in his 86 th year \(^{\circ}\).

The foreft of Knarelborough is now inclofed; the land, lately of little ufe, is now converted into arable and good palture. The family of the Slingtbys, ftill flourifing here, were made rangers of this foreft in the time of Edward I. Their feat is at Scre-ven-hall, a handfome houfe, with very pleafant walks, and fine views.

Go from hence to the little town of Ripley, and lodge there. Here is a feat of fir John lngleby, whofe family has refided in this place for ages. It is famous for the birth of fir George Ripley, the celebrated chymitt, who lived in the 15 th century, and is faid to have difcovered the philofopher's ftone. Near this place were found, in 1734, two pigs of lead, infcribed, Imp. Cacs. Domitiano Avg. cos. VII., one of which is now in the hands of fir John Ingleby \(t\).

The next day pafs by a new houfe, building by Mr. Mefienger, late owner of Fountain's abbey, and fo to Ripon.

At Ripon was a monaltery, built by Wilfrid, archbifhop of York, a prelate, who prefuming on his great wealth and power, behaved with fuch infolence to Egfrid, King of Northumberland, that he deprived him of his fee; and defpifing the authority of the Pope, to whom Wilfrid had appealed, put him into prifon, tor daring to appeal to a foreign power againft him. On the death of Esfrid, he made his peace with Alfred, who fucceeded to the crown, and obtained a reftivition of his fee of York; but the faine infolence produced a fecond banifhment : he now found favour with Ethelred, King of the Mercians, who made hiun bilhop of l.cicefter ; but his behaviour here was fuch, that he was not long after degraded. Such, however, was the merit of his appeal to Rome, that it made a faint of hint.

\footnotetext{

\& Leland, lim. v. lo p. 7'J.
}

Before Wilfrid's foundation, there had been a monaftery of Seots here, of whom Fata, abbot of Melros, was chief. It flood in a bottom, a finall dillance from the minfler. An abbot of Fountaynes got a grant of the chapel, part of which he pulled down, and rebuilt it, intending to have made it a cell to his abbey; when Leland vifited this place, a chauntry prieft was maintained there, and lee obferves, that there were three croffes flanding in a row at the ceft end of the chapel garth, of very ancient workmanfhip, and monaments of fome notable men buried there". He obferves, that woollen cloth ufed to be made in the town, but idlenefs was then fore encreafed, and clothmaking almoft decayed. Wilfrid's building was entirely demolifed by the Danes, but was re-elified by Odo, archbilhop of Canterburyt. This place was in fuch favour with Athelllan, that he granted a charter, by which, amongit other privileges, all St. Wilfrid's men were to be believed in all courts by their Yae and Naet. At the diffolution, the whole of the revenues were feized into the hands of the crown. In 604 a petition was prefented to Anne, Queen of James I. for fettling a college here, in the manner of an univerfity, for the benefit of the borders of England and Scotlands. She approved the plan, but it was not carried into execution; however, James refounded the church, making it confift of a dean, fubdean, and fix prebendaries, allowing them 247 l . per ann. out of the former prebendal lands.

There is now a collegiate church with three fteeples, or towers, large, but very plain. The fpires have been long fince blown down. This church fuftered much in the civil war in 1643, but has been well repaired fince. Under the church is a narrow, winding paffage, called St. Wilfrid's Needle, heretofore fuppofed to have been a rrial of female challity, fuch as had made a flip, not being able to go through.

The manor was granted ry Queen Mary to the fee of York, to which it now belongs. Here is a free graminar-fchool, founded by Queen Mary in the third year of her reign, and well endowed. There is allo a blue-coat hofpital, founded about 1672 by Racharias Jeplon, an apothecary of York, for the maintenance and elucation of twenty orphan boys, or the fons of poor freemen of the town, who are taken care of from the age of feven to fifteen; and any two of them who may be deemed fit for the univerfity, are to have an exhibition of ool. a year each, for feven years, at Cambridge. Such as are apprenticed at Ripon, have gl. given with them. The eftates are vefted in ten trufters.

The market-place is very large, having in the centre an obelifk of free ftone, 82 feet high, on the top of which is a bugle horn, the arms of the town. Having fuffered much by the weather, it was rebuilt by Mr. Aiflabie, in 17\%1. It was formerly the cultom for the Vigillarius, or Wakeman (who feems to have been the chief magitrate till Junes I. gramed a charter to the town, making it a corporation, confilting of mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 alliftants; to order that a horn floould be blown every night at nine o'clock, and if any houfe o: thop was broken open or robbed, between that time and fusprifing, the lofs was to be made good by the town, for which purpofe each houfeholder paid four-pence a-year, or, if he had a back door to another flreet, eight-pence If. 'The horn is thill bluwn, though the tax, and the benefit arifing from it, are difcontinued.

At this town, in 1695, were found many Saxon coins, namely, of their brafs ficca's, whereof there were eight to a penny. They were of the latter race of the

\footnotetext{
- Leland, Itin. v.i. p. 77. \(\dagger\) Camd. v. ii. p. 94, 95.

1 The plan is iufetted iu Peck's Defid. Cur. v. ii. lit. 7. p. 56.
\(\ddagger\) Dugd. Mon, vol. i. p. 173 .
\({ }^{f}\) Geni's Hittory of kipun..
}

\section*{kings}
kings of Deira, or rather the Subreguli, after Egbert had reduced it to be part of his monarchy".

Two miles from Ripon is a fulphur well, called Oldficld Spaw. It lies between two hills, near an old abbey, in a very romantic fituation, refembling Matlock; it was difcovered about the end of the lait century. The fpring is always of the fame height, not affected by rain or drought, but boils up with great noife againft a change of weathert.

About four miles eaft of Ripon, towards Boroughbridge, is Newby, the feat of Mr. Weddell, on the banks of the Eure. The fituation is low, but the grounds are laid out to the beft advantage; and whatever is wanting without, is amply made up within the houfe, which is difpofed and furnithed in Adams s beft manner. There are a few good pictures of the firft mafters, and fuch a collection of ftatues, bufts, bas-reliefs, urns, farcophagus's, and antique marbles, as few houfes in England can fhew; amongt the flatues, the Venus holds the firlt place.

A little way from this town is Studley Park, the feat of the late Mr. Ainabie. The gardens were begun about 60 years ago by his father (who married the heirefs of the Mallorie's an ancient fanily) and have long been celebrated as the finett in the north of England. They are at a fimall diftance from the houfe, in a valley, in which are feveral pieces of water, too much in the old, formal ftile, fupplied by a little ftrean, which comes from Fountain's abbey; the hills on each fide are covered with woods, in which are interfperfed feveral temples and buildings, fo placed as to form excellent points of view from the different walks which are carried along the fides and tops of the declivities. The late owner was at laft enabled to make the place compleat by the addition of this abbey, which it was many years before he could obtain. It fands at the upper end of a vale, which commences at the termination of the old gardens, and is fimely wooded on each fide; through this runs the ftream, which at the turn of the hill is formed into a beautiful piece of water. Before this purchafc was made, only an imperfect view of the abbey was catched from one of the feats, much interrupted by the trees, which flood immediately before it ; thefe are now cleared away, fo as to give a full fight of the magnificent ruins.

This celcbrated abbey was founded in 1132 , by Thurftan, archbihop of York, for monks of the Ciftercian order, and was built with fone taken from the rocks in the adjoining hill. Some yew trees remain in the wood, faid to have been planted by the firt monks. By degrees they obtained very large pofieffions, and had an amazing quantity of plate, cattle, \&c. Juft before the diffolution, their plate at 4 s . 4d. per oz. was valued at above 7001 . they had 2356 oxen, cows and calves; 1326 hleep; 86 horfes, and 79 fwine. Their revenues amounted, according to Burton, to more than 11001. a year, at the diffolution. William Thurf, or Thirfke, the laft abbot but one, was afterwards hanged at Tyburn, together with the abhot of Jervaux, or Joreval, and four others, who had been concerned in the infurrection under Afke, in Yorkfhire, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, one object of which was a relluration of the abbicst.

This abbey, with others, was granted to fir Richard Grefham, who fold it to fir Stephen Proctor, whofe daughter and heirefs ca:ried it into the fanily of Meffenger, of onc of whofe defcendants it was lately bought by Mr. Aiflabie. The ruins are very conEderable; the walls of the church, a large and lofty tower, part of the cloitters

\footnotetext{
- Camd rii. p. 94, 25.
+ Short, p. 297. \(\ddagger\) Whllis's Mitred Ablics, v. ii. p. 27 I.
}
entire, and of the dormitory over them, and of the kitchen and refectory, \&ec. ftill remain. The flream runs under one end of the cloifters, and is there arched over.

The church and town of Ripon make a fine termination of a view from the park.

About five miles from Studley, Mr. Aillabie made fome walks, ant erected fone buildings in a fequeftered and moft romantic place, calleel Hackfali.
A little rivulet, which rifes on Greville-thorpe-moor, runs into a deep, woody glen, and forms at the entrance three or four fmall poole, and in iffuing out of them, makes fo many little cafcades, judicioufly varied in their forms. It then haftens with precipitance to the river Eure; at the bottom of the dale, rufhing over heaps of tones and pebbles which (.oftruct its paffage, and make a multitude of falls, continually differing in fhape and fize. On the right rifes a very fteep hill, covered with underwood to the top, through which is a waterfall of confiderable height; on the left, the walk is formed under a hade of lofty trees, growing on a fteep bank. At the bottom of this walk is a fmall, plain building, called Fifher's Hall (from the name of the gardener) from whence is a view of the river Eure*, whofe noife had been before heard, roaring over great heaps of flones, torn from the adjoining rocks in its fury, when fivelled with rains. It runs here in a bend, round a point of high land on the oppofite fide, clothed with a langing wood from the brink to the water's edge, but is foon loft between the woody hills.

Returning back a little way, a path to the right leads through a fine wood of lofty trees, which reach from the top of the high, abrupt hill, then being on the left, to the river fide. In fome parts the wood has been cleared, to vary the ground with fpots of greenfward, leaving a few fcattered trees. In one of thefe fpots a ruftic building is placed, looking on a confiderable water-fall, the top of which is hid by the over-hanging boughs; this runs into a bafon, in which a high fountain plays out of a rock placed in the middle. Keeping near the fide of the river, it fhews itfelf in various views; the oppofite bank generally covered with wood, but in one place prefenting a lofty perpendicular face of bare rock. The fame fort of rocks appear in the hill on the left, the trees being thinned to fhew them. Near the end of this walk, a flender rill drops from an impending bank, through the ftem of a tree, into the river.

Turning now to the left, afcend the hill which overhangs the path you have followed, and from various ftations have various views of the river and country. The fpire of Matham church is a beautiful object from feveral places. The views of the country become more extenfive as the ground rifes, tiil coming to a building on the brink of a precipice, and on the higheft part of the hill, a noble fcenery opens. In the bottom feveral reaches of the river are feen at once; the hanging wood on its farther bank, a particular green meadow on its funmit, farm-houfes, gentlemen's feats, cultivated land, the church of Tanfield, with its bridge over the water, the churches of Topcliffe and Thirk, York Minfter, thewhole bounded by Black Hambledon, and other hills in the horizon, on one of which the White Mare of Wefton Clifft, or White Stone Cliff, is vifible in a clear day, compofe this beautiful landfcape. The building which affords this profpect, appears from different parts of the walk to be a ruin, but has two neat rooms in it, where, or in

\footnotetext{
- This river runs to Hull, but lofes its name a little below Boroughbridge, at Oufebourn, where the little brook called Oufe, runs into it, and gives name to its further courfe. It reccives in its track the Swale, the Nid, the Darwent, \&e.
+ A mark in a laill, like the White Horfe in BerkShire, Whiteleafecrof, in Duchs, \&e,
}

Fifher's Hall, Mr. Aiflabie fometimes dined, or indulged his friends with the liberty of fo doing, and for this purpofe kitchens are built near.

Proceeding onward, a new view op: ns of the principal waterfall mentioned in the firft walk, but it here appears to come from a much greater height, than it did when feen before, the upper part not being vifible there. From hence you come to the place at which you firf entered.

From Hackfall it is three miles to a little town, called Mafham, the market-place of which is uncommonly fpacious, built on three fides, but the houfes fo low and mean, that it has the appearance of a deferted place. The church is at the end of the fouth fide, remarkably neat. In it is a very handfome monument for fir Marmaduke Wyvill, who died in 1617, and his lady; he was defcended from a co-heirefs of the lords Scroope, of Maham, one of whom was beheaded for a confpiracy againft Henry V. There is another good monument for Mr. Danby, to whofe family the manor belongs, and whofe feat is at Swinton, in the road to Mahham. The great tythes are the property of Trinity college, Cambridge.

The manor of the rectory of this place was the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of York, and perhaps the richeft in the kingdom. In 1534 it was valued at \({ }_{13}\) 61. a year. In 1546 it wis refigned by Robert Peterfon, then prebendary, who conveyed it to Chancellor Wriotteny, and his heirs, and it has been ever fince a lay fee*.

Mr. Danby's improvement of the moors, which lie behind his houfe in immenfe tracts, is fo obfervable, and fo worthy of imitation, that too much cannot be faid of it. He has a colliery, which employs many hands, and the cottages of the workmen are fcattered about on the moors. Some years ago he gave leave to the cottagers to inclofe a field contiguous to their gardens, that they might, if induftrious, raife their own corn. A few examples had great effects, and now there is not a collier without a little farm, from four to twenty acres, on which he keeps a cow or two, and raifes corn. The hours of work in the colliery are few, and leave fufficient time for the cultivation of this land. This fcheme has introduced a fpirit of induftry, in lieu of the idlenefs which ufed to prevail after the work in the coal-pits was finifhed for the day, and fixes the men, who before this, on the lealt difguft, ufed to run from one colliery to anothert.

Mr. Arthur Young mentions a moft extraordinary inftance of induftry in one of thefe colliers, named James Crofts, who has reclaimed nine acres of moor, much incumbered with fone, the whole of which, in the inclofure and cultivation, has been performed by his own hands, with the help of one Galloway; for years he fpent 20 hours of the \(2+\) in unremitted labour. Mr. Youug was fo ftruck with the fpirit of this poor man, (who feems to have been unaccountably neglected by Mr. Danby, notwithflanding his own turn for inprovements) that he moll humanely propoled a fubfription to raife a fun for enabling him to proceed in the improvement of a larger tract. What a lofs to the public, that fuch a genius for agriculture fhould be cramped, and for want of a fum, lefs than is often fipent in the capital on a fingle dimer!

By the fide of the road, three miles before coming to Middleham, are fome remains of Joreval abbey. It was originally begun in 1144 by Peter de Quinciano, a monk of Savigny, of the Ciftercian order, in a different place, and was then called the abbey of Fors, Wenley-dale, and Charity, and fometimes Joreval; but tI years
afterwards was.removed hither, when it got the name of Joreval, i. e. Eurcval, from the river Eure running near it. Adam Sodbury, the laft abbot, was one of thofe who were attainted in 1539*, probably for having been concerned in the Pilgrimage of Grace, which was ftirred up by the clergy, as mentioned before. At the diffolution it was valued at 455 l . 10 s .5 d . according to Speed, and 234l. 18 s .5 d . by Dugdale, and was granted to Matthew, carl of Lenox, and lady Margaret, his wife. It now belongs to the earl of Aylefbury, who has a large eftate hereabouts. Stone coffins have been dug up in the burial grounds, and converted by the farmers into hog-troughs; in the coffins have been found cloth and ribbands, retaining their naturai colours. The walls have been pulled down to make farm-houfes and fences, and to repair the roads.
At the foot of the right hand liill ftands Danby, the feat of Mr. Scroope.
Pafs a handfome bridge over the Cover, which runs cur of Coverdale, and joins the Eure a little below. In this dale are fome remnants of Coverham-abbey, or Priory, founded about the 14th John by Ralph, fon of Robert, lord of Middleham. He removed hither fome canons of the Præmoniftratenfian order, from a houle at Swaneby, founded by Helwifia, his mother, daughter and lieirefs of Ranulph de Glanville, the famous chief juftice, and he and feveral of his defcendants were buried heret. It was one of the leffer abbies furrendered 27 Henry VIII. having then in lands, \&c: 2071. 14s. 8d. a year, but reduced by penfions and expences to a clear income of 1601 . 18s. 3 d. In 4 Philip and Mary, it was fold by commillioners of the crown to Humphry Orme. It ftands on the north fide of the rapid brook of Cover, in the dale called from it Coverdale, and in a difmal fituation; notwithftanding which, an owner of the name of Wray, erected from the ruins a dwelling-houfe adjoining to the fpot. A few years ago two flatues, larger than the life, were dug up here, in the habit of knights templars, in a cumbent pofture, ornamented with foliage and animals, but of moft rude workmanfhipt.

From the bridge, having the Eure on the right, fee the lofty fragments of Middle-ham-caftle, overlooking the town. Large pieces of the walls have fallen down, and the mortar feems lefs durable than it is generally found in thofe ancient buildings. Alan the IId. earl of Brittany and Richmond, gave this and other manors to Ribald, his younger brother, who poffeffed it at the time of the Conqueror's furvey. Robert, his grandfon, erected this caftle about the year 1190 . On his death, in the 54 th of Henry III. it defcended, with the foreft of Coverdale, to Mary, one of his daughters, who had married Robert de Nevills, in whofe family it continued till feized by Edw. IV. who had been imprifoned here under the care of the archbifhop of York, brother to the great carl of Warwick, but made his efcape either by the careleffnefs or defign of his keeper\|; if it was the latter, the king made him a very ill return, when a few years afterwards, under pretence of vifiting him at his feat at the More, or Mote, in Hertfordfhire, he feized all the plate which the archbiflop had got there of his own, and had borrowed of others, in order to entertain him the more magnificently. Still worfe, he kept him in prifon at Calais four years, in which time he was fo ill-ufed, that he died foon after being releafed. The outer part was built or rebuilt by one of the Nevills \(\dagger\).

The only fon of Richard III. died young at this caftle, and from that time it is not mentioned in hiftory. The late carl of Ioldernefle was conftable of it, as his fanily

\footnotetext{
- Carte, riii. p. \({ }^{149 .} \quad+\) Dugd. Bar. v. i p. 53, 292.
\(\pm\) Grofe.
(Sugd. Bar, v. i. p. 52, 53.
H Ibid. p. 306.
Lelaud's Itin. v. is p. 76.
312
had
}
had long been; but in the beginning of the laft century, it was iahabited by fir Henry Lindley*.

From hence is a fine view of the dale, with the winding river, the villages and woods, and over theni it extends to a great diftance towards the ealt. The entrance was on the north fide, next the town ; fome part of a moat appears on the fouth and eaft lides. At a little diftance on the fouth fide are two artificial mounts, midway between which and the caftle, is a remarkably diftinct and loud echot.

The town of Middleham ftands on high ground, overlooking the beautifut valley called Werfley-dale, from a village in it of that name, the church of which lord Scroope had a lice \(e\) to make collegiate in the : Henry IV. but it does not appear that he carried his defign into exccution. The dale is of confiderable width, lying between two hills, adorned with feveral villages, and is watered by the river Eure, which runs through it with many windings. From Middleham the paflage over the river is by a ford; but after rains you mult return as far as Coverbridge, or go up as high as Wenley; but to fee the mof of the vale, the way is to go by Coverbridge, and through the villages of Spenythorne, Armby, Leyburn, and Wenley. The meandring of the river through the moft verdant pallures, whofe hedges are filled with trees, the fcattered villages, the hanging voods, the contraft of the bare hill-tops, form all together a mof captivating feene. From a ridge of rock above Leyburn, the whole is viewed to great advantage. At Armby is a fall of water, which after rain, is con. fiderable.

In Wenfley church is a curioufly carved pew, brought from the monaftery of St. Agatha, near Richmond, which formerly belonged to the lords Scruope of Bolton. On this is fill legible the name of Henry lord Scroope, carved on the wood, in text liand, with other infcriptions, new much brokent.

In the middle of the dale ftands Bolton-hall, and at fome diftance, under a fine grove, Bolton-cafle. The prefent houfe was built by Charles, marquis of Winchefter, created duke of Bolton by William III. He was a man of the moft extraordinary difpofition; fometimes he would not fpeak for weeks together, at others he wouid not open his mouth till fuch on hour of the day, when he thought the air was pure§. We have iately heard of a hunting by torch-light in France, to amufe the king of Denmark when there, but it was not a novelty, having been practifed by this gentleman. But with all thefe oddities he was a man of deep policy, and played his cards wish great art in the dificult times of Charles II., James, and William.

A pillar on the hill, which fronts the houfe, commemorates the gratitude of a former owner, who buried under it a race-horfe, by whofe fpeed the recovered the eftate, which his deftructive palfion for ganing had once loft. It may ferve as a ufeful memento.
By marriage of a natural daughter of Emanuel, Lord Scroope, (:reated by Charles I., earl of Sunderland, who had no legitimate iffuc) this eftate came to an anceftor of the prefent owner. In the houfe are a few portra of that family; amongt them is one of Henry, lord Scroope, one of thofe noblemen who figned the famous letter to the pope, threatening that if he did not permit the divorce between Henry VIII., and queen Catherine, they would reject his fuprenacy. The eftate round this manfion is very

\footnotetext{
- Grofer + Ibid. \(\ddagger\) Ibid.

1 Burret's HiAtory of his own Times, fub anno 1699.
}
confiderable, with many lead mines in it, from which the duke receives one fifth of the fmelted lead, and has no farther trouble than to carry it to market.

Bolton caftle was built by Richard, lord Scroope, the honeft and fpirited chancellor of Richard II., but whofe anceftors had an eftate here at leaft as early as 24 Edward I. Leland fays, it was 18 years in building, and the coft 1000 marks a year, which makcs \(\mathbf{1 2}, 000\). He fays that the timber ufed about it was moftly fetched from ihe foreft of Engleby, in Cumberland, by relays of ox teams placed on the road. He mentions chimeys made in the fide of the walls for conveyance of the finoak, as a thing he had not been accuftomed to fee*. He alfo mentions an aftronomical clock being here.

The cafte is of a quadrilateral figure, the greateft length being from north to fouth, but no two of its fides equal; the fouth is 184 feet, the oppofite 187 , the weft 131 , and the e.ff 125. It has four right lined towers, one at each angle, but neither their faces nor flanks are equal; each of the former meafuring on the north and fouth fides 47 feet and an half, and on the eaft and weft only 35 feet and an half; the latter vary from feven feet and an half to fix feet. In the centre between the two towers, both on the north and fouth fides, is a large projecting right-angled buttrefs or turret; that on the north fide is 15 feet in front, its weft fide 14 , its eaft 16 ; on the fouth fide the front is 12 fee!, its eaft nine, its weft 12.

The grand entrance was in the eaft curtain, near the fouthernmoft tower; there were three other drors, one on the north, two on the weft fide. The walls are feven feet thick, 97 high. It was lighood by feveral fages of windows. The chief lodging rooms were in tle towers. The ealt and north fides are moflly in ruins, the welt part is in good repair. One of the towers, which was the prineipal object of attack in the civil wars, fell down in the night in November 17 Kit.

Mary, Queen of Scnts, was confined here under the care of lord Scroope in 1568, but was foon removed to Tutbury caftle, in Staffordhire. Her chamber is fhewn,

In the civil wars this caftle was gallantly defended for the king by col, Scroope, but at length furrendered on honorable teruns.

In this parifh lived that fingular inftance of longevity, Henry Jenkins, who died December 8, 1670 , aged 169 years. After he was more than 100 years old, he ufed to fwim in the rivers, and was called upon as an evidence to a fact of 140 years paft. He was once a butler to lord Conyers, after that a fiherman, and at laft a beggar.

In the road from hence to Afkrigg and Richmond, are the falls of the river Eure, called Atte-fcarre (from the rocks between which the river runs) corruptly Ayfrarth Force, or the Force, which are lefs known than they deferve to be, and which, indeed, exceed any expectation that can well be formed of them, and any defcription which I can give.

Crofs the river at Bolton-hall, and the right hand road leads to a fmall public-houfe near Ayfgarth clurch; here the horfes may be left. Go down a fharp defent to the bridge, turn on the right, and foon quitting the high road, go on the right again, through a little wood, and over three or four teeds, by a blind path, to the bank from whence the principal fall is feen.
- Mr. King, in deferibing the very ancient cafle of Connifoorough, in Yorkfhire, which he attributes to the Saxoms, mentions a chimney formed in the wall, which muft have been coeeval with the building.
\(t\) Thefe meafurements are takcn from Mr. Grofe's very elegant work, to which I am indebted for much information.

The romantic fituation of the handfome church of Ayfgarth, on an eminence, folitarily overlooking thefe cataracts, (fays the ingenious Mr. Maude, chief agent to the duke of Bolton here, ) the decency of the fructure within and without, its perfect retirement, the rural church-yard, the dying founds of water amidft woods and rocks, wildy intermixed with the variety and magnitude of the furrounding hills, concur to render this fcene at once awful and picturelique, in a very high degree.

The falls that are above the bridge, are feen on defcending to it, but are feen to greater advantage on the return. You there view them through a fpacious light arch, which prefents the river at every ftep in variety of forms. On the left is the fteeple, emerging from a copfe.

From the bridge the water falls near half a mile, upon a furface of fone, in fome places quite finooth, in others worn into great cavities, and inclofed by bold and flirubbed cliffs; in others it is interrupted by huge maffes of rock flanding upright in the middle of the current. It is cvery where changing its face, and exhibits fome grand fpecimens before it comes to the chief defcent, called The Force.

The whole river, which is of confiderable breadth, here pours down a ledge of irvegular broken rock, and falling to a great depth, boils up in fheets of white foam, and is fome time before it can recover itfelf fufficiently to purfue its courfe, which it dons at laft with great rapidity. No words can do juftice to the grandeur of this feene, which was faid by Dr. Pococke to exceed that of the Cataracts of the Nile, nor is it nuch leis difficult for the pencil to defcribe it ; I do not think that the very accurate and judicious Mr. Pennant (excellent as his plates in general are) thews half its mag. nificence.

The bridge has on it the date of 1539 , which is probably a fone of the old bridge, the prefent one feeming of much: later date.

Returning back to the bridge you have a full view of the falls above it, as mentioned before, and here your horfes may meet you, for if you go to the public-houfe you mult return and crofs the river again to go to Afkrigg.

This place is in a bottom, and for a mile or two before coming to the defeent of the hill, the road runs along the edge of a ftecp declivity on the left, guarded by a ftene wall. On the fide of this bank is an old houfe of Mr. Weddell, called Nappa.hall, which he has quitted for Newby, near: Ripon. This was formerly the feat of the Medealfs, fo numerous a family, that Caunden fays fir Chrittopher Medcalf, the chief of them, went with 300 horfe, all of his family and name, and in the fame habit, to receive the jultices of afize, and conduct them to York.

When here, I ought to have gone to Richnond, a few miles off, a town delightfully fituated on the Swale, where is a cafte built by Alan, earl of Bretagne, nephew of william the Conqueror. The late earl of Holderneffe had a fea: here, which he fold to Laurence Dundas, who, by that and a fublequent purchafe, obtained the reprefentation of the borough.

Aikrigg is a fmall town, with decent accornmodation at the George. The inhabitants are employed in knitting fockings, of which they make great quantities.

In this neighbourthood are fome remarkable water-falls, two of which called Mill Gill, and whitfield Gill, are within an eafy walk from the tow:. Another called Hardrow-foree or fofs, is five miles off.

The courfe of a fmall ftrean leads up a meadow to Mill Gill, where the water has forced a palfage of two or three yards in width, through the rocks, and fails down perpendicularly about 16 yards: feen from below, it has a confiderable eflect, the rock appearing to have been perforated merely to give it way.

Higher up the fane ftream, is Whitfield Gill, where the ftream coming to the edge of a rock, has: fall of 22 yards; but this can only be feen from the high ground, the bottom being fcarcely, if at all, acceffible.
l'rom the hill above this place, the siver Bain is feen running from Semerewater, by a little village, called Bainbridge, into the Eure. This piece of water is about a mile fquars, and lies about three or four miles from Afkrigg. At the junction of thefe two Itreams, there was a Roman garrifon; and upon the hill (which they call Burgh) are the ground-works of an old fortification, about five acres in compafs; and under it, to the eaff, the tracks of many houfes were vifible in Camden's time. He found there a fragment of a Roman infeription, in a very fair character, with a winged victory fupporting it ; from which lee conjectures, that the fort was formerly called Bracchium, which had been made of turf, but was then built of ftone and mortar ; and that the oth cohort of the Nervii was garrifoned here. They alfo feen to have had a fummer camp on that high hill, hard by, which is called Ethelbury. A ftatue of Aurelius Commodus, the empero;, was dug up here (in Camden's time) in the habit of Hercules, his right hand armed with a club*. At Gigglefwick, a mile from Settle, is a well, which ebbs and flows much oftener than that at Tidfwell. In this neighbourhood, are feveral remarkable caves, of which we had fuch inperfect information, or rather hints only, that we did not vifit them. A full account of them, has been lately given in a pamphlet, called "A Tour to the Caves," to which I muft refer for a particular defcription; but fhall juft mention the names of fome. The route feems to be from Afkrigg to Ingleton, between which places, is Hurtlepot, a round deep hole, 30 or 40 yards diameter, and as much in depth, to the furface of a deep black water; Ginglepot; and Weathercoat cave, in which is a fubterranean cataract. Chree miles before coming to Ingleton, a few yards out of the road, on the right, the river Weate or Greta, gufhes out of feveral fountains, all within twenty or thirty yards of each other, having run about two miles under ground, though making its appearance in two or tilree places within that diftance. Near Ingleton, is Yordas-cove, in the vale of Kingldale.
Ingleborough is a very lofty hill, the name of which is derived from the Saxon, and fignifies a rocky hill fire llation; on the top, was a beacon, erected by the Roman garrifion at Overborough, five miles diftant, and was extremely well adapted to that purpofe, being itfelf feen at dittances, and commanding a view of many other hill-tops. It is a mile in height, 3987 yards above the level of the fea, the bafe near 20 miles in circumference. The afcent is at the beginning even and gradual, but becomes, by degrees, more rugged and perpendicular, and is at laft fo fleep, that it is with difficulty you get up, and it is only in fome places that you can do it at all. The top is level, almoft a mile in circumference, having the ruins of a wall round it, and of the beacon. On this fpot races have been run; but the rock is fo fcantily eovered with earth, that jittle grafs grows on it. From hence there is a moft unbounded profpett. Near the top, on the ealt fide, is a fratum of fone, like the Derbyflire marble, full of entrochi ; white fea fhells are found in the black and brown marble, which is dug heret. A number of fprings rife on the fides of this hill, fome near the fummit, which fall into holes or chafms when they come to the limeftone, and paffing under ground fome way, burft out again towards the bafe. Some of thefe caverns may be defcended, and the paflage purfued to a great diftance; fome of them are dry, others having a continual run of water, fuch as Blackfide Cove, fir William's Cove,

\footnotetext{
- Camd. v. ii. f. 118.
+ Gent. Mag. 1761. p. 127,148.
\(\ddagger\) Tour to the Caves
}

Atkin.

Atkiufon's Chamber, \&ec. Johnfon's Jacket-hole refembles a funnel in flape, and is very deep; a llone thrown into it makes a rumbling noife, and may be heard a confiderible time. There is another called Gaper-Gill, into which a ftream falls, and after a fubtertancous pallige of upivards of a mile, breaks out again near Clapham, and at laft joins the Lon or Lune, which runs by Lancalter*. Towards the foot of the hill is Doutle Cave, fomething like that of Weathercoat. In a pailure, called the Sleights, near the tempike road, are two large heaps of fmall round itones, a quarter of a mile from each other, called by the country people, the Hurders; the fones in the neighbourhood are limeftone, but thefe are fandy, gritty llones \(\dagger\); they are thrown promifcuoufly together, without appearance of workmanflhip, and yet cannot be fuppofed the work of nature. One of thefe heaps is computed to contain 400 of this country cart loads; and there are other heaps of the fame fort up and down the councrytNear Chapel in Dalc, are Catknot-hole, and Greenfide-cave; the latter at the bottom of a hill, called Whemfide, near the road from Winterfeales to the dale of Dent. A litle way from the village of Selfide, and two miles from Gearftones, is a deep hole, called Alumn-pot. The high hill of Penegent is not far from the little town of Horton, above which is a grotefque amphitheatre of rock, called Dowgill-fcar. A mile or two off, on the bafe of Pencgent, are Hulp:t, and Huntpit-holes, each having a Itream (or bock) running through it ; and what is moft extraordinary, thefe brooks crofs each other under ground, without mixing waters, the bed of one being on a fratum above the other; this was difcovered by the muddy water after a fleep-walhing, going down one paflage, and the huiks of oats which were fent down the other. They emerge, one at Dowgill-fcar, the other at Branfil-head. Near Settle, is Gigglefwick-fcar, and the ebbing well ; and trom hence you may go to Malham. This well, at Settle, ebbs and tlows four or five times in an hour, to the heighth of near fix inches. It rifes at the bottom of a prodigious ledge of rocks; runs with a plentiful fream ; is inclofed in a quadrangle of flone flags, of about two feet fquare; and had formerly proper outlets for the current, to enable the fpectator to diftinguifh the degrees of its rife and fall with more exactnefs§.

On the tops of the hills hereabouts, fires are lighted on (1 think) the firf day of Auguft, the remains of a cuftom, the origin of which is now unknown.

We, however, for want of this information, returned to Ayfgarth, and went through Bifhop's-dale to Ketlewell. This dale is a narrow valley between two lofy hills, with Itill lefs of the chearing influence of the fun, than Wenfey-dale can boatt; fo little, indeed, that they do \(n:\) attempt to raife corn; but their inclofures are fine pafture, and they breed many cattle. In it are two hamlets, called Thoroby and Newliggen, both in A) fgarth parifh, though at a good diflance from the church.
Mr. Maude mentions a fall of water, in a deep wood at Heaning, (a houfe belonging to Mifs Harrifon,) in this dale, about two miles from Ayfgarth church, and in the road; this we fearched for to no purpofe, nor could we get any information from the country people. There is a fmall litream running down a deep woody glen, bur it is fo overgrown; that it is not poffible to follow the water; and the precife fituation not being defcribed, it may be cafily niffed.

That gentleman flighty mentions another fall in Bifhop's-diale, called Fofs Gill, which deferves more particular notice. Near the upper end of the dale, after crolling a fmall brook, with a farm-houfe on the right, a fine theet of clear water is feen pour-

\footnotetext{
- Gent Mag 1761, p. 127.
\(\dagger\) Tour to the Caves.
\(\ddagger\) Cent. Mag, 1761. p. 128.
\(\oint_{\text {G Cent. Mag. 1760. p. } 315 .}\)
}
ing down the right hand hill over a rock, between a few hangig trees; looking farther up, other falls are feen above it, and on examination, it is fo ind to come from the top of the hill, which is near a mile high, in feveral breaks : the firft feen, is about 30 yards; and one above it, 40. To fee this in the beft way, leave the horles at the farm-houle, which is juft palled, and walk acrofs the meadows to the foot of the fall, and from thence el'mb to the upper ones. It will well repay the pai is.

At the end of Bihhop's-dale, cone out on a wild dreary moor, and afeend a very long, fleep hill, on the top of which are fome black and difmal peat mores; the defcent is as feep into Wharfdale, at a villare called Buckden. A road from this place to Alkrigg, acrofs the moors, is begun, which will be much nearer, but will not make amends to the travelier who feeks amufement, for the lofs of the ride by Ayfgarth and Bifhop's-dale. Wharf-dale, is fo called from the river Wharfe, which rifes in the mountains above, and is here only a fmall fream, but widens as it proceeds; and, after a courfe of 50 miles, falls into the Oufe, near 'Tadcafter.

Kettiewell is a little town in this dale, leading into the wild mountainous part of Yorkfhire called Craven, and has fome fmall inns. Watter Grey, archbifiop of York, (temp. John) was owner of a moiety of the manor, and from him, it defeended to the .tords Grey, of Rotherfield". In 6 Henry IV. it was part of the eftate of Ralph Neviil, carl of Weftmoreland, who had a grant of free warren in his lordhip of Kettlewell, with liberty to impark 300 acres of land there; and foon after, he had a grant of free chaife in all his demefne lauds at this placet.
In 1686, the inhahitants of this place and Starbottom, a village in the road to it, were almolt drowned by a fudden and violent flood. The rain poured down from the hill with fuch violence, for an hour and half, (the hill on the fide opening and cafting up water into the air, to a great heighth) that it demolifhed feveral houfes, and entirely carried away the fones with which they were built, filling up the meadows with them and gravelt.
From hence the road to Malham (pronounced Maum) has the river on the left, and a high range of rocky hills on the right. At about three miles, is a ver lofty crag, hanging, as it were, over the road; it is called Kilfoe-crag, (fpelt Kilnfay) from the village of that name juft beyond.

At this village, in order to have the ride over the hills, and to go directly to a large piece of water, called Malham-tarn, leave the road, turning out of it in the village on the right; after pafling through two gates, come to an inclofed pafture, where an old direction-poft has loft its infcription, and going in at the gate, leave the more beaten track, and crofs the field, towards the fteep fide of a hill, on the right, where a piece of gravelly road goes frait up, and is very vifible at fome diftance. Purfuing this, and a orack which, though little ufed, is cafily to be diflinguifhed, and runs in nearly a flraight line croffing feveral large inclofures div:ded by fone walls, you come to the water. This ride is truly wild and ronantic ; mature here fits in tolitary grandeur on the hills, which are lofty, green to the top, and rife in irregular heaps on all hands, in their primoval ftate of pafture, without the leaft appearance of a plough, or habitation, for many miles. In the fummer they afford good keep for cattle, great numbers of which are taken in to feed from April or May to Michaelmas, when the owners generally choofe to take them away. The pafturage of a horfe for that time, is 14 s . ; a cow, 79. ; a fheep, 1s. Gd. Many of thele paftures, which are of great extent, have been lately divided by flone walls, of about two yards high, one yard wide at the bottom, leffening to m
- Dugd. Bar. rul. i p. \(7^{23}\).
vol. 11.

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foot
foot at the top. A man can make about feven yards, in length, of this in a day, and is paid from 20d. to 2 s . The fones brought and laid down for him, coft about 7 s . more.

The Tarn has nothing beautiful in its fhape or borders, being bare of trees, and every thing elfe to ornament it, except two or three luall houfes on the farther extremity, but there is a very particular circumftance attending it; at one corner it runs out in in a frmall flrean, the only outlet from it, which, in a very fhort fpace, rufhes in full current into a heap of loofe fones, and is there loft. At the diflance of a milc it iflues out again, at the foot of a llupendous rock, 200 yards high, called Maumcove.

The road to Maum is nearly in a fraight line (inclining to the lefi) from this ingulph, your back being to the water; but the Cove is not leen from the road, though it is very near it. From the village, following the flream upwards, you come to the magnificent front of it, which is fomething in the form of an amphitheatre, almoft plain, but has two or three ledges, like galleries, along the face of \(i t\), wide enough, for one who hay a frong head, to walk on with fafety. At the foot of it, a current of water iffues out, which is probably the fame as is loft near the Tarn; but, in floods, the fubterrancan paflage is not able to give vent to all the water; and, it is laid, that a cataract then pours down from the top of the rock \({ }^{*}\).

But this is not the only object of attention which Maum has to prel'nt. A little mile from the village, in the direct road from Ketlewell, is a fmall dale called Gordale, hemmed in with rocks. Through this runs a ftream, the water of which is very clear, but paffing over a bed of yellow earth of the colour of ochre, it tinges the foncs with a deep yellow this is thought to be a marly earth, but, unfortunately, is fo fituated, as not to be come at for the purpofes of huibandry. Following the current you are led into a corner where the rocks hang over on each hand, in terrific majefly; and from about half way up, the fream falls over great fragments of them. Going up as far as is practicable, the water is feen gufhing out through the fone from a greater height. This is a little flream which was croffed in going over the hills to the Tarn, and is ingulfed at a fimall diflance from this place, where it broke out, after a great thunder-florm, about the ycar 173.3 .

The itone of the hills about Maum, is burnt into lime, of which fix pecks, each containing 16 quarts, are delivered at the kiln mouth for 7 d . It takes up a week in burning, and when it begins to be calcined, the loweft ftratum is drawn out at the mouth, and more fone and coal put in at the top.

From Maum, where listle accommodation can be had, a few miles bring the traveller into the great road leading from Settle to Skipton, at which lalt place is a very good inn called the Black Horfe. Nearly where thefe roads meet, is the prefent extent of the canal from L.eeds to Liverpool, on the Yorkfhire fide. They began at the I.iverpoot end at the fame time, but it wants 50 miles of meeting. This is another of thofe great undertakings, which reflect fo much honour on the prefent age, and will remain a lafting monument of ikill and opulence. The extent will be more than 100 miles, 41 in Yorkhire, and 65 in Lancafhire; paffing through a country aboundinr, in one part with limeflone, in anobler with coal; which will, by this means, be exchanged with great mutual adrantage.
At Skipton, the caftle flands at the upper end of the principal ftreet, and, with a sonfiderable eftate, belongs to the carl of thanet, as heir of the very ancient family of

\footnotetext{
- Tuat to the Caves P. 33. This anh hor calls th: height 100 yad ; we were teld on the fpet, that . 20.
}

Clifford. The entrance is by a gate-way, and the whole is fitted up in the ftile of a caltie, though little of the old one remains. It was originally built by Robert de Romely, lord of the honour of Skipton, and paffing by females through feveral families, the honour and caftle were granted, in 1309 , to Robert de Clifford, a Herefordthire baron. Hen. Clifford, earl of Cumberland, defended it gallantly for Henry VIII. (with whom he had been brought up, and by whom he was much beloved) in the great Yorkfhire rebellion under Aike, though he was deferted by 500 gentlemen, whom he had retained at his coft*. In 1648 , it was difinantled by the pariament, becaufe it had been held by a loyal garrifon; after which, it was repaired, in its prefent form, by that very extraordinary lady, Anne, countefs of Pembroke and Montgomery, fole heirefs of the Cliffords. At the farther end, is an octagon room on the ground floor, and another of the fame flape over it : the tapeftry is very fingular, reprefenting the punifhment of different vices. In one of the apartments is a curious picture, in fhape of a fireen of three folds, with the genealogy and hiftory of the Cliffords, of which I thall beg leave to tranfcribe the following account, from Mr. Pennant's very valuable work.
"In the centre, is the celebrated George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the hero of the reign of Elizabeth; and his lady, Margaret Ruffell, daughter of Francis, fecond earl of Bedford. He is dreffed in armour, fpotted with fars of gold, but much of it is concealed hy a velt and firit reaching to his knees; his helmet and gauntlet, lying on the floor, are fludded in like manner. He was born in 1558, and by the death of his father, fell under the guardianfhip of his royal miftrefs, who placed him under the tuition of Whitgift, afterwards archbifhop of Canterbury. He upplied himfelf to mathematics; but foon after leaving college, he felt the firit of his warlike anceftors rife within him ; and for the reft of his life, diftinguifhed himfelf by deeds of arms, honourable to himfelft, and of ufe to his country, in not fewer than 22 voyages againft Philip II., who felt the effects of his prowefs againft the invincible armada, againt his European dominions, and his more diftant ones in America. He was always fuccefsful argaint the enemy, but often fuffered great hardhips by forms, difeafes, and famine. The wealth which he acquired, was devoted to the fervice of the fate; for he fpent, not only the acquifition of his voyages, but much of his paternal fortune in building 1hips; and much alfo he diffipited by his love of horfe-races, tournaments, and every expenfive diverfion. Queen Flizabeth appointed him her champion in all her tilting matches, from the 33 d ycar of her reign; and in all thofe exercifes of tiltings, turnings, and courfes of the ficld, he excelled all the nobility of his time. His magnificent armour, worn on thofe occafions, (adorned with rofes and fleurs de lis) is actually preferved at Appleby caftle, where is, befides, a copy of this picture. In the courfe of the life of a foldier, failor, and courtier, he fell into the licentioufnefs, fometimes incident to the profeflions; but, as the infription on the pieture imports, the eflects of his early education were then felt, for he died penitently, willingly, and chriftianly.
" His lady ftands by him, in a purple gown and white peticoat, cmbroidered with gold. She pathetically extends one hand to two beautiful boys, as if in the action of

\footnotetext{
- Rapin.
- At an audience, after one of his expeditions, the Cureen, peihaps deliguedy, dropped one of heer gloves. His lordfhip touk it up, and prefented it to her: the gracionly defired himin to keepp it as n mark of li, rethem. Thus gratifying his ansbition, with a reward that futed her avarice. He adorned it with diatuonds: and wure it in the front of hix hygh crowied hat, un diys of tournamiculs. This is exputhed ta the hine piat of him, by Rubert White.
}
diffuading her lord from fuch dangerous voyages, when more interefing and tender claims urged the prefence of a parent. How muft he have been affected by his refufal, when he found that he had loft both on his return from two of his expeditions, if the heart of a hero does not too often divelt iffelf of the tender fenfations !
"The letters of this lady are extant in MS, and alfo her diary; the unfortunately marries without liking, and meets with the fame return. She complains greatly of the coolnefs of her lord, and his negleft of his daughter Anne Clifford; and endured great poverty, of which the writes in a moft moving itrain, to James I, to feveral great perfons, and in the earl himfelf. All her letters are humble, fuppliant, and pathetic; yet the earl was faid to have parted with her, on account of her high fpirit.
"Above the two principal figures, are the heads of two fifters of the earl, Anne, countefs of Warwick, and I:lizabeth, countefs of Bath ; and two, the fifters of the countefs, Frances, married to Philip, lord Wharton; and Margaret, countefs of Derby. Beheath ench is a lone inleription. The feveral infcriptions were compofed by Anne Clifiond, with the allillance of Judge Hales, who perufed and methodized for her the neceflary papers and evidences.
"The two fide leaves, fliew the portrait of her celebrated daughter, Anne Clifford, afterwards countefs of Dorfet, Pembroke, and Montgomery; the moft eminent perfon of her age for intelleclual accomplifhments, for fpirit, magnificence, and deeds of benevolence. Both thefe paintings are full lengths: the one reprefents her at the age of 13 ftanding in her fludy, dreffed in white, embroidered with flowers, her head adorned with great pearls. One hand is on a mufic-book, her lute lies by her. The books inform we of the fafhionable:courfe of reading among people of rank in her days, I perceived among them, Eufebius, St. Augufine, fir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, Godfrey of Bologne, the French Academy, Camden, Ortelius, Agrippa on the vanity of the occult fciences, \&c. \&c. Above are the heads of Mr. Samuel Daniel, her tutor, and Mrs. Anne 'Taylor, her governefs; the laft appearing, as the infcription fays the was, a religious and good woinan. This memorial of the inftructors of her youth, is a molt grateful acknowledgment of the benefits the received from them. She was certainly a moft happy fubject to work on; for, according to her own account, old Mr. John Denham, a great aftronomer, in her father's houfe, ufed to fay, that the fweet influence of Pleiades, and the bands of Orion, were powerful both at her conception and birth; and when fice grew up, Dr. Donne is reported to have faid of her, that fhe knew well how to difcourle of all things, from predeftination to flen-filk.
"In the other leaf the appears in her middle age, in the fate of widowhood, dreffed in a black gown, black veil, and white fleeves, and round her wafte is a chain of great jearls; her hair long and brown; her wedding-ring on the chumb of her right hand, which is placed on the Bible, and Charron's book of Wifdom. The reft of the books are of piety, excepting one of diflillations and excellent medicines. Such is the figure of the heroic daughter of a hero father, whole fpirit dictated this animated anfwer to the infolent minifter ot an ungrateful court, who would force into gne of her boroughs, a perfon difagreeable to her.
"I have been bullied by an ufirper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a fubject. Your man tha'ne ftand.
"inue, Dorfet, l'embroke, and Montgomery."
" Above her are the heads of her two hulbands, Richard earl of Dorfet who died in 1624; an amiable nobleman, a patron of men of letters, and bounteous to diftreffed worth. The uther is of that bratal fimpheton Philip earl of

Pembroke, the juft fubieft of Butler's ridicule, whom the married fix years after the death of her firft lord. Yet She fpeaks favourably of each, notwithflanding their mental qualities were fo different; 'thefe two lords, fays fhe, to whon I was by the Divine Providence marricd, were in their feveral kinds, worthy noblemen as any in the kingdom; yet it was my misfortune to have croffes and contradiations with them both. Nor did there want malicious ill-willers to blow and foment the coals of diffention berween us, fo as in both their life-times the marble pillars of K"nowle in Kent, and Wilton in Wilthire, were to me but the gay arbours of anguifh, infomuch as a wife man, who knew the infide of my fortune, would often fay, that I lived in both thefe my lords grear funilies, as the river of Roan, or Rodanus, runs through the lake of Geneva, without mingling any part of its ftreans with that of the lake.
"But the was releafed from her fecond marriage by the death of her hufband in 1650, after which the greatnels of her mind broke out in full and uninterrupted luftre. She rebuilt, or repaired, fix of her ancient caftes; the reftored feven churches or chapels; founded one hofpital, and repaired another. She lived in vaft hofpitality at all her cafles by turns, on the beauiiful motive of difpenfing her charity in rotation, among the poor of her valt eflates. She travelled in a horfe-litter, and often took new and bad roads from cafte to caftle, in order to find out caufe of laying out money among the indigent, by employing th in in th. repairs. The opulent allo felt the effect of her generofity, for the never fuffered any vifitore no go away without a prefent, ingeniounly contrived according to their quality, the often fate in perfon as hieriffefs of the county of Weflmoreland; at length died at the arge of 86 , in 1676 , and was interred at Appleby. Her great poffe. in 'ns devolved to Juin earl of Thanet, who married Margaret, her eldeft daughter by the arl of Dorfet.
"Here are four heads of this illuftrious countefs, in the flates of childhood, youth, niiddle, and old age."
Mr. Pennant fays, that the picture fhewn as that of Fair Rofamond, is fictitious.
Lord Thanet is availing himfelf of a rock of lizeftone at the back of the caftle, but at the expence of the trees there. A cut is made from it to the navigable canal, which runs clofe by the town, and the fone is put into boats at once.
On the fteeple of the church is an infcription, fignifying that it was repaired by Lady Clifford, countefs of Pembroke, in 1655, after it had beén ruined in the civil wars. In the church are infcriptions on plain flones, in memory of the three firft earls of Cumberland.
Near this place are fome fulphur-wells; one called Broughton-Spaw, in the road hetween Skipton and Coln; another about a mile off, called Crickle.Spaw; and two at Skipton, called the Old and Netv Vells*.

From Skipton afcend a long, fiew hill, called Romaldfmoor, at the defeent of which again meet with the Wharfe, now confiderably enlarged, which runs near the road the rett of the way to Otley. On the oppofite fide is a very handfome houfe of fir James lbbetfon, not quite finifhed. Pals altio an old feat of the ancient family of Vavafor.

At Otley is a bridge of five arches over the river, fo narrow, that two carriages cannot pafs, but it is widening. From it is feen a new-built feat of Mr. Fawkes, called Diarnley-hall, at no great diftance.

At the end of the town, going to Leeds, is a hill called the Chevin, (which is a Britilh word, fignifying the ridge of a mountain) as fteep and long as that from Skipton,
but prefenting a very different view; that looks down on a meagre valley, this affords one of the moft beautiful profpects that is any where to be feen, or that inagination can form an idea of. The hill itfelf is healthy and bare, rifing on the right hand high over the road, and is rough with rude maffics of forie, but below is a wide and rich vale, extending many miles, the river Wharfe meandring through it, and thewing itfelf in a broad flream in various and long reaches. The town of Otley, fir James Ibbetfon's, fir —— Vavafor's, Mr. Fawkes's, and other feats, are difperfed in it; the hedge-rows are ornamented with trees, the inclofures are corn-fields, or verdant meadows. The dark mountains about Skipton are feen behind; oppolite, and towards the right, the hills about Knareiborough and Harrowgate fhew their tops. An exceeding fine day enlivened the feene, and it was with reluctance that I took my leave of it.

The approacn to Leeds, on this, as on the other fide, is marked with the villas of the opulent inhabitants.

A few miles from Leeds is Temple Newfome, the feat of lord Irwin, whofe anechor; fir Arthur Ingram, purchafed it about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. of Matthew, carl of Lenox, father of the unhappy lord Darnley, who was born here. Sir Arthur built the prefent houfe, in which there is a capital collection of pictures.

About fix miles from Pomfret is Medley, the feat of fir John Savil, earl of Mexborough, (an Irifh title) faid to be fitted up in fo sich and elegant a manner, as to be well worth feeing.

Paffing through Barnfley again, turn off on the left to fee the marquis of Rockingham's feat, called Wentworth Caftle. It may not be amifs to mention that there is no inn at the place, fcarce an ale-houfe, but as it lies between Barnfley and Rotherham, the traveller, who is apprized of it, will not find himfelf under any difficulty.

The houfe has a magnificent and extenfive front, 600 feet long, but it was placed by the marquis's father in a moft unfortunate fituation, looking directly on a large hill, rifing immediately before it, which obftructs the view of the water, and the molt beautiful ground in the park. Much money has been expended in removing part of this hill, but with little effect, and to remove the whole would coft half as much as to rebuild the houfe. The ftables are alfo directly before the windows, but thefe will be pulled down, as the marquis has built a fine court of new ones, for 84 hores, at a little diflance. The portico of the houfe is particularly elegant.

The hall is a very noble one, 60 fcet fquare, 40 high, with a gallery 10 feet wide running round the whole. This is fupported by 18 Ionic pillars, which are incrufting with a pafte, called Scioli, exactly refembling marble. Above the gallery are 18 pilafters of the Corinthian order. There is a fuite of rooms to the right of the hall, and another to the left, the latter not finified. The gallery at the end of the houfe, is \(1: 0\) feet by 18 , and there are 2 great number of other apartments, but few pictures. In one of the bed rooms is a curious cabinet of ivory, tortoifefhell, and ebony. The library has many books, but not in order, and there is a collection of medals, repured a capital one. In the anti-room of the marquis's bed chamber, in the attic Itory, is the famous pighure by Vandyke, of the earl of Stafford and his fecretary.

About a mile from the houfe is a plantation of fix acres, laid out in walks, in which is a houfe for occafional entertainment. From hence an avenue leads to an amphitheatre, below which are ruins to reprefent an ancient religious houfe.
In the park' there are many fine points of view; but thefe things are trifles when compared with the advantage which the public, as well as individuals, derive from

\footnotetext{
- An obelifle was erected in 1780 in memory of the trist and acquittal of admiral \(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{pelll}\).
}
his noble and fpirited inprovements in hufbandry. He was at great expence, and took infinite pains to remove long fubfifting errors and prejudices (no where more deeply rooted than in the bofoms of farmers, and no where more prevalent than in this country), but had the fatisfaction of feeing his ondeavours crowned with fuccefs. His draining of wet lands, his cultivation of turnips, and introduction of the hoe; without which they were of little or no fervice; the new inftruments which he brought into ufe, and the improvement of the old ones, will bring him the moft lafting honour. He fet the example on land which he took into his own hands; and he had one farin managed in the Kentifh hufbandry, another in the Hertfordhire, by men whom he brought from thence, in order to form the better opiaion on the merits of each, carried on under his immediate infpection.
- Proceed to Rotheram, famous for its iron works fo long ago as Leland's time; they were once gone to decay, but now flourih as much as ever. Mr. Walker has a manufactory here, in which every procefs is gone through, from the rough iron ftone, to the polifhing the inftruments. The iron ore, and the coal with which it is worked, are both dug near the town. They have allo a pottery, and burn lime, fo that there is plenty of employment for the inhabitants. In this town a college was founded by Thomas Rotheram, archbifhop of York (who probably took his name from hence) in the time of Edward IV. for the purpofe of teaching finging.
Near this town are the fine ruins of Roch Abbey.
From Rotheram ride by Kiveton, an old houfe of the duke of Leeds, which being little inhabited does not make a cheerful appearance. The hall is 50 feet by 30 , painted by fir James Thornhill. There is a drawing-room 24 feet fquare, a dining-room \(3^{6}\). by 25, another drawing-room 25 feet fquare, a faloon 54 by 34, a veftibule 23 feet fquare, and another drawing-room 33 by 31. Hereare many pictures; amongft the portraits, there are in the anti-room, the earl of Worcefter by Holbcin, the narquis of Montrofe by Vandyke, the king and queen of Bohemia, and lord Cecil. In the fecond drawing-room are the carls of Strafford and Derby, by Vandyke; Erafmus and fir Thomas More by Holbein. In one of the drefling-rooms is Philip II. of Spain by Titian. In one of the bed-chambers Charles I. on horfeback, by Vandyke; and in another the duke of Florence and Machiavel. In the laft drawing-room is Alderman Hewett, (lord mayor of London in the tine of queen Elizabeth, whofe daughter aud heir married fir Edward Ofborne, anceftor of the duke,) the carl of Strafford and his fecretary, and the earl of Arundell, by Vandyke.
This family was enobled in the perfon of fir Thomas Ofborne, created by Charles II. baron of Kiveton, and earl of Danby. He was an active minifter of that king, very unacceptable to the commons, who being dilappointed in their firt impeachusent, purfued him with a bill of attainder, on which he furrendered himfelf, and lay five years in the Tower before he could obtain his liberty, though he was never brought to trial. He took a confiderable part in the revolution, and was by king William created marquis of Carmarthen, and duke of L.ceds.
Ride through Kiveton-park, and by Mr. Hewett's at Shire.oaks, to Workfup, to which priory Shire-oaks was formerly a grange.

From hence to Mansfield the ride is through Workfóp and Wellbeck parks, the feats of the dukes of Norfolk and Porthand, which are leparated only by a fuall come. mon.

Workfop manor is about lalf a mile from the town, and was anciently the effate of the Lovetofts, or Luvetots, a great family, who in 3 Henry I. founded a prory here for canons regulas of the order of St, Augultin. Li the xeign of Henry 11. it pafied
by a dauct.aer and heir to the Furnivals*, from whom it defcended in like manner, 6 Richard II., to Thomas de Nevillt. He left two daughters and coheirs, one of whom married the great John Talbot, carl of Shrewbury (as mentioned at Sheffield) and carried Workfop into that family. Francis, carl of Shrewfbury, had the priory given him on the diffolution, in exchange for other landst. The manfion-houfe was rebuilt with great magnificence by George earl of Shrewfbury. Gilbert, his fon and fucceffor, died in 1616, leaving three daughters and coheirs, of whonn Alethea married Thomas earl of Arundell, (anceftor of the prefent duke of Norfolk) and brought him this, and the Sheffield eftate.

This nobleman was grandfon of the duke of Norfolk who loft his life by the jealoufy of Elizabeth, rather than by any crime of his own, and by means of that attainder had only the title of Arundell, which belonged to him in the right of his grandmother the coheirels of the Fitz-Alans. He made that noble collection of antique ftatues and marbles, a part of which is now one great ornament of the univerfity of Oxford, being prefented to it by his grandfon Henry. They were originally placed in Arundell-Houle in the Strand; and when that houfe was pulled down, fome of them were left there, and were much damaged by the carelefsnefs of the workmen; a great part of thefe were purchafed in that condition by fir William Fermer, and fent to his feat at Eafton Nefton in Northamptonfhire, where they continued till 1755, when the countel's of Ponfret prefented then to the univerfity. Some of the broken fragments were begged by one Cuper, an old fervant of the family, and carried by him acrofs the water to the place called from him Cuper's Gardens, where they continued a confiderable time; but being accidentally feen by Mr. Freeman, of Fawley Court, near Henley on Thames, and Mr. Waller, of Beaconsfield, were purchafed by thofe gentlemen and carried to their feats. Others of thefe remains were buried in the forndations of the houfes at the bottom of Norfolk-ftreet, and in the gardens of Arundell-Houfe; one of the fatues was found in a cellar by Mr. Aifabic, and carried to his feat in Yorkhire. Others were carried by the duke of Norfolk to a picce of ground acrofs the water which he got for that purpofe; but being there neglected, they were at length covered with rubbih brought to raife the ground. Atout 1712, in digging foundations for fome buildings intended to be erected on the fpot, fone parts were dug up, and laid on the ground, where the carl of Burlington heard of, and tegged them. He carried them to Chifwick, ani nue piece of bas-relief he placed in the pedeftal of an obelifk, which he erected there. Some years after this, lord Petre defired to make farther fearch after what were fo buried, and found fix fitues without heads or arms, fome of a coloffal fize, the drapery of which was thought to be very fine; thefe were fent to Workfop.

Befides thefe marbles, the earl had a curious collection of cameo's and intagho's, which the dutchefs, who was divorced, and afterwards married to fir John Germain, carried with herf. Thefe were, I think, fold at Mr. Largford's a few years ago, on the death of lady Betty Germain. Another part of the collection of curiofities was fuld at Stafford houle, near Buckingham Gate, in 1720 .

The charatter which lord Clarendon gives of this noble carl, as if, though willine so be thought a fcholar, the was in reality almoft illiterate, feems utterly improbable; and his lorefthip gives a moft ill-natured turn, to what may more properly be called an inflance of true nagnanimity: on the acceflion of Charles, the earl (who was a proteflant) had fpoken very freely in the Houfe of Peers of the favourite Buckingham, and

\footnotetext{
Dugd. Tar. v. i. p. s6g. + Ihid. p. 3c1, 727.
Howard's Anecdotes of the Howard Family.
}
was by the king fent to the Tower without a charge of any crime, and kept there till the houfe refenting it as a breach of their privilege, and refufing to proceed on any bufmefs till he was difcharged, compelled the king to releafe him, which he at laft did, without giving even a hint of that "moft juft caufe" for which he pretended to detain him. Lord Clarendon in giving his character, amongt other things fays, "that he lived towards all favourites and great officers, without any kind of condefcenfion, and rather fuffered himfelf to be ill-treated by their power and authority, (for he was often in difgrace, and once or twice prifoner in the Tower) than to defcend in making application to them." But he might with much more propriety lave imputed this to the high firit of a virtuous nobleman deriving dignity from the moft illuftrious defcent, and juftly defpifing the Somerfets, Buckinghams, and other uptart minions of the time; and as to his imprifonment, his lordfhip might have faid, that confcious of his integrity, and of the flagrant violation in his perfon of the rights of the peers and of the law, he fcorned to make any unbecoming fubmiffion to obtain that freedom of which he had been fo arbitrarily deprived.

A few years ago the old manfion-houfe was entirely burnt down, with all the furniture and pittures. The late duke began a new one on a plan which would have made it the moft magnificent palace in England, if compleated. The prefent building, which is only one fide of an intended quadrangle, is not unworthy the refidence of the firft peer in the kingdom. The front is of white flone, extending more than 300 feet in length, and is elegant and grand. In the centre is a portico, with fix Corinthian pillars fupporting a pediment, on the points of which are three ftatues, and in the centre of it an emblematical carving, referring to the great alliances of the fanily. A balufrade, adorned with urns, runs along the top of the houfe. This is to the north, and was defigned for the back front; in it are ten rooms below, and twelve above, with twentyfix in the attic fory. In the fouth fide are two galleries, one ufed for breakfatting, the other for a billiard-room. The grand drawirg-room is 53 feet by 30 , and is hung with Gobelin tapeftry, reprefenting great variety of men, plants and animals of the different quarters of the globe, well drawn, and of the molt lively and beautiful colours. The dining-room is 42 by 28. The ftair-cafe is large and handfome, the iron rails light, and the painting in frefco on the pannels is friking; the figures are fo relievcu, that they perfectly ftand out from the wall. It is the performance of one Bruyn, a Fleming.

The pictures, which are here, were brought from other feats; there i no catalogue of them. The following are the chief:
The earl of Arundel, and lady Alethea Talbot, his wife, fitting, and looking at a globe. From this picture a print has been engraved.

A whole length of this earl, fitting, pointing to his ftatues.
A whole length of the earl of Surry, 1546, æt. 29, in an embroidered waiftcoat and fhort breeches, a cloak on, a collar of the order of the garter, a garter on his leg, a fhort fword with a gold hilt, a glove in his hand.

A half length of him in another room.
A good portrait of Charles I.
Cain and Abei.
A duke, with his ftaff as lord high treafurer, and another ftaff as earl marfhal.
Another in a robe faced with ermine.
A whole length of the earl of Nottingham, who commanded againft the Spanifh Armada, in a long gown reaching to his heels.
vol. it.

The late duke's father, who was loft at fea, a young man,
The late duke, by Reynolds, the colour (as ufual) gone.
Cardinal Howard, and feveral other family portraits.
Near the houfe is a flower-gaiden, in which is a large green-houfe, well filled with exotics. The bowling.green is a very fpacious one, furrounded by moft beautiful lofty firs, feathered to the very ground. At a fmall diftance is the pleafure-ground, and an extenfive menagery, in which tr a late duchefs had a numerous collection of birds.

In the fruit-garden are variety of hot-houfes and hot-walls, all new built by the late duke.

The park is about eight miles round, with a noble boundary of wood.
The priory of Workfop was founded by William de Luvetot, with the confent of Emme his wife, in \(3^{1}\) Henry I. for canons regular of the order of St. AugultineHe , with his fon and grandion, the laft male of the Furnivals, Joane, wife of Thomas Nevilie, her hufband and daughter, and John, grandfon of the firt earl of Shrewibury, are fome of the illufrious perfons who have been buried in this churcht. On the diffolution it was valued at 3021 . 6s. 10d. or 239 l . 10s. 5 d . cleart : and was granted in 33 Henry VIII. to Francis, earl of Shrewibury (defcended from the founder!. The weft end of the priory church is now ufed as the parifh chutch, ftanding at a fmall diftance from the town, on the eaft fide of it. It confins of a nave and two fide aifles, the pillars, which are alternately round and octangular, fupporting circular arches, ornamented with quatre-ioils; there are two rows of windows above them, placed alternately, one over the arch, the other ovar the pillar. At the eaft end of the fouth aille is a tomb defaced, and threc large fatues in a recumbent pofture, two of them men, one a women, brought from fome other place, now lying on the ground. There is a very antique wooden cover to the font. The weft door has a circular arch, and on each fide is a lofty feeple. Some broken walls remain at the eaft end of the church, but not in a fraight line with it. On the north nide, a few fragments of walls have been converted into fmall houfes, fome of them joining to the church. In the meadows below, many foundations were difcovered on re-building the mill, about the year 1774. The gate-houfe remains; a room over it is made ufe of for a fchool. Next the freet, on each fide the gateway, is a niche, the thatues gone; on each fide of the window above is a large itatue in a niche, and one. over it.

In 1547, the impropriation of this place (amongt others) was given to the fee of Lincoin, in exchange for many manors conveyed by bifhop Holbech乌.

The navigation from Chefterfield to the Trent, goes by the botton of the town, and has reduced the price of coals from 7 d . or 3 d . to \(4 \mathrm{~d}_{2}^{2}\). per hundred.

On the weft fide of the town is a circular hill, inclofed with a trench, except on one fide, where there is a feep bank going down to a branch of the little river. This was the fite of the cafle, which was "clene down" in Leland's cimell.

A vilt to Weilbeck abbey and Bolfover cafte, may be conveniently made from hence, and will employ a day; after which you may go from WorkSop, through Clumber Mark, Thorefuy Park, and by Rufford to Nottinghan ; or may go by Wellheck to Mansfield, and froin thence by Newftead, (once the beauiful feat of

\footnotetext{
- Dugd. Mon. v. i. p. 25, 50.
\(\dagger\) Thoroton's Nott.
\(\ddagger\) Camden, v. i. p. 439 .
}
ford Byron, but now defolated by hin*) and by the late fir Charles Selley's, to Nottingham.

The ride to Wellbeck is through the duke of Norfolk's park, and part of the plantations made by the late duchefs: a fmall common only parts it from the duke of Pertland's.

This houfe was founded by Thomas le Flemman, in the reign of Henry II. for caions of the Premonftratenfian ordert, that is, the order of St. Auftin as reformed. The abbot had the fuperiority of all the houles of this order in Eagland \(\ddagger\). It was valued at the diffolution, at 2981. 4 s. 8d. or 249 l. 6s. 3 d. clear§. It was granted, on the diffolution, to Richard Whalley\|; but became afterwards the eftate of fir Charles Cavendifh, youngeft fon of fir William by the countefs of Shrewfbury; he married one of the daughters, and, at length, fole heir of lord Ogle; which barony defcended to their fonWilliam, who was alfo honoured with the titles of baron Cavendih of Bolfover, vifcount Mansfield, earl, marquis, and at latt duke, of Newcaftle. He was author of the treatife on horfemanfhip, and built the riding houfe here, fince converted into a ftable, now reftored to its original ufe. This gentleman took a moft active part in favour of Charles I. and, perhaps, fuffered more in his fortune by that means, than any one befides, his loffes being computed at 941,3031 . This was the only one of his parks that was not ruined in the civil war; and was faved by the good management of the gallant fir Charles Cavendifh, the duke's younger brotherf. His grandfon dying without iffue, his grand-daughter Margaret, married to John Hollis, afterwards created duke of Newcaftle, became heir to this eftate: the left only one child, a daughter, who married Edward, afterwards earl of Oxford, whofe daughter and heir married William, duke of Portland, father of the prefent duke. Nothing of the abbey remains in the prefent houfe, except fome arches in the cellar.

The hall is fitted up with Gothic arches, of plaitter or wood-work on the walls, above which are painted in compartments, a number of manege horfes, in various attitudes. From the hall you are fhewn a fuite of five bed-rooms, in one of which is a whole length of Charles II. when very young, in armour. The dining-room is 59 feet by 36, the ceiling coved : in this room are the pictures of

Sir Hugh Middleton, the gentlenaia who ruined himfolf, and benefited the city of London fo much, by bringing the new river to Inington, to fupply it with water. He has hort grey hair, a ruff, turn-up lace rufles.

An original of Thomas carl of Strafford, ty Vandyke, a whole length.
Col. Digby, his lady, and two children.
William Cavendifh, firft duke of Newcafte, the faithful and ative friend of Charls I. He is dreffed in black, flafhed fleeves, a large fall-down lace ruff, a gold hilted fword, the garter on his leg, black roles in his flocs.

Matthew Prior.
In the anti-room is a piture of Archbifhop Laud, in lawn flecves, his hair fhort.

\footnotetext{
* Newficad priory was built by Henry II. for camons of the order of Ss. Augulin, ond has been the feat of the Byrons ever fince the diffolution when it was given to fir John Byron, being valued at 2191 . 18 . 8d. or \(26-1\). . . . . id. clear. The welf front of the chursh is Randing, with four turrets, and adjoins on the houfe. The park was once finl:ly wooded, but the prefent owner, in fpite to his fon, has cut d all the oaks. There is a guod pice of water, with a calcadr; ; it, ftripped of its furrounding groves, beauty is gone.
\(\dagger\) Dugd. Mor. v. ii. p. \(59^{8}\). \(\dagger\) Burn's Fccl. Law, , ii. p. 52.
\(\$ 1\) Deering's Nott. p. \({ }^{299}\). \(\mid\) 'Thortoton's Nott. p. 450.
\& Collins's Hiflorical Collections, P. 43 .
}

The drawing-room has fome French looking-glafes of great fize.
The breakfait-room feems :o have undergone no alteration fince the houfe was built, but the principal rooms havo buen fitted up by the prefent duke, who has alfo made much alteration in the park. In one part of his defigns he has been unlucky ; he made an extenfive lake, and threiv over it a magnificent bridge of three arches, the centre arch being a fpan of ninety feet, the two fide ones feventy-five each, but it fell downalmoft as foon as completed, and has not been rebuilt.

The park is about eight miles round. In it are many noble ofl oaks, and the venerable one called Greendale sak, (of which feveral prints have ie:n publifhed) with a road cut through it, is fill tu be icen with one green branch. The Rumps of thofe branches which have been cut, or broken off, are guarded with leadro pla's to pte ant the wet from getting in, and occafionine further decay. la mother part of the park, (nearer the gate which goes in from Workfop) is a marksin tree, called the Seven Sifters, from is confifing of feven ftens fringing of from one root; one of thefe, however, is now broken off.

About three miles from hence is a place calied Crefwell-crag, a place where the \(x^{\prime}\) cks have been rent afunder in fome violent convulfion, which :ould appear ftriking before thofe at Matlock, Middleton-dale, \(\mathrm{N}: .0\) have bien feen, but which extibits only a minature picture of thofe nore magnificent fcenes. On aking the way :o it , one of the dake's attomants isok a horfe, and rode with us to it, by a road (rocky and baci) which we fiould inetighave fund without a guide. This was fuch a piece of civility as cannot be mentamst witout paracular pleafure, nor hould it be forgot that he refufed to acept any ginaty.

Thee mile firtur, through the village of Wett Elumdon, and by a very rough and itony road, came ic the little town or village of Bolfover, at the end of which is a cafthe beatig: the fame name, feated on the brink of a hill, overlooking a great extent of comtry. "This caftle was feized on by the barons, who rebelled againf King Jobn, and was iaken from them by Willian Ferrers, earl of Derby, in the 16th of that king; and be being appointed governor, held it for fix years; and in 19 Henry HI. again had the cuftody of it*; but Bryan de l'Ine, a fleady adherent of Henry, had been appointed gaversior of it twice in the mean whilct. On the death of the laft earl of Chefter, without male ifiue, Ada, wife of Henry de Haflings, one of his fifters, had this manor as part of her allotment. Leland fpeaks of the caflle as being in ruins in his time. The prefent building is nothing more than a houfe, as ill-contrived and inconvenient as cver was formed. By the arms carved in flone over the door, which are thofe of Cavendifh, with a crefent for difference, empaling Ogle, it is to be fuppofed, that it was built by fir Charles Cavendifh, mentioned at Wellbeck, and defcended, with that eftate, to the duke of Portland, the prefent owner; the outer court, in which are flables and offices, is large, and walled in; within that is a fmaller, alfo walled in aml paved, in whick ftands the houfe, built of brown fone, fquare, and lofty. A flight of fteps lead through a patfage into a hall, not large, the rocf fupported by fone pillars, and from thence into the only room defigned for labiation on this Hoor; In the centre of it is a pillar fupporting an arched roof, in the manner of that at Chrift Church in Oxford, but much lefs light. Round this pillar is a \(r^{\prime}\) ain circular table, ufed to dine on. Up fairs is one room moderately large, and within it a very fnall one, which, from an old tea-tabie, and a fet of old \(c^{\text {tina }}\) flanding on it, feems to have been ufed as a drawing-room. in the large room are theral coats of arms paint
ed; Cavendif empaling Ogle, and in different places the latter is painted alone. The reft of the rooms are very fmall, and not numerous. The floors of all are plaite. From the windows in general, the profpects of the country are rich and extenfive, reaching flill fatther from the leads on the top of the houfe. Beneath, at a fmall diftance, lies Sutton, with its park, the feat of the late Mr. Clarke; farther off the lofty towers of Hardwich are feen amongf the woods.

What was wanting in thefe rooms feems to have been fupplied by a rangê of building, which is now ruined, ftanding on a noble terrace, commanding a mag. nificent profpect in its full extent; the fide walls and the floor of the apartments, which were entered from the terrace by a grand flight of fteps, are all that remain, the roof having been tiken off long ago. It is faid thefe rooms were fitted up for the reception of Charles I. who, having vifited the earl of Newcaflle (as he was then called) at Welbeck, in his progrefs into Scotland in 1633, was fo well pleafed with the magnificent entertainment he met with, that a year or two afterwards he made tim a fecond vifit with his queen; on this occafion he gave up Bolfover for. their majefties' lodging, and fpared neither induftry nor coft to add fplendor to the entertainment, which coft him above 34,0001 . Ben Johnfon was employed in fitting fuch feenes and fpeeches as were proper on the occafion, and all the gentry in the country were fent for to wait on their majefties. This place was feized by the parliament after the duke went abroad, and was fold and begun to be pulled down, but was then bought by fir Charles, the duke's younger brother, and fo reftored to the fanily".
In the cinurch is a noble monument in memory of the firli fir Charles Cavendif, fet up by his widow, (the daughter of lord Ogle) and his two furviving fons. On the fouth fide of the church is an additional building as a burial-place for the family, on the battlement of which is cut in capital letters the motto of the family, CAVENDO TUTUS. On one fide are the Cavendifh arms; on the other thofe of Ogle. Others of the family are buried in it. This church was given by William Ferrers, earl of Derby, in 3: Hen. 1II. to the canons of Derby (near Derby'f.

Return to Workfop, and take the road to Clumber-park, the feat of the duke of Newcaftle; it is a creation of his own, begun little more than twenty years ago, being originally a rabbit-warren. It is now a park of near thirteen miles round, filled with many and large thriving plantations, and having a very good houfe, moft elegantly fitted up and furnifhed. The front is of white fone, brought from a quarry on his grace's eftate about five miles off. The offices are in a very flpacious court on the left of the houle.

In the common drawing room, is-a large and very fine picture by Teniers, fome moft beautiful female heads, in crayons, by Hoare, and a piece of game by Rubens.

In the great drawing-room, is a moft capital picture of Rembrandt by himfelf; a lion and boar by Rubens; and other good pictures.

In the common dining-room, are two fine heads by Rubens ; the Kit-cat club, and the Prodigal Son, by Domenichino.

The library is a large fine room, furnihed with a great number of books in fplendid te-dings. Fronin fmall anti-room belonging to it you go into the drefling.room to tie ftate-room, in which is a portrait of the late Mr. Henry Pelham, in his gown, as siancellor of the exchequer; the late lord Lincoln (his grace's eldeft fon) a whole-
length by Hoare; the late duke's, father and mother; the prefent duke's father and mother; the late and prefent duke.

The flate bed-room was no! completed.
In the breakfatt-room is a porta:it of the firft earl of Lincoln.
The great dining room is andle one, looking to the water and the bridge; in it are four large and moft capital j tces of game by Snyders, with figures by Rubens, who in one of them has introduced himfelf and two of his wives. Over the chimney is a piece of game, by Wenix*.

Crofs the bridge, and through another part of the park to Thorefly, the late duke of Kingfton's, which is very near to it.

This is rather a comfortable houfe than a magnificent feat. The entrance is in the bafement flory into a hall, adjoining to which are a breakfalt-room, a dining-room, and drawing-room. A pair of fone fairs leads out of the hall to the next flory; at the top of the firft flight they divide into two, and lead into a circular room lighted by a large tky-light in the roof, and having a gallery which runs :ound it at the height of feet, in which are the doors of the bed-rooms. The fides of this room are of the fame compofition as is ufed in the hall at lord Rockinghan's, refembling yellow marble; on the fides are pillars and pilafters, moftly white, but fome refembling verd antique. The floor is of the fame compofition. Out of this room you go iuto a large drawing-room hung with pigtures, prints, and drawings; on the right is a fmall library, on the feft a very clegant drawing-room. The duchefs made fome gardens with covered arbors, in the German taffe. There are fr,me pieces of water near the houfe, on one of which is a large veliei for failing. We were told that the park is thirteen miles round.

At Palethorp, adjoining to the paik, is a good inn, and three miles farther is the little town of Ollerton, with a good inn in it.

From Ollerton it is two miles to Rufford, a large old feat of fir George Saville, the approach to which is through the avenues of large limes, beeches, \&ic. Here was an abbey of the Ciftercian order, founded by Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, in 1148. On the difiolution the houfe and fite, with about 1000 acres of land, three water-mills, and the fifhery, were granted to George, earl of Shrewibury. The clear value was then 246 l . 15 5 . 5 d . Dugdale's valuation is 176 l . 12 s . 6d. Speed's, 2541. 6s. 8d. Sir Gcorge Saville married Mary, daughter of George earl of Shrewfbury, grandfon of that earl to whom it was granted. King James and Charles the Firft ufed to come hither in order to hunt in the foreft of Shirewoodt.

From a large hall you go into a handfome dining-room, ard on the fame floor is a drawing-room, a billiard-room, and a bed-room. In the billiard-room is a picture of Buckhorfe, the poor wretch who íome years ago was fo well known for his readinefs to engage in a boxing-match, in which he would often come off conqueror in the end, by fuffering his antagonift to beat him till he had exhaufted his ftrength, after which \(h\) : would beat him in his turn.

Up flairs is a gallery, \(3^{8}\) yards long and 12 broad, in which are many valuzibe yorraits.

Lord and lady Coventry.
A portrait of a young man, with the following infeription round the frame; "Le feigneur H. D. pardir fon vie naturell en fervice du Prince a Seintquenten avecque

\footnotetext{
- I do not recollet whether the famous picture of Sigifmunda, fold in fir 1 .ant Schaub's sale for up. wards of 40 c . is at this houfe. It, howeser, belongs to the duie, and in not lefs remarkabie for its original marit, than for Hogarth's altempt to tival it.
\(t\) Thoroton's Nutt. f. 4.33 .
}
honeur \& l'amour du foldaux and du monde." There are fmalter letters by the fide of the head, of which I could only difcover fo much as that he was 20 and an half years old.

Sir George Saville, grandfather of the prefent.
Earl of Halifax with his two wives, and firt wife's father.
The earl's father, in a buff coat and iron breaft plate, with long lank hair, his wife and four daughters.

Gilbert, earl of Shrewßury, a whole length, his face frefh-coloured, fmall black whifkers; he has on a black cloak over a grey habit, fhort trunk hofe, a blue ribband hanging round his neck down on his breatt, a George pendant thereon, a fhort filverhilted ford.

Dutchefs of Northumberland.
George, earl of Shrewibury, a whole length, his beard rather long and inclined to grey, a black cloak laced with gold, and faced with a broad white border, black cloaths, Short trunk hofe, puckered rufiles, a ruff round his neck, a fhort gold-hilted fword, the garter on his left leg, a glove in his right hand.

Sir Henry Sidney (a three-quarter piece) with black whikers and beard, a ftern look.

Duke of Northumberland.
Over this is Robert earl of Effex.
Over !ne door king lidward the VIth.
In a fmall room is a fettee and fome chairs worked by an aunt of fir George from prints of the Harlot's Progrefs, fome of them well copied.

In the attic fory are a very great number of bed-rooms. In one of them is a good: portrait of a youth reading; in another a head of Jedediah Buxton.

In another is a picture of Anna Bullen on wood; but fhe does not appear fo handfome here as Holbein has made her in one which is preferved at Lofely, in: Surrey.

From Ollerton the ride is over the foreft to Nottingham; but beyond Rufford, firGeorge Savillc has made many large plantations of trees. Further on, a confiderable tract has been inclefed, and is now under the plough, ont the foil is a very poor fand, bearing however tolerabie barlcy.

Four miles before cosning. to Nottingham is the little village of Red-hill.
Notingham. is a fair, well-built, populous town. Ilere was formerly a ftrong cafte, in which the Danes, in the time of the Heptarchy, held out a fiege againft Buthred king of Mercia, Alfred and Ethelred his brother, kings of the Weft Saxons.

Soon after the Conqueft, William either repaired this fortrefs, or built a new one on the fame fpot, in the fecond year of his reign, probably to fecure a retreat on his sxpedition againft Edwyn earl of Chefter, and Morca: earl of Northumberland, who had revolted. He committed the cuftody of it to Willian. Peverell, his natural fon, who has by fome been confidered as the founder. It an a feep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Leen.

It has been mentioned before, that Peverell had a grant of the Peke in. Derbyflire, which is now included in the honour of Peverell ; courts for that honour are held at Befsford, two miles from Nottingham; in which caufes, as far as the value of 501 . are tried as 'ce in the year before the deputy of lord Middleton, who is high fteward, and in. whofe name writs are iffued. At Belsford is the gaol ; the keeper has a bowling-green, which is arequented by the gentlemen of Nottingham, and his prifoners ore permitted
to wait on them, fo that their confinement is not very rigorous. They are here intitled to their groats, as in the courts of Weftminfter-hall.

Edward IV. greatly enlarged the cafle, but did not live to complete the buildings he begun, which were finithed by Richard III. It went to decay in the time of Henry VII. and VIII.

Deering, in his hiftory of Nottingham, feems to explode very jufly the fory of the place called Mortimer's Hole having been made as a hiding place for him, and from his defcription of it hew , it meant as a private paffage to the caftle, to relieve it with men or provifins athere. It is one continued fair-cafe or defcent, from the cafte to the foot athe hill, without any room or even a place to fit down on, but with holes cut to let in light or floot arrows from, which now furnifh views of the town and country. It was formerly guarded by feven gates in it, placed at different diftances*. It was by this paffage that Edward III. got into the caltle and furprized Mortimer and the queen, and from his being carried away through it, it has its name.

It was granted by Janies I. to Francis c.o. Rutland, who pulled down many of the buildings; but it was ftill of fo much frength, that Charles I. in 1642 pitched on it as the place for beginuing his operations of war. He fet up his ftandard firft on the walls of the caftle, but in two or three days removed it to a clofe on the north fide of the cafte without the wall, on a round fpot, after which it was for many years called Standard Cive, and fince, from the name of one who rented it, Nevils Clofe. Where the flandard was fixed, there ftond a poft for a confiderable time. It is a common error, that it was erected on a place called Derry Mount, a little farther north than the clofe juft mentioned; this is an artificial hill raifed on purpofe for a windmill, which formerly was theret. The caltle was afterwards fequeftered by the parliament, and the trees in the park cut down.

This cafte was fo ftrong that it was never taken by ftorm. After the civil war, Cromwell ordered it to be demolifhed. On the reitoration, the duke of Buckingham, whofe mother was daughter and heir of this Francis earl of Rutlan!, had it reftored : him, and fold it to William Cavendifh duke of Newcaftle. In 1674 he began the prefent building, but died in 1676 , when the work was not far advanced. However he had the building of it fo much at heart, that he left the revenue of a confiderable eftate to be applied to that purpore, and it was finifhed by Henry his fon. The expence was about 14,000 . His fatue on horfeback in white marble, is in the centre of the front, which looks towards the town; it is carved out of a fingle block of fone brought from Donnington in Leicefterfhire, a:ld was the work of one Wilfon, who married lady Putfey; a lady poffeffed of a confiderable jointure; the got him knighted, and during her life he was fpoiled fer an artift, but not having made provifion againft her death, when the died he was forcei to return to his tormer occupation \(\ddagger\).

This Henry had one fon, who dying without iffue, the eftate came to John Holles fourth earl of Clare, who married one of his daughters, and was created by king William duke of Newcaftr; he having no iflue male, fettled it on his nephew Thomas Lord Pelham (fon of his youngeft fifter). This gentleman took: moll zealous and active part in favour of the prefent royal fanily, by whom he was held in the higheft efteem. He was created duke of N \(c\) wcaft: : upon Tyne by Gerrge I , and of Newcafte under Line, with remainder to \(\mathrm{h}:\) nephew Henry earl of Lincoin, by his prefent majefty, who was fo fenfible of \(h\) : vices that when he was difmifed from his places

\footnotetext{
- Decring's Nollingham, p. 171, 171.
\(\ddagger\) Ibid. P. 18G, 187 .
}
+ 1bid. p. 177.
he was offered a large penfion, but with a truly noble firit he refufed it; though in. ftead of amaffil" wealh by means of his great employments, he had fpent a princely fortune in fupporting the intereft of the crown, and by living in fo fplendid a manner as to do honour to the places he held. He alfo died without iffue, and fettled this eftate on his nephew Heury earl of Lincoly, now duke of Newcafle, the prefent owner.

In the park, weft of the caftle, and facing the river Leen, are fome remains of an ancient building (if it may be fo called) cut and framed in the rock. Dr. Stukeley gives it, as he does molt things, to the Britons. \Many other ancient excavations have been found in other parts of the rocks.

The frames for knitting flockings were invented by one William Lea, of this county, about the beginning of the laft century; but he not meeting with the encouragenent he expected (a cafe too common with the firlt inventors of the moft ufeful arts) went with feveral of his workmen to France on the invitation of Henry IV. The death of that king, and the troubles which enfued, prevented attention being given to the work; Lea died there, and moft of his men returned to England. Other attempts were made to feal the trade, without better fuccefs* ; and it has flourihed here ever fince, and is now carried on to a very great extent.

At this town the duke of Devonhhire, who had a few days before declared at Derby for a free parliament, the earl of Stamford, lord Howe, lord Delamere (afterwards earl of Warrington) and many other gentlemen, had a meeting on the landing of the prince of Orange, and here took their final refolution of joining him.

About two miles off is Clifton, the feat of a very ancient family of the fame name, which has refided here many hundred years. The approach is through a long avenue, one fide of which is planted on a fteep bank, at the foot of which runs the Trent. The whole flope is covered with fir and elin, which were planted there about the year 1740, being then large ones, as the gardener who aflifted in planting, told us. The prefent fir Gervafe had begun to modernife his houfe, but broke off on the fudden death of his lady, which happened about three years ago. The gardens were on the fide of a hill rifing above the houfe, and confifted of many fopes, one above another, afcended by flights of fone fteps, and had many yew hedges; at the top was a large bowling-green, beyond that is a walk through a wood, leading to a fummer-houfe, which looks over the river Trent in the valley below, and commands the diftant country.

One of the alterations in the houfe will be a very pleafing one; the room defigned for lady Clifton's dreffing-room is to the fouth, opening on the right and left of a bow-window into a green-houfe. This is inaking a green-houfe of fome ule; it is very common to fee it placed at fuch a diltance from the houfe as to be feldom vifited, efpecially at that time of the year when it would be moft pleafant, from the want of verdure and warmen elfewhere. When the trees have loft their leaves, the ground is covered with fuow, and nature feems retired within itfelf, can any thing be more agreeable than to fep from a parlour at once into the midth of a verdant grove, and the gentle warnth of fummer ? This is, in fone degree, to realize a Perfian tale ; yet few have availed themfelves of the id a.

There are fome monuments in the church for the family.
From Nottinghan it is near three miles in the Derby road to Wollaton-hall, the feat of lord Middleton, which flands on a knoll, and makes a magnificent appearance at
confderable diftances. It is fquare, with a fquare tower at each anmer, adorned with pinnacles. The body of the houfe is a lofty fingle room, rifing agh above the reft, and having a round tower or pavilion at each corner, rifing above the whole, but rounded offat the botoms. The views through feveral vifta's in the woods below are fine. So far may be feen, but flrangers are not permitted to fee the infide, even when the family is abfent; a piece of pride or gloomy inhofpitality, which for the credit of our country is rare. 'This houfe was built by fir Francis Willoughby in the time of queen Elizabeth.

Goby Bradmore and Bunny to I.oughborough, and fo to Lecicefer.
At Bradmore the fire of the church remains, but the body has been down fome years, and the inhabitants go to the neiglabouring church of Bunny, or Boney, where fir Thomas Parkjns has a fear, in the front of which is an old gatewny in decay, tuilt in a particular and heavy file. This family have been liberal benefnctors to the poor: by the church-yard gate is a fchool, built by a fir Thomas Parkyns about the year ' 1700 , and four rooms at the end for four widows. Lady Ann P'arkyns endowed it with 161 . a year, to which fir Thomas added gl. a year. In the church is a inonument for that lady, mentioning her virtues and charities, and her having procured queen Anne's bounty.for the vicarage. There is alfo a monument for fir Thomas, her fon, who is reprefented ftanding in a pofture for wrefling, and in another part he appears thrown by Time, with the following lines written by Dr. Freind.

> Quem modo ftraviti longo in certamine, tempus, Hic recubar Britonum elarus in orbe pugil. Jam primum itralus ; picter te vicerat omues ; De te etiain vittor, quando refurgel, erit.

The infcription underneath takes notice of his wife's fortune, and the effates he purchafed; that he rebuilt his farm-houles, was filled in architecture and medicine, and that he wrote a took on wrefling, called The Cornifl Hug Wrefter.

This gentleman was renarkable for his fkill in that excreife; he trained many of his fervants and neighbours to it, and when thofe manly (though now thought unpolifhed) diverfions were in fathion, he exhibited his pupils in public with no fmall eclat. By his will he has left a guinea to be wreftled for here every Midfummer-day, and money to the ringers, of whon he alfo made one. He difplayed his learning in feveral curious inferiptions; over a feat by the road fide, Hic fedeas Viator fit tu defiflus es ambulando. The honour of a vifit from a judge on the circuit, was commenorated at the horfeblock by Hine Jujpiciarius Dorner equum afendere folebat.

In the church is a monument, with the date of 1603 , for Richard Parkyns, efq. his wife, four fons, and four daughters.

About a mile before Loughborough is Cotes, an old houfe, once the feat of a gentleman who was ruined by his loyalty in the civil war, and the laft of whofe family died fome years ago in a work-houfe. Alderman Pack of London, an Oliverian, bought it, and it now belongs to his defeendant, whofe houfe is a lew miles off. On the reltoration the alderman was in fome danger, but Charles borrowed 10,0001. of him, and intimated that if he valued his fafety he would not ank for re-payment. He took the hint ; the king kept the money, and he his life.

From Leicefter to Market Harborough is little that is to be noticed. Sir George Robefon's feat is at a fmall difance on the right. Harborough fands in the extremity of the county. The church here is fuppofed to have been built by John of Gaunt, duke of lancafter, about the year 1370, by injunction of the pope, as part of his
penance for maintaining a criminal converfation with Catherine Swioford, afterwarde his third wife. From the ground to the crofs fone which finifhes the Ieeple, is is 54 feet \({ }^{\circ}\).

In this neighbourhood is the celebrated water of Nevil Holt.
On leaving this town you enter Northamptonfhire, and pafs the feato of M:. Hanbury at Kelinarh, Mr. Scawen at Maidwell, fir Jufinian lfham at Lamport, Mr. Rainsforth at Brixwortht, the earl of Strafford at Boughton, and Mr. Frecmore's near Northampton.

Northampton flands on a gentle afcent, at the foot of which runs the river Nene, which is navigable. It has been fuppofed that the Roman fation of Eltanori, was here or hereabouts. Their coins have been taken up near Queen's crofs. In Salcey foreft an ancient paved road has been found; and Lathbury, a mile thort of Newport Pagnel, is conjectured to have been Lectocetum, another of their ftationst.

Northampton has been the feene of many notable actions, in thofe times in which the power of the barons was little inferior to that of the kings. Parliaments were frequently held here till the time of Richard II, carly in whofe reign they were difcontinued. This place was a favourite feat of the clergy, who had many religious houles in it, and in the reign of Henry III. an attempt was made to remove the univerfity from Oxford hither; but the fcholars taking a very active part with the barons againit the king, he fent them back to Oxford. A like attempt was made at a tranfplantation from Cambridge, but the defign was foon given up§. That king granted the farm to the inhabitants of the town in the 1 th year of his reign, referving 2 rent of 1201: a year. Edward III. granted 661. \({ }^{13}\) s. 4 d . part of this, to his free chapel of Windfor, to be paid by the bailiffs of the town. Hemy VIII. foon after his acceffion, releafed 221. a year further part of itl|. The caftle was built by Simon St. Liz, earl of North. ampton, in \(1084 \pi\), the river running at the foot of it on the weft fide; mof of what remained of it was pulled down, with the walls and gates of the town, foon after the reftoration; a fmall part of the outer walls ftill ferves as a fence to the area of the cafte, now a feild. In the meadows near the monaftery of Delapré, was fought one of the bloody battles between Henry VI. and the earl of Warwick, in which the king was defeated with great flaughter. It was garrifoned by the parliament againt Charles I. Tradition fays, that the wide ditch on the northern fide \(r^{r}\) the town, which was fcoured out and widened by them, was originally made for ad "nce againft the Danes, who, however, fixed themfelves here, and made many incuisia , the neighbour. hood. Hunfborough, a military work a mile fouth of the \(\mathrm{c} \cdots \mathrm{n}\). : : a raifed by them. The figure is rather oval than circular, with a fingle ditch, ,... hank, inclofing about an acre of ground, the ditch 12 feet wide, the entrat e. It is on a high hill, commanding the country a great way; the for : thers incon. teftably Danifh"*.

In 1675 almoft the whole town was deftroyed by fire, wi: a:ce ards rebuilt in a handfome manner, for which purpofe large collections were mad:, dthe king gave 1000 ton of timber towards the church of All Saints; and to the wh, feven years of its chinney money. This was much owing to the generofity of James Compton, earl

\footnotetext{
- Gent. Mas. \({ }^{1765}\), p. 283.
\(\dagger\) At Pisford is an ancient entrencliment called Barrow-Dyke; and near the town a tumulus, calles Longman's hill-Moton, p. \(54^{4}\).
\(\ddagger\) Morton's Nat. Hitt. Of Northamptonhire, p. 503, 504.
\({ }^{\text {P }}\) Bridge's Hillory of Nothamptonhaire, p. \({ }^{2} 55\).
\({ }^{6}\) Dugd. Ear, v.if. 58 .
3 M 2
}
of Northampton, who interefted himfelf warmly in it, though the town had little re:fon to expect fo much, having ufed his family very ill'n the civil wars. The weft front of the church of All Saints is adorned with a portico, having a flat roof, fupported by 12 dunic pillars, over which is a baluftrade, and in the centre a flatue of Charles II. An infcription underneath conmemorates his bounty,

The churches of St. Peter, St. Sepulchre, and St. Ciles', are of great antiquity, efpecially the former, which indeed is very deferving of notice,' but is fo much out of the way, that unlefs apprized of it a traveller may be many times at Northampton without fecing it. It fandis at the end of the weft ftreet, oppofite the cafte, and feems to be a perfect remain of the Saxon building. On going into the church-yard; the body is feen higher than the north aile, a row of fmall circular arches appearing on the outfide of it worked into the wall, the whole length from eaft to weft. At the weft end is a tower, at each corner of which three round pillars joined together in three Itories, dinuinithing as they rife, form a buttrefs; over the door is a large circular arch, and over that other arches filled with tracery work in the fone, one above another. The infide confifts of a nave and two fide ailes, each fide of the nave having eight circular arches adorned with zig-zag work. Some of the pillars which fupport the arches are plain, the alternate ones are furrounded with a band about the middle of them. At the wefl end of the nave is a large circular arch, with feveral circles of zig-zag: over it.
The church of the Holy Sepulchre is on the north fide of the town, on the Harborough road, and was probably built by the knights templars atter the model of that \({ }^{-}\) at Jerufalem. The body is circular, the roof fupported by cight maffy pillars ; it: feems that this was the original building, and that the eaft and weft ends have beenadded fince.
St. Giles's church ftanding at the eaft end of the town, has a circular zig-zag arch iver the weft doer.
The cellar of the county hofpital was originally a fubterraneous chapel*.
On the wall of a houfe at a wharf called Thaves Wharf, are four figures of men fighting, two and two, carved in the flone; one has a fword, another a knotted club.

A little on the can of the town a medicinal well was found in 1703 , which was very ferviceable in the fone : it rifes at the foot of the hill, in a ftratum of clay, with fone vitriolic pyrite inclofed in it, and is a little lighter than the Aftrop watert.
- In the field on the eaft of the town, an excellent tobacco-pipe clay has been dug in large quantities; whether it is now exhaufted I do not know. It did not lie in one continued ftratum, but in feparate parcelst.
A large manufacture of fhoes, and another of fockings, have been long carried on here. The inhabitauts are numerous, and, unhappily, every freeman, refident or not, and every refident, free or not, has a vote in'the clection of members of parliament for the town; their numbers and their infanous venality in 1768 , will be long remembered and feverely felt by fonse noble families in the neighbourhood.

A few years ago the town was entirely new paved, in a very handfome manner, at an expence of ten thoufand pounds.

Mr. Bouverie has a handfome houfe and park in the meaduws on the louth of the town, and has made confiderable plantations, reaching up to the Queen's Crofs.

Six miles off is Caftle Afthby, the feat of the ancient family of the Comptons, earls of Northampton. It is a large ffructure, furrounding a handfome fquare court, with a beautiful fkreen, the work of Inigo Jones, bounding one fide. Mr Pennant difeovered in a garret, thrown by as lumber, the original portraits of the great John Talbot carl of Shrewfory (fo diftinguifled in the wars in France in the time of Henry VI.) and of Margaret his wife".

About five miles th the weft of the town is Althrop, an old feat of the Spencers (now carls) built in the llape of an half H. It fands low, and in the approach you go through, and acrofs, thofe ftraight avenues of trees, which were once deemed the lines of beauty. The rooms are not large, except the library and gallery, the latter of which is \(1_{3} 8\) feet by 20. In this is a collection of portraits, hardly perhaps exceeded by any in the kingdom, not only in point of number, but of beanty. The famous beauties of Hampton Court are far fhort of thofe which the pencils of Cornclius Johnfon, Vandyke, Lity, Kneller, \&c. have placed here. A fmall piece of Henry VIII. by Holbein (in this gallery), a fimall round portrait of that malter by himfelf (in the picture clofet) and a boy blowing a lighted brand, are reckoned of very great value. Here is the head of fir Kenelm Digby, by Cornelius Johnfon. A few years ago part of the roof fell in, and did much dannage to the houfe. In one of the roons is a table for play, which fems to be the original of the E. O. tables.

Not far off is Holdenby-houfe (a fight of which is catched from the Welford road) built in the reign of Eliza \({ }^{\text {beth }}\) by fir Chriltopher Hatton, defended from an heirefs of the ancient family of Holdenby. It was a work worthy of that great man. It was for a time the prifon of Charles I. and is now in ruins.

In the road from Northampton to London, on the hill about a mile from the town ftands one of the croffes built by Eward. I. in memory of his queen, and now in good prefervation She died at Lerdby, near Lincoln, on a journey which fhe was making with him to Scetand; and in every place where her body was refted in its conveyance for interment, he cretted a crofs. It was repaired in 1713, and again in 1760. It is divided into three flories; the two firft are octagonal, the firt 14 , the fecond 12 feet high. In every other fide of the fecond, within a nich, is a female figure, crowned, about fix feet high, with canopies over their heads, fupported by two Gothic pillars, which are furmounted with pinnacles. The upper fory is eight feet high, and has only four fidns, on each of which is a dial. On the top is a crofs. On the weitern fide of the lower fory are the arms of Great Britain, with queen Amn's motto, Semp'r eadon.

A little beyond this the road divides; the direct one goes by Stony Stratford, the 1 ff by Newport-Pagnell. Taking the latter, pais by Horton, a feat of the late earl of thalifax, fince his death boutht by fir Robert Gumning. In the church is a fiuse monument of William lord larr, uncle to Catherine, the laft queen of Henry Vill. and of his lady, a Salufbury, by whom he got this eftate. One of their daughters married a Lane, and carried it into that fanily, from which it pafled to the Mountagues.

After pafing through the village of Stoke-Goldington, on the right is an excellent houfe called Goathurlt, belonging to Mr. Wright, whofe anceftor (a fon of fir Na"han, lord keeper in the end of the reign of king Willianz and beginning of queen Anne) purchated it in 1704 of the heirs of the Dighys. Sir Everard Digby becam owner of it by marriage wih the heirels of Mulfho ; his fhare in the Gunpowder-plot,

\footnotetext{
- Journey from Chefter, p. 310,311.
}
and ignominious end, are well known; but he had fettled this eftate fo that it defcended to his fon fir Kenelm, fo juftly celebrated for his learning and other qualifications. There are feveral portraits of the Digbys and others, and two brafs bufts of Venetia, the wife of fir Kenclin. The father of the prefent owner removed a village which furrounded it to a little diftance. The church was neatly rebuilt under the will of the Mr. Wright, who purchafed the eftate*. There is a monument in it for the lord keeper, who was buried at his feat at Caldecot, near Athertone, where a monument remains, but his body was afterwards removed hither.

On the other fide the river Oufe, which waters the valley, is Tyringham, the old feat of a very old family of that name, which paffed by a daughter, towards the latter end of the laft century, to Mr. Backwell, whofe defcendant now enjoys it. One of the family, who was rector of the place, and a prebendary of Worcefter, fuffered feverely for his attachment to Charles I., and probably loft his life. He and his two nephews were feized by a party of dragoons from Aylefbury, and carried to that place, but in their way were cut and wounded by the foldiers with the moft wanton barbarity. Mr. Tyringham's arm was obliged to be taken off, and it is fuppofed that he died in confequence of itt. At the entrance of Newport a caufeway has been thrown up, and 2 bridge built, in a place which ufed to be impaffable in floods, except by a bridge belonging to a private perfon, who extorted what he pleafed from the diftreffed traveller. He generally infifted on a crown for a coach or waggon before he would turn the key, and there was no refufal, for the road by Stony-Stratford was not then made. At laft the commiffioners of the turupike road roufed themfelves, and determined to buy it for the ufe of the public, or to build another. The proprietor fold it with great reluctance. A horfe-path is now always open, and a carriage-way when there is a flood.

Newport-Pagnell is fo called from its ancient owners the Paganells or Paynells, who became poffeffed of it in the reign of Willian II.t, and had a caftle here 5 , which was demolified by order of the Parliament in 1646. Ralph Paganell founded the priory of Tikford as a cell to the abbey of Marmontier, in France, for monks of the Cluniac order. It paid a penfion of 405 . to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, the reverfion of which, after the death of Humpiry duke of Gloucefter, was fetted by Henry VI. on his college of Etonll. The priory was one of thofe granted by the pope, 20 Henry VIII. to cardinal Wolfey towards the endowment of his colleges at Oxford and Ipfwich 9 . It lies on the left of the town, and a handfome white houfe has been built on the fite. The prefent pofeffor lately buried his wife in the garden, as being confecrated ground.

The town flands on a point of land, one fide of which is wahhed by a fream calied the Loufell, or Lovett, running out of Bedfordhire by Fenny-Stratford, and here meeting the Oufe, which runs on the other fide in its way to Bedford, Huntingdon, and Lymn Regis, whare it falls into the fea.

Here, and in the neighbourhood, great quantities of ihread lace are made, and a rich cheefe fold on the fyot at 18d. a pound, and another fort, fomething like Cottenham, at 6 d.

The church was an impropriation to the priory. In the north aille of it, in 1619 , was found the body of a man, whole and perfect, laid down, or rather leaning down, north and fouth; all the hollow parts of the body, and of every bone, as well ribs as others, were filled up with folid lead. The fkull with the lead in it weighed 30 lb . 6 oz . Some of the larger bones were fold to a plumber**, but the ikull is now in the
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* Pennant's Journcy from Chefler, p. 3;8.
\& Magua Brit,v.vi. p. 31%.
t Dugd. Bar.v.i. p.431.
@. I.ciani, v. i.p. 2!. Ni, 1)ugd. Mon. v. iii. p. 200.
f Ibid. v. i.p. 6%5,10;7. -' Nichull's Bibl. Topogr. N'2. p. ig6.

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library of St. John's college, Cambridge*. By what means this could be accomplifhed, or for what purpofe it was done, is not to be difcovered; but fimilar things have been found in the chancel of Badwell Afh, near Wallham in the Willows, in Suffolkt, and at Axminfter in Devont.
An hofpital founded by the Someries, about 1280 , for three poor men, and three poor women, was re-founded by Queèn Anne of Denmark, (queen of James II.) and adds fomething to the flipend of the vicar, who is malter§.

Near the church-yard is another alms-houfe, founded a few years ago by Mr. Rivifs, a linen draper at Charing-crofs, for ten poor widows, and endowed by him in his lifetime with igl. a year for each of them.

Leaving Newport, there arc fome beautiful meadows on the right. The country grows light and fandy as we draw near Woburn; this ufed to anake the road very heavy, but it has been fomething mended. To avoid them in fome degree, it is now carried over, or rather through, a hill, the top of which has been cut away to make a paffage. From this hill, which is now planted with fmall firs, is a fine view of Woburn abbey, the park, and plantations, made by the late duke of Bedford. About a mile from hence fuller's earth is dug. In the town is a free-fchool, founded by Francis, firt earl of Bedford, and a charity fchool for 30 boys and 15 girls, fupported by the benevolence of this family.

The late duke almoft entirely re-built the feat on the fpot where the old one ftood, and which was the fite of the abbey, though it might have been placed to much greater advantage on the higher ground. Some of the rooms have been finifhed fince his death. The houfe is a large quadrangle, inclofing a fpacious court, and is built of white fone; the principal apartments are towards the town, looking over fome pieces of water

On pulling down part of the abbey in 1744, a corpfe was found with the flefh fo firm as to bear cutting with a knife, though it mult have been buried at leaft 200 years. Some time after, on pulling down part of one of the walls of the abbey church, a ftone coffin was found, which confifted of feveral loofe ftones fet in the ground, and a very large oblong Purbeck ftone was dug up, which had been ornamented with brafs; under it were fome bones. In finking a cellar fix more fone coffins were found, one of which was very large, being in the infide fix feet eight inches long; they all had a place fhaped for a head, and all, or moft of them, had two or three holes at the bottom, their covers made of feveral ftoncs. Near them two pots or urns were found, which probably contained the bowels of two of thofe who were buried there. On a \&kull belonging to fome bones which lay in a ftiff blue clay, there was fome black cloth, which might be the cowl of one of the monks. Pieces of thoes were alfo taken up. A large piece of a body had the flefh renaining, which looked white both on the cutfide and inficle, as if lime iod penetrated its fubitance, and it was tough when cut with 2 kuife. Another ftone coffin was afterwards dug up, on which was the following infčriptionl|:

\footnotetext{
- Gough's Topogr. y. i. p. 316.

1 Gent. Mag. 1748, p. 214.
| Geat. Mag. 1749, p. 153.
}

\author{
+ Arch. v. iv. p. 69. \\ - Pennant's Jurney from Chefer, p. 343.
}

Entering

Entering the court, the fables on the left are made out of the cloifters, the pillars and vautted roof of which are fill feen, the pillars forming the flalls for the horfes. This part, with three rooms in the bafement flory on the north fide the houfe, are all the remains of the ancient building. The apartments are numerous and elegant, many of the ceilings in compartments, richly gilt ; but the room called the mufic rom, finifhed fince the duke's death, far furpaties the relt. 'The wainfcot and ceiling are adorned with fettoms and other devices, gilt, from a defign of fir Willian Chambers, in the lightelt and molt elegant tafte. The pictures are many, and many of then ext emely tine. A vifion of our Saviour to Ignatius Loyola, in one of the finall rooms; the head of Rembrandt by himfelf; Jofeph interpreting the baker's drem., by the fane; the infude of a church, where the effect of the light is mott remarkable; a laudicape of Claude's in the drawing-room, and another in the dreffingroom, are fach as muft trike evcry one's attention. 'The picture gallery, 100 fect long by 16 wide, is filted with a great number of portraits, mofly of the fanily. One of the mother of the firlt comatets, over a door at the farther end, is a mott beautiful une.

This abbey was frunded by Hugh de Bolebec, in 1145 , for monks of the Ciftercian order. Ti,e lat abbot, refuling to furrender it to Henry VIII. was hanged on an oak, yet ftauding in the park, near the bridge, and from thence called the Abbot's Oak. In I Ed. VI. the abbey was granted to lord Ruffell, defeended of a very ancient family in Dorfethire, and adranced to that dignity by Henry VIII. by whom he had been much diltinguilhed, and honoured wih great employments. The park is ten miles round, contains more than 3000 acres, and is full of noble woods of venerable oaks. From a hill at the sorth end is a moft extrifive profpect. There is a plantation of evergreens, of 200 acres, made by the late duke out of a rabbit-warren, and at the end of it is the lower water.

To the activity and indefatigable zcal of Francis and William, earls of Bedford, in the laft century, it is owing that the very extenfive tratt called the Bedford Level, lying on the borders of the feveral counties of Norfolk, Sulfolk, Cainbridge, Lincoln, Northampron, and Huntingdon, containing not lets than 300,000 acres, then almoft entirely ufelefs, has been drained and brought into a fate of bearing the moft plentiful crops of corn. This was a noble undertaking, highly bencficial to the public, and only to be carried on by thole of equal perfeverance and wealth. The confufions of the civil war nowly ruined all that tad been done before; but the firited endeavours of Willian, earl of Becford, reftored and completed what lis ancellor begen. The repais are, however, neceflarily attended with great expence, and all their precautions cannot guard araime fuddea and violent floods. The generofity of the late duke was never more clearly flewn than on one of thofe occations, which happened a few years before bis death; it will be lung remembered with gratitude by his temants.

Ahout a mile from Danlable, is a large round aren of nine acres, called MadenBowre or Madning Boure, furromaded with a ditch and pretty high rampire, which Dr. Stukeley intifts is a Britifl work', though the Roman road, and the number of Roman con:e found in it , feem to give it to that people. In 1770 , and lince, many copper coins of Antoninus and Confantine, with many fmall ornanents of iridles and armour, were fomd in a down near Duntable, digging for gravel. This Maiden-Bower conlits of a "allun, parly circular, thrown up on a level plain. The inner banks are
from eight to fourteen feet high*. Totternho caftle, weft of this, on the point of a high hill, is feen far off. There are feveral barrows or tumuli on the hills here ; five ca lea the five knolls are together on a high prominence. Beneath this camp, on the north fide of the hill, is a quarry of ftone, white as chalk, which is fo foft as to be eafily cut, and is got out in large blocks, but hardens on being expofed to the air. Lord Grimflon ufes it in building his new houfe at Gortambury.
A litte to the left, in the bottom, is Eaton Bray, which was in early times the refidence of my anceftors. Part of what was the manfion-houfe in the time of Henry Vini. remains. It is now the property of Mr. Becktord.
Dunftable was the fation mentioned by Antoninus under the name of Magioninium, Magiovinium, and Magintumt, and fands on the interfection of the Wat-ling-Street, and the Iknild-Street. At this interfection flood one of the croffes erect. ed by Edward I. as mentioned at Northampton, which has becn for fome time de. flroyed.

This tow \(n\) is faid to have been built by IIenry I. to reprefs the infolence of a gang of daring robbers, who infefted the neighbourhood, then overgrown with woodt, and that it had its name from one of the chiefs; but it is more probable that it is named from the Saxon Dun, a hill, or the old Gaulifh or Brituh Dunum, the fituation being hilly and mountainousg. Certain, however, it is that that king granted extraordinary privileges to this place, equal in fome refpects to thofe of London, the inhabitants not being liable to be called out of their own court, the king's juftices coming fecci-
a ally to Dunftable, and having a jury of the place. But the exercife of this jurifdiction was fometimes attended with danger, when the power of the barons was too great for the law; in 1224, whillt the judges were thus employed here, Fulk de Breant, who had been fined by them oor various outrages and injuries which he had done to his neighbours, fent his brother from Bedford caftle to feize them; two of them were fo fortunate as to efcape, but the third was taken and carried to Bedford, where he was very ill.treated||.

It has been often obferved that the man who has never known ficknefs, has never known the value of health: it may be faid in like manner that a people who have never feen the courfe of juftice interrupted, or force fuccefffully oppofed to the execution of the law, do not know half the value of being protected by it. Hiftory, in defcribing the milfries attendant on fuch violence, holds up a picture to our view, the contemplation of which, contrafted with our prefent fituation, ought to infpire us with the higheft veneration for our anceftors, who fecured us fuch a fyttem of equal laws, and with: the moft ardent defire to preferve them, and the peaccable execution of them. Hery alfo built himfelf a houfe here, called Kinglbury, the fite of which contained nine acres, and here it probably was that the play of St. Catherine was performed, as mentioned by Mr. Warton in his hittory of Englifh poctry. He kept his Chritmas here in 1123, with his, whole court, and received at the fame time the embafly from the earl of anjous. The name of the houle is llill retained, but from the habitation of a king, it is converted into that of a common farmer. Henry built the church and the priory, (the prior of which fat with the julges when they came) and gave it much of his land, but referved the loule for his own ulic ; this, however, was atterwards given to them by king John.

\footnotetext{
- Nichols', Topogr. N'8, 201,202. t Cand. v. i. p 316.
\(\dagger\) Wurd. Man vii. : \(132 . \quad\) \& Camd. v. i. p. 310 . \(|\mid\) Rapin, v.i.p. 301.
4] isxion Chrong fub hacanno.
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'Tourna.
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Tournaments were often held here, and the kings occafionally honoured the prior with vifits, which he would readily have excufed. He alfo had fome troublefme neighbours in the friars' preachers, who had a fmall houfe in this place, and by their indultry in preaching fet an example which the monks did not like to follow. By the Annals of Dunftable it appears that thefe religious wese drewi in frequent haw-fuits with their neighbours, and they have left fome mern andan of prefents ufefully beflowed on fuch occafions on perfons who were abou th f , juries. They had tands in the Peak in Derbyfine, an had a gratge at Bradburn there. The people of Dunfable we much in their powe. yot often had finit enough to refift their ufurpations, and once being grievoun; appren were about to have deferted the phace, and built new habitations out of tin prines jarifdiction.

At this houfe Cramer, archbilhop of Canterbury, Gartiacr, bihop of Winchefter, and the biftops of London, Bath and Lincoln, fut to enquire into the ! ceraity of the maniage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arrarm, who had bea fatit marich to his brother; and fhe, who then refided at Amphill, in the neighbourhood, refuling to appar, the marriage was declared null, in conformity with the opinions of the various univerfities, divines and canonifts, who had been confulid.

On the diffolution, the revenus of the priory were valued at \(34+1\) l. \({ }^{3}\) s. \(2 \mathrm{~d}^{*}\). Henry inteaded to have made this a bilhop's fee, and had fixed on an endowment of 114 cl . os. 5 d . a year, but his wants getting the better of his pioty, his eftates were applicd to other ufes, and this bifhopric with fome other intended ones, came to nothingt.

There was here an hofpial fur lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.
Little remains of this priory, except part of the weft end of the church, which is now ufed as the parifh church. A ftone coffin ferves as a groundfil to the weft door. There is a round arch over the prineipal door, which has been much ornamente, but is a good sleal defaced, thourh part of a chain encompafing it is ftill feen, perhaps in allufion to St. Peter ad Vincula, the church being dedicated to him. In it are feveral neat monuments for the families of Marfle and Chewe, in whom a charitable difpofition feems to have been hercditary, but fhines moft confipicuoully in Mrs. Jane Cart, one of them. She, together with airs. Afhton and Mr. Aynicomb, founded a fehool (which is at the entrance of the town) for the elucation, clothing and apprenticing 40 boys, and 15 girls, and fettled on it 1501. per annum, purfuant to a wifh expreficd by Mr. Chew, their ancefor, before his death. Adjoining thereto Mrs. Cart, in 1723 . built an ain:fioufe for fix poor perfons, and left a fand for diftributing bread every Sunday; and other charities in this place, befules giving the furplas of a confiderable eflate to be divided amongt poor clergymen and their families. Mrs. Athton built an almflome in the welt-itreet for fix widows, who rective :hont :1. a year a piece, and firing. Mrs. Blandina Marthe built a neat lodke, as the calls it, for fix poor gentlewomen near the church-yard, and gave them 121. a year each, to which the intereft of icool. has been fince added by another lady. There is alfo a monumat for Marthe Dickenfon, eff. late lordmajor of London. Mention is made of a woman here who had 19 children at five births; viz. three times three, and wiee five.

Dumable is remarkable for a neat manafacture of flraw, which is ftaned of various mburs, and mate into boxes, hats, toys, Se. On the downs are taken great quantities of larks. It has been faid that there are no wells here, and that the inhabitants are frppliad by rain-water and the ponds in the town, bui it is not true; there are wells,
though deep. The country hereabouts is chiefly open, and produces great quantities of, corn. The chalk-hills are part of that range which runs acrofs the kingdom here from eall to well, as another does from the Thames through Kent, Suffex, and Surrey, into Hauts, furnilhing a moft valuable manure, the want of which in the northern parts is in fone mealure fupplied by a limeftonc.

Market-Ateet, according to Stukeley, is the Forum Diana of Richard of Cirencefter*. The countics of Bedford and Hertford meet at this place; the left hand row of houles (in going to London) being in Herts, in the parifh of Cadendone; the right in Bedford, in the parilh of Studham. Itere is a fmall neat chapel, and a fehool endowed with about 300l. a yeur by Mr. Coppin (predeceflor of the prefent owner) whofe feat, called Markct Cell, is juft by, and was formerly a numnery, built by Geoffry, one of the abbots of St. Allan's.
'This place was firt inhabited by one Roger, a hermit, who returning from the Tholy Land was conducted to it by three angels, and here palfed the reft of his days in great fanclity, but not without geat difturbance from the devil, who ufed to play many pranks with him; he once fet his cowi on fire whilf he was at prayers, but the good man finifhed his devotions before he would extinguifh the flame. One ChrifBianu, a pious woman, was fo much captivated with his fame, that the determined to live with him; the went, and he found a little corner of his cell in which he locked her up. She lived here four years, but not in a very comfortable manner, as the had only a flone to fit on, and her mafter never fuffeed her to ftir out, nor fcarce to fpenk, left any of thofe who came to wift him, fhould be feandalized; for though in truth he never once haw her face, and only talked to her of religious matters, they might have thought differently. At length he died, and Chriftima fucceeded to the whole cell, and to all his finctityt. Galfred, an abbol of St. Alban's, fruck with the report of her piety, built her a houfe, and endowed it tor the maintenance of her and fome other holy fifters, though the convent murmured at this application of their revenues. However, he feems to have borrowed the gromnd on which he built it of his neighbou:s, as the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in 1145, confirmed the fame to Chriftiana and her fucceffors, at a rent of three flillings.

Humfrey Boucher, bafe fon to the late lord Berners, (fays Leland) did much coit in tranflating of the priory into a manor place; but he left it nothing ended \(\ddagger\).

Pafing through kedburn, a foall town full of inns for the reception of the numerous waggons, which frequent this road, come to St. Alban's, rich in antiquities, where, atier the lapfe of fo many ages, there fill remaius very much of unqueftionable antiquity to gratify the refearches of the curious andiquarian, and where he is not under a necelity of reforting to conjoctures, often unfatistactory to himfelf, oftener to his realers.

This town rofe out of the ruins of Old Verulam, originally a Britifh, afterwards a Roman llation. Confiderable fragments of the Roman walls flill remain, although great quantities have been takea away at various times for various purpofes; fometimes to allit in creting other buildings, fometimes merely to repair the roads. Here Cefar obtaind a vitory over Cuffibelan, and this was the feene of Boadicea's vicury and cructiy, when the mafacred 70,000 Romans and Britons who adhered to them.

Ahout the heginnigg of this century, fome human bones of an extroordinary fize were found near in urn, interibed Marcus Antoninus, in the place of the Roman canp

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4. L.s.1 <ul.1 \ リ\&,
near this town. They were meafured by Mr. Chefelden, the celebrated furgeon, who obferved that if all the parts bore a due proportion, the man mult have been eight feet high*.

The Roman bricks are of two forts; the red are of a fine colour and clofe texture, the others have a red cale over a black, vitrified fubfance. It has been conjectured that the former were probably baked in the fun, th: latter burnt in the fire, but I doubt much if the fun ever gives heat enough to anfwer the purpofe. The black part refifts a file, and will bear a polifht.

In the walls which went nearly round the old city the Roman bricks are interlayed in feparate courfes, between courfes of flints. The quantity of mortar between the bricks is nearly equal to the thicknefs of the bricks themfelves. Four layers are didsernable, the lowefh has four bricks, the next three, and the two uppermoft two each. The diffances between the courfes of bricks, which are filled up with fints and mortar, are two feet eight incher. The bricks are of unequal thicknel's, from three inches to an inch and quarter; their lengths are a!fo various, from eighteen to twelve inches. The Romans had no exact moulds for their bricks, there being a great difference in the fize of thofe which have been found in feveral parts of this kingdomp.

The abbey church is feen on an eminence, from which-ever fide you approach the town. This noble and venerable remain of ancient piety and religious magnificence was happily preferved at the diffolution, being purchafed by the inhabitants of the town for 420 l . It has been ufed by them as a church ever fince, and tas twice fupplied a place for the courts of law, when the judges adjourned from Weftminfter-hall on account of the plague; but it had a narrow efcape, a few years ago, from falling a facrifice to avarice and mean fpiritednefs. The repairs which had been made at different times were found expenfive, and a fcheme was formed to pull is down and build a fmaller church.

This abbey, which was one of the nitred ones, and in point of rank and wealth was one of the greateft in England, (and was thought not unvorthy the acceptance of Cardinal Wolfey after he had obtained the archbilhoprick of York), was founded by Offa, king of the Mercians, in 793, on the fpot where the bones of St. Alb:nn, who fuffered martyrdom in 293, were difcovered. The materials of the walls of Old Verulam have been employed in building the fteeple, and a confiderable part of the church.

In the moft eaftern part food the firine of St. Alban, which was adorned in the richeft manner. The ftone forcen at the communion-table is a very light and elegat picce of work, fet up hy John de Whethanflakl, who was chofen abbot in 1434; he took for his arms threce ears of wheat, in allufin to the name of the place from whence he was callef, and they are carved in divers places in this fereen. The entre is modern work, a crucifix, which originally food there, being removal. The braftes of the grave-flones are all cither broken or deftroyed, except thofe of one of the ablots in the choir, whici are profect, the flone having been turned upfide down to preferse them from the ravages of the parlianent army, by which the others fuffered fo much. About jo years ago the flairs were difcovered which lead to the vault where the body of 1 fumwhy , duke of Gloceller, uncle to Henry VI., was found in a leaden coffin, prefereded entire by a pickle. That of his brother, the duke of Exeter, was found at St. Edanond':-

bury, i. Suffolk, a few years ago, preferved in the fame manner, but was moft fhamefully mangled by the workmen and a furgeon there.

The welt end of the cioor has a noble piece of Gothic workmanhhip for the ornament of the high altar. In the middle of the centre aifle is a remarkable reverberation of found from the roof, which is painted throughout with devices and the arms of the benefactors, the colours of which, though certainly of fonse ages ftanding, are remarkably frefh. The ams of the principal contributcrs to the repair in the laft century, after the havoc rate in the civil wars, are in the choir.

At the eaft end is a place which haw yeen ufed as a fchool, and is part of the church, but the cummunication with the choir is cut off by a wall. Near the wefle end of the church is the old gateway of the abbey, now ufed as a prifon.

Between the abbey and Old Verulam was a large deep pool, now a meadow, which belonged to the caftle of Kingtbury, fituate at the wefl end of the town, where the king and his nobility ufed often to divert themfelves with failing in large veffels, the anshors and other tackle of which have been found here. Upon thofe occafions they reforted to the abbey, whi. was attended with fo much expence to the monks, that they purchafed the pool of king Edgar, and drained it.

On the diffolution the revenues were valued at about 25001 . Soon after. king Edward VI. gave the to $n$ a charter of incorporation, and granted them the pat:onage of this churcll.
The church of St. N"chael was built by the Saxons in the tenth century, with the fame fort of tiles as were ufed by the Romans, and has probably many Roman tiles worked up in it, taken from the neighbouring walls of Verulam ; but it is canjectured that the tiles which are qfed here and in the abbey church are not all Roman, the nature of the feveral parts of the work, and the hardnefs of the Roman tiles, rendering it neceflary to make tiles of different forms and dimenifions, for fuch parts as were rèquired to be neat and exact. And it appears on near infpection, that moft of the tiles were moulded on purpofe, particularly for the newells of the fiairs, and the fmall round pillars, which were al! made in circular moulds*: In this church is a monument for fir Francis Bacon, with a fune figure of him in white marble, fitting in a. chair.

In the meadows on the right (going to London) are fome remains of the nunnery of Sopwell, founded about : 140, by the fame abbot who founded that at Market-ftreet, as mentioned before. 'J"i, nuns were governed by the rule of St. Bennett, and were to keep filence in the charei, the refectury, and the dormitory. A hard talk this! Henry VIll. kindly fet their cougu: at liberty, and granted the building to fir Richard a Leigh, by one of whofe daugh is it paffed to the Sadlers; a daughter of that family carriod it to Saunders, who in the laft century lold it to fir Harbotle Grimfon, to whole defendant the lord vifcount Grimfton, it now belongs. There was once a manfion houfe now nearly pulled down, which has not been inhabited funce the time of the Sadlers. A confiderable manor betengs to it. It is faid that Henry VIII. sas married to Anna Bo!eyn at this place.

In this town was one of the croffes fet up by Edward I., but it is now def. troyed.

Earl Spencer has a houfe in the town, which was the old duchefs of Marlborough's, and the interelt of the borough is divided between $t$ : family and that of lord Grimfton, whofe feat, called Corhanbury, the refidence or the great fir Francis Bacon, is
at a fmall difance. The prefent owner is building a magnificent houle in the remof the old one, not on the fame foot.

The reprefentatives of the borough have lately made the inthabitants a very valione prefent, which the dry fummers we have had has rendered particularly acceptable. They have funk iwo w, ll for public ufe, which are 30 or 40 yards deep, but the contrivance for winding the buckets is fuch, that it is done with great eafe. The expence was about sool.

This place has been the feene of many notable actions. Hhe the earl of Lancafor, and others of the nobility faid, expecting an anfwer to their meffige to that weak, milguided prince, ldwari II., requiring him to banith the Defpencers, to whofe courcils the oppreffions, under which the kingdom groaned, were attributed. 'I he king returnal a haughty anfwer, but was foon afterwards obliged to comply.

Two bloody battles between the houfes of York and Lancafter were fought here; the firt in 1.555, when the duke of York, alfited by the earl of Warwick, defeated Henry, and took him prifoner; the other in 1461 , on Bermard's-heath, when the queen, aided by the northern barons, defeated the earl and retook the king, but ftancil th: vitory by the cruelty fhe exercifed on the prifoners.

The reflections arifing from the fat of the many gallant mer who loot their lives in th. inteftine feuds of thofe days, are truly melancholy. The moft ancient and fiplendid houles were ruined, the kingdom ravared, and the people equally oppreffed which ever fid. prevailed. Agriculture was neglected, of courfe a farcity enfued, and that produced peftilential difeafes, which compleated the mifery. Nor were thefe the confequences of that moble teruggle for liberty which the barons had heretofore made, and when the prefent inconveniences were compenfated by the fubfequent advantages; the horross of this war was orcafioned by a weak woman attemping to govern on one fide, and ambitions nobles ftruggling for power on the other. The conduct of mott of the leaders thews that they ated from that motive, or from a lill worle.

How happy are we in thefe days, did we but know our own happinefs, when the noife of war is only :ere.l from a diflance, and lofes its terror in its paflage crofs the ocean; when the aritcometin tyranny of the noble is no more, and when the meanet peatant en. joys his litth mapey in fafety, fecure in the protection of equal laws! May we prize this fituanom do be ought to do! may we never feet the miferics of civil diffenfions; and may no enth collt, profaning the bencoolent religion he impisully pretends to fupport, fucceed in an attempt to draw that harpeit of all fwords which fupertition has happily bee" fo long obliged to carry under his cloak, that it has rufted in the fcabbard!

Being now come almoft within fight of I.ondon, I take my leave of the rader, fatisfied if my endarours to amule him have not been altogether fruitless.

ITER.



## SUBTERRANEOUS CASCADE.

## A finguhar matural Curiffity, reconly difcovered in Derbylbirc, is thus defcribed by an ingcnious Traveller.

" Tine only remaining object at Cafleton was the great Speedreell Lerel, lying to the fouth of the road called the Winncts, at the diftance of a mile from the town. Being provided with lights and a guide, who expects five fhillings for tis trouble, we detiended a flight of flone itairs, about one hundred feet below the furface of the ground, and found ouffelves in a fubterraneous paffage, feven feet high, and tix feet wide, through which flowed a theam of water. Here was a boat ready for our reception, formerly uled, when the mune was worked, for the purpofe si' hinging out the ore. As we proceded flowly along the current, impelled by our guite, who gave motion to the boat by pufling againft tome pegs driven into the wall for that purpofe, we began to contemplate this great example of man's labour, and at the tame ime to lament, that is had been excrted in vain. This level, it fecms, was undertaken by a cowpany

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of fpeculators, about five and twenty years ago, who drove it into the heart of the mountain, 3750 feet, at an expence of 14,000 . by the ceafelefs labour of fix men and three boys, who were employed upion it $1 t$ whole years, at a contract of five guineas per yard. The veins, however, which the level interfected, were not fufficiently rich to aniwer the expence of parfuing them after they were found; therefore; having followed their fpeculation for ten years, they were obliged to relinquifh it, and content themfelves with letting the level to a man for 101 . per ann. who took it in order to gratify ftrangers with a fight of this fubterraneous wonder. Whilt employed in putting queftions to our conductor on the fubject before us, our attention was excited by a diftant murmur, which gradually increafed upon the ear, and at length fwelled into a funning noife, exceeding the loudeft thunder, and conveying the idea of a ftupendous river, throwing itfelf headlong into an unfathomable abyis. Nor had fancy painted an unreal picture, for on reaching the half-way point, a fcene was unfolded to us tremendous in the extreme. Here the levelburt fuddenly upon a gulph, whơe roof and bottom were entirely invifible, a $k$ y rocket having been fent up towards the former, above 600 fcet, without rendering it apparent ; and the latter having been plumined with a line 400 feet, and no bottom difcovered. Aifoaming torrent, roaring from the dark recefles, high in the heart of the mountain, over our heads to the right, and difcharging itfelf into this bottomlefs cauldron, whofe waters commenced at 90 feet below us, produced the noife we had heard; a noife which was fo powerfully increafed on this near approach to it, as entirely to overwhelm the mind for a fhort time, and awaken that unaccountable feeling which creates defperate courage out of exceflive fear, and almoft tempts the feectator to plunge himifelf into the danger, whofe prefence he fo much dreads. The prodigious depth of this abyis may be conceived from the circumftance of its having fwallowed up the rubbilh which a level, 1800 feet long, of the dimenfions above given, produced; as well as fixteen tons of the fame rubbih caft into it every day for three or four years, withnut any fenfible leffening of its depth, or apparent contraction of its fize. Indeed many facts concur to prove, that it is connected with the Caftleton cave; and naturalifts are now of opinion, that the whole country from hence to Elden-hole, exhibits a feries of caverns, extenfive and profound, uniring with each other, and thus becoming joint partakers of whatever either of them may receive. A conveyance apparently perilous, but perfectly fecure, is formed over the chafm we have defcribed, by a

- ftrong wooden frame-work, through which the water paffes. Beyond this the level continues about 2000 feet farther; but as the effect of a fecond approach to the abyfs (which muft be again taken in returning) is much leffened by the prior vifit, and as nothing occurs worth oblervation in the remaining half, we found we had extended our voyage to no purpofe, to the termination of this laft wonder of the Peak. Warner's Tour througb the Nortbern Counties of England, and the Borders of Scutland, 2 vols. 8vo. I. 18 a

AN ESSAY ON THE ORYCTOGRAPHY OF DERBYSHIRE, A PROVINGE OF BNGLAND, BY THE CELEBRATED MINERALOGIST, M. FERBER.' TRANS. LATED FROM THE GERMAN.

## Preface of M. Ferber.

MY chief object in publifhing this work is to prefent to the public a feries of mineralogical obfervations, which I have made on one of the moft interefting counties of England.

My readers will, perhaps, cenfure me for not having quoted a great number of Englifh authors, who have written before me on the natural hiftory of their country, and for not having availed myfelf of feveral memoirs contained in the Philofophical Tranfactions, which relate to the fubject on which I treat; but all thefe works, which I had overlooked at London before I undertook the journey to Derbylhire, afforded me but feeble affiftance, and appeared in general of fuch little importance, that I thoughe it would be rendering a fervice to naturalifts, only to prefent to them what I had myfelf beheld and examined.

I lie under great obligations to Mr. Whitehurf, watch maker, at Derby, to whom Mr. Franklin was fo good is to addrefs me. This ingenious man, who, by an unexampled affiduity, has obtained the moft accurate phyfical knowledge of his county, not to mention the talents he poffeffes as a mathematician, was of the greatef fervice to me. It is to his advice and inftruction that I am indebted for a great number of facts which probably would have efcaped me, if he had not himfelf taken the trouble of directing my oblervations.

He alfo introduced me to Mr. Burdett*, a learned geographer, from whom I received the moft exact ideas relative to the pofition of the places I intended to vifit, and every information I could wih concerning the natural geography of Derbyfhire.

I frankly confefs, that without the affiftance of thefe two perfons, I thould frequently have been at a lofs to account for a great number of phoenomena which were new to me. I was not aware, till then, that homogeneous mountains, and all the ftratified mountains which I had exanined, the internal ftructure of which I was perfectly acquainted with from the infpection of the mines, did not afford any example fimilar to what I, for the firf time, faw in Derbyfhire.

- The great diverfity of the beds, and their difpofition often capricious, which 1 had not obferved in any country, very frequently perplexed me, and I am convinced that the moft fkilful mineralogitts will experience the fame fenfations.

The furface of Derbyihire is not lefs affected by this fiugular organization of the foil; the Peak, the mof elevated part of this county, affords fome piCturefque views of great beauty ; many authors have fpoken of them in terms of admiration; and well executed engravings have been given by feveral Englifh artifts.

## Lift of the principal Works which treat of the Natural Hijfory of England.

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## ISSAY ON THE OPYCTOGRAPHY OF DERYGHIRE. Natural Geography of the Country。

The furface of England is, in a great meafure, compofed of various beds of ear: fones, which rife in hills of very gentle acclivity, and every where cover the pr: e mountains. There are very few fummits of granite or fchiftus breaking through :his natural cruft of the earth, particularly in England, properly fo called.

The higheft mountains of primitive fornation are feen in the northern parts of Scotland; but they will bear no comparifon with the lofty Alps of Swiferland.

Every thing feems to indicate that the level country furroundir's thefe mountains, owes its origin to beds of earth depofited by the waters which formerly covered its furface ; the marine fubftances, difcovered-within thefe beds, clearly prove that the liquid, capable of depofiting fuch confiderable bodies, can only have been the ocean itfelf.
Now if it were poffible to lift up at once the various beds of which the level country is compofed, in order to difcover the primitive mountains on which it refls, we fhould foon behold the greateft part of England inundated by the fea, fince the primitive montains are in fact below its level ; this country would then appear in its primitive ftate, and the works in which nature has employed ages, would in a moment be annihilated.

Let us, in other refpects, account for the formation of fecondary mountains in the manner which beff fuits us, or date their exiftence from the creation of the world; let
us argue whether their various beds owe their exiftence to the infenfible decreafe of the fea, or to fucceflive depofitions; we fhall always be compelled to acknowledge, that, wherever we find a vaft extent of land difpofed in heds, it has been effected by the water which formerly covered the furface. Tranfient and local inundations may wath away portions of mountains, and convey them into the vallies; but fuch an operation will never give rife to beds of fufficient extent to form the furface of a whole country, The marine fubftances, which are almoft always found in thefe beds, prefent no diffi, culty to me; on the contrary, their prefence and flill more their pofition ferve to ftrengthen my opinion.

According to ouridea of the precipitation of earthly particles contained in any liquid, fuppofing the liquid always in a ftate of perfect repofe, beds produced by this means fhould affume a pofition perfeclly horizontal, even when the foundation or the primitive mountains, upon which thefe particles are depofited, are of an inclined and rugged furface ; the beds will only differ in bulk*.

In fact we fee many ftratified mountains, of which the various beds are perfectly horizontal; they commonly appear under the form of hills of little height, with rounded fummits, and of tolerable extent : of this defcription are the mountains in great part of Germany, Brabant, Flanders $\dagger$, and thofe on the coaft of France oppofite to England : in the latter country, the mountains of Stafordhire§, Oxfordfhirell, Yorklhire ${ }^{\text {T/ }}$,

- Nothing better explains this phenomenon than the operation of chemiftry called wafhing; the vefled ufed for this purpofe may gradually fwell out, or terminate like a cone; the earthly particles will always be precipitated in cqual heds, be the liquid in ever fo finall a degree of reft.
$\dagger$ All the mountaina I obferved in my journey from Holland to France, through Brabant and Flanders, are merely hills, fuch as I have defcribed above. The environs of Bruffells appear hilly; but thefe heighta nee ouly calcareoua hills, or heaps of fand, which the waters have depofited in beds. Near Valenciennes are confiderable beds of pit-coal, refting on a black argillaceous fchiftis. In the countiy of Namur, the fame fublances are obferved; a bog inon-ore in beds is alfo worked there. In the environs of Paris the hills are compofed of calcareots ftone, free-ftone, or gypfum.
$\ddagger$ From Paris to Amiens, I met nothing but hilla of fand, and an argil of a bright yellow; beyond A miens, near Flixcourt, and th nce to Calais, in the defiles between the hills, underneath the argil, which is about four feet thick, there is obferved a calcareous earth, of a greyifh colour and very friable, in beds nearly horizodtal. Silex, in pieces of a kidney form, is found in great quantity in this earth; their pofition is likewife nearly horizontal; but a circumflance that clearly proves this arrangement to be only owing to water, is that the largelt pieces of filex, and confequently the heavieft, are found in the lower beds, and the leffer in the upper. Mof of them are round, fome of an oval form ; they have all a whitifh cruft, which is another proof that they had not their origin in the place where they are actually found. It is, however, a fact, that, at a rery great depth below this friable eatth, a calcareous ftone is nften found, compact, of tolerable hardnefs, and frequently chalk, full of flex in kidney-form piecet, which, aecording to every appearance, have had their origin in the chalk itfelf. Having croffed the channel, on the whole coatt of Eogland, and fiom Dover to London, I obferved the fame organization in the beds.
\$ Staffordfhire is remarkable for confiderable beds, which are either calcareous or argill.ıceous; they are rull of petrifactions, among which the entomelitbus paradoxus, which is found near Dudley, is worthy of obfervation. This county alfo poffeffes valuable coal mines. The copper mines of Ecton belong to the duke of Devonfhire. At Utchefter, or Utoxeter, there are forges which deferve attention.

II In Oxfordithire the vegetable earth, which is very argillaceous, refts on a bed of calcareous earth, of a grey or white colour, which contains a great quantity of lilex in kidncy-form pieces, difpofed in horizontal beds. In proportion to the depth, this earth becomes more folid, and is infenfibly changed into white chalk : befides petrified hells, which are here found in great number, I have obferved prickles of the fea hedgethog, and pieces of the fkull of this worm. The chalk mountains of Gravefend, in the county of $\mathrm{K} \in \mathrm{nt}$, have the lame conformation with refpect to their beds as thofe of Oxfordflire; but to the prefent time we are unaequainted with the fubltance ferving them for bafe.

II The inctallic veins of Yorkhire, which are rich in lead and ecpper, are met with in calcareous Aone, black argillaecous fchiltus, or in free-llone, (grect) which feems in this part to be compufed of fmall grainu of quartz; the veins running through free-fone are the richeft.
the duchies of Cumberland, and Northumberland ${ }^{\bullet}$, conftantly prefent the fame form.

But if, in many fratified mountains, we find the beds to have an inclined or oblique pofition, if we obferve ruptures in the different banks, or confiderable derangements in the interior of thefe mountains, we muft naturaily attribute it to pofterior cataftrophes, among which muft be reckoned the gaps or clefts to which the beds, left uncovered by the retreat of the waters, and drying up, were expofed; eartiquakes, partialinundations, changes in the courfe of rivers, which, hollowing out new channels in the lower beds, naturally occafioned the upper ones to fink in.

In Derbyfhire the pofition of the beds is feldom horizontal; they nearly all lofe themfelves obliquely, and fcarcely ever preferve the fame direction. There are fome parts where a portion of the beds has preferved its original pofition, while the other part is funk in the valley. The beds which remain firm, and which appear to have been feparated by 2 violent convulfion, are not inlike fteep rocks; fo that the elevated part of Derbyfhire, which is called the Peak, may appear to an obferver of little fkill, rather as a country of granitic mountains, than a country of fecondary formation. Notwithftanding, upon a clofer examination of the beds which compofe thefe mountaing, we fhall eafily difcover that their primitive pofition was horizontal, and that it is to pofterior derangements alone that they owe their prefent figure.

From the city of Derby northwards, towards Lancalhire and Yorkfhire, the land gradually rifes, and forms the upper part of the country, called the Peakt, where the winters are longer and more fevere than in the plain. Following thefe apparent mountains on the Peak, we may eafily perceive that they anciently formed a continual chain, which has fince been broken off in feveral places; this oblervation will become more evident on defcending into the ravines, where we find all the beds uncavered, and we Shall be fruck with the perfect analogy between the beds which are funk down, and thofe which are elevated. The Derwent, one of the moft rapid rivers of England, together with the fea, has moft probably contributed to the revolutions which this country has anciently undergone, and of which hiftory does not afford the flighteft trace. We are therefore compelled to have recourfe to hypothefes, which might be formed on this fubject, the more fo as the prefent ftate of the country will afford fufficent to fatisfy the curiofity of the obferver.

The fuperior beds, in nearly the whole of England, are calcareous, and this fubftance is found under different modifications; it is found in the form of earth or fone; its variations are infinite, both in refpect of colour and fize, and the manner in which it is found blended with other fubftances.

In order to form a clear and accurate idea of the beds of Derbyihire, it is neceffary to divide them into two claffes, a divifion which nature herfelf feems to have eftablifhed.

[^4]The firt clafs comprehends the beds which are common to the whole country，and which might be called ancient or univerfal beds：they are found every where in the fame order，with the exception of fome of the fuperior beds，which have undergone a nlight alteration．

The fecond clafs comprehends the accidental beds，that is to fay，the beds which are always found above the ancient beds，and which are confequently of pofterior for－ mation ：they differ in nearly all the provinces．The ancient bed＇sare found in the following order：

1．Freeftone＊（greet or grit）．Its thicknefs is fubject to great variation．It is conr monly white or reddith，of a clofe grain，and tolerably hard ；finall grains of quartz are oblerved in it，which appear to be cemented by an argillaceous fubfance．．This ftone is employed in the making of highways，and for grind－ftones．I obferved，in the high road between Wirkfworth and Crumford－Moor，in a heap of this free－ftone， groups of vitreous fpar，in fmall cubes，in a matrix，which I conceive to be a gypfeous indurated earth ；this fpar probably came there by accident，perhaps from one of the neighbouring lead－mines；for the free－ftone did not appear to contain any extraneous fubftance．

2．Black argillaceous fchiftus or flatet，（Bale）．Its thicknefs is from 140 to 150 yards，meafured in the mine of Yateftoop near Winfter．They could not inform me whether this fchiftus contained petrifactions or impreffions of plants，although it per－ fectly refembled that which covers the pit－coal throughout Derbyhhire，and which abounds with them．The miners call this fchiftus by different names，according to the difficulty they find in working it；they term it fale，band－beds，penny－fale，and black－beds．In the midft of this fchiftus，there are fometimes found confiderable frag－ ments of lime－ftone，black，and of a fetid fmell，which is commonly beneath the fchif－ tus：I verified this obfervation near Wenlley，in the environs of Winfter，where the high road is cut through this fchiftus，and where all the beds are uncovered．

3．Firft calcareous bed（the firft lime－ftone）．Its thicknefs is from 35 to 50 yards． In the environs of Ahford this fone is of great hardnefs，and does not contain any pe－ trifaction；it is ufed as black marble．The fofteft parts of this ftone，particularly thofe expofed to the air，exhale a difagreeable fmell when rubbed，and confequently are a grue fink－fone．I faw the fame ftone worked between Snitterton and Winfter，which contained no petrifactions，although it commonly abounds with them，particularly in bivalvest．Near Wenley，the common filex is found in kidney－form pieces，and in little－ fragments about two inches thick，as alfo at Ahford，where thefe fragments are of a

[^5]more confiderable bulk. It thould be obferved that the filex of Wenfcy, which is found in the midft of black lime flone, adheres ftrongly to it, while that obferved in the chalk of Oxfordfhire and on the fea fhore, has no adhefion to this fubtance. The filex which ferves for ftone-ware, of which there are feveral manufatures in Derbyfhire, comes from the coaft of Norfolk.
4. Firt bed of toadfone (toadfone, dunfone, blackfone in Fngland, zubinfone in Scotland.) The name of toadfone has been given on account of its black colour, fpecked with white*. This flone, like thofe of the fame fpecies, which we thall mention hereafter, does not contain any ore, and throughout Derbyflhire cuts the veins of metalt : the bafe is argillaceous, more or lefs indurated, for fome pieces appear to be only an indurated argil, while others approach the jafper in hardnefs. This ftone is overfpread with little grains or globules of calcareous fpar, the fize and form of which vary; fome are fo fmall, that to the naked eye they are loft in the black fubftance of the ftone itfelf; fome are as large as a pea, and even as a bean. I have affayed this fone with acids, which diffolved with ebullition, the parts of calcareous fpar, without altering the fubstance of the fone itfelf, which after the aifay was of fufficient hardnefs to fcratch glafs, although being fruck with a fteel, only emitted fome faint fparks. The fubftance of this ftone, being fripped of all its calcareous parts, appeared to me refractory before the blow-pipe; with the affiftance of falt of tartar, I converted it into a blackifh fcoria; which feems to indicate a filiceous principle, though it does not poffers the hardnefs of filiceous fonest.

The thicknefs of the firft bed of this ftone is commonly from 14 to 16 yards; but what proves the great variation in the thicknefs of thefe beds is, that in Blackhillock, a very confiderable mine near Tidefwall, a well has been dug of 160 yards in depth, in this fone, without paffing through it. In the fame mine, about 800 fathoms in the principal well, towards the fouth, the thicknefs of the toadfone has been found to be of 40 yards, and towards the north, about 300 fathoms from the fame place, it was only three yards.
5. The fecond calcareous bed (the fecond or the grey lime ftone). Its thicknefs is 33 fathoms; there are two kinds, the one foft, which being rubbed, yields a fetid finell; it is ufed for the moft part to make lime; the other harder, which is ufed for

[^6]many domeftic purpofes, like marble*. Thefe two varieties of fone are full of all kinds of petrifactions, befides a great number of madrepores, among which may be diftinguihed the madrepora ficxuofa of Linneus; and there are found a great number of cameas of a furprifing bulk. In feveral places I found this grey calcareous fone changed into grey filex, which contained handfome entrochites, larger, but in other refpects fimilar to thofe feen at Cubach, in the duchy of Blanckenbourg.
6. Second bed of toadfonet; it perfectly refembles the firft ; the thicknefs of the bed is 46 yards. In the mine of Hubber dale, this ftone had loft its ordinary hardnefs to fuch a degree, that it perfectly refembled foft clay.
7. Third calcareous bed $\ddagger$; it is grey and analogous to the fecond; the thicknefs of the bed is 70 yards.
8. Third bed of toadtone; it commonly refembles the firt and fecond, and its thicknefs is 22 yards. In the nine of Hubber-dale, this ftone was of the confifence of foft clay, of a greenih colour; it was full of fmall pieces of black argil and calca. reous fpar, in veins; it is here called cbannel.
9. Fourth calcareous bed 'the fourth lime-ftone); it is grey like the preceding, and is found at the greateft depth. Its thicknefs is at prefent unknown, though in many places attempts have been made to pafs through it: at Gorfeydale, Bacon-Rake, Maflon, and Middleton, in the environs of Wirkfworth, it has been pierced to 40 . fathoms without finding the bottom.

The different beds of limeftone and toad-ftone, which we have juft defcribed, are often interfected by beds of argil, from one to four feet in thicknefs; but as this argil. appears to be formed in the horizontal cracks or clefts of thefe fones, it cannot be placed in the rank of fubftances which form regular beds. The quantity of pyrites in pieces of kidney form, found in thefe argillaceous beds, has perhaps fome fhare in the heat obferved in all the fprings that rife there; or elfe, do the calcareous beds contribute towards it $\$$ ?

Before proceeding to the defcription of the accidental beds, I conceive it neceflary tofpeak of the veins which are found in the ancient beds.

The direction of metallic veins in the ancient beds, is generally very regular in all the mines in Derbyfhire; the falband of thefe veins is diftinct; its thicknefs is from one to feven ells. I found that the greater part of the veins proceed between the 8 th and 9th hour, or according to the Englifh compafs between the 12th and ad. They are either perpendicular or inclined; ¥ry few are horizontal. 'I here confirmed what I have faid in the Memoir's on the Mineralogy of Bobemia, with refpec? to she Veins of Metal, that they were not met with in primitive mountains alone, but alfo ia itcondary mountains, and that confequently the name of veined mountains did not belong exclufively to primitive mountains. It is effential to remark in this place, that the veins of Derbyfhire vary in almoft every bed. In a freeftone and argillaceous fchiftus, when thefe two fubfances met together, the veins which commonly rife to the furface are conftantly without ore; the contrary is obferved in the four calcareous beds, which, under

[^7]the fame circumfancen, are almoft always extremely rich: The three bede of toadflone*, though they always accompany limeftone, never contain ore; and as I have remarked before, always cut the veins. The following is an example: Wherra vein has been worked in black calcareous fone, the ore is foft fo foon as the toadfone is approachied, and the fame vein does not re-appear till the whole bed of tondfone has been cut through ; the vein is again worked, and if it prove of fufficienk richnefa, it is purfued, únder the fame circumftances, to the fourth calcareous bed, which has never yet been paffed through. This phenomenon is without doubt, one of the moft extraordinary and fingular of its kind, and to account for it, is not lefa difficult. To enquire whether the three beda of toadtone exitted hefore the formation of the veins, or to attempt to determine whether they have always preferved the fame folidity, would be engaging ourfelves in hypothefes which would tead to nothing; what I have faid arove, may be confirmed every day in the lead-mines of this country. My opinion is, that the toadftone has only choaked up the veins, which confequently have ramified, and probably re-united in one of the lower beds; this fuppofition will not appear vensurelome to perfons concerned with the working of mines ; for experience proves, that veins which fork off, leaving their former direction, very often unite at a great depth, and then refume their former courfe. Another fingularity with refpeat to bede of coadtone, which feems to contradiat my opinion, is that this fingular fubltance divides the different beds, fo that a gallery inundated in the firf bed, will not be of the lealt prejudice to the works carried on in the fecond; 'and the labourers in a lower gallery will be perfectly dry, while all the upper galleries are under water.

The accidental beds, or thofe found above the accidental bedo, differ extremely ahroughout Derbyfhire, and each diftrict prefents fome particularity. The following came under my obfervation:
J. Red marl refting on Ariated gypfum, in a quarry of Chellafone, three leagues froin Derby.
2. A mine of argillaceous iron, that is, a ferruginous argil of a reddifh colour, more or lefs indurated; it is commonly found above the pit-coal. I faw fome at Stanfley, in a coal mine, which appeared under the form of a very weighty bluifh argil, and feemed to contain much iron; it is called ironfons. As far as I could learn, no ufe is made of it ; and at the time I was in Derbyhire, there was not one foundery, nor even forge throughout the whole country. What is there called iron-work, or ironmill, confifts of eftablifhments, where, by means of cylindrical machines, bars of iron are flattened, which are afterwards cut into very narrow fillets for the different manufactures at Biruningham. Thefe eftablifhments are at Derby, Chefterfield, Godnor, Barton fields, Newmills, Plefly, Stavely, \&c.
3. Manganefe in kidney-form pieces, in the clay above the pit-coal, in feveral places.
4. Fit-coal. It is found in very great quantity in the flat country furrounding the Pcak, and is worked in feveral places. This coal is commonly found at a little depth beneath the vegetable earth, which, in thefe parts, is rather marly; the roof is a black argillaceous fchifus, which in colour anid compactnefs much refembles the feliaftus which forms the fecond layer of the ancient beds. Yet, on a little examination of this fchiftus, we find that it differs materially from that of the ancient beds; for it is always found above free-ftone which forms the firlt bed, and between the dif-

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the an plants of the ferns are fo
ferent banks of coal ; and this pofition alone indicates a formation pofterior to that of the ancient beds. Independent of this, it contains a great number of impreffions of plants and other vegetables, while in the ancient beds none are ever difcovered. Moft of thefe vegetables are of the clafs of ferns, and they have a great analogy with the ferns of America, defcribed by father Plumier. The fame impreffions of vegetables are fometimes obferved in the marly beds which cover the coal in feveral places.
5. Foliated frec-fone, ( fate) of an extremely fine grain, and of a greyifh yellow colour. I faw this Stone worked in an open quarry near Matlock; it is found in large flags, which are ufed to pave the interior of houfes, efpecially brew-houfes. I ain not quite certain whether this free-ftone belong to the accidental beds, or if it, fhould be regarded as a fimple variety of the free-fone which forms the firlt bank of the ancient beds, although it be of a finer and more compact grain. I have the fane doubts with refpect to a foft free-ftone of a grey colour, which is found in beds of little thicknefs above coal, in Derbyhire, Staffordfhire, and at Newcaftle, and which is there called frec-fone or fand-fone; it is very probable that this fone owes its origin to particles which have been detached from the ancient free-fone, and carried by the waters to this place.
6. Rottcn-fone ; it is a kind of tripoli, full of calcareous particles; it is of a brown colour, of a very fine grain, and is particularly ufed for polifhing tin, cryftal, \&c.; it is always found above coal. In M. Davila's catalogue, this fubitance is defcribed under the name of crctafiufa.
7. Stuff-itone, Ituff or tuff. This name has been given to a bank of calcareous fone of little thicknefs, and of very fine grain, though porous, which is found at the furface, in the environs of Winter. This fone mult not be confounded with the ftultItone of Hubber-dale mine, which belongs to the ancient beds.
8. In the ehvirons of Matlock-Bath, there is obferved a confiderable bed confifting of vegetables incrufted with a calcareous matter, which has been depofited by the warm fprings iffuing from the mountains. In fome places this fubftance is eight yards thick, and of fufficient folidity for buildings, in which I have feen it employed. This bed which daily increafes in thicknefs, covers all the hills of black calcarenus fone, in the environs of Matlock. In the interior of this bed, the moft beautiful incruftations are found, as well as mamellated ftalactites of a very handfome form; I have even feen petrified fhells, and lithophytes which were probably detached from one of the neighbouring calcareous banks, and which confequently came there only by accident. I obferved the fame productions in the channels formed by the water flowing from the mountain, and in which it is often feen of the height of three feet; the bed of thefe channels was full of mamellated ftalactites in the form of cauliflowers. The hot baths of Matlock are much celebrated; they alfo pofists the property of incruftrating whatever is expofed to them.

Such is the order in which the ancient or univerfal beds, and thofe which I call accidental, appear in Derbyfhire. It remains for us to fix our attention upon the confequences which have followed their finking obliquely, and the violent ruptures, which is the more neceffary, as it is the only means of explaining a great number of phenomena, which are peculiar to all countries, of which the organization is fimilar to that of Derbylhire, and fince we fhall thence be enabled to conceive how the inferior layers of certain beds, are fometimes found above, while the fuperior layers of the lime bed are obferved in the vallies. But as throughout Derbyhire the beds are feldom horizontal, but nearly all lofe themfelves obliquely under ground, or termivol. 11.
nate at the furface, there fhould naturally follow a very great variety in the fones found above the furface, particularly in a country of no confiderable extent.

In fome parts the oblique beds are covered by accidental beds, which increafes the fpecies of tones or earths found on the furface. The effea of a violent rupture is obferved near Matlock High Tor, where a portion of the beds is funk to a depth of more than 40 yards; there is every appearance that the Derwent, which at prefent paffes over the place where the rupture happened, was the caufe. This falling in has, however, produced a great advantage to the country, fince the valley which formerly was frequently expofed to the inundations from the river, is now inore elevated, and is become a very fertile country.

We can eafily imagine that the portion of the beds which remains regular, muft be more elevated than that which is funk, as we may be convinced, by the calcareous beds which are feen uncovered ; but without adnitting of a rupture, the mere finking may always occafion the fame phenomenon, if the place which ferves them for a bafe affects a furface more or lefs unequal.

At the fummit of the mountain called the High Peak, the two firt ancient beds, that is, the reddith free-fone and the black fchiftus are altogether wanting, and on the middle height the ancient beds are uncovered; but in the low part of this mountain, the Low Peak, between Wirkefworth and Winfter, the free-fione and fchiftus re-appear of confiderable thicknefs, and Itill lower towards the town of Derby, they are obferved at a confiderable depth, again covered by accidental beds. At Moncyafh there is no indication of the four firt ancient beds. The grey calcareous fone, which in the natural order, forms the fifth bed, there is near to the furface. In Hubber-dale mine, which is a league and a half from Moneyah, the pits are dug through grey calcareous ftone; and the ore worked there, which is principally lead, is only found in the third calcareous bed. Near Mhford, a little town a league from Moncyah, and which is three hundred fathoms higher than the latter place, the firft calcareous bed upon which the black fchiftus refts, is terminated at the furface.

## Of she Natural Caves of the Peak.

THE calcareous covering of the Peak, which traverfes the greateft part of Derbythire, contains a great number of caves of different fizes. Thefe caves, which are all in the fecond calcareous bed, moft probably owe their origin to the filtration of water from without, or to fubterranean fprings; noft of them abound with calcareous falactites, of various forms and colours; their fize is alfo very different; thofe moft eftecmed are of a beautiful white, or have lively-coloured veins; thefe latter are freaked with yellow, grey, and milk-colour: they are worked at Alhford, and I have feen vafes made of fome of the mont beautiful pieces.

There are many defcriptions of thefe caves, in which are fancied, in the different forms which thefe ftalactites have affumed, refemblances oftentimes ridiculous, with human figures, or animals, of which perfons in many parts of Germany, efpecially at the Hartz, in the celebrated grotto called Baumann/boble, would have perfuaded me. Without farther notice of thefe wondenful defcriptions, I fhall content myfelf with mentioning the moft remarkable caves of the Peak.

Foole's Hole. - This cave is near Buxton, and is rich in ftalactites; it is faid to be balf an Englifh mile in length, and is traverfed by a rivulet, which makes a great roaring.

The Great Cave of Cafliton, called the Devil's A-e in Englifh.-The diameter of this cave is computed at 1 go feet. It is preiended that it comununicates with Elden

Hole, another cave, fix or eight leagues from Cafleton, which is nearly perpendicular, and which, as it is faid, enlarges confiderably towards the bottom.
Hofen's Hole and Burmforth Hole are two caves near Stony Middleton.
Latb-Kill Arfe. -This cave is obferved at the diflance of a league from Moncyafh, in the valley of I.ath Kill, at Moneyafh Monr ; it is not far from the quarry of grey marble, an appellation given to the grey lime-Aone forming part of the ancient beds. This cave is not fo large as that of Cafleton, yet, after heavy rain, there flows from it fuch a prodigious quantity of water, that the whole valley of Lath Kill is often overflowed.

## Of the Hot and Intermitting Springs of the Peak.

THE Pcak abounds in hot fprings, which take their rife in the gaps of the mountain; moft of them are unknown, becaufe they are found in parts little frequented, and remote from the high road. The moft remarkable are,

The Hot Baths of Matlock, on the fide of the calcareous hill. There are two; the firft is Matlock O.d Bath, of which the temperature is 68 degrees of Farenheit, and Matlock New Bath, the temperature of which is one degree hotter: the water of both thefe baths contains calcareous particles, which incruff any objects expofed to the water, as well as the parts over which it runs, as I obferved Ipeaking of the accidental beds. During the fine weather, the baths of Matlock are much frequented.

Quarn, or Quarnden.-A fmall place, known by its acidulated waters, which attrat̂t many perfons to it in fummer.

Buxton has a warm bath, the fmoke iffuing from which feems to indicate a fronger degree of heat than it really poffeffes. Near the bath I obferved many other cha'ybeate fprings, of which no ufe is made.

Tidefwell.-Herc is one of thofe intermitting fprings, where the water only iffues by intervals: when the bafon which receives all the water has nearly loft the third part by the continual flowing out, which is done in ten minutes, the water is feen to flow again -from the oppofite fide with fo much force, that in five minutes the whole of the bafon is filled. Some authors, without reafon, have imagined a fubterraneous communication between the refluent fource of Tidefwell and the fea, and would, by the effect of the flux and.reflux, account for this phenomenon. I am inclined to think, that in the interior of the mountain there are great cavities, the air of which acts on this fpring.

## Of the Quarries of Derbyhire.

THE ftones ufed for the confruction of buildings and high roads, are taken from the calcareous beds; fometimes the reddifh free-fone is employed for the fame purpofe; this depends upon the fituation and means of the proprietor. The houfes in general are built of brick, and covered with flate. In many parts I faw the foliated free.ftone employed, which is often obferved between beds of pit-coal, and which is particulariy ufed for the paving of magazines, cellars, and other fimilar conftructions.

The manner by which grinding-fones are here procured, appeared to me remarkable enough : the fize is firft traced on one of the beds of free-ftone, and all the ftone about it removed; when the gencral form is ohtained, feveral horizontal holes are pierced, half a foot into the flone towards its bafe, according to the intended thicknefs ; dry pieces of wood are driven into thefe holes, and in a few days fivelled by humidity, they caufe the fone to fplit.

The quarries of lime-fone employ a great number of workmen, particularly in the environs of Buxton: grey and black calcareous ftone are indifferently ufed, principally
thofe picces which are not handfome enough for ornament like marble. Line made from black calcarcous ftone, containing a vaft quantity of fhells, is here preferred to that made from the grey.

The black mariste obferved near Affford, is procured from the firf calcareous bed, of which it is only a variety; it is diftinguifhed by a greater folidity, and a beautiful black. The grey marble, which is derived from the fecond calcareous bed, and the quarry of which is near Lath Kill-Dale, two leagues from Bakewell, contains a great number of entrochites; it fometimes has red veins, which gives it a pretty appearance. Thefe marbles are worked in confiderable quantities in the mills eftablilhed sear Aflford, where, by the neans of water, the marble is fawed and polifhed. Near the fame phace I faw a manufactory where the beautiful fluor fpar, of the colour of the amethylt, was worked. It is found in almoft every lead mine, and the largeft and handiomelt pieces are ufed to make vales. I have feen the ftalactites which I mentioned above, ufed for the fame purpofe, which employs a great number of workmen in the towns of Derby, Winfter, Matlock, \&c.
$\Delta t$ Chellaftone, about three miles from Derby,I obferved a quarry of plafter of Paris. The furface of the fields near this quarry, was covered with a greyin argil, full of fragments of a fetid flone, and a ferruginous oker in indurated pieces of a kidney.form. Below this argil there was a bed of reddifh marl, three yards thick, the beds of which neareft to the furface were friable, and ferved for manure; but the remainder only prefented a marly ftone of tolerable hardnefs, of which no ufe was made. Under the marl was a bank of plafter flone, nearly horizonital, eight ells in thicknefs. In feveral places, this fone was tolerably hard, and refembled a white tranfparent alabafter, which took a very fine polifh : fome pieces were fpotted with red, and traverfed by marly veins, from the fuperior bank; the remainder of the bank was a friated gypfum, which is particularly ufed for moulds in feveral porcelain manufactories.

Derbyfhire abounds with coal, which is every where worked. The mine of Alferten is the noft remarkable; it is furnifhed with a good fteam engine, to carry of the fubterraneous water; this mine is ten leagues from Ahford: thit of Stanhy and Sinonfield, had two fteam engines; one was of the ordinary form and confruction; the wher the invention of Mr. Barber, the proprietor of the mine, diflered a litte ${ }^{*}$. The pits to defeend into this mine are perfectly round, and wholly built of brick; they are defecnded by means of a fmall calk, in which the perfon fupports himfelf upright, or eife feated on the chain. I obferved in this mine four layers of coal not interfected with flate, as were nearly all the others, but with very thick beds of indurated argil; this fubtance was varioufly coloured, and often foliated; what is here called ircn-flcue, is only an argil of a dark brown, very heavy, and feems to contain much irun. The two upper layers of coal at Stanfly are not worked, becaufe it is generally belicyed here, that they are of inferior quality to thofe found at a greater depth.

The mine of Stanfly is one of the deepeft that are known, and I found the depth to be 95 yards; the lower beds of coal were only four feet thick, and all the gaps were

[^9]filled with pyrites; I was even affured that a confiderable heap of galena had been found in the midtt of this coal.
Near this mine I faw the method employed to reduce the coals to what is called coak; but as the method here followed is well enough known, and even well defcribed in the Journals of the Arts and Trades, publifhed by the Royal Academy of Sciences, I have confidered it fuperfluous to detail it.

Lead and calamine Mines, zuljichs Iobferved in Derby/bire, afeending the Peak.
A/bborn.-The mines of this little place, which is twelve miles from Derby, are of no importance, and 1 did not vifit them.

Wirkefworth.-A fmall town between Derby and Matlock. Bath; in this place are a great number of lead mines extending as far as Matlock-Bath; in all thefe mines the flate has been cut through, to arrive at the veins of metal which interfect the firft and fecond calcareous bed ; the labour is performed in galleries which have been excavated in this ftone. In gencral at the furface there is found cellular calamine*, more or lefs ferruginous, of a brown or dark grey colour ; fometimes mixed with ferruginous oker. At a greater depth the ore is found under the form of compact galena, or bleyfchaveif: there is one inftance of calamine having been workecl, at the depth of 60 yards; for thefe two minerals are never found in the fame vein. The ordinary gangart in the mines of Wirkefworth is the calcareows fear, and the different fpecies of calamine found there, contain calcareous particles; hence arifes the effervelicence which they make with acids. Near Wirkefworth is a mill for the purpofe of refining calamine, for the brafs nanufactures of Birmingham, where the greater part of the Derbyhire calamine is ufed. The ore of white lead is ieldom found in this mine. The mineral is extracted here as in other countries, by the means of a machine with horfes, the conftruction of which we fhall hercafter give.

Middleton or Manny Middleton.-At a little diftance from Wirkefworth, in a vein: of this mine, fome hepatic copper has lately been difcovered, containing calcareous par-ticles; this mineral is covered with malachid in little ftars.

Mafoin.-Near Wirkefworth, in a lead-mine, called Bacon-Rake, the miners haveactually worked into the fourth calcareous bed, and have already penetrated to thr tepti2: of 30 fathous.

Crumford.-A finall town in the neighbourhood of Wirkefworth: its lead mines. are of little importance; but its jurifdiction (Wapentake) extends over all the preceding. mines.
Matlock. - This place poffeffes many lead-mines; the moft confiderable are Hag-mine, near Matlock New-Bath, and Oll Dimple-mine, near Matlock Old-Bath. The mines. of Lady-gate and High Tor Rake, prefent nothing remarkable.

I defcended into llag-mine by a pit which'refts on the gallery which has been excavated in the fecond calcareous bed, to the depth of 150 yards. The principal vein, the direction of which, according to the Englifh compafs is between the eighth and ninth hour, varics very little from the weft to the calt ; it is about two feet thick, but it often ramifies, which renders its working rather dificult. The water is drawn off by a very fimple pump, which conveys it to the gallery, whence it is carried off by

[^10]channels to the Derwent. In all the mines in the environs of Matlock, the firft calcareous bed and toadfone are conftantly obferved; the actual labour is performed in the fecond calcareous bed: the gangarts which accompany the mineral of the principal vein of Hag-mine, are as follow:
i. White calcareous fpar, tranfparent, with rhomboidal fracture.
2. White calcareous fpar, tranfparent, in hexaedral crytals, or boar's-tooth. (Dog-tooth Jpar.)
3. Compact calcareous fpar, of a milky white, of little or no tranfparency. This fparis the ordinary gangart of the lead mines.
4. Calcareous ftalactites (Water ferl, Dropfone) of a milky white, or with yellowif ftreaks; found in nearly all the galleries, commonly attached to the roof, but of little thicknefs.
5. White fluor fpar, cryftalized in tranfparent cubes, fometimes with a yellowifh furtace.
6. Fluor fpar, of the cqlour of amethyft, in compact fragments, or cryftallized in cubes, in a gipfeous carth. Many of thefe cubes are hollow: and open at top.
7. Caulk, which is alfo called calk, cawk, kewel, keble, \&c. It is a kind of gipfeous earth, very white, heavy, extremely fine grain, and as eafily cut as chalk; this earth is one of the molt common gangarts in the mines of Derbythire: in Hag mine it is conmonly found in fmall groups compofed of fpherical leaves, like the heavy far of Tfchopau, in Saxony, and the furface of which is mamellated; it is ufed in the manufactures of brafs at Birmingham, where, probably, it ferves for moulds; it is alfo pretended that caulk renders the regulas of antimony more ductile, and of a clofer grain.
8. Compact galena in tolerably large pieces, fometimes found in caulk or white calcareous fpar.
9. Polyedronal galena, often refembling fmall buttons.

1c. Otaedronal galena; this fpecies is uncommon.
11. Compact galena. (Bley/bweif by the Germans), feel ore by the Englifh.
12. Blende, in the form of buttons.

The pit by which I defcended into Old Dimple mine, and which joined the vein, was 15 fathoms in depth: the direction of the vein was almof perpendicular, and proceeded between noon and the firft hour; it branched forth two narrow veins. The miners work in the fecond calcareous bed, as in Hag-mine, and the fuperior beds were exactly the fame. The following are the gangarts of this mine :

1. Milk-white calcareous fpar.
2. Tranfparent calcareous fpar in cubes.
3. Calcareous boar's tooth fpar, in hexaedronal cryftals, hollow, in confiderable groups.
4. Calcareous ftalactites.
5. White fluor fpar, in cubes, invcred with pyrites.
6. Caulk.
7. Pyrites upon fluor, or enclofed in galena.
8. Ferruginous oker, of a brown colour, containing lead and calamine.
9. Black-blende, compaat, and in buttons on groups of fpar. This blende was formerly employed for the manufacture of brafs at Briftol; but fince calamine has been found fo abundant in nearly all the mines, it is fcarcely ever ufed.
10. Compact galena, in pieces of a tolerable fize.

Snitterton.

Snitterton.-The lead ires in the neighbourhood of this fmall town, are foundin the firt calcareous bed.

Ahover.-Gregoryotn is is the moft remarkable; it contains compact galena, accompanied with bleyfhweif on calcareous fpar, and a fingular cryfallization of pyrites in very thin plates, notched on the edges like a cock's comb

Wenfley. - The mines of this place are under the jurifd:ction of Winfter.
Winftr.-Seven miles from Wirkefworth. The thicknefs of the ancient beds at this place, was as follows:

1. Free-ftone. The thicknefs is variable; fometimes it is found covered with a calcareous fone of a yellowith grey, which is here called Stuff-fone, \&c.

| 2. Slate | 74 fathoms. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. Firft cal:areous bed | 17 |
| 4. Firft toauftone | 17 |
| 5. Second calcareous bed |  |
| 6. Secund toauftone | 24 |
| 7. Third calcareous bed | 40 |
| 8. Third toadfone - | 10 |
| 9. Fourth calcareous bed |  |
| Thicknefs unknown. | 200 fathoms. |

Mof of the mines of Winfter were overflowed when I vifited them ; thofe which merit fome attention, are,

Tateftoop or Tatsfock: the galleries of this mine are in the firt calcareous bed; the thicknefs of the flate refting on this bed, was about $140^{\circ}$ yards. In all the galleries I obferved the white calcareous fpar to be the moft common gangart.

Placket and Plato. Thefe two mines are in the fecond calcareous bed; in the latter I obferved, within the vein, a kind of heavy fpar, of a white colour, fometimes reddifh, enclofed in caulk; it appears that the caulk owes its exiftence to the decompofition of this fame fpar. It was thought for fome time, that this fpar contained lead; but the affay I made with the blow-pipe did not give the leaft indication.

Portzoay or Portazvay. The principal vein of this mine is found in the fecond calcareous bed; its direction is very inclined, and is, therefore, according to the language of the Englifh miners, at pipe, or pipe-work. In this vein I found a vitreous lead ore, white, a little tranfparent, cryftalized in fmall prifms; thefe little cryftals had the tafte of falt of lead, they effervefced with nitrous acid, and by the affiftance of the blow-pipe, were reduced to lead glafs.
Mill-clofe. This mine has nothing very remarkable; a fmall piece of lead in caulk was given me here, faid to be native lead.
Elton.-In the mine of Lordfwood-Dome, green lead, in fmall prifmatic cryftals, was formerly found, accompanied with a whitiih earth; the lead cryftals, as well as the earth, which feems to contain a finall portion of this metal, were eafily reduced to glafs.

Bakewell.-Poffeffes feveral lead mines.
A/bford. - The inines of Afhford prefent nothing remarkable.
Moncyafb.-I vifited the two following mines; Latbgill-Dale mine. Among feveral fpecies of galena, 1 remarked one which was in polyedron, with a bright luftre, on pyrites, accompanied with a brown blende in buttons, and a white earthy lead ore; thefe fubftances werc eafily vitrified by the blow-pipe.

Hublerdalo.

Hubberdale mine, a mile and a half from Moncyafo, near Bakewell ; this mine is 43 fathoms deep. The firft calcareous bed is here wholly wanting as well as the firft bed of toadfone, which is replaced by a bed of argil. The fecond calcareous bed, or the grey calcareous fone, which is found immediately under this clay, in this part is cull of fhells and petrified entrochites. The principal pit of Hubber-dale-mine is cut through this ftone; it is often crofled by veins of calcarcous fpar, which are much inclined : in the place of the fecond bed of toadtone, I alfo found a bed of argil. The vein which was then worked is in the third caleareous bed; it proceeds between the 12 and fecond hour, according to the Englifh compafs; and as the inclination is very fmall, it is confequently at Pipework. In this mine a ftone, which was called Stuff-fone, was given me; but I found that it was only a variety of that which forms the third calcarcous bed; it was foft and friable between the fingers. The fubftance which here follows the third calcareous bed, and which in the natural order fhould be toadftone, is only a bank of greenifh argil, fpotted with white; it is called channel. This bank of argil has not been pierced through, and the quality of the lower bed is therefore unknown. . The gangarts accompanying this vein, are,

Ferruginous oker of a brown colour, often mixed with caulk or calcareous earth.

Cellular iron ore, containing pyrites; this ore is of a dark brown, fometimes changed into hematite.

White calcarcous fpar:
Pyrites in fmall quantity.
Caulk in fpheroidal plates, containing different fized pieces of very compact galena, c! a kidney form: all thefe gangarts are difpofed in thin layers or lamina, in the oppofite direction of the vein. When the galena is inclofed in fmall picces by calcareous fpar, or caulk, it is called troficl-brcaf.
Bafow.-In Calver-mine I found galena or vitreous white fpar.
Foflowi. The lead mines of this fmall place are of little inportance.
Eyam-Lady-sva/b is the name of oue of the principal mines of this place; the richeft vein, the direction of which is much inclinel, proceeds in the firit calcareous bed, which is commonly covered with a flate of forty fathoms thicknefs; calcareous fpar, more or lefs folid, and caulk, which is here called keble, are the moft common gangarts. The moft remarkable mineral of Lady-zuafls is galena with a feecular furface (fiikon fides,) which is moft commonly found in very large pieces. This mineral poffefles the fingular property of detaching itfelf fpontaneouny from the vein, particularly in places where the vein begins to grow narrow; the violence with which this operation takes place, is incredible; it is often accompanied with a very great explofion, which may even be heard at a confiderable diftance from the mine, and is compared to an earthquake; the effect it produces on the fcaffolding, which it not only fhakes, but alfo breaks, is often fatal to the workmen; and it is only by fregthening the principal fupporters, by the refufe with which they fill the void fpace between the rock and the fup. porters, that they are enabled to prevent the total defruction of the galleries. I faw this practifed in Haycliffe-tille, one of the galleries of Lady-zu/f, when threatened with this accident. The miners could not account for this terrible phenomenon; but I think it may be attribued to the air, which, being greatly compreffed, efpecially where the vein grows narrow, forces a pafiage. The fpecular galena is commonly found in coubie vcins, about eight or nine ii:ches diltant from each other, having in the middle a bed of catilk of the thicknefs of three lines; each vein is compofed of two halves, which unite fo well on the inuoth furface, as to appear a work of art. The miners
in order to remove tolerably large pieces of this galena, make ufe of a flarp iron, which they drive vertically into the bed of caulk, feparating the two halves of the inineral ; this done, they all retire, for in a few minutes all the vein loofens iffelf with a great noife, and the workmen would endanger their lives, were they not to fecure themfelves. I was told that each explofion was preceded by a dull noife, like the found of a bcill, which was heard in the galleries, and which enabled the miners to retire in fafety.

Tidefwell.-This town is four miles from Buxton; here I faw feveral fmall quartzofecryitals, which prefented two pyramids joining at the bafe, and which had been found in one of the lead mines.

Buxton:-Thirty-five miles from Derby, fome pits liave been cut to the fecond calcareous bed; the veins in great part are filled with white calcareous fpar, which conrains very little coarfe-grained galena. No machines are made ufe of to defcend into thefe mines, but the workmen enter and retire by climbing. The fmall cryitals known in England under the name of Buxton diamonds, which are ufed for feveral articles of jewelry, are found detached in the environs of this town; they are fnall quartzofe cryltals, very clear, and often coloured with red.

Cafleton.-The mines of this little town are generally poor in ore, and employ only about 50 perfons. I oblérved at the foot of Mam Torr*; a very feep calcareous mountain near Cafleton, fome galleries which directly led to a vein which terminated nearly at the furface. The gangart of the vein is calcareous fpar, of a milky colour ; containing very little coarfe grained galena. 'The chief productions of the mines of Caltleton, are different vitreous fpars, which are ufed for vafes or other objects of ornament; according to their fize and beauty of colour. The purple fpar is the moft common, and by way of falband, accompanies the white vitreous fpar; in Fnglifh it is called Derby/birc blue Jobn, bluc-fone, Fobnfone. The labourers who work thefe fpars, dwell at Derby, K'infer, Matlock, \&c. in other parts of the county. All the pieces of workmanilhip are tranfported to Birminghan, where they are mounted in gilt copper, and other metals. The largelt pieces of vitreous fpar found at Caftleton, are about a foot in length; artificial colours are fonetimes applied to thefe fpars, to increafe the luftre and variety of the natural ones.

Oden-minc, near Cafleton, is celebrattd for the expiofions of the Specular galena, fometimes obferved there, which are quite as dreadful as thofe of Lady-walh at Eyan.

## Political and Economical Confitution of the Mines of Derbybire.

ALLL the nines of Derbythire are fituated in the higheft part of the county, called the Pcak, which is commonly divided into the High and Lowv Paak. Fach part is fubdivided into fmall difricts, known under the names of Liberties, Wapentakes, Manors, which are called after the names of the towns they contain; for example, Winfferliberty, Ahford-manor, \&c. The ordinances and flatutes of all thefc liberties, relative to the working of the mines, are every where the fame, with the exception of fome particular cuftoms, and the right which each diftrict poffeffes of choofing an infpector

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of the mines*. This infpector, or director, who is called the Barmafter, or Deputy Bar. mifer, partly depends on the proprietor of the land in which the mine is, and fometimes alfo on the farmers of the inine, who may difmifs him at pleafure; his only profit arifes from the emolument of his employment. The Barmafter does not direct the labour of the miners; but his principal occupation is to attend to the meafurement of the mineral which is fold to the founders, and to exact the tribute which belongs to the lord of the eftate; he alfo grants permilfion to perfons wifhing to work a mine, and in fine fettles the listle difputes occafionally arifing among the miners. Every impotant fuit is decided by the tribunal of the mines, of which we fhall fpeak hereafter.

In the High P'cak, the right of working mines, belongs exclufively to the king, and the Barmaficr, or director, is elected, and confirmed in his fituation by the king's farmers. All the mines of the Peak are befides infpected by a director general (the bcad Barmafter) who has allowances, but is equally dependant on the farmers of the king, and the proprietors.

The director general alfo prefides in the grand council of mines, which is here called the Barmote court, and is generally compofed of the feward and 24 jurors; the latter, when affembled, form what is called the grand jury. In the royal mines the farmers are at the fame time the jurors. The grand council of mines (the great Barmote court) affemble twice in the year, at Eafter and at Michaelinas ; the lefler council (court of trial) alfo affembles every three weeks, and even oftener, if requifite.

The grand council poffeffes abfolute jurifdiction over all things relating to the mines; as, for example, difputes concerning boundaries, mifunderliandings between the proprietors and others; it judges according to a printed code, which is generally followed ; but it can even in cafe of neceffity alter the laws. The king has a thirteenth of all the mincral worked; in the mines granted by conceffion, the fame benefit belongs to the proprictor of the land. In exchange, the worker of the mines has the privilege of cutting the neceflary wood from the neareft royal foreft, and employing, for his purpofe, the neareft water. According to an Euglifh authort, the king's thirteenth, in the diftrict of Wirkefworth alone, is valued at a thoufand pounds fterling annually.
Individuals are not permitted to work a vein on the land of another, without confent of the proprietor, excepting perfons immediately dependant on the king, or particularly attached to him (the king's liege people); thefe have the liberty of working a vein wherever they think proper, and they are only obliged to refpect houfes, gardens, and orchards; but their works nuft be carried on within rule, and according to the laws of the mines; in breach of thefe, the proprietor may choak up the work. Sce Jars, tom. 3, p. 541, art. 16.

The proprietor of the land has always the right of the firft market, in the fale of the mineral, unlefs he has arranged otherwife with the worker; but no fale can take place without the confent, and unlefs in the prefence of the Barmafter, and his meafure muit even be ufed; at every fale he receives a recompenfe, depending on the liberality of the vender.

The old and abandoned mines, as well as the newly difcovered veins, cannot be worked without a grant from the Barmafter, To perfons wilhing to work the old or

[^12]aband High $A$ For a the $H b$ in like the B walhin cmolu which propri kind remor are bc
abandoned mines, a certain portion (meafure of ground) is granted; 32 yards in the High Peak, and 29 in the Low Peak; that is, half of the portion on each fide of the pit. For a new vein, a double portion is allowed; 58 yards for the Low Peak, and $6+$ for the High Peak, according to the direction of the vcin. The proprietor of the land, in like manner, receives a balf meafure on each fide of the pit, for all the new veins: the Barmafter alfo grants, to every worker of a mine, a place without it, neceffary for wafhing and feparating the ore, as well as for refufe, and a path to his work. The emoluments of the Barmafer are fixed at a difl*, or about 70 pounds weight of ore, which he always takes from the firft produce. In an old and abandoned mine, the proprietor of the land receives nothing.

The portions granted by conceffion, are marked at the furface by holes, in which a kind of wooden crofs is fixed, called fowes or croffis, ferving as a boundary. The removal or alteration of this limit, is feverely punified; and thofe who work the mines, are bound to guard their prefervation ; in default of which, they forfeit their right of grant.

The mines of Derbyfhire are worked by companies or focieties. The members of thefe focieties are commonly wealthy people, who work feveral mines at once, and divide the fharest at their will. The fuperintendance of thefe mines, is generally entrufted to an honeft and able perfon of the diftrict, who acts, at the fame time, in the capacities of a geometrician, juror, and fecretary to the fociety; and who alfo fells the mineral. It may eafily be conceived, that a fingle man cannot beilow the neceffary attention on fo many occupations; every thing is in confequence carried on with negligence, and the working of the mines is in general fo little within rule, that it is only the extreme richnels of the mineral which can counterbalance the loffes of the proprietors, arifing from an unfkilful adnuiniftration.
The covenants with the workmen are renewed every fix weeks; at the fame period the ore is fold to the founders, who then affenble there in great numbers.
There are actually three lead founderies in Derbyfhire, belonging to very wealthy merchantst. The lead is generally conveyed to London through Derby, or elfe, fent to Hull in Yorkfhire, whence it paffes to foreign countries. The ore is fold to the founders at the rate of feven or eight pounds fterling, the ton§ ; the meited lead is, in fact, worth 15 guineas per 24 hundred weight.
The miners of Derbyfhire are, in general, robuft and enterprifing people; they are called, in Englifh, Peakrills; their falary is very funall, as is that of all miners, when the laborious and dangerous nature of their enployment is confidered.

## Working of the Mines of Derby/bire, and the Machines employed.

THE mountains of Derbyfhire prefent to the naturalift a great number of curious objects; but they are much lefs interefting to thofe who only regard the working of the uines, for, in general, this branch of indultry is in a deplorable condition \|. The

[^13]number and richnefs of the veins are, perhaps, the caufe of the want of that attention which is fo much adnired in theother enterprizes of that enlightened nation, and I am led to think that the confiderable revenues, which the proprietors conftantly derive fromthefe mines, render them infenfible to further profit. It is pretended, that it is for political reafons that the general adninilltration of the mines is on fo bad a footing as we fee it. My knowledge of the conftitution of England is too limited to decide whether a bettcr arrangement would be dangerous; but 1 am well convinced, that this branch of induftry will never arrive to a ligh degree of perfection, unlefs a fupreme council be efta, thihed over the mines, with unlimited power to reform all abufes.

It is but a very few years fiace the Englifh began to pay attention to the fludy of thineralog)", while in moft other parts of natural hiftory, they have long poffeffed fearned men of very great merit. I think I may, with foine reafon, fay that minemalogy in England is fill in its cradle, and it is not long fince the Cornih miners threw away the biannuth with the refufe, as a fubtance perfectly ufelefs; and they rould have remained in the fame error, had it not been for Dr. Schloffer of Amfterdant. What 1 am about to relate of the internal conftruction of the mines and founderies, will qualify my readers to judge of the reft.

In almotk every part of Derbyfhirc, the veins are fufficiently rich, and the rock fo folid, that they are relieved from the expence of fcaffolding; but it will appear furprifing to learn, that even fteps and ladders are neglected. Every overfeer directs the labour of the mines according to his ability; and as economy is fought as much as poffible, the timber of the mines is every where in fo bad a condition, and the pits fos ill confructed, that it is impolfible to form an idea of it. In a great number of the mines, the labourers alcend and defee:al, hy climbing on bad Ateps at the rik of their lives. In fome pits ncar Winftcr, Iteps are managed in the four corners of the pit, without order, and too dillant fron each other; in others, the pieces of wood ferving for the ladder-fteps are fo badly fallened, or fo near the fide of the pit, that the foot cannot be fixed ; in fine, I have feen floping fteps and almoft rotten, which is certainly a proof of extreme negligence. Conceive the danger of defcending a pit more than 40 fathoms in depth, and perpendicular, like that of Hubber-dale, on fleps of fuch iinle folidity!

Fire was formerly ufed in the working of the mines, as appears from the ordinances: at prefent ${ }_{i} i c k$-masics and boring-marus alone are uled; fornetimes gunpowder is emplojed.

The miners work by the day, or according to a certain rate. The day is of fix hours; tut thofe who work at a certain rate, can only be difcharged at the end of every fix weeks; they receive three, four, and five pounds ferling the fathom, according to the quality of the rock, but they are obliged to furnifh the powder themfelves, and to cleanfe the orc.

Ihe feparation of the ore is performed without the mine, by maans of a large ham.mer or bucker; women and children are generally employed for this purpofe.

The mineral is extracted by means of a windlafs, and by machines with horfes: in mines of great depih, the lattel are generally eftablihed in an elevated place without any

[^14]covering, iurrounded with a little wall. One of the beft machines of this kind, was that of Hubber dale; all the others I faw, were conftructed on nearly the fame model, except that they were too maffy, and the circle was of too large a diameter, and too narrow : I have feen fome of thefe engines made with two boards nearly circular, on the edges of which fome bad planks were nailed.

To carry off the water, hand pumps and water engines are generally ufed. Steam ongines are only employed in coal mines: it is true that in mines of little depth, thefe machines are fufficient, and it would even be imprudent to eftablifh more expenfive ones; but I believe that in general the ufe of thefe machines is continued here, becaufe they have been once iutroduced, and that too little attention is paid to the improvenents thefe works require.

## Preparation of the Ore.

THF mineral containing the lead is either compact or inclofed. The compact needs no other preparation than to be broken, by means of a large hammer, into pieces of a moderate fize. The ore enclofed by, or mixed with, other fubflances, requires to be feparated from its gangart; in this labour, which employs women and children, there is fo little care, that a great part of the metal is thrown away with the refufe. Stamping and walhing* are not yet introduced, but a particular method is employed to leparate the ore from the gangart and earthy particles, which is a very imperfect kind of wafhing, and as defective as the labours of thefe mines in general.

## $I$ ead Founderies.

THREE principal founderies are reckoned in Derbyfhire, belonging to wealthy individuals: the ore melted here is purchafed from the mines in the environs, perfectly cleanfed. The teft kiln is generally introduced throughout Derby fhire and is perhaps the beft invention of this country. 'this furnace has been defcribed, though very imperfectly, by M. Jutti, in the third volume of his chemical works, and it is impofible to form a precife idea of it after fo bad a defcription; that given by M. Jars (tom. i. Voyages Metailurgiques) is infinitely fuperior, and executed with the greateft cares the plates accompanying the defcription of M. Jars leave nothing wanting on the fubject.

As the methods purfued in the founderies of this country are alike, I fhall only mention what I obferved at Wirkefworth. The ore is not broiled before being introduced into the furnace, but a certain quantity of quick-lime is added. I cannot applaud this method, becaufe it is evident, that great part of the metal is exhaufted by the arfenical and fulphureous particles which volatilife it ; befides, the quick-lime which is added, produces, with the fulphureous particles, a kind of hepar, which difilves the lead, and probably converts a very great proportion of this metal into litharge or feoria; for this reaton it is neceflary here to melt their fooria a fecond time in a fmall blow furmate.

Though in gencral the Jead of Derby fire does not appear to contain much filver, it is wrong not to have the matter afcertained by good affays; for nothing varies fo much as the contents of ore.

[^15]
## Copper Founderics.

THE copper ore melted at Derby, two leagues from Simonfield, is worked at Ecionhill, in Stalfordihire*. There is nothing remarkable in the procefs; the ore baing broiled, is melted in furnaces. Among the ores melted here, I obferved fome laminated pyrites of cryftallized copper, fome in the form of buttons, others of a bright luftre, upon a mamellated gypfeous fpart.

## Prcparation of Calaminc.

THE lead mines between Wirkefwortb and Matlock Bath, afford the greatef quantity of calimine; the colour is commonly white, yellowith, or brown, of a cellular or compact texture. 'The ore is firlt reduced to pieces of a moderate fize by means of a large hammer, then fifted, in order to feparate it from the ferruginous and other extraneous bodies; it is afterwards broiled in a kind of fmelting furnace, at the top of which is another little furnace, which ferves to dry it. The calamine being broiled is taken to the mill, where by means of two horizontal ftones, it is reduced to a very fine powder ; but as this preparation cannot take place without humidity from time to time, it is neceflary to dry it in the little furnace I have juft mentioned. Nearly the whole of the calamine prepared here is traufported in calks to Birningham, where a very great quantity is employed in the different brafs manufactures.

In feveral lead mines there is found a calamine in powder, moft commonly very impure; it generally contains argil and inuch fand, which are feparated by wafhing in Gernaan chefts. Another procefs formerly ufed in England, has been communicated to me by M. Cramer, a celebrated German chemilt; this procefs confifts in broiling by the fire of flame, in a fmall furnace of calcination, the calamine which contains lead; by this means the lead is melted, and the calamine becomes very friable. The broiled calamine is then placed on planks, the pofition of which is a little oblique, where children, with finall boards faftened to the feet, crufh it by treading on is. The water, which is conveyed over the whole furface of the calamine, wafhes away the fineft parts, which are received in little boxes, but the lead remains on the planks, where it is retained by little borders fixed at the extremities.

Formerly blende broiled was employed as calamine, particularly in the environs of Brifolt ${ }^{4}$, where are a great number of brafs manufactures. The blende ufed, was brown and compact, but broiling was fufficient to render it friable; this was performed in a fquare furnace with a con ical chimney, in which the fulphur contained in the ore was fublimated; the remainder was then reduced into very fine powder in a common mill.

## Manufacture of Miniwm.

SEVERAL proceffes are known to make minium S, particularly that defcribed by M. Jufli, in his Chemical Opufcula; but this author is miftaken when he fays, that in

[^16]Fingland galena is employed for this purpofe; I have been in a manufacture of minium at Wirkefworth, and I can affirm that the pureft lead is there employed. The furnace of Wirkefworth, to reduce the lead to minium, is very well defcribed by M. Jars; the plate he has annexed to his defcription is very accurate, and enables the reader to form a very exact idea of this operation, which has always been carefully concealed from travellers.

At Wirkefworth there are always two furnaces under the fame roof; in each furnace 2240 pounds of lead are calcined, with the aid of pit-coal, and by ftirting the melted lead continually during 6 or 7 hours, while the firt calcination lafts. The calx of the lead appears, after this firt operation, under the form of grey powder, bordering in a very fmall degree on the yellowifh. To give a red colour, this pow: der is pounded by an horizontal mill-fone, moiftening it from time to time; after the whole mafs has been well pounded, and again diluted with a fufficient quantity of water, it is paffed through a very fine fieve, in order to feparate all the grofs particles. This powder, well wafhed and fifted, is a fecond time calcined in a furnace perfectly refombling the firf. Minium fells, free of carriage to Hull, at the rate of 16 pounds the ton, or 2240 pounds weight. The greateft part of the minium manufactured here, paffes to Holland, where great ufe is made of it in the glafs houfes.

## Manufacture of Porcelain at Derby.

THIS:muft not be confounded with the manufacture of earthen-ware, which is alfo in the environs of the town. As the manufacture of porcelain is kept fecret in England, I could not obtain all the information I wifhed on this fubject. The following is the account I have gathered. I was affured at London, that in all the manufactures of this kingdom, as at Chelfea, Worcefter, Derby, \&c. the fteatite of Cornwall ( foaprock*) was employed, mingled with a good apyrous argil. I was alfo informed with refpect to the porcelain. of Derby, by Dr. Simall of Birmingham, that calcareous fubftances, mingled with others extremely fufible, were only employed, and that the kind of enamel or pafte which refulted from this mixture, was ground afrefh, and furnifhed the pafte for the Derby porcelain. I have reafon to think this information not without foundation, on account of the great number of calcined oyfter fhells which I faw employed in that manufacture.

Mr. Cookfworthy, an apothecary of Plymouth, has obtained the privilege of eftablinhing a manufacture of porcelain in that town. The fubfance ferving for bafe to this porcelain, is a granite found at St. Stephen's near Plymoutht. This granite, of which I have feen fpecimens, was compofed of a reddifi fellipar, in picces of a tolerable fize, quartz in fmall grains, and black fcaly mica.

## Manufacture of Earthen-ware.

THIS ware of which there are manufactures at Derby, Burnem, and Worceftr, is every where known; the Englifh call it fone ware. All the manufactures employ. nearly the fame materials and purfue the fame courfe: the bafe is either a white argil, extremely fire, or pipe-clay, which is found in Cornwall, near Tinmouth. When by,

[^17]means of wafhing this earth is reduced to an impalpable pafte, it is mixed with a fifith part of its weight of common frlex, calcined, and reduced to a very fine powder. As the excellence of this ware depends in great meafure on the intimate mixture of thefe two fubitances, great care is taken that they are well dituted in a fufficient quantity of water, the only meaus of ningling them well. The method of working this mafs for the different kinds of earthen ware, is known, and therefore needs no defcription : the moft common fort of this ware, or the white ware, receives no other glofs than that it receives from fea-falt, which is thrown into the furnace when the baking is nearly com. pleted; but the finelt, which is the yellow, receives a yellowifh varnifh, after which, it is a fecond time put into the furnace.
The filex employed in the manufactures of Derbymire, is never found in that coun$t y$, and is generaily broughe from the coaft of Norfolk ${ }^{\circ}$.

- The information M Ferber has given us concerning the different Finglim manufactures, io very im. peffet, compared with what M. Jars han fince publifhed in his Vayage Mecallurgique. For this reafon we entreat our reedere to confule this work whencerer they are anxious to be more particularly informed on many fubjecta which M. Ferber has but 国ghly touched upun. In the fame work of M. Jars, there are fume very esact engravinga of feveral machinea and furnaces, of which M. Ferber wat not able to prucure fatiofactory interligence, and wluch for the fame reafon base been omitted in this tranflatiun. (Nute of the Fiench Trandator).
tRAVELS, CHIEFLY ON FOOT, TUROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND, IN 1782, DESCRIBED IN LETTERS TO A FRIEND. BY CHARLES P. MO. RITZ, A LITERARY GENTLEMAN OF BERLIN, TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, BY A LADY.


## PREFACR BY TIIE EDITOR.

ONE of the moft diftinguifhing features in the literary hiftory of our age and country, is the paffion of the public for voyages and travels. Of the books that have lately been publifhed, there are none, novels aione excepted, that, in point of number, bear any proportion to them. A fpot on the globe can hardly be named, whither fome of our adventurous countrymen have not penetrated, and with a public fpirit, and a dere of benevolence hardly inferior to their courage, what they have feen, they have pullina. Firft encouraged and promoted by royal munificence, it is equally to the wredit of the fovereign and kis fubjects, that both travelling, and the writing of travels, have become falhionable; and the prevailing objects of the public tatte. Such has been our national partiality to travellers and travelling that there are inflances of enterprifing and benevolent men, who have vifited foreign countries, merely that they might inform their countrymen what they heard and faw: nay fome have been fo anxious to gratify this national curiofity, that more than one well-received and ufeful book of travels might be named, written by perfons who never were travellers.

A fimilar tafte actuated the people of France, as long as they continued to be a civilized people. Our rivals in every thing, they alfo were the only people, who had any pretenfions to vie with us either as travellers, or the writers of travels. But, it is not mere national vanity to fay, that the Englifh, now at leaft, far excel the French both in the quantity and quality, of their books of travels. It does not feem difficult to account for this. The French, in gencral, are fo well fatisfied with themfelves, that, where no political interefts intervene, they are feldom much interefted about any other people: and they travel and write their travels, not fo much with any view of improving themfelves or their countrymen, as to be gratified by an opportunity of difplaying their fupericrity to all other nations. It is fair to fuppofe alfo, that, like moft other nations, they really have lefs curiofity, than has always marked the character of Englifhmen. Still, it needs neither to be denied or concealed, that many Frenchmen have been great travellers, and have alfo publifhed many valuable books of travels. It is remarkable, however, that whilf many Britons, who have rambled but a few weeks in lirance, have been fo obliging on their return, as to favour their countrymen with a full and true account of all that they heard and feen during their peregrinations, hardly any Frenchman has even given any account (and certainly not any good account) of thefe kingdoms. If Frenchmen who, more than any other nation, vifited lingland, have feldom thought it worth their while to tell the world what they thought of us and our country, it was fill lefs to be expected from the inhabitants of other countries; who, if not lefs in the habit of travelling, are certainly lefs in the habit of publifhing their travels.

It may feem, perhaps, to abate a little of that frong idea of French vanity, with which it is hardly poflible for linglifhmen not to be imprefled, to own, as impartiality requires we fhould, that the accounts which natives of France have given of their own kingdom, do not, probably, much excced thofe given of it by natives of Great Britain,

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 morita's travels through several parts of england.either in minutenefs or accuracy, or even in number. Thefe tours into France, however, or any other foreign tours, bear no proportion to the almoft countlefs number of excurfions and deferiptions, given not only of our ifland in general, but of almoft every particular part of it, by Britons. So copious indecd are thefe publications, that the valetudinarian, or the inactive man, may now, at his cafe, obtain full and exact information of every place, and every circumitance relative to our local hiftory, without ftirring from his own fire-fide.

It is matural for every man to be partial to that country which he has the happinefs to call his own: and for a native of this favoured land, not to be confci\%us of its fuperior value is fomething worfe thin fupidity. Still, however, it is necellary, proper, and defirable, for the penple of any country not to form their judgments of themfelves entirely by their own obfervations; but to learn and know what opinions and what judgments are formed of them by perfons, who camnot be fufpected of being under any unduc bias. It is particularly proper for Englifhmen, who have fo long allowed themfelves the great liberty of giving their unreferved opinions of others. But amidd all our ftores of domeftic, as well as travelling, anecdotes, fuch a view of England feems to be ftill a defidcratum.

That the humble volume now fubmitted, with all poffible deference to the candour of the Englifh nation, in an Englifh drefs, will fill up this gap in the literary hiftory of the times, it might perhaps be deemed prefumption confidently to fuppofe. All that the editor of it ventures to hint on the fubject, is, that it contributes fomething towards it ; and that though this halty fketch of our metropolis, and this fhort tour through a part of our kingdom by a foreigner, be far enough from being fuch an one as he could have wifhed to have brought forward, and would have brought forward, had there been a choice, it is the only one of the kind of a recent date, that he has happened to fee. And though he is aware, that its contents are not of a nature likely to command a very general attention, and certainly not fuch as a profeffed book-maker, in the habit of catering for the public tafte, would have provided, yet is it not without merit, and merit of a kind particularly entitled to the refpect of Englifhmen.

Befides the more obvious advantages likely to refult from our occafionally liftening to the remarks and opinions of other travellers, than thofe alone of France and our own country, it might not perhaps be without its ufe fomctimes to confult them, if it were only on the fcore of compofition. There is a manner of thinking, and a ftile of writing, peculiar to every nation. An Englifhman, for inftance, would no more think of deicribing a country, or a people, with the minute prolixity of Germans in general, than he would of criticifing a work of tafte with the phlegm of a Dutch commentator, or with the elaborate and clofe precifion of an argument on a theolocical thefis. Yet whilft we thus confinc ourfelves entirely to our own modes, it is pofible we may overlook many little larent impropricties in our writings, to which cuflom now reconciles us; but which, it is probable, would be apparent to us, by being compared with the fimilar writings of a different nation. By bringing our writings to this teft, we fhould learn perhaps, that though we do already excel, we may yet be more excellent. That, in general, our books of travels are fuperior to thofe of molt other people, will be contefted by no competent judges; but, it by no means follows, that we have attained the acme of perfection in thi fpecies of writing. One glaring error into which our writers of travel, as well as the writers of hiftery, hive fallen, the Editor hopes to be pardoned for mentioning; becaufe, as he is neither a traveller, nor an author, he cannot well be fufpected of b.ing prompted cither by jealoufy or by envy. It is no longer fuficicint, that a book is inftructive and uffeul, it mult alfo be cutertaining: and
hence books of travels might be named, and hiftories too, written fo much in the manner and character of novels, as actually to have become ftock-books on the fhelves of circulating libraries. There cannot be a more degrading condefcenfion, than it is for writers of abilities thus meanly to flatter a falfe talle. From this fault at leaft, the volume now prefented to the public, is exempt. Our German does not deal in the marvellous; neither does he affect to be fentimental. On a fine profpect, it is to be owned, he loves to dwell, and defcribe, with fome degree of rapture; but he does not bewilder either himfelf or his readers in the fairey fcenes of picturefque beauty. His matter is not always highly important, yet is it never beneath the noticc of even a wife man; for though we may perhaps but rarely adnire his genius, we cannot but refpect his good fenfe.

Confidering to how many richer feafts of the kind we have lately been invited, that fonse of the firft rate geniufes of our age have traverfed our kingdon, as it were, on purpofe to defcribe it, and that, as if their own inmediate communications were not lufficiently alluring, their works have been fill farther fet off by all the charms that the elegant art of engraving can give them, it may feem little lefs than prefumption to hope, that the wanderings on foot of a poor, obfcure, German paftor, from London into Derbyhhire, will a: tract many readers. It fhould be remenbered, however, that good fenfe belongs exclufively to no age, profeffion, or ftation; and that good fenfe, when accompanied by good nature, will always be fure to engage attention. Both thefe qualitics our traveller will be found to poffefs, in no ordinary degree. Even when he is miftaken, he apppears to be an intelligent man; and fo candid and mild, that even indignities have not provoked him to ufe a fingle fharp expreffion.

The work is faid to have been well received at Berlin, and in Germany in general ; a circumfance by no means beneath the notice of Britifh readers. For it may deferve to be reflected on, whether this may not be one of the cafes, in which Foreigners are as likely to form a fair entimate of a work, as we are. If they are not fo well acquainted .with the fubjects of which it treats, they are alfo lefs to be fufpected of prejudice. Still, however, it is admitted, that, without any impeachment of their judgments on either fide, thofe parts may be deemed of moft value to a German, which an Englifhman thinks of the leaft. To the former, for inftance, it may be of fome moment to know what reception Foreigners of all defcriptions are likely to meet with in England: but what Englifhman can be very anxious to know, how the land-lords and land-ladies of low ale-houfes deport themfelves towards an itinerant Foreigner, of perhaps no very promifing appearance? And an attentive obferver of human nature, whatever be his country or fituation, will not be difpleafed to fee men and things in fcenes and circumftances which have hitherto efcaped his notice, only, becaufe they are conmon. If fome of the incidents here related be, after all, confeffedly infignificant, or even palpably erroneous, ftill it may not be without ufe for us to reflect, that were many of our writers of travels, who have juftly acquired no ordinary celebrity among us, to be tried and judged of by perfons in the countries which they have defcribed, it is more than probable, that many of their accounts of things, which have been admired in England, would there be rejected as frivolous or falfe. It is obvious to remark, that any opinions formed by an hafty traveller, who tarricth but a day, muft needs be formed at much hazard. When therefore the candid reader may find himfelf fometimes tempted to fuile at the fimplicity of this good-natured German, whofe hafty opinions of our people and our country could not but be oftentimes crude and inaccurate, let him alfo be juft enough to reflect that fuch muft be the cafe alfo with fenfible foreigners, when they read our books of travels into other countries.

All that the editor prefumes farther to add, is, that the tranflation is the firft performance of the kind of a very young lady; whole name, if it had been thought proper to mention it, would be indifferent to no lover of found and deep learning, and exenplary piety. It is her pride, and her confolation, to be one of the daughters of a venerable man, who is mentioned with all the refpect due to him in the enfuing letters. And, young as fhe is, this is not the firt time fhe has folicited and obtained Britifh patronage, and Britifh protection. And now, with all the diffidence natural to her fex and her years, fhe entreats, that this her maiden effay in literature may be received as a tender of her heart-felt gratitude. The editor has revifed the tranflation, which, though far from being fervile, or even always literal, he thinks fufficiently faithful. Some little ftiffneffes, it is pofible, may ftill remain: but it has been the aim of the tranflator, without departing from the fenfe of the author, to exprefs that fenfe in fuch. a way as the fuppofed her author would have done, had he been of London, rather than of Berlin. And this aim fhe feems, in general, very happily to have accomplified.

## TRAVELS, \&c. \&c.

On the Thames, $31 /$ May:.
AT length, my dearef Gedike, I find myfelf fafely landed on the happy fhores of that country, a fight of which has, for many years, been my moft earneft wifh; and whither I have fo often, in imagination, tranfported myfelf. A few hours ago, the green hills of England yet fwam imperfectly before our eycs, fcarcely perceptible in the diftant horizon : they now unfold themfelves on either fide, forming as it were a double amphitheatre. The fun burfts through the clouds, and gilds alternately the fhrubs, and meadows, on the diftant fhores; and we now cfpy the tops of two malts of fhips juft peeping above the furface of the decp. What an aweful warning to adventurous men! We now fail clofe by thofe very fands, (the Goodwin) where fo many unfortunate perfons have found their graves.

The fhores now regularly draw nearer to each other: the danger of the voyage is over; and the feafon for enjoyment, unembittered by cares, commences. How do we feel ourfelves, we, who have long been wandering, as it were, in a boundlefs fpace, on having once more gained profpetts, that are not without limits! I fhould imagine, our fenfations as fomewhat like thofe of the traveller, who traverfes the inmeafurable deferts of America, when fortunately he obtains a hut wherein to Thelter himfelf; in thofe moments he certainly enjoys himfelf; nor does he then complain of its being too fimall. It is indeed the lot of man to be always circumfcribed to a narrow fpace; even when he wanders over the moft extenfive regions; even when the huge fea envelopes him all around, and wraps him elofe to its bofon, in the act, as it were, of fwallowing him up in a moment : ftill he is feparated, from all the circumjacent immenfity of fpace only by one fmall part, or infignificant portion, of that immenfity.

That portion of this fipace, which I now fee furrounding me, is a mof delightful felection from the whole of beautiful nature. Here is the Thames full of large and tmall fhips, and boats, difperfed here and there, which are cither failing on with us, or lying at anchor; and there the hills on either fide, clad with fo foft, and mild a green,
asI har so latel every

## Englan

 and giv garden fuggert The arable mott as a wind of the are ev beautic piercinas I have no where elfe ever feen equalled. The charming banks of the Elbe, which I fo lately quitted, are as much furpaffed by thefe fhores, as autumn is by fpring! I fee every where nothing but fertile and cultivated lands; and thofe living hedges which in England more than in any other country, form the boundaries of the green corn-fields, and give to the whole of the diftant country, the appearance of a large and majeftic garden. The neat villages and fmall towns, with fundry intermediate country feats, fuggeft ideas of profperity and opulence, which it is not poffible to defcribe.

The profpect towards Gravefend is particularly beautiful. It is a clever little town, built on the fide of an hill; about which there lie hill and dale, and meadows, and arable land, intermixed with pleafure grounds and country feats; all diverfified in the moft agreeable manner. On one of the highell of thefe hills near Gravefend, ftands a wind-mill, which is a very good object, as you fee it at fome diftance, as well as part of the country around it, on the windings of the Thames. But as few human pleafures are ever complete and perfect, we too, amidft the pleafing contemplation of all thife beauties, found ourfelves expofed, on the quarter-deck, to uncommonly cold and piercing weather. An uniutermitting violent fhower of rain has driven me into the cabin; where I am now endeavouring to divert a gloomy hour, by giving you the defcription of a pleafing onc.

> London, 2d fune:

THIS morning thofe of us who were fellow paffengers together in the great cabin, being fix in number, requefted to be fet on fhore, in a boat, a little before the veffel got to Dartford, which is fill fixteen miles from London. This expedient is generally adopted, inftead of going up the Thames, towards London; where, on account of the aftonifhing number of fhips, which are always more crouded together the nearer you approach the city, it trequently requires many days before a hip can finifh her paflage. He therefore who wifhes to lofe no time unneceffarily, and wifhes alfo to avoid other inconveniences, fuch as frequent ftoppages, and, perhaps, fome alarming dafhings againt other flips, prefers travelling thofe few miles by land in a poft chaife, which is not very expenfive, efpecially when three join together, as three paffengers pay no more than one. This indulgence is allowed by act of parliament.

As we left the veffle we were honoured with a general huzia, or, in the Englifh phrafe, with three cheers, echoed from the German failors of our hip. This nautical Ityle of bidding their friends farewell, our Germans have learned from the Englifh. The cliff where we landed was white and chalky, and as the diftance was not great, nor other means of conveyance at hand, we refolved to go on foot to Dartford; int mediately on landing we had a pretty fteep hill to climb, and, that gained, we arrived at the firft Englifh village, where an uncommon neatnefs in the ftructure of the houfes, which in general are built with red bricks, and flat roofs, ftruck me with a pleafing furprize, efpecially when I compared them with the long, rambling, inconvenient, and fingularly mean cottages of our peafants. We now continued our way through the different villages, each furnifhed wilh his ftaff; and thus exhibited no re. mote refemblance of a caravan. Some few people who met us feemed to flare at us, ftruck, perlaps, by the fingularity of our drefs, or the peculiarity of our manner of travelling. On our route we paffed a wood where a troop of gypfies had taken up their abode, around a fire, under a tree. The country, as we continued to advance, became more and more beautiful. Naturally, perhaps, the earth is every where pretty much alike, but how different is it rendered by art! How different is that on which I
now tread from ours, and every other fpot I have ever feen. The foil is rich even to exuberance, the verdure of the trees and hedges, in flort the whole of this paradifaical region is without a parallel! The roads too are incomparable; I am aftonithed how they have got them fo firm and folid; every ftep I took I felt, and was conicious, it was Engliih ground on which I trod.

We breakfafted at Dartford. Here, for the firt time, I faw an Englifh foldier, in his red uniform, his hair cut fhort and combed back on his forehead, io as to afford a full view of his fine broad manly face. Here too I firlt faw (what I deemed a true Eng. lifh fight) in the ftreet, two boys boxing.

Our little party now feparated, and got into two poot-chaifes, each of which hold three perfons, though it muft be owned three cannot fit quite fo commodioully in thefe chaifes as two: the hire of a poft chaife is a fhilling for every Englifh mile. They may be compared to our extra pofts, becaufe they are to be had at all tines. But thefe carriages are very neat and lightly built, fo that you hardly perceive their motion, as they roll along thefe firm fmooth roads; they have windows in front, and on both fides. The horfes are generally good, and the poftillions particularly fimart and active, and always ride on a full trot. The one we had, wore his hair cut fhort, a round hat, and a brown jacket, of tolerable fine cloth, with a nofegay in his bofom. Now and then, when he drove very hard, he looked round, and with a fmile feemed to folicit our approbation. A thoufand charming fpots, and beautiful landfcapes, on which my eye would long have dwelt with rapture, were now rapidly paffed with the fpeed of an arrow.
Our road appeared to be undulatory, and our journey, like the journey of life, feemed to be a pretty regular alternation of up hill and down, and here and there it was diverfified with coples and woods; the majeftic Thames, every now and then, like a little foreft of mafts, rifing to our view, and anon lofing itfelf among the delightful towns and villages. The amazing large figns which, at the entrance of villages, hang in the middle of the ftreet, being faftened to large beams, which are extended acrofs the ftreet from one houfe to another oppofite to it, particularly ftruck me; thefe fign pofts have the appearance of gates, or of gateways, for which I at firf took them, but the whole apparatus, unneceffarily large as it feems to be, is intended for nothing more than to tell the inquifitive traveller, that there is an inn. At length, ftunned as it were by this conftant rapid fucceffion of interefting objects to engage our attention, we arrived at Greenwich nearly in a ftate of fupefaction.

## The Profpect of London.

WE firt defcryed it enveloped in a thick fmoke, or fog. St. Paul's arofe, like fome huge mountain, above the enormous mafs of fmaller buildings. The monument, a very lofty column erected in memory of the great fire of London, exhibited to us, perhaps, chiefly on account of its imnenfe height, apparently fo difproportioned to its other dimenfions (for it actually ftruck us as refembling rather a flender maft, towering up in immeafurable height into the clouds, than as what it really is, a fately obelink) an unufual and fingular appearance. Still we went on, and drew nearer and nearer with amazing velocity, and the furrounding objects became every moinent more diftinct. Weftminter abbey, the tower, a fleeple, one church, and then another, prefented themfelves to our view; and we could now plainly diftinguifh the high round chimnies, on the tops of the houfes, which yet feemed to us to form an innumerable number of fmaller fpires, or fteeples.

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The road from Greenwich to London is actually bufier, and far more alive, than the moof frequented fyeets in Berlin; at every ftep we met people on horfeback, in carriages, and foot paffengers; and every where alfo, and on each fide of the road, wellbuilt and noble houfes, whilft all along, at proper diltances, the road was lined with lamp pofts. One thing in particular ftruck and firprifed me not a little, this was the number of people we met riding and walking with fpectacles on, among whom were many who appeared ftout, healthy, and young. We were ftopped at leaft three times at barriers or gates, here called turnpikes, to pay a duty or toll which, however fmall, as being generally paid in their copper coinage, in the end amounted to fome flillings.

At length we arrived at the magnificent bridge of Weftminfter. The profpect from this bridge alone feems to afford one, the epitone of a journey, or a voyage in miniature, as containing fomething of every thing that moftly occurs on a journey. It is a little affemblage of contrafts and contrarieties. In contraft to the round, inodern, and majeftic cathedral of St. Paul's, on your right, the venerable, old-fafhioned, and hugely noble, long, abbcy of Weftminfter, with its enormous pointed roof, rifes on the left. Down the Thames, to the right, you fee Blackfriar's bridge, which does not yield much, if at all, in beauty, to that of Weftminfter: on the left bank of the Thames are delightful terraces, planted with trees, and thofe new tafteful buildings, called the Adelphi. On the Thames itfelf are countlefs fwarms of little boats paffing and repaffing, many with one maft and one fail, and many with none, in which perfons of all ranks are carried over. Thus, there is hardly lefs ftir and bufte on this river, than there is in fome of its own L.ondon's crouded flreets. Here, indeed, you no longer fee great fhips, for they come no farther than London bridge.

We now drove into the city, by Charing-Crofs, and along the Strand, to thofe very Adelphi Buildings, which had juft afforded us fo charming a profpect, on Weftminter bridge.

My two travelling companions, both in the fhip and the poft chaife, were two young Englifhmen, who living in this part of the town, obligingly offered me any affiftance and lervices in their power; and, in particular, to procure me a lodging the fame day in their neighbourhood.

In the ftreets through which we paffed, I muft own, the houfes in general ftruck me as if they wore dark and gloomy; and yet, at the fame time, they alfo ftruck me as prodigioufly great and majeftic. At that moment, I could not, in iny own mind, compare the external view of London with that of any other city I had ever before feen. But I remember, (and furely, it is fingular) that about five years ago, on my firf entrance into Leipzig, I had the very fame fenfations I now felt. It is pofible, that the high houfes by which the ftreets at Leipzig are partly darkened, the great number of fhops, and the croud of people, fuch as till then I had never feen, might have fome faint refemblance with the feene now furrounding me in London.
There are every where leading from the Strand to the Thames fome well-built, leffer, or fubordinate ftreets, of which the Adelphi Buildings are now, by far, the foremoft. One diftrict in this neighbourhood goes by the name of York Buildings; and in this lies George-ftreet, where my two travelling companions lived. There reigns in thofe fmaller ftreets, towards the Thames, fo pleafing a calm, compared to the tumult and bufte of people, and carriages, and horfes, that are conftantly going up and down the Strand, that in going into one of them you can hardly help fancying yourfelf removed at a diftance from the noife of the city, even whilf the noifieft part of it is fill fo near at hand.

It might be about ten or eleven o'clock when we arrived here. After the two Englifhmen had firft given me fome breakfaft at their lodgings, which confifted of tea and bread and butter, they went about with me thenfelves, in their own neighbourhood, in fearch of an apartment, which they at length procured for me, for fixteen fhillings a week, at the houfe of a taylor's widow, who lived oppofite to them. It was very fortunate, on other accounts, that they went with me, for equipped as I was, having neither brought clean linen, nor change of cloaths from my trunk, I might, perhaps, have found it difficult to obtain good lodgings.

It was a very uncommon but pleafing fenfation I experienced, on being now, for the firft time in my life, entirely among Englifhmen; among people whofe language was foreign, their manners foreign, and in a foreign climate, with whom, notwithftuading, I could converfe as familiarly as though we had been educated together from our infancy. It is certainly an ineftimable advantage to underfand the language of the country through which you travel. I did not at firlt give the people I was with any reafon to fufpect I could fpeak Englifh; but I foon found that the more I fpoke, the more attention and regard I met with. I now occupy a large room in front, on the ground floor, which has a carpet and mats, and is very neatly furnifhed; the chairs are covered with leather, and the tables are of mahogany. Adjoining to this I have another large room. I may do juft as I pleafe, and keep my own tea, coffice, bread and butter; for which purpofe my landlady has given me a cupboard in my room, which locks up.

The family confifts of the miftrefs of the houfe, her maid, and her two fons, Jacky and Jerry; fingular abbreviations for John and Jeremiah. The eldeft, Jacky, about twelve years old, is a very lively boy, and often entertains me in the moft pleafing manner, by relating to me his different employments at fchool; and afterwards defiring me in my turn, to relate to him all manner of things about Gcrmany. He repeats his amo, amas, amavi, in the fame finging tone as our common fchool-boys. As I happened once when he was by, to hum a lively tune, he fared at me with fiurprize, and then reminded me it was Sunday; and fo, that I might not forfeit his good opinion by any appearance of levity, I gave him to underfland, that in the hurry of my journey, I had forgotten the day. He has already fhewn me St. James's l'ark, which is not far from hence; and now let me give you fome defcription of the renownea

## St. James's Park.

THE park is nothing more than a femicircle, formed of an alley of trees, which inclofe a large green area, in the middle of which is a marfhy pond.
The cows feed on this green turf, and their milk is fold here on the fpot, quite new.

In all the alleys, or walks, there are benches, where you may reft yourfelf. When you come through the Horfe-Guards (which is provided with feveral pallages) into the Park, on the right hand is St. James's palace, or the king's place of refidence, one of the meaneft public buildings in London. At the lower end, quite at the extremity, is the queen's palace, an handfome and modern building, but very much refemb. ling a private houle. As for the reft, there are generally every where about St. Jewites's Park very good houfes, which is a great addition to it. There is alfo before the femicircle of the trees jult mentioned, a large vacant fpace, where the foldiers are excrcifed.

How little this famous park is to be compared with our park at Berlin, I need not mention. And yet one cannot but form an high idea of St. James's Park, and other public places in london; this arifes, perhaps, from their having been oftener mentioned in romances and other books than ours have. Even the fquares and freets of,London are more noted, and better known, than many of our principal towns.

But what again greatly compenfates for the mediocrity of this park, is the aftonifhing number of people who, towards evening, in fine weather, refort here; our fineft walks are never fo full even in the midft of fummer. The exquifite pleafure of mixing freely with fuch a concourfe of people, who are for the moft part well drefled and handfome, I have experienced this evening for the firft time.

Before I went to the park I took another walk with my little Jacky, which did not coft me much fatigue, and yet was moft uncommonly interelting. I went down the little freet in which I live to the Thames; nearly at the end of it, towards the left, a few fteps led me to a fingularly pretty terrace, planted with trees, on the very brink of the river.

Here I had the moft delightful profpect you can poffibly imagine. Before me was the Thames with all its windings, and the ftately arches of its bridges; Weftminfter. with its venerable abbey to the right, to the left again London, with St. Paul's, feemed to wind all along the windings of the Thames; and on the other fide of the water lay Southwark, which is now alfo confidered as part of London. Thus, from this fingle fpot, I could nearly, at one view, fee the whole city, at leaft that fide of it towards the Thames. Not far from hence, in this charming quarter of the town, lived the renowned Garrick. Depend upon it I thall often vifit this delightful walk during my fay in London.

To day my two Engliflmen carried me to a neighbouring tavern, or rather an eat-ing-houfe, where we paid a fhilling each for fome roaft meat, and a fallad, giving, at the fame time, nearly half as much to the waiter'; and yet this is reckoned a cheap houfe, and a cheap ftyle of living.-But I believe for the future, I fhall pretty often dine at home; I have already begun this evening with my fupper. I an now fitting by the fire, in my own room in loondon; the day is nearly at an end, the firft I have fpent in England, and I hardly know whether I ought to call it only one day, when I reflect what a quick and varied fucceffion of new and friking ideas have, in fo fhort a time, paffed in my minid.

Lomion, 5 th Gune.
AT length, dearef Gedike, I am again fettled; as I have now got my trunk and all my things from the fhip, which arrived only yefterday. Not wihhing to have it taken to the Cuftom-houfe, which occalions a great deal of trouble, I was obliged to give a douceur to the officers, and thofe who came on board the fhip, to fearch it. Having pacified, as I thought, one of them with a couple of fhillings, another came forward, and protefted againft the delivery of the trunk upon truft, till I had given him as much ; to him fucceeded a third; fo that it coft me fix fhillings, which I willingly paid, becaufe it would have coft me fill more at the Cuftom-houfe.

By the fide of the Thames were feveral porters, one of whom took my huge heavy trunk on his fhoulders with aftouilhing eafe; and carried it till I net a hackney-coach. This I hired for two flillings; inmediately put the trunk into it, accompanying it myfelf, without paying any thing extra for my own feat. This is a great advantage in the Englifh hackney-coaches, that you are allowed to take with you whatever you vol. 1 .

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pleafe; for you thus fave at leaft one half of what you muft pay to a porter, and befides go with it yourfelf, and are better accommodated. The obfervations and the expreffions of the common people here, have often ftruck me as peculiar; they are generally laconic; but always much in earneft, and fignificant. When I came home, my land. lady kindly recommended it to the coachman not to ark more than was juft, as 1 was a foreigner: to which heanfwered; nay, if he were not a foreigner, 1 fhould not over. charge him.

My letters of recommendation to a merchant here, which I could not bring with me on account of my hafty departure from Hamburgh, are alfo arrived. Thefe have faved me a great deal of trouble in the changing of my money. I ann now take my German money back to Germany; and when I return thither my felf, refund to the correfpondent of the merchant here, the fum which he here pays ine in Englifh money. I hoould otherwife have been obliged to fell miy Pruffian Frederick's d'or for what they weighed; for fome few Dutch dollars, which I was obliged to part with before I got this credit, they only gave me eight fhillings.

A foreigner has here nothing to fear from being preffed as a failor; unlefs indeed he. Thould be found at any fufpicious place. A fingular invention for this purpofe of preffing, is a thip which is placed on land not far from the Tower, on Tower-hill, furnifhed with mafts and all the appurtenances of a flip. The perfons attending this fhip promife fimple country people, who happen to be flanding and flaring at it, to fhew it to them for a trifle; and as foon as they are in, they are fecured as in a trap; and according to circumftances made failors of, or let go again.

The footway, paved with large fones on both fides of the freet, appears to a foreigner exceedingly convenient and plealant; as one may there walk in perfect fafety, in no more danger from the prodigious crowd of carts and coaches, than if one was in one's own room; for no wheel dares come a finger's breadth upon the curb-ftone. However, politenefs requires you to let a lady, or any one to whom you wifh to thew refpect, pals, not as we do, always to the right, but on the fide next the houfes or the wall, whether that happens to be on the right or on the left, being deemed the fafeft and moft convenient. You feldom fee a perfon, of any underftanding or common fenfe, walk in the middle of the flreets in London, excepting when they crofs over; which at Charing-crofs and other places, where feveral freets meet, is fometimes really dangerous.

It has a ftrange appearance, efpecially in the Strand, where there is a conflant fucceflion of fhop after thop; and where, not unfrequently, people of different trades inhabit the fame houfe, to fee their doors, or the tops of their windows, or boards exIr Isly for the purpofe, all written over from top to bottom with large painted letters. Every perfon, of every trade or occupation, who cwns ever fo finall a portion of an houfe, makes a parade with a fign at his door; and there is hardly a cobler whofe name and profeffion may not be read in large golden characters by every one that paffes. It is here not at all uncommon to fee on doors in one continued fucceffion, "children educated here;" " fhoes mended here;" " foreign fpirituous liquors fold here;" and "funcrals furnifhed here;" of all thefe inferiptions, I ann forry to obferve, that "dealer in fores fpirituous liquors" is by far the moft frequent. And indeed it is allowed by the Englinh themfelves, that the propenfity of the common people to the drinking of brandy or gin is carried to a great excefs; and I own it fruck me as a peculiar phrafeology, when, to tell you that a perlon is intoxicated or drunk, you hear them fay, as they generaliy do, that he is in liquor. In the late riots, which even yet are hardly quite fubfided, and which are thil the general topic of converfation,
more people have been found dead near empty brandy-cafks in the freets, than were killed by the mulket balls of regiments that were called in. As much as I have feen of London within thefe two days, there are on the whole I think not very many fine ftreets and very fine houfes, but I met every where a far greater numi and handfomer people, than one commonly meets in Berlin. It gives me much al pleafure, when I walk from Charing-crofs up the Strand, patt St. Paul's to the Royal Exchange, to mect in the thickeft crowd perfons, from the higheft to the loweft ranks, almoft all well-lonking people, and cleanly and neatly dreffed. I rarely fee even a fellow with a whecl-barrow, who has not a flirt on, and that too fuch an one, as fhews it has been walhed; nor even a beggar without both a fhirt, and floes and fockings. The Englifh are certainly diftinguinhed for cleanlinefs.

It has a very uncommon appearance in this tumult of people, where every one, with halty and eager ftep, feems to be purfuing either his bufinefs or his pleafure, and every where making his way through the crowd, to obferve, as you often may, people pulling one againtt another, only perhaps to fee a funeral pals. The Englifh coffins are made very economically, according to the exact form of the body; they are flat, and broad at top; tapering gradually from the middle, and drawing to a point at the feet, not very unlike the cafe of a violin.

A few dirty looking men, who bear the coffin, endeavour to make their way through the crowd as well as they can; and fome mourners follow. The people feem to pay as little attention to fuch a proceflion, as if a hay cart were driving patt. The funerals of people of diftinction, and of the great, are, however, differently regarded.

Thefe funerals always appear to me the more indecent in a populous city, from the total indifference of the beholders, and the perfect unconcern with which they are beheld. The body of a fellow-creature is carried to his long home, as though it had been utterly unconnected with the reft of mankind. And yet, in a finall town or village, every one knows every one; and no one can be fo infignificant as not to be miffed when he is taken away.

That fame influenza which I left at Berlin, I have had the hard fortune again to find here; and many people die of it. It is as yet very cold for the time of the year, and I am obliged every day to have a firc. I mult own, that the heat or warmth given by fea-coal, burnt in the chimney, appears to me fofter and milder, than that given by our ftoves. The fight of the fire has alfo a chearful and pleafing effect. Only you muft take care not to look at it fteadily, and for a continuance, for this is probably the reafon that there are fo many young old men in England, who walk and ride in the public ीreets with their fpetacles on; thus anticipating, in the bloom of youth, thofe conveniences and comforts which were intended for old age.

1 now conflantly dine in my own lodgings; and I cannot but flatter myfelf, that my meals are regulated with frugality. My ufual difh at fupper is fome pickled falmon, which you eat in the liquor in which it is pickled, along with fome oil and vinegar; and he muit be prejudiced or faftidious, who does not relifh it as fingularly well tafted and grateful food.

I would always advife thofe who wihh to drink coffec in England, to mention before hand how many cups are to be made with half an ounce; or elle the people will probably bring them a prodigious quantity of brown water; which (notwithftanding all my admonitions) I have not yet been able wholly to avoid. The fine wheaten bread which I find here, befides excellent butter and Chefhire-cheefe, nakes up for my fcanty dinners. F'or an Englifh dinner, to fuch lodgers as 1 am, generally confifts of a piece
of half-boiled, or half-roafted meat; and a few cabbage leaves boiled in plain water; on which they pour a fauce made of flour and butter. This, 1 affure you, is the ufual method of dreffing vegetables in England.

The lices of bread and butter, which they give you with your tea, are as thin as poppy leaves. But there is another kind of bread and butter ufually eaten with tea, which is toafted by the fire, and is incomparably good. You take one flice after the other and hold it to the fire on a fork till the butter is melted, fo that it penetrates a number of fices at once: this is called Toaft.

The cuftom of feeping without a feather bed for a covering particularly pleafed me. You here lie between two fheets: underneath the bottom fheet is a tine blanket, which, without oppreffing you, keeps you fufficiently warm. My floes are not cleaned in the houfe, but by a perfon in the neighbourhood, whofe trade it is; who fetches them every morning, and brings them back cleaned; for which the receives weekly fo much. When the maid is difpleafed with me, I hear her fometimes at the door call me the German; otherwife in the family 1 go by the name of the Gentleman.

I have alinofl entirely laid afide riding in a coach, although it does not coft near fo much as it does at Berlin; as I can go and return any diftance not exceeding an Eng. lifh mile, for a flilling; for which 1 hould there at lealt pay a florin. But, moderate as Englifh fares are, itill you fave a great deal, if you walk or go on foot; and know only how to afk your way. From my lodging to the Royal Exchange, is about as far as from one end of Berlin to the other; and from the Tower and St. Catherine's, where the fhips arrive in the Thanses, as far again; and I have alrealy walked this difance twice, when I went to look after my trunk, before I got it out of the Chip. As it was quite dark when I came back the firft evening, 1 was aftonifhed at the admirable manner in which the flreets are lighted up; compared to which our flreets in Berlin make a moft miferable fhew. The lamps are lighted, whill it is fill day-light; and are fo near each other, that even on the moft ordinary and common nights, the city has the appearance of a feftive illumination; for which fome German prince, who came to I.ondon for the firf time, once, they fay, actually took it, and ferisuly believed it to have been particularly ordered, on account of his arrival.

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I PREACHED this day at the German church, on Ludgate-hill, for the Rev. Mr. Wendeborn. He is the author of "Der ftatifchen Beytrage zur nahern Kentnifs grofs Brittaniens." This valuable book has already been of uncommon fervice to me; and I cannot but recommmend it to every one who goes to England. It is the more ufeful, as you can with eafe carry it in your pocket ; and you find in it information on every fubject. It is natural to fuppofe, that Mr. Wendeborn, who has now been a length of time in England, muf have been able more frequently, and with greater exactnefs to make his obfervations, than thofe who only pafs through, or make a very hoort flay. It is almof impoffible for any one, who has this book always at hand, to omit any thing worthy of notice in or about London; or not to learn all that is moft material to know, of the flate and fituation of the kingdon in general.

Mr. Wendeborn lives in New Inn, near Temple-bar, in a philofophical, but not unimproving, retirement. He is almoft become a native; and his library confifts chiefly of Englifh books. Before I proceed, I mult juft montion, that he has not hired, but bought his apartments in this great building, called New lun: and this, I believe, is pretty generally the cafe with the lodgings in this place. A purchafer of
any of thefe rooms is confidered as a proprietor; and one who has got a houfe anc home, and has a right, in parliamentary or other elections, to give his vote, if he is not a foreigner, which is the cafe with Mr. Wendeborn; who, neverthelefs, was vifited by Mr. Fox, when he was to be chofen member for Weftminfter.

I faw, for the firt time, at Mr. Wendeborn's, a very ufeful machine, which is little known in Germany, or at leaft not much ufed.

This is a prefs in which, by means of very ftrong iron fprings, a written paper may be printed on another blank paper, and you thus fave yourfelf the trouble of copying; and at the fame time multiply your own hand writing. Mr. Wendeborn makes ufe of this machine every time he fends manufcripts abroad, of which he wifhes to keep a copy. This machine was of mahogany; and coft pretty high. I fuppofe it is becaufe the inhabitants of London rife fo late, that divine fervice begins only at half paft ten o'clock. I miffed Mr. Wendeborn this morning, and was therefore obliged to enquire of the door-keeper at St. Paul's for a direction to the German church, where I was to preach: He did not know it. I then afked at another church, not far from thence. Here I was directed right; and after I had paffed through an iron-gate to the end of a long paffage, I arrived juft in time at the church, where, after the fermon, I was obliged to read a public thankfgiving for the fafe arrival of our hip. The German clergy here drefs exactly the fame as the Englifh clergy, i. e. in long robes with wide fleeves, in which I likewife was obliged to wrap myfelf. Mr. Wendeborn wears his own hair, which curls naturally, and the toupee is courbed up.

The other German clergymen, whon I have feen, wear wigs, as well as many of the Englifh.

I yefterday waited on our ambaffidor, count Lucy; and was agreeably furprized at the fimplicity of his manner of living. He lives in a fmall private houfe. His fecretary lives up ftairs, where alfo I met with the Pruffian conful, who happened juft then to be paying him a vifit. Below, on the right hand, I was immediately thewn into his excellency's room, without being obliged to pafs through an anti-chamber. He wore a blue-coat with a red collar and red facings. He converfed with me, as we drank a difh of coffee, on various learned topics; and when I told him of the great difpute now going on about the tacifmus or ftacifmus, he declared himfelf, as a born Greek, for the ftacifinus. When 1 came to take my leave, he defired me to come and fee him without ceremony, whenever it fuited me, as he fhould be always happy to fee me.

Mr. Leonhard, who has tranflated feveral celebrated Englifh plays, fuch as The School for Scandal, and fome others, lives here as a private perfon, inftructing Germans in Englifh, and Englifhnen in German, with great ability. He alfo it is, who writes the articles concerning England, for tie new Hamburgh newfpaper; for which he is paid a ftated yearly fipend. I may add alfo, that he is the mafter of a German freemafon's lodge in London, and reprefentative of all the German lodges in England; an employment of far more trouble than-profit to him: for all the world applies to him in all cafes and emergencies. I alfo was recommended to him from Hamburgh. He is a very complaifant man; and has already flewn me many civilities. He repeats Euglifh poetry with great propriety; and fpeaks the language nearly with the fame facility as he does his mother language. He is married to an amiable Englifhwoman. 1 wifh him all poffible happinefs. And now let me tell you fomething of the fo often initated, but perhaps inimitable

## Vauxball.

I YESTERDAY vifited Vauxhall for the firlt time. I had not far to go frona my lods. ings, in the Adelphi-buildings, to Weftminfter-bridge, where you always find a great number of boats on the Thames, which are ready on the leaft fignal to ferve thole who will pay them a flilling or fixpence, or according to the diftance.
From hence I went up the Thames to Vauxhall, and as I paffed along, I faw Lambeth; and the venerable old palace belonging to the archbihops of Canterbury, lying on may left.

Vauxhall is, properly fpeaking, the name of a little village in which the garden, now almoft exclufively bearing the fame name, is fituated. You pay a fhilling on entrance.

On entering it, I really found, or fancied I found, fone refemblance to our Berlin Vauxhall, if, according to Virgil, I may be permitted to compare fmall things with great ones. The walks at leaft, with the paintings at the end, and the high trees, which, here and there, form a beautiful grove, or wood, on either fide, were fo fimilar to thofe of Berlin, that often, as I walked along them, I feemed to tranfport mylelf, in imagination, once more to Berlin, and forgot for a moment, that immenfe feas and mountains, and kingdoms now lie between us. I was the more tempted to indulge in this reverie, as I actually met with feveral gendemen, inhabitants of Berlin; in particular Mr. $\mathrm{S}^{\bullet{ }^{\circ}} \mathrm{r}$, and fome others, with whom I fpent the evening in the moft agreeable manner. Here and there (particularly in one of the charning woods which art has formed in this garden) you are pleafingly furprifed by the fudden appearance of the flatues of the moft renowned Englifh poets and philofophers; fuch as Milton, Thomfon, and others. But, what gave me moft pleafure, was the ftatuc of the German compofer, Handel, which, on entering the garden, is not far diftant from the orcheftra.

This orcheftra is among a number of trees fituated as in a little wood, and is an exceedingly handfome one. As you enter the garden, you immediately hear the found of vocal and inftrumental mufic. There are feveral female fingers confantly hired here to fing in public.

On each fide of the orcheftra are finall boxes, with tables and benches, in which you fup. The walks before thefe, as well as in every other part of the garden, are crowded with people of all ranks. 1 fupped here with Mr. $\mathrm{S}^{\bullet *}$ ' r , and the fecretary of the Prufian ambafiador; befides a few other gentlemen from Berlin; but what molt aftonihed me was the boldnefs of the women of the town; who, along with their pimps, often rufhed in upon us by half dozens; and in the moft fhamelefs manner importuned us for wine, for thenifelves and their followers. Our gentlemen thought it either unwife, unkind, or unfafe, to refufe them fo fmall a boon altogether.

An Englifhman pafied our box with hally feps, and on our acquaintance's afking him, where he was going in fuch an hurry, he anfwered with an air of ridiculous importance, which fet us all a laughing, "I have loft my girl!" He feemed to make his fearch, juft as if he had been looking for a glove or a ftick, which he had accidently dropt, or forgotten fomewhere.

Latifh in the evening we were entertained with a fight, that is indeed fingularly curious ald intercfing. In a particular part of the garden a curtain was drawn up, and ty means of fome mechanifn of extraordinary ingenuity, the eye and the car are fo, completely deceived, that it is not eafy to perfuade one's felfit is a deception; and that
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one does not actually fee and hear a natural waterfall from an high rock. As every one was flocking to this feene in crowds, there arofe all at once a loud cry of "'lake care of your pockets." 'This informed us, but too clearly, that there were fome pickpockets anong the crowd, who had already made fome forcunate ftrokes.

The rotunda, a magnificent circular building in the garden, particularly enyaged my attention. By means of beautiful chandeliers, and large mirrors, it was illuminated in the moft fuperb manner; and every where decorated with delightful paintings, and \{atues, in the contemplation of which you may fpend feveral hours very agrecably, when you are tired of the crowd and the bufte, in the walks of the garden.

Among the paintings one reprefents the furrender of a befieged city. If you look at this painting with attention, for any length of time, it affects you fo much that you even fhed tears. The expreflion of the greateft diltrefs, even bordering on defpair, on the part of the befieged, the fearful expectation of the uncertain iffue, and what the victor will determine concerning thofe unfortunate people, may all be read fo plainly, and fo naturally in the countenances of the inhabitants who are imploring for mercy, from the hoary head to the fuckling whom his mother holds up, that you quite forget yourfelf, and in the end fcarcely believe it to be a painting before you.

You alfo here find the bufts of the beft Englifh authors, placed all round on the fides. Thus a Briton again meets with his Shakefiear, Locke, Milton, and Dryden, in the public places of his amufements; and there alfo reveres their memory. Even the common people thus become familiar with the names of thofe who have done honour to their nation; and are taught to mention them with veneration. For this rotunda is alfo an orcheftra in which the mufic is performed in rainy weather.-But enough of Vauxhall!

Certain it is, that the Englifh claffical authors are read more gencrally, beyond all comparifon than the German; which in general are read only by the learned; or, at moft, by the middle clafs of piople. 1 he Englifh national au hors are in all hands, and read by all people, of which the innumerable editions they have gone through, are a fufficient proof.

My landlady, who is only a taylor's widow, reads her Milton; and tells me, that her late hußband firft fell in love with her, on this very account; becaufe fhe read Milton with fuch proper emphanis. This fingle inftance perhaps would prove but little; but I have converfed with feveral people of the lower clafs, who all knew their national authors, and who all have read many, if not all of them. This elevates the -lower ranks, and brings them nearer to the higher. There is hardly any argument, or difpute in converfation, in the higher ranks, about which the lower camot alfo converfe or give their opinion. Now in Germany, fince Gellef, there has as yet been no poet's name familiar to the people. But the quick fale of the claffical authors is here promoted alio by cheap and convenient editions. They have them all bound in pocket volumes; as well as in a more pompous file. I myfelf bought Milton in duodecimo for two fhillings, neatly bound; it is fuch an one as I can, with great convenience, carry in my pocket. It alfo appears to me to be a good faflion, which prevails here, and here only, that the books, which are moft read, are always to be had already well and neatly bound. At ftalls, and in the ftreets, you every now and then meet with a fort of antiquarians, who fell fingle or odd volumes; fonetimes perhaps of Shakefpear, \&c. Io low as a penny; nay even fometimes for an halfpenny a piece. Of one of thele tinerant antiquarians 1 bought the two volumes of the Vicar of Wakefield, for fixpence, $i$ e. for the half of an Englifh filling In what eltimation our German literature is held in England, I was enabled to judge, in fome degree, by the
printed propofals of a book which I faw. The title was, "the Entertaining Mufeum, or Complete Circulating Library," which is to contain a lift of all the Englifh claffical authors, as we'l as tranflations of the beft French, Spanif, Italian, and even German novels.

The moderate price of this book deferves alfo to be noticed; as by fuch means books in England come more within the reach of the people; and of courfe are more generally diftributed among them. The advertifenent mentions, that in order that every one may have it in his power to buy this work, and at once to furnith himfelf with a very valuable library, without perceiving the expence, a number will be fent out weekly, which, llitched, cofts fix-pence, and bnund with the title on the back, nine-pence. The twenty-fifth and twenty-fixth numbers contain the firft and fecond volume of the Vicar of Wakefield, which I had juft bought of the antiquarian above mentioned.
The only tranflation from the German which has been particularly fucceffful in England, is "Gefuer's Death of Abel." The tranlation of that work has been oftener reprinted in England than ever the original was in Germany. I have actually feen the eighteenth edition of it; and if the Englifh preface is to be regarded, it was written by a lady. "Kloptock's Meffiah," as is well known, has been here but ill received; to be fure, they fay it is but indifferently tranflated. I have not yet been able to obtain a fight of it. The Rev. Mr. Wendeborn has written a grammar for the German Janguage in Engliih, for the ufe of Englifhmen, which has met with much applaufe. I muft not forget to mention, that the works of Mr. Jacob Boehmen are all tranflated into Englifh.

## London, 1 oth Ju:e.

OFTEN as I had heard Ranelagh fooken of, I had yet formed only an imperfect idea of it. I fuppofed it to be a garden fomewhat different from that of Vauxhall; but, in fact, I hardly knew what I thought of it. Yefterday evening I took a walk in order to vifit this famous place of amufement; but I miffed my way, and got to Chelfea; where I met a man with a wheelbarrow, who not only very civilly fhewed me the right road, but alfo converfed with me the whole of the diftance which we walked together. And finding, upon enquiry, that I was a fubject of the king of Pruffia, he defired mc , with much eagernefs, to relate to him fome anecdotes conceasing that mighty monarch.
At length I arrived at Ranclagh; and having paid my half-crown on entrance, I foon enquired for the garden door, and it was readily fhewn to me; when, to my infinite altonifhment, I found myfelf in a poor, mean-looking, and ill.lighted garden, where I met but few people. I had not been here long before I was accofted by a young lady, who alfo was walking there, and who, without ceremony, offered me her arm, alking me why I walked thus folitarily? I now concluded, this could not poflibly be the fplendid, much-boafted Ranelagh; and fo, fecing not far from me a number of people entering a door, I followed them, in hopes either to get out again, or to vary the fcene.

But it is impoffible to defcribe, or indeed to conceive, the effect it had on me, when, coming out of the gloom of the garden, I fuddenly entered a round building, illuminated by many hundred lamps; the fplendor and beauty of which furpaffed every thing of the kind I had ever feen before. Every thing feemed here to be round; above, there was a gallery divided into boxes; and in one part of it an organ with a beautiful
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bcautiful choir, from which iffued both inttrumental and vocal mufic. All around, under this gallery, are handfome painted boxes for thofe who wifh to take refrehhments: the floor was covered with mats, in the middle of which are four high black pillars; within which there are neat fire-places for preparing tea, coffee, and punch; and all around allio there are placed tables, fet out with all kinds of refreflunents. Within thefe four pillars, in a kind of magic rotundo, all the beau-monde of London move perpetually round and round.

I at firft mixed with this immenfe concourfe of penple, of all fexes, ages, countries, and characters; and I muft confefs, that the inceffint change of faces, the far greater number of whirh were frikingly beautiful, together 'with the illumination, the extent and majeftic fplendor of the place, with the continued found of the mufic, makes an inconceivably delightful impreffion on the imagination; and I take the liberty to add, that, on feeing it now for the firft time, I felt pretty nearly the fame fenfations that I remember to have felt, when, in early youth, I firft read the Fairy Tales.
Being, however, at length tired of the crowd, and being tired alfo with always moving round and round in a circle, I fat myfelf down in one of the boxes, in order to take fome refrefment, and was now contemplating at my eafe this prodigious collection and crowd of an happy, chearful world, who were here enjoying themfelves devoid of care, when a waiter very civilly afked me what refreflment I wifhed to have, and in a few moments returned with what I alked for. To my aftonifhment he would accept no money for thefe refrefhments; which I could not comprehend, till he told me that every thing was included in the half crown I had paid at the door; and that I had only to command if I wifhed for any thing more ; but that if I pleafed, I might give him as a prefent a trifling douceur. This I gave him with pleafure, as I could not help fancying, I was hardly entitled to fo much civility and good attention for one fingle halfcrown.

I now went up into the galiery, and feated myfelf in one of the boxes there; and from thence becoming all at once a grave and moralizing fpectator, I looked down on the concoufe of people who were ftill moving round and round in the fairy circle; and then I could eafily diftinguilh feveral fars and other orders of knighthood; French queues and bags contrafted with plain Englifh heads of hair, or profeffional wigs; old age and youth, nobility and commonalty, all paffing each other in the motley fwarm. An Englifhman who joined me during this my reverie, pointed out to me on my enquiring, princes and lords with their dazzling flars; with which they eclipfed the lefs brilliant part of the company.

Here fome moved round in an eternal circle to fee and be feen; there a groupe of eager connoiffeurs had placed themfelves before the orcheftra, and were fealling their ears, while others at the well fupplied tables, were regaling the parched roofs of their mouths in a more fubftantial manner, and again others like mylelf were fitting alone, in the corner of a box in the gallery, making their remarks and reflections on fo interefting a fcenc.

I now and then indulged myfelf in the pleafure of exchanging, for fome mirutes, all this magnificence and fplendor for the gloom of the garden, in order to renew the pleafing furprize I experienced on my firt entering the building. Thus I fpent here fome hours in the night, in a continual variation of entertainment; when the crowd now all at once began to leffen, and I alfo took a coach and drove home.

At Ranelagh the company appeared to me much better, and more felect than at Vauxhall; for thofe of the lower clafs who go there, always drefs themfelves in their beft, vol. H.

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 murttz's travels throuch several parts or england.and thus endeavour to copy the great. Here I faw no one who had not filk fockings on. Even the poorett families are at the expence of a coach to go to Ranelagh, as my landlady affured me. She always fixed on fome one day in the year, on which; without fail, the drove to Ranelagh. On the whote the expence at Ranelagh is nothing near fo great as it is at Vauxhall, if you confider the refrefhments; for any one who fups at Vauxtall, which moft people do, is likely, for a very moderate fupper, to pay at leaft half-a-guinea.

## The Parliament.

I HAD almoft forgotten to tell you, that I have already been to the Parliament Houfc ; and yet this is of molt importance. For, had I feen nothing elfe in England but this, I Should have thought my journey thither amply rewarded.

As little as I have hitherto troubled myfelf with politics, becaufe indeed with us it is but little worth our while, I was however defirous of being prefent at a meeting of par. liament; a wifh that was foon amply gratified.

One afternoon, about three o'clock, at which hour, or thereabouts, the houfe molt commonly meets, I enquired for Wellminfter hall, and was very politely directed by an Englifhman. Thefe directions are always given with the utmoft kindnefs. You may afk whom you pleafe if you can only make yourfelf tolerably well underftood; and by thus alking every now and then, you may with the greatelt eafe find your way throughout all London.

Weftminfter hall is an enormous Gothic building, whofe vaulted roof is fupported, not by pillars, but inftead of thefe there are, on each fide, large unnatural heads of angels, carved in wood, which feem to fupport the roof.

When you have paffed through this long hall, you afcend a few fteps at the end, and are led through a dark paffage into the Houfe of Commons, which, below, has a large double door; and above, there is a fmall ftair-cafe, by which you go to the gallery, the place allotted for frangers.

The firft time I went up this fmall ftair-cafe, and had reached the rails, I faw a very genteel man in black ftanding there. I accolted him without any introduction, and I afked him whether I might be allowed to go into the gallery. He told me that I muft be introduced by a member, or elfe I could not get adiniflion there. Now as I had not the honour to be acquainted with a member, I was under the mortifying neceffity of retreating, and again going down ftairs, as I did much chagrined. And now, as I was fullenly marching back, 1 heard fomething faid about a bottle of wine, which feemed to be addreffed to me. I could not conceive what it could mean, till I got home, when my obliging landlady told me, I thould have given the well-dreffed man half-a-crown, or a couple of fhillings for a bottle of wine. Happy in this information, I went again the next day; when the fame man who before had fent me away, after I had given him only two fhillings, very politely opened the door for me, and himfelf recommended me to a good feat in the gallery.

And thus I now, for the firft time, faw the whole of the Britifh nation affembled in its reprefentatives, in rather a mean-looking building, that not a little refembles a chapel. The Speaker, an elderly man, with an enormous wig, with two knotted kind of treffes, or curls behind, in a black cloak, his hat en his head, fat oppofite to me on a lofty chair; which was not unlike a fnall pulpit, fave only that in the front of this there was no reading dek. Before the Speaker's chair ftands a table, which looks like an altar; and at this there fit two nen, called clerks, dreffed in black, with black
cloaks. On the table, by the fide of the great parchment acts, lies an huge gilt fceptre, which is always taken away, and placed in a confervatory under the table, as foon as ever the Speaker quits the chair; which he does as often as the houfe refolves itfelf into a committeo. A conmittec means nothing more than that the houfe puts itfelf into a fituation freely to difculs and debate any point of difficulty and moment, and, while it lafts, the Speaker partly lays afide his power as a legiflator. As foon as this is over, fome ore tells the Speaker that he may now again be feated! and immediately on the Speaker being again in the chair, the fceptre is alfo replaced on the table before him.

All round on the fides of the houfe, under the gallery, are benches for the members, covered with green cloth, always one above the other, like our choirs in charches; in order that he who is fealing may fee over thofe who fit before him. The feats in the gallery are on the farie plan. The members of parliament keep their hats on, but the fiectators in the gallery are uncovered.
The members of the Houfe of Commons have nothing particular in their drefs; they even come into the houfe in their great coats, and with boots and fpurs. It is not at all uncommon to fee a member lying ftretched out on one of the benches while others are debating. Some crack nuts, others eat oranges, or whatever elfe is in feafon. There is no end to their going in and out; and as often as any one wifhes to go out, he places himfelf before the speaker, and makes him his bow, as if, like a fchool-boy, he afked his tutor's permifion.
Thole who fpeak, feem to deliver themfelves with but little, perhaps not always with even a decorous, gravity. All that is neceffary, is to ftand up in your place, take off your hat, turn to the Speaker (to whom all the fpeeches are addreffed), to hold your hat and flick in one hand, and with the other to make any fuch motions as you fancy neceffary to accompany your fpeech.

If it happens that a member rifes who is but a bad fpeaker; or if what he fays is generally deemed not fufficiently interefting, fo much noife is made, and fuch burfts of laughter are raifed, that the member who is fpeaking can fcarcely diftinguifh his own words. This muft needs be a diflreffing fituation; and it feems then to be particularly laughable, when the Speaker in his chair, like a tutor in a fchool, again and again endeavours to reftore order, which he does by calling out to ordcr, to order ; apparently often without much attention being paid to it.

On the contrary, when a favourite nember, and one who fpeaks well and to the purpofe, rifes, the moft perfect filence reigns; and his friends and admirers, one afteianother, make their approbation known by calling out, bear lim; ; which is often repeated by the whole houfe at once; and in this way fo much noife is often made, that the Speaker is frequently inter:"nted by this fame emphatic bear bim. Notwithftanding which, this calling out is alivays regarded as a great encouragement; and I have often obferved that one who began with fome diffidence, and even fomewhat inaufpicioufly, has in the end been fo animated, that he has fpoken with a torrent of eloquence.

As all fpeeches are direted to the Speaker, all the members always preface their fpeeches with fir; and he, on being thus addreffed, generally moves his hat a little, but immediately puts it on again. This fir is often introduced in the courfe of their fpeechee, and ferves to comect what is fail; it feems alfo to ftand the orator in fome thead, when any one's memory falls him, or he is otherwife at a lofs for matter. For while he is faying.fir, and has thus obtained a littic paufe, he recollects what is to follow. Yet I have fometimes feen fome members draw a kind of memorandum-book out of
their pockets, like a candidate, who is at a lofs in his fermon ; this is the only infance in which a member of the Britilh parliament feems to read his fpeeches.
The firft day that I was at the Houfe of Commons, an Eaglifh gentleman who fat next to me in the gallery, very obligingly pointed out to me the principal members, fuch as Fox, Burke, Rigby, Rc. all of whom I heard fpeak. The debate happened to be whether, befades being made a peer, any other fpecific reward thould be bettowed by the nation on their gallant admiral Rodney. In the courfe of the debate, I remember, Mr. Fox was very harply reprimanded by young lord Fielding, for having, when minifter, oppofed the election of admiral Hood, as a member for Weftminfer.
Fox was fitting to the right of the fpeaker, not far from the table on which the gilt feeptre lay. He now took his place fo near it that he could reach it with his hand, and, thus placed, he gave it many a violent and hearty thump, either to aid, or to fhew the energy with which he fpoke. If the charge was vehement, his defence was no lefs fo: he juttified himfelf againt lord Fielding, by maintaining, that he had not oppoled this election in the character of a minifter, but as an individual, or private perfon: and that, as fuch, he had freely and honeftly given his vote for another, namely for fir Cecil Wray; adding, that the king when he appointed him fecretary of fate, had entered into no agreement with him, by which he lof his vote as an individual: to fuch a requifition he never would have fubmitted. It is impoffible for me to defribe, with what fire, and perfuafive eloquence he fpoke, and how the fpeaker in the chair inceffantly nodded approbation from beneath his folemn wig; and innumerable voices inceffantly called out, hear him! hear him! and when there was the leaft fign that he intended to leave off fpeaking, they no lefs vociferoufly exclaimed, go on; and fo he continued to fpeak in this manner for nearly two hours. Mr. Rigby in reply, made a fhort but humourous ipeech, in which he mentioned of how little confequence the title of lord and lady was without money to fupport it, and finifhed with the Latin proverb, "infelix paupertas,-quia ridiculos miferos facit." After having firft very judicioully obferved, that previous enquiry fhould be made, whether admiral Rodney had made any rich prizes or captures ; becaufe, if that fhould be the cafe, he would not fand in need of further reward in money. I have fince been almoft every day at the parliament houfe ; and prefer the entertainment I there meet with, to moft other amufements.

Fox is ftill much beloved by the people, notwithflanding that they are, (and certainly with good reafon) difpleafed at his being the caufe of admiral Rodney's recal; though even I have heard him again and again, almoft extravagant in his encomiums on this noble admiral. The fame celebrated Charles Fox is a fhort, fat, and grofs man, with a fwarthy complexion, and dark; and in general he is badly dreffed. There certainly is fomething Jewifh in his looks. But upon the whole, he is not an ill-made nor an ill.looking nan: and there are many ftrong marks of fagacity and fire in his eyes. 1 have frequently heard the people here fay, that this fame Mr. Fox is as cunning as a fox. Burke is a well made, tall, upright man, but looks elderly and broken. Rigby is exceffively corpulent, and has a jolly rubicund face.

The little lefs than downright open abufe, and the many really rude things which the members faid to each other, fruck me much. For example, when one has finifhed, another rifes, and immediately taxes with abfurdity all that the right honourable gentleman, (for with this title the members of the Houfe of Commons always honour each other) had juft advanced. It would indeed be contrary to the rules of the houfe, flatly to tell each other that what they have fpoken is falfe, or evell foolifh: inltead of this, they turn themfelves, as ufual, to the Speaker, and fo, whilf their addreis is directed to him, they fancy they violate neither the rules of parliament, nor thofe of good-
breeding and decorum, whilt they utter the moft cutting perfonal farcalms againf the member, or the meafure they oppofe.
It is quite laughable to fee, as one fometimes does, one member fpeaking, and another accompanying the fpeech with his action. This I remarked more than once in a worthy old citizen, who was fearful of fpeaking himfelf, but when his neighbour fpoke, he accompanied every energetic fentence with a fuitable gefticulation, by which neans his whole body was fometimes in motion.
It often happens that the jett, or principal point, in the debate, is lof in thefe perfonal contefts and bickerings between each other. When they laft fo long as to become quite tedious and tirelome, and likely to do harm rather than good, the houfe takes upon itfelf to exprefs its difapprobation; and then there arifes a general cry, of the queftion! the queftion! This mult fometimes be frequently repeated, as the contending members are both anxious to have the laft word. At lehgth however the queftion is put, and the votes taken; when the Speaker fays: "thofe who are for the queftion, are to fay aye, and thofe who are againft it, no!" You then hear a confufed cry of aye and $n$ : but at length the Speaker fays: "I think there are more ayes than noes, or more noes than ayes. The ayes have it ; or the noes have it!" as the cafe may be. But all the feectators muft then retire from the gallery: for then, and not till then, the voting really commences. And now the members call aloud to the gallery, withdraw! withdraw! On this the ftrangers withdraw; and are fhut up in a fimall room, at the foot of the ftairs till the voting is over, when they are again pernitted to take their places in the gallery. Here I could not help wondering at the impatience even of polifhed Englifhmen; it is aftonilling with what violence and even rudenefs, they pufh and joftle one another, as foun as the room door is again opened; eager to gain the firft and beft feats in the gallery. In this manner we, the flrangers, have fometimes been fent away two or three times in the courfe of one day, or rather evening; afterwards again permitted to return. Among thefe fpectators are people of all ranks ; and even, not unfrequently, ladies. Two fhort-hand writers have fat fometimes not far diftant from me, who (though it is rather by fealth) endeavour to take down the words of the fpeaker; and thus all that is very remarkable in what is faid in parliament, may generally be read in print the next day. The fhort-hand writers, whom Inoticed, are fuppofed to be employed and paid by the editors of the different newf. papers. There are, it feems, fome few perfons who are conftant attendants on the parliament; and fo they pay the door-keeper beforehand a guinea for a whole feffion. I have now and then feen fome of the members bring their fons, whilf quite little boys, and carry them to their feats along with themfelves.

A propofal was once made to erect a gallery in the houfe of peers alfo, for the accommodation of fpectators. But this never was carried into effect. There appears to be much more politenefs and more courteous behaviour in the menibers of the upper houfe. But he who wifhes to obferve mankind, and to contennplate the leading traits of the different characters moft Atrongly marked, will do well to attend frequenily the lower, rather than the other, houfe.

Laft Tuefday was (what is here called) hanging-day. There was alfo a parliamentary election: I could only fee one of the two fights; and therefore naturally preferred the latter, while I only heard tolling at a diftance the death-bell of the facrifice to juftice. I now therefore am going to defcribe to you, as well as I can, an

## Elcction for a Member of Parliament.

THIF: cities of London and Wefminfter fend, the one four, and the other two members to Parliament, Mr. Fox is one of the two members for Weftminfter; one feat was valant, and that vacancy was now to be filled. And the fame fir Cecil Wray, whom Fox had before oppofed to lord Hood, was now publicly chofen. They tell me that at thefe clections, when there is a frong oppofition-party, there is often bloody work; but this election was, in the electioneering phrafe, a "hollow thing," i. e. quite fure; as thofe who had voted for admiral Hood now withdrew, without ftanding a poll; as bcing convinced beforehand, their chance to fucceed was defperate.

The election was held in covent-garden, a large market-place, in the open air. There was a fcaffold erecied juf before the door of a very handfone church, which is alfo called St. Paul's; but which however is not to be compared to the cathedral.

A temporary edifice, formed only of boards and woou nailed together, was erected on the occafion. It was called the hultings, and filled with benches; and at one end of it, where the benches ended, mats were laid; on which thofe who fooke to the poople, food. In the area before the huftings, immenfe mulitudes of people were affembled; of whom the greateft part feemed to be of the loweft order. 'To this tumultuous crowd, however, the fpeakers often bowed very low, and always addreffed them by the title of gentlemen. Sir Cecil Wray was obliged to ftep forward and promife thefe fame gentlemen, with hand and heart, that he would faithfully fultil his duties, as their reprefentative. He alfo made an apology, becaule, on account of his long journcy, and ill health, he had not been abie to wait on them, as became him, at their relpective houfes. The moment that he began to fpeak even this rude rabble became all as quiet as the raging fea after a ftorm; only every now and then rending the air with the parliamentary cry of hear him! hear him! and as foon as he had done fpeaking, they again vociferated aloud an univerfal huzza, every one, at the fame time, waving his hat.

And now, being formally declared to have been legally chofen, he again bowed molt profoundly, and returned thanks for the great honour done him: when a well-dreffed man, whofe name I could not learn, ftepped forward, and in a well indited fpeech congratulated both the chofen and the chufcrs. "Upon my word," faid a gruff carter, who food near me, "that man fpeaks well."

Even little boys chmbered up and hung on the rails and on the lamp-pofts; and as of the fpecches had allo becia addrefled to them, they too lite ened with the utmoft attention: and :hey too teffifed their approbation of it, by joining luftily in the three cheers, and waving their hats.

Alf the enthufialm of my earlieft ycars, kindled by the patriotifin of the illuftrious heroes of Rome, Coriodanus, Julius Cafar, and Antony, were now revived in my mind: and though all I had jult feen and heard, be, in fact, hut the femblance of liburty, and that toen tribunitial libery, yet at that moment, I thought it charming, and it warmed my heart. Y(s, depend on it, my friend, when you here fee how, in this bappy country, the lowett and meanelt member of fociety, thus unequivocally tetifies the intereft which he takes in every thing of a public nature; when you fee, tow even wot:en and childrea bear a part in the great concerns of their country; in fhort, Dow high and low, rich and poor, all concur in dectaring thein feelings and their convition, that a carter, a common tar, or a feavenger, is itill a man, nay, an Englifman ; and as fuch has his rights and privileges defmed and known as exactly and as well as his king, or as his king's miniller-take my word for it, you will feel
yourfelf very differently affected from what you are, when ftaring at our foldiers in ticir exercifes at Berlin.

When Fox, who was among the voters, arrived at the beginning of the clection, he too was received with an univerfal hout of joy. At length, when it was nearly over, the people took it into their heads to hear him fpeak, and every one called oit Fox! Fox! I know not why, but I feemed to catch fome of the firit of the place and time; and fo I alfo bawled Fox! Fox! and he was ubliged to come forward and fpeak; for no other reafon that I could find, but that the people wifhed to hear him fpeak. In this fpeech he again confirmed, in the prefence of the people, his former declaration in parliament, that he by no means had any influence as minitter of ftate in this election, but only and merely as a private perfon.

When the whole was over, the rampant fpirit of liberty, and the wild impatience of a genuine Englifh mob, were exhibited in perfection. In a very few minutes the whole fcaffolding, benches, and chairs, and cvery thing elfe, was completely deftroyed; and the mat with which it had been covered torn into ten thoufand long ftrips or pieces, or ftrings, with which they encu led or enclofed multitudes of people of all ranks. Thefe they hurried along with them, and every thing elfe that came in their way, as trophies of joy; and thus, in the midft of exaltation and triumph, they paraded through many of the inoft populous ftreets of London.

Whilf in Pruffia, poets only fpeak of the love of country as one of the deareft of all human affections, here there is no man who does not feel, and defrribe with rapture, how much he loves his country. "Yes, for my country I'll hed the laft drop of my blood!" olten exclaims little Jacky, the fime boy here in the houfe where I live, who is yet only about twelve years old. The love of their country, and its unparalleled feats in war, are, in general, the fubject of their ballads and popuiar fongs, which are fung about the ftreets by women, who fell them for a few farthings. It was only the other day our Jacky brought one home, in which the hiftory of an admiral was celebrated, who bravely continued to command, even after his two legs were fhot off, and he was obliged to be fupported. I know not well by what means it has happened, that the king of England, who is certainly one of the beft the nation ever had, is become unpopular. I know not how many times I have heard people of all forts object to their king, at the fame time that they praifed the king of l'ruflia to the fkies. Indeed, with fome, the vencration for our monarch went fo far, that they ferioully wifhed he was their king. All that teems to thock and difhearten them, is the prodigious arimies he keeps up, and the immenfe rumber of foldiers quartered in Berlin alone. Whereas in London, at leaft in the city, not a fingle tronp of foldiers of the king's guard, dare make their appearance.

A few days ago I faw (what is here deemed a great fight, viz.) a lord-mayor's proceflion. The lord mayor was in an enormous large gilt coach, which was followed by an aftonifling number of moft thewy carriages, in which the reft of the city magiltrates, more properly called aldermen of London, were feated.-But enough for the pretent.

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\text { London, Yune } \mathrm{y} ; 1 \mathrm{th}, 17 \mathrm{~s}_{2} \text {. }
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I HAVE now hecn pretty nearly all over London, and, according to my own no. tions, have now fect molt of the things I was moft anvions to fee. Hereafter then, I propofe to make an excurfion into the country; and this purpofe, by the bleffing of God, I hope to be able to carry into effect in a very few days, for my curiofity is here almolt
almof fatiated. I feem to be tired and fick of the finoke of thefe fea-coal fires, and I long, with ahmof childifh impatience, once mure to breathe a frefher and clearer air.

It muf, Ithink, be owned, that upon the whole, London is neither fo handfomely nor fo well built as Berlin is, but then it certainly has far more fine fquares. Of thefe there are many that in real magnificence, and beautiful fymmetry, far furpafs our Gens d'Armes Markt, our Denhofchen, and Williams l'lace. The fquares or quadrangular places, coutain the beft and moft beautiful buildings of London; a fpacious flreet, next to the houfes, goes all round them, and within that there is generally a round grafsplot, railed in: with iron rails, in the centre of which, in many of them, there is a ftatue, which flatues moft conmonly are equeftrian and gitt. In Grofvenor-fquare, inftead of tinis green plot, or area, there is a little circular wood, intended, no doubt, to give one the idea of rus in urbs.

One of the lougeft and pleafanteft walks I have yet taken is from Paddington to Inlington; where to the left you have a fine profpect of the neighbouring hills, and in particular of the village of Hampltead, which is built on one of them; and to the right the freets of Loudon furnifh an endlefs variety of interefting views. It is true, that it is dangerous to walk here alone, efpecially in the afternoon, and in an evening, or at niglat ; for it was only laft week that a man was robbed and murdered on this very fame roal.-But I now halten to another and a more pleafing topic:

## The Britifh Mujeum.

I HAVE had the happinefs to become acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Woide; who, though well known all over Europe, to be one of the moft learned men of the age, is yet, if poifible, lefs cttimable for his learning, than he is for his unaffected goodnefs of heart. He holds a refpcetable office in the Mufeum, and was obliging enough to procure me permiffion to fee it, luckily the day before it was fhut up. In general you muft give in jour name a fortnight before you can be admitted. But after all, I am forry to fay, it was the rooms, the glafs cafes, the fhelves, or the repofitory for the books in the Britifh Mufeum which I faw, and not the Mufeum itfelf, we were hurried on fo rapidly through the apartments. The company, who faw it when and as I did, was various, and fome of all forts; fome, I believe, of the very loweft claffes of the people, of both fexes; for, as it is the property of the nation, every one has the fame right (I ufe the term of the country) to lee it that another has. I had Mr. Wendeborn's book in my pocket, and it, at leaft, enabled me to take a fomewhat more particular notice of fome of t'e principal things; fuch as the Egyptian mummy, an head of Homer, \&c. The reft of the company, obferving that I had fone affiftance which they had not, foon gathered round me; I pointed out to them as we went along, from Mr. Wendeborn's German book, what there was moft worth feeing here. The gentleman who conducted us, took little pains to cunceal the contempt which he felt for my communications, when he found out that it was only a German defeription of the Britifh Mufeum I had got. The rapidly paffing through this valt fuite ois rooms, in a fpace of time litile, it at all, exceeding an hour ; with leifure juft to caft one poor longing look of attonifhment on all thete flupendous treafures of natural curiofities, antiquaties, and literature; in the coutemplation of which you could with pleafure fpend years, and a whole life might be employed in the fludy of them-quite confufes, ftuns, and overpowers one. In fome branches this collection is aid to be far furpafled by fome others; but taken altogeiber, and for fize, it certainly is equalled by none.

The fer Alexan whethe or not.

The very vil fant fite than in ture, I meditas infinite kindne

The few foreign divines who travel through England, generally defire to have the Alexandrian manufcript fhewn them, in order to be convinced with their own eyes, whether the paflage, "Thefe are the three that bear record, \&c." is to be found there or not.

The Rev. Mr. Woide lives at a place called Liffon-ftreet, not far from Paddington; a very village-looking little town, at ther Y end of London. It is quite a rural and pleafant fituation; for here I either do, or fancy I do, already breathe a purer and freer air than in the midft of the town. Of his great abilities, and particularly in oriental litera. ture, I need not inform you; but it will give you pleafure to hear that he is actually meditating a fac-fimile edition of the Alexandrian MS. I have already mentioned the infinite obligations I lie under to this excellent man for his extraordinary courtefy and kindnefs.

## The Theatre in the Hay-markct.

LAST week I went twice to an Englifh play-houfe. The firft time "The Nabob" was reprefented, of which the late Mr. Foote was the author, and for the entertainment, a very pleafing and laughable mufical farce, called "The Agreeable Suprize;" the fecond time 1 faw "The Englifh Merchant;" which piece has been tranflated into German, and is known among us by the title of "The Scotchwoman," or "The Coffee-houfe." I have not yet feen the theatres of Covent-garden and Drury-lane, becaufe they are not open in fummer. The beft actors alfo ufually fpend May and October in the country, and only perform in winter.

A very few excepted, the comedians whom I faw were certainly nothing extraordinary. For a feat in the boxes you pay five fhillings, in the pit three, in the firft gallery two, and in the fecond or uppet gallery, one fhilling. And it is the tenants in this upper gallery who, for their thilling, make all that noife and uproar for which the Englifh play-houfes are fo famous. I was in the pit, which gradually rifes, amphitheatre-wife, from the orcheftra, and is furnihed with benches, one above another, from the top to the bottom. Often and often, whilf I fat here, did a rotten orange, or pieces of the peel of an orange, fly paft me, or paft fome of my neighbours, and once one of them actually hit my hat, without my daring to look round, for fear another might then hit me on my face.
All over London as one walks, one every where, in the feafon, fees oranges to fell; and they are in general fold tolerably cheap, one and even fometimes two for a halfpeuny; or in our moncy, three-pence. At the play-houfe, however, they charged me fix-pence for one ornage, and that noways remarkably good.

Befides this perpetual pelting from the gallery, which renders an Englifh phay houle fo uncomfortable, there is no end to their calling out and knocking with their fticks, till the curtain is drawn up. I faw a miller's, or a baker's boy, thus, like a huge booby, leaning over the rails and knocking again and again on the outfide, with all his might, fo that he was feen by every body, without being in the leall afhamed or abafhed. I fometimes heard too the people in the lower or middle gallery quarrelling with thofe of the upper one. Behind me, in the pit, fat a young fop, who, in order to difplay his coffly fone-buckles with the utmolt brilliancy, continually put his foot on my bench, and even fometimes upon my coat, which I could avoid only by fparing him as much face from my portion of the feat, as would make him a footflool.

In the boxes, quite in a corner, fat feveral fervants, who were faid to be placed: there to keep the feats for the fanilies they ferved, till they fhould arrive; they leemed to fit remarkably clofe and fill, the reafon of which, I was told, was their appre. henfion of being pelted; for if one of them dares but to look out of the box, he is inmediately faluted with a hower of orarge peel from the gallery.

In Foote's Nabob there are fundry local and perfonal fatires, which are entirely loof to a foreigner. The character of the Nabob was performed by a Mr. Palmer. 'The jett of the character is, this Nabob with many affected airs and conftant aims at gentility, is aill but a filly fellow, unexpectedly come into the poffellion of immenfe riches, and therefore, of courfe, paid much court to by a fociety of natural philofophers, qua.kers, and I do not know who befides. Being tempted to become one of their members, he is elected; and in order to ridicule thefe would-be philofophers, but real knayes, a fine flowery fuftian feech is put into his mouth, which he delivers with prodigious pomp and importance, and is liftened to by the philofuphers with infinite complacency. The two feenes of the quakers and philofophers, who with countenances full of imaginary importance were feated at a green table with their prefident at their head, while the fecretary with the utmont care was making an inventory of the ridiculous prefents of the Nabob, were truly laughable. One of the laft fcenes was beft received: It is that in which the Nabob's friend and fchool-fellow vifit him, and addrefs him without ceremony by his chriftian name; but to all their queftions of "Whether he does not recollect them? Whether he does not remeinber fuch and fuch a play; or fuch and fuch a fcrape into which they had fallen in their youth ?" He uniformly anfwers with a look of ineffable contempt, only, "No fir!" Nothing can polibly be more ludicrous, nor more comic.

The entertainment, The Agrecable Surprife, is really a very diverting farce. I obferved that, in England alfo, they reprefent fchool-malters in ridiculous characters on the flage; which though I am forry for, lown I do not wonder at, as the pedantry of fchool-mafters in England, they tell me, is carried at leaft as far as it is elfewherc. The fame perfon who, in the play, performed the fchool-fellow of the Nabob with a great deal of nature and original humour, here acted the part of the fchool-mafter: his name is Edwin, and he is, without doubt, one of the beft actors of all that I have feen.

This fchool-mafter is in love with a certain country girl, whofe name is Cowflip, to whom he nakes a declaration of his paffion in a itrange mythological, grammatical ftile and manner, and to whom, among other fooleries, he fings, quite enraptured, the following air, and feems to work himfelf at leaft up to fuch a traniport of paffion, as quite over-powers him. He begins, you will obferve, with the conjugation, and ends with the declenfions and the genders; the whole is inimitably droll:

> "Amo, amas,
> "I love a lafs,
> "I She is fo fweet and tender,
> "It is fweet Cowfip's Grace
> " ll the Nominative Calc,
> "And in the feminine Gender."

Thofe two fentences in particular, in the Nominative Cafe, and in the Feminine Gender, he affects to fing in a particularly languifhing air, as if confident that it was irreginible. This Edwin, in all his comic characters, ftill preferves fomething fo inexpreffibly good tempercd in his countenance, that notwithftanding all his burlefques, and
even grotefque buffoortery, you cannot but be pleafed with him. I own, I felt myfelf doubly interefted for every character which he reprefented. Nothing could equal the tone and countenance of felf.fatisfaction, with which he anfwered one who afked him whether he was a fcholar? "Why, I was a mafter of fcholars." A Mrs. Webb reprefented a cheefemonger, and played the part of a woman of the lower clafs, fo naturally, as I have no where elfe ever feen equalled. Her huge, fat, and lufty carcafe, and the whole of her external appearance feemed quite to be cut out for it.

Poor Edwin was obliged, as fchool-mafter, to fing hinifelf ainoof hoarfe, as he fometimes was called on to repeat his declenfion and conjugation-fongs, two or threc times, only becaufe it pleafed the upper gallery, or the gods, as the Englifh call them, to roar out encore! Add to all this, he was farther forced to thank them with a low bow for the great honour done him by their applaufe.

One of the higheft comic touches in the piece feemed to me to confift in a lye, which always became more and more enormous in the mouths of thofe who told it again, during the whole of the picce. This kept the audience in alnoof a continual fit of laughter. This farce is not yet printed, or I really think I thould be tempted to venture to make a tranflation, or rather an initation of it.
"The Englih Merchant, or the Scotchwoman," I have feen much better performed abroad than it was here. Mr. Fleck, at Hamburg, in particular, played the part of The Englifh Merchant with more interef, truth and propriety, than one Aickin did here. He feemed to me to fail totally in expreffing the peculiar and original character of Frecport; inftead of which, by his meafured Itep and deliberate, affected manner of fpeaking, be converted him into a mere fine gentleman.

The trufly old fervant, who wifhes to give up his life for his mafter, he too had the ftately walk, or frut, of a minifter. The character of the Newfpaper Writer was performed by the fame Mr. Palmer, who acted the part of the Nabob; but evcry one faid, what I thought, that he made him far too much of a gentleman. His perfon and his drefs alfo were too handfome for the character.

The character of Amelia was performed by an actrefs, who made her firft appearance on the ftage, and from a timidity, natural on fuch an occafion, and not unbecoming, fpoke rather low, fo that fhe could not every where be heard; "Speak louder! fpeak louder!" cried out fome rude fellow from the upper gallery, and the immediately, with infinite condefcenion, did all The could, and not unfuccefsfully, to pleafe even an upper gallery critic.

The perfons near me, in the pit, were often extravagantly lavih of their applaufe. They fometimes clapped a fingle folitary fentiment, that was almoft as unmeaning as it was fhort, if it happened to be pronounced only with fome little emphalis, or to contain fome little point, fome popular doctrine, a fingularly pathetic Atroke, or turn of wit.
The Agreeable Surprize was repeated; and I faw it a fecond time with unabated pleafire. It is becone a favourite piece, and always announced with the addition of the favourite mufical farce. The theatre apricared to me fomewhat larger than the one at Ilamburg; and the houfe was both times very full.-Thus much for Englith plays, play-houles, and players.

## Englifh Cufoms and Education.

A FEW words more refpecting pedantry. I have feen the regulation of one feminary of learning, here called aia acadeny. Of thefe places of education, there is a prodigious
number in London; though, notwithltanding their pompous names, they are in reality nothing more than fruall fchools fet up by private perfons, for children and young people.

One of the Englifhmen, who were iny travelling companions, made me acquainted with a Dr. G***, who lives near P——, and keeps an academy for the education of twelve young people, which number is here, as well as at our Mr. Kumpe's, u ver excceded, and the fame plan has been adopted and followed by many others, both here, and elfewhere.

At the entrance I perceived over the door of the houfe a large board, and written on it, Dr. G**日's Acalemy. Dr. G. received ne with great courtefy as a foreigner, and fhewed me his fchool-room, which was furnilled iuft in the fame manner as the claffes in our public fchools are, with benches and a profeflor's chair, or pulpit.

The ufher at Dr. G.0."'s, is a young clergyman, who, feated alfo in a chair, or deft, inftructs the boys in the Greek and Latin grammars.

Such an under-teacher is called an uther; and by what I can learn, is commonly atormented being, exactly anfwering the exquifite defcription given of him in the Vicar of Wakefield. We went in, during the hours of attendance, and he was juft hearing the boys decline their Latin, which he did in the old jog-trot way; and I own it had an add found to my ears, when, inflead of pronouncing, for example viri vecree, I heard them fay viri, of the man, exactly according to the Englifh pronunciation, and viro, to the man. The cafe was juft the fame afterwards with the Greek.

Mr. G** invited us to dinner, when I became acquainted with his wife; a very genteel young wonaan, whofe behaviour to the children was fuch, that fhe might be faid to contribute more to their education than any one elfe. The children drank nothing but water. For every boarder, Dr. G. receives yearly no more than 30 pounds ferling ; which, however, he complained of as being too little. From 40 to 50 pounds is the moft that is gencrally paid in thefe academies.

I told him of our improvements in the manner of education; and alfo fpoke to him of the apparent great worth of character of his ufher. He liftened very attentively, but feemed to have thought little himfelf on this fubject. Before and after dinner the Lord's Prayer was repeated in French, which is done in feveral places, as if they were eager not to wafte, without fome improvement, even this opportunity alfo, to practife the French, and thus at once accomplifh two points. I afterwards told hinu iny opinion of this fpecies of prayer, which, however, he did not take amifs.

After dinner the boys had leave to play in a very finall yard, which in moft fchools, or academies, in the city of London, is the ne plus ultra of their play-ground in their hours of recreation. But Mr. G** has another garden at the end of the town, where he fometims takes them to walk.

After dinner Mr. G*** himfelf inftructed the children in writing, arithmetic, and French, all which feemed to be well taught here; efpecially writing, in which the - Joung people in England, far furpafs, I believe, all others. This may, perhaps, be owing to their having occafion to learn only onefort of letters. As the midfummer holidays were now approaching (at which time the children in all the academies, go home for four weeks) every one was obliged with the uemoft care to copy a written model, in order to fhew it to their parents, becaufe this article is moft particularly examined, as every body can tell what is, or is not good writing. The boys knew all the rules of fyntax by heart.

All thefe academies are in general called boarding.fchools. Some few retain the old name of fehools only; though it is poffible, that in real merit, they may excel the fo much boafted of academies.

It is in general the clergy, who have fmall incomes, who fet up thefe fchools both in town and country; and grown up people, who are forcigners, are alfo adnitted here to learn the Englifh language. Mr. G*** charged for board, lodging, and instruction in the Englifh, two guineas at-week. He, however, who is defirous of perfecting himfelf in the Englifh, will do better to go foine dillance into the country, and board himfelf with any clergyman who takes fcholars, where he will hear nothing but Englifh fpoken, and may at every opportunity be taught both by young and old.

There are in England, befides the two univerfities, but few great fchools or colleges. In I.ondon, there are only St. Paul's and Weftninfter fchools; the reft are alinoft all private inftitutions, in which there reigns a kind of family education, whicl2 is certainly the moft natural, if properly conducted. Some few grammar fchools, or Latin fchools, are notwithftanding here and there to be met with, where the mafter receives a fixed falary, befides the ordinary profits of the fehool paid by the fcholars.

You fee in the ftrcets of London, great and little boys running about in long blue coats, which, like robes, reach quite down to the feet, and little white bands, luch as the clergy wear. Thefe belong to a chartable inftitution, or fchool, which bears the name of the Blue Coat School. The finging of the chorifters in the freets, fo ulual with us, is not at all cuftomary here. Indeed, there is in Eugland, or at leaft in Lon: don, fuch a conftant walking, riding, and driving up and down in the ftreets, that it ${ }^{-}$ would not be very practicable. Parents here, in general, nay even thofe of the loweft clafles, feem to be kind and indulgent to their children; and do not, like our common people, break their fpirits too much by blows and fharp language. Childrenfhould certainly be inured early to fet a proper value on themfelves; whereas with us, parents of the lower clafs bring up their children to the fane flavery under which theythemfelves groan.
Notwithftanding the conftant new appetites and calls of faflion, they here remain faithful to nature till a certain age. What a contraft, when I figure to myfelf our petted, pale-faced Berlin boys, at fix years old, with a large bag, and all the parade of grown-up perfons, nay even with laced coats; and here, on the contrary, fee nothing. but fine, ruddy, flim, ative boys, with their bofoms open, and their hair cut on theirforehead, whillt behind it flows naturally in ringlets. It is fomething uncommon here to meet a young man, and more efpecially a boy, with a pale or fallow face, with de-. formed features, or difproportioned limbs. With us, alas! it is not to be concealed, the cafe is very much otherwife; if it were not, handfome people sould hardly fltike us fo very much as they do in this country.

This free, loofe, and natural drefs, is worn till they are eighteen, or even till they are twenty. It is then, indeed, difcontinued by the higher ranks, but with the common people it always remains the fame. They then begin to have their hair drefied, and curled with irons, to give the head a large bufhy appearance, and half their backs are covered with powder. I am obliged to remain fill longer under the hands of an Englith, than 1 was under a German, hair-dreffer; and to fweat under his hot irons with which he curls my hair all over, in order that I may appear among Englithmen, fomewhat Englif. I muft here obferve that the Englifh hair-dreffers are alfo batbers,

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an office, however, which they perform very badly indeed; though I cannot but confider fhaving as a far more proper employment for thefe petit maitres than it is for furgeons, who, you know, in our country are obliged to have us. It is incredible how much the Englifh at prefent Frenchify themfelves; the only things yet wanting are bags and fwords, with which at leaf, I have feen no one walking publicly, but I am told they are worn at court.

In the morning it is ufual to walk out in a fort of negligee, or morning drefs, your hair not dreffed, but merely rolled up in rollers, and in a frock and boots. In Weftminfter, the morning lafts till four or five o'elock, at which time they dine - and fupper and going to bed are regulated accordingly. They generaliy do not breakfaft till ten o'clock. The farther you go from the court into the city, the more regular and domeftic the people become; and there they generally dine about three o'clock, i. c. as foon as the bufinefs or 'Change is over.

Trimmed fuits are not yet worn, and the moft ufual drefs is in fummer, a fhort white waiftoat, black breeches, white filk flockings, and a frock, generally of very dark blue cloth, which looks like black; and the linglifh feem in general to prefer dark colours. If you wilh to be full dreft, you wear black. Officers rarely wear their uniforms, but drefs like other people, and are to be known to be officers only by a cockade in their hats.

It is a common obfervation, that the more folicitous any people are about drefs, the more effeminate they are. I attribute it entirely to this idle adventitious paffion for finery, that thefe people are become fo over and above careful of their perlons; they are for ever, and on every occafion, putting one another on their guard againlt catching cold; "you'll certainly catch cold," they always tell you if ycu happen to be a little expofed to the draught of the air, or if you be not clad, as they think, fufficiently warm. The general topic of converfation in fumuner, is on the important objeds of whether fuch and fuch an acquaintance be in town, or fuch an one in the country. Far from blaming it, I think it natural and commendable, that nearly one half of the inhabitants of this great city migrate into the country in fummer. And into the country, I too, though not a Londoner, hope foon to wander.

Electricity happens at prefent to be the puppet-fhow of the linglifh. Whoever at all underfands electricity, is fure of being noticed and fuccefsful.-This a certain Mr. Katterfelto experiences, who gives himfelf out for a Prullian, fpeaks bad Englifh, and underfands, befide the ufual electrical and philofophical experiments, fome legerdemain tricks, with which (at leaft according to the papers') he fets the whole world in wonder. For in almoft every newfpaper that appears, there are fome verfes on the great Katterfelto, which fome one or other of his hearers are faid to have made extempore. Every fenfible perfon confiders Katterfelto as a puppy, an ignoramus, a braggadocio, and an impoftor; notwithlanding which he has a number of followers. He has demonftrated to the people, that the influenza is occafioned by a finall kind of infect, which poifons the air; and a noltrum, which he pretends to have found out, to prevent or deftroy it, is engerly bought of him. A few days ago he put into the papers: "It is true that Mr. Katterfelto has always wifhed for cold and rainy weather, in order to. deftroy the pernicious infects in the air; but now, on the contrary, he withes tor nothing more than fur fair weather, as his majefly and the whole royal fanily have determined, the firlt fine day, to be cye-witnefles of the great wonder, which this learned philofopher will render vifible to them." Yet all this while the royal family have not io much as even thought of feeing the wonders of Mr, Katterfelto. 'This kind of rhodo-
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rhodomontade is very finely expreffed in Englih by the word puff, which, in its literal fenfe, fignjifies a blowing, or violent gult of wind, and in the metaphorical fenfe, a boalting, or bragging.

Of fuch puffs the Englifh newfpapers are daily full; particularly of quack medicines and empirics; by means of which many a one here (and among others a German, who goes by the name of the German doctor) are become rich. An advertifement of a lottery in the papers begins with capitais in this manner:-"" Ten Thoufand Pounds for a Six-pence! Yes, however aftonifhing it may feen, it is neverthelefs undoubtedly true, that for the fmall ftake of fix-pence, ten thoufand pounds, and other capital prizes, may be won, \&c."-But enough for this time of the puffs of the Eng. lih.

I yefterday dined with the Rev. Mr. Schrader, fon-in-law to profeffor Fofter of Halle. He is chaplain to the German chapel at St. James's; but befides himfelf, he has a colleague or a reader, who is alfo in orders, but has only fifty pounds yearly falary. Mr: Schrader alfo inftructs the younger princes and princeffes of the royal family in their religion. At his houfe I faw the two chaplains, Mr. Lindeman and Mr. Kritter, who went with the Hanoverian troops to Minorca, and who were returned with the garrifon. They were expofed to every danger along with the troops. The German clergy, as well as every other perfon in any public ftation immediately under government, are obliged to pay a confiderable tax out of their falaries.

The Englifh clergy (and I fear thofe ftill more particularly who live in London) are noticeable, and lamentably confpicuous, by a very free, fecular, and irregular way of life. Since my refidence in England, one has fought a duel in Hyde Park, and tho: his antagonit. He was tried for the offence, and it was evident the judge thought him guilty of murder; but the jury declared him guilty only of manflaughter; and on this verdiat he was burnt in the hand, if that may be called burning which is done with ${ }^{2}$ cold iron ; this being a privilege which the nobility and clergy enjoy above other murderers.

Yefterday week, after I had preached for Mr. Wendeborne, we paffed an Englith church, in which, we underfood, the fermon was not yet quite finihed. On this we went in, and then I heard a young man preaching, with a tolerable good voice, and a proper delivery ; but, like the Englifh in general, his manner was unimpaffioned, and his tone monotonous. From the church we went to a coffee-houfe oppofite to it, and there we dined. We had not been long there before the fame clergyman, whom we had juft heard preaching, alfo came in. He called for pen and ink, and haftily wrote down a few pages on a long heet of paper, which he put into his pocket; I fuppofe it was fome rough fketch or memorandum, that occurred to him at that moment, and which he thus referved for fome future fermon. He too ordered fome dinner; which he had no fooner eat, than he returned immediately to the fame church. We followed him, and he again mounted the pulpit, where he drew from his packet a written paper, or book of notes, and delivered in all probability, thofe very words which he had juft before compofed in our prefence at the coffee-houfe.

In thefe coffee-houfes, however, there generally prevails a very decorous fillnefs and filence. Every one fpeaks foftly to thole only who fit next him. The greater part read the newfpapers, and no one ever difturbs another. The room is commonly on the ground floor, and you enter it immediately from the freet; the feats are divided by wooden wainfoot partitions. Many letters and projects are here written and planned, and many of thofe that you find in the papers are dated from fome of thefe coffee-houfes. There is, therefore, nothing incredible, nor very extraordinary, in
a perfon's compofing a fermon here, excepting that one would imagine it might have been done better at home, and certainly fhould not have thus been put off to the laft minute.

Another long walk that I have taken pretty often, is through Hanover-fquare and Cavendifh-fquare, to Bulftrode.ftreet, near Paddington, where the Daniif ambaffador lives, and where I have often vifited the Danifh Chargée d'Affaires, M. Schornborn. He is well known in Germany, as having attempted to tranflate Pindar into German. Befides this, and befides being known to be a man of genius, he is known to be a great proficient in moft of the branches of natural philofophy. I have fent many very pleafant hours with him.

Sublimè poetry, and in particular odes, are his forte ; there are indeed few departments of learring in which he has not extenfive knowledge, and he is alfo well read in the Greek and Roman authors. Every thing he ftudies, he fudies merely from the love he bears to the fcience itfelf, and by no means for the love of fame. One could hardly help faying it is a pity that fo excellent a man fhould be fo little knowno were it not generally the cafe with men of tranfendent merit. Dut what makes him ftill more valuable is his pure and open foul, and his amiable unaffected fimplicity of cha:racter, which has gained him the love and confidence of all who know him. He has heretofore, been fecretary to the ambaffador at Algiers; and even here in London, when he is not occupied by the bufinefs arifing from his public flation, he lives exceedingly retired, and devotes his time almoft entirely to the fludy of the fciences. The more agreeable I find fuch an acquaintance, the harder it will be for me to lofe, as I foon muft, his learned, his inftructive, and his friendly converfation.

I have feen the large Freemafon's Hall here, at the tavern of the fame name. This hall is of an aftonifhing height and breadth, and to me it looked almoft like a church. The orcheftra is very much raifed, and from that you have a fine view of the whole hail, which makes a majeftic appearance. The building is faid to have coft an inmenfe fum. But to that the lodges in Germany alfo contributed. Free-mafonry feems to be held in but little eftimation in England, perhaps becaufe molt of the lodges are now degenerated into mere drinking clubs; though, I hope, there ftill are fome who affemble for nobler and more effential purpofes. The duke of Cumberland is now grand mafter.

London, 20th June, 1782.
AT length my determination of going into the country takes effect ; and Iam to fet off this very afternoou in a flage; fo that I now write to you my laft letter from I.ondon, I mean till I return from my pilgrimage; for as foon as ever I have got beyond the dangerous neighbourhood of London, I thall certainly no longer fuffer myfelf to be cooped up in a poft-coach, but take my flaff and purfue my journey on foot. In the mean time, however, I will relate to you what I may either have forgoten to write before, or what I have feen worth notice within thefe few days lait paft; among which the foremoft is

## St. Paul's.

1 MUST own that on my entrance into this maffy building, an uncommon vacancy, which feemed to reign in it, rather damped than raifed an impreffion of any thing majeflic in me. All around me I could fee nothing but immenfe bare walls and pillars.

Above me, at an aftonifhing height, was the vaulted ftone roof; and beneath me, a plain, flat, even floor, paved with marble. No altar was to be feen, or any other fign that this was a place where mankind affembled to adore the Almighty. For the church itfelf, or properly that part of it where they perform divine fervice, feems as it wure a piece ftuck on or added to the main edifice; and is feparated from the large round empty fpace by an iron gate, or door. Did the great architects, who adopted this ftile of building, mean by this to fay that fuch a temple is molt proper for the adoration of the Almighty? If this was their aim, I can only fay, I adinire the great temple of nature; the azure vaulted fky , and the green carpet, with which the earth is fpread. This is truly a large temple; but then there is in it no void, no fpot unap. propriated, or unfilled: but every where proofs in abundance of the prefence of the Almighty. If however, mankind, in their honeft ambition to worfhip the Great God of Nature, in a ftile not wholly unfuitable to the great object of their reverence, and in theirhumble efforts at magnificence, aim, in fome degree, to rival the magnificence of nature, particular pains fould be taken to hit on fomething that might atone for the unavoidable lofs of the animation, and amplenefs of nature : fomething in fhort that fhould clearly indicate the true and appropriated defign and purpofe of fuch a building. If, on the other hand, I could be contented to confider St. Paul's merely as a work of art ; built as if merely to fhew the amazing extent of human powers, 1 fhould certainly gaze at it with admiration and aftonifment : but then I wilh rather to contemplate it with awe and veneration. But, I perceive, I am wandering out of my way: St. Paul's is here, as it is, a noble pile, and not unworthy of this great nation. And even if 1 were fi:: $\quad . \quad$ t I could, jou would hardly thank me for thewing you how it might have been $\mathrm{f}: \quad$ e worthy of this intelligent prople. I make a confcience however of telling you al :...s, with fidelity, what impreffion every thing I fee or hear makes on me at the time. For a fmall fum of money I was conducted all over the church, by a man, whofe office it feemed to be, and he repeated to me, I dare ${ }^{\prime} 7 y$, exactly his leffon, which no doubt he had perfectly got by rote ; of how many feet long and broad it was; how many years it was in building, and in what year built : much of this rigmarole flory, which, like a parrot, he repeated mechanically, I could willingly have difpenfed with. In tie part that was feparated from the reft by the iron gate, above mentioned, was what I call the church itfelf; furnifhed with benches, pews, pulpit, and an altar; and on each fide feats for the chorilters, as there are in our cathedrals. This church feemed to have been built purpofely in fuch a way, that the bilhop, or dean, or dignitary, who fhould preach there, might not be obliged to ftrain his voice too much. I was now conducted to that part which is called the whilpering gallery, which is a circumference of prodigious extent, jult below the cupola. Here I was directed to place myfelf in a part of it directly oppolite to my conductor, on the other fide of the gallery, fo that we had the whole breadth of the church between us; and here as Ifood, h.; knowing his cue no doubt, flung to the door with all his force, which gave a foond that I could compare to nothing lefs than a peal of thunder. I was next defired to apply my ear to the wall, which, when I did, I heard the words of my conductor: "c:n you hear me $e$ " Which ie foftly whifpered quite on the other fide, as plain and as loud as one commonly fpeaks to a deaf perfon. This feheme to condenfe and invigorate found at fo creat a dillance, is really wonderful. I once noticed fome found of the fame fort, in the fenatorial cellar at Bremen; but neither that, nor I believe any other in the world, can pretend to cone in competition with this.

I nuw alcended leveral iteps to the great galiery, which runs on the outfode of the grea. dome, and here 1 remained nearly two hours, as I could hardly, in lefs time, vol. 11.
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fatisfy myfelf with the profpect of the various interefting objects that lay all round me; and which can no where be better feen, than from henice.

Every view, and every object I fudied attentively, by viewing them again and again on every fide: for I was anxious to make a lafting impreffion of it on my imagination.

Below me, lay fteeples, houfes, and palaces in countlefs numbers; the fquares with their grafs plots in their middle that lay agreeably difperfed and intermixed, with all the huge clufters of buildings, f.ming, mean-while, a pleaiing contraft, and a relief to the jaded eye.

At one end rofe the Tower, itfelf a city, with a wood of mafts behind it ; and at the other Weflminitor Abbey with its fteeples. There I beheld, clad in fimiles, thofe beautiful green hills, that Nift the environs of Paddington and Inlington: here on the oppofite bank of the Thames, lay Southwark ; the city itfelf it feens to be in:poffible for any eye to take in entirely, for with all my pains, I found it impoffible to afcertain either where it ended, or where the circumjacent villages began : far as the eye could. reach, it feemed to be all one continued chain of buildings.

I well remember how large I thought Berlin, when firft I faw it from the fleeple of St. Mary, and from the Temple Yard Hills : but how did it now fink and fali in my imagination, when I compared it with London!

It is however idle and vain to attempt giving you, in words, any defeription, however faint and imperfect, of fuch a profpect as 1 have juft been viewing. "He who wifhes at one view to fee a world in miniature, muft come to the dome of St. Paul's.

The roof of St. Paul's itfelf with its two leffer fteeples, lay below me, and as I fancied, looked fomething like the back ground of a finall ridge of hills, which you look down upon, when you have attained the fummit of fome huge rock or mountain. I fhould gladly have remained here fometime longer, but a gult of wind which, in this fituation, was fo powerful, that it was hardly poflible to withftand it, drove me down.

Notwithfanding that St. Paul's is itfelf very high, the elevation of the ground on which it flands, contributes greatly to its elevation.

The church of St. Peter at Be' ifin, notwithflanding the total difference between them in the file of building, appears, in fome refpects, to have a great refemblance to $\mathrm{St}_{2}$ Paul's, in London. At leaft its large high black roof, rifes above the other furrounding buildings juft as St. Paul's does.

What elfe I faw in this ftately cathedral, was only a wooden model of this very edifice; which was made before the church was built, and which fuggelts fome not unpleafing reflections, when one compares it with the enormous building itfelf.

The church-yard is enclofed with an iron rail; and it appears a confiderable diftance, if you go all round.

Owing to fome caufe or other, the fight of St. Paul's frikes you, as being confined; and it is certain, that this beautiful church is on every fide clofe! furrounded by houfes.

A marble ftatue of queen Annc, in an enclofed piece of ground in the weft front or the church, is fomething of an ornament to that fide.

The fze of the bell of St. Paul's is alfo worthy of notice, as it is reckoned one of thofe that are deemed the largeft in Europe. It takes its place, they fay, next to that at Vienna.

Every thing that I faw in St. Paul's coft me only a little more than a fhilling, which I paid in pence and halfpence, according to a regulated price, fixed for every diferent curiofity.

## Wefminficr Abbey.

On a very gloomy difmal day, juft fuch a one asit ought to be, I went to fee Weftminfter Abbey.

I entered at a fmall door, which brought me inmediately to the poet's corner, where the monuments and bufts of the principal poets, artifts, generals, and great men, are placed.
Not far from the door, inmediately on my entrance, I perceived the fatue of Shakefpeare, as large as life; with a band \&c. in the drefs ufual in his time.
A paffage out of one of Shakelpeare's own plays, (the Tempeft,) in which he defcribes in the moft folemn and affecting manner, the end. or the diffolution of all things, is here, with great propriety, put up at his cpitaph; as though none but Shakefpeare could do juftice to Shakefpeare.
Not far from this immortal bard is Rowe's monument, which, as it is intimated in the few lines that are infcribed as his epitaph, he himfelf taad defired to be placed there.

At no great diffance, I faw the buft of that amiable writer, Goldfmith; to whom, as well as to Butler, whofe monument is in a diftant part of the abbey, though they had fcarcely neceflary bread to eat during their life time, handfome monuments are now railed. Here, too you fee, almoft in a row, the monuments of Milton, Dryden, Gay, and Thompion. The infcription on Gay's tumb-ftone is, if not actually immoral, yct futile and weak ; though he is faid to have written it himfelf :

> "Life is a jeft, and all things thew it,
> "I thought fo once, but now 1 know it."

Our Handel has alfo a monument here, where he is reprefented as large as life.
An actrefs, Pritchard, and Booth, an actor, have alfo very diftinguifhed monuments erected here to their menories.

For Newton, as was proper, there is a very coftly one. It is ahove, at the entrance of the choir, and exactly oppofite to this, at the end of the chirch, another is erected, which refers you to the former.
As I paffed along the fide walls of Weftminfter Abbey, I hardly faw any thing but marble monuments of great admirals, but which were all too much loaded with fincry and ornaments, to make, on me at leaft, the intended impreffion.

I always returned with moft pleafure to the poets' corner, where the moft fenfible, the moft able, and moft learned men, of the different ages, were re-affembled; and pirticularly where the elegant fimplicity of the monuments made an elevated and atfecting impreflion on the mind, while a perfect recollection of fome favourite paffage, of a Shakefpeare, or Milton, recurred to my idea, and feemed for a moment to re-animate and bring back the firits of thofe truly great men.
Of Addifon and Pope I have found no monuments here. The vaults where the kings are bu ied, and fome other things worth notice in the abbey, I have not yet feen; but perhaps I may at my return to London from the country.

I have made every neceffary preparation for this journey. In the firt place, I have an accurate map of England in iny pocket; befides an excellent book of the roads, which Mr. Pointer, the Englif merchant to whom I am recommended, has lent me:

The bile is, " $\Lambda$ new and accurate defcription of all the direct, and principal crofs Roads in Great Britain." This book, I hope will be of great fervice to me in my rantblings.

I was for a long time undecided which way 1 fhould go, whether to the Ine of Wight, to D'orffuouth, or to Derbylhire, which is famous for its natural curiofities, and alfo for its romantic fituation. At length I have determined on Derbyfhire.

During my abfence 1 leave my trunk at Mr. Mulhaufen's, (one of Mr. Pointer's fenior partness) that I may not be at the needlefs expence of paying for my lodging without making ufe of it. This Mr. Pointer lived long in Gernany, and is politely partial to us and our language, and fpeaks it well. He is a well bred, and fingularly obliging man; and one who pofleffes a vaft fund of information, and a good talte. I cannot but feel myfelf happy in having obtained a recommendation to fo accomplifhed a man. I got it from Mefirs. Perlent and Dorner, to whom I had the honour to be recommended by Mr. Von Taubenheim, l'avy Counfellor at Berlin. Thefe recommendations have been of infinite ufe to me.
1 propole to go to day as far as Richmond; for which place a Stage fets out about two o'clock from fome inn, not far from the New Church in the Strand. Four guineas, fome linen, my l.nglifh book of the roads, and a map and pocket-book, together with Miton's Paradife L.oft, which I muft put in my pocket, compofe the whole of my equipage ; and 1 hope to walk very lightly with it. But it now Itrikes half paft one; and of courfe it is time for me to be at the flage. Farewell! 1 will write to you again from Richmond.

Ricbmomd, 21 f June, $17^{82}$.
YFSTERDAY afternoon I had the luxury, for the firft time, of being driven in an Englifh ftage. Thefe coaches are at leaft in the eyes of a foreigner, quite elegant, lined in the infide; and with two feats large enough to accommodate fix perfons: but it muft be owned, when the carriage is full, the company are rather crowded.
At the White Hart from whence the coach fets out, there was, at firf, only an elderly lady who got in ; but as we drove along, it was foon filled, and mollty by ladies, there being only one more gentleman and myfelf. The converfation of the ladies among thenfelves, who appeared to be a little acquainted with each other, ieemed to me to be but very infipid and tirefome. All I could do was, I drew out my book of the roads, and marked the way we were going.

Before you well know that you are out of London, you are already in Kenfington and Hammerfmith; becaufe there are all the way houfes on both fides, after you are out of the city; juft as you may remember the cafe is with us wihen you drive from Berlin to Schoneberg ; although in point of profpect, houfes, and flreets, the difference, no doubt, is prodigious.

It was a fine day, and there were various delightful profpects on both fides, on which the eye would willingly have dwelt longer, had not our coach rolled on paft them, fo provokingly quick. It appeared fonewhat fingular to me, when, at a fow miles trom London, I faw at a dilance a beautiful white houfe; and perceived on the high road, on which we were driving, a direction poft, on which were written thefe words: "that great white houfe, at a dittance, is a boarding-fchool !"

The man who was with us in the coach pointed out to us the country feats of the lords and great people, by which we paffed; and entertained us with all kind of ftories
of robberies, which had been committed on travellers, hereatiouts: fo that the ladies at laft began to be rather afraid; on which he began to ftand up for the fuperior honour of the Englifh robbers, when compared with the French : the former he faid robbed only, the latter both robbed and murdered.

Notwithfanding this, there are in Eugland another fpecies of villains, who alfo murder, and that oftentimes for the mereft trille, of which they rob the perfon murdered. Thefe are called Footpads, and are the loweft clafs of Englifh rogues; among ft whom, in general there reigns fomething like fome regard to character.

The higheft order of thieves are the pick-pockets, or cutpurfes, whom you find every where; and fometimes even in the beft comp,unies. They are generally well and handfomely dreffed, fo that you take then to be perfons of rank; as indeed may fometimes be the cafe: perfons who by extravagance and exceffes have reduced them. felves to want, and find themfelves obliged at laft to have recourfe to pilfering and thieving.

Next to them come the highwaymen, who rob on horfeback; and often, they fay, even with unioaded piftols they terrify travellers, in order to put themfelves in poffeffion of their purfes. Among thele perfons, however, there are inflances of true greatnefs of foul, there are numberlefs inftances of their returning a pars of their booty, where the party robbed has appeared to be particularly diftreffed ; and they are feldom guilty of murder.

Then comes the third and loweft, and wort of all thieves and rogues, the footpads before nentioned; who are on foot, and often murder in the moft inhuman manner, for the faxe of only a few Chillings, any unfortunate people who happen to fall in their way. Of this feveral mournful inftances may be read almoft daily in the Englifh papers. Probably they murder becaufe they cannot like highwaymen, aided by their horfes, make a rapid flight; and therefore fuch petts are frequently pretty eafily purfued and taken, if the perfon robled gives information of his robbery in time.

But to return to our flage, I muft obferve, that they have here a curious way of riding, not in, but upon a ftage-coach. Perfons to whom it is not convenient to pay a fuli price, inftead of the infide, fit on the top of the coach, without any feats or even a rail. By what means paffengers thus faten $t^{\prime}$ mifelves fecurely on the roof of thefe vehicles, I know not; but you conftantly fee numbers feated there, apparently at their eafe, and ir. riect faffty.

This they call riding on the outfide; for which they pay only half as much as thofe pay who are within: we had at prefent fix of thefe paffengers over our heads, who, when we alighted, frequently made fuch a noife and bufte, as fometimes almoft frightened us. He who can properly balance himfelf, rides not inconumodioully on the outfide; and in funmer time, in fine weather, on account of the profpects, it certainly is more pleafant than it is within: excepting that the company is generally low, and the duft is likewife more troublefome than in the infide, where, at any rate, you may draw up the windows according to your pieafure.

In Kenfington where we fopped, a Jew applied for a place along with us; but as there was no feat vacaut in the infide, he would not ride on the outfide; which feemed not quite to plcafe my travelling companions. They could not help thinking it fomewhat prepofterous, that a Jew fhould be afhamed to ride on the outfide, or on any fide, and in any way; fince, as they added, he was nothing more than a Jew. This antipathy and prejudice againft the Jews, I have noticed to be far more common here, than it is even with us, who certainly are not partial to them.

Of the beautiful country feats and villas which we now paffed, I could only through the windows of our coach gain a partial and indiftinct profpect; which led me to wifh, as 1 foon moft earneflly did, to be releafed from this noveable prifon. Towards evening we arrived at Richmond. In London, before I fet out, I had paid one fhilling: another was now demanded; fo that upon the whole, from London to Richmond, the paffage in the ftage cofts juft two fillings.

As foon as I had alighted at an Inn and had drank my tea, I went out immediately to fee the town and the circumjacent country.

Even this twwn, though hardly out of fight of London, is more countrified, pleafanter, and more cheerful than London, and the houfes do not feem to be fo much blackened by fmoke. The people alfo appeared to me here more fociable, and more hofpitable. I faw feveral fitting on benches before their doors, to enioy the cool breeze of the evening. On a large green area in the middle of the town, a number of boys and even young men, were enjoying themfelves, and playing at trap-ball. In the ftreets there reigned here, compared to London, a pleafing rural tranquillity; and I breathed a purer and frefher air.

I went now out of the town over a bridge, which lies acrofs the Thames, and where you pay a penny as often as you pafs over it. The bridge is lofty, and built in the form of an arch, and from it you enter immediately into a moft charming valle, that winds all along the banks of the Thames.

It was evening; the fun was iuft fhedding her laft parting rays on the valley: but fuch an evening, and fuch a valley! $\mathbf{O}$, it is impofible I fhould ever forget them. The terrace at Richmond does affuredly afford one of the fineft profpects in the world. Whatever is charming in nature, or pleafing in art, is to be feen here. Nothing 1 had ever feen, or ever can fee elfewhere, is to be compared to it. My feelings during the few fhort enraptured minutes that I food there, it is impoffible for any pen to defrribe.
Onc of my firl fenfations was, chagrin and forrow for the days and hours I had wafted in London; and I had vented a thoufand bitter reproaches on my irrefolution, that I had not long ago quitted that huge dungeon, to come here, and pafs my time in paradife.

Yes, iny friend, whatever be your ideas of paradife, and how luxuriantly focver it may be depicted to your imagination, I venture to foretel, that here you will be fure to find all thofe ideas realized. In every point of -iew, Richmond is affuredly one of the firlt fituations in the world. Here it was that Thomfon and Pope gleaned from nature all thofe beautiful paffages with which their inimitable writings abound.

Inflead of the inceflant diftreffing noife in London, I faw here at a diflance fundry little fanily parties walking arm in arm along the banks of the Thames. Every thing breathed a foft and pleafing calm, which warmed my heart; and filled it with fome of the moft pleafing fenfations, of which our nature is fufeeptible.

Beneath I trod on that frefh, even, and loft verdure, which is to be feen only in England: on one fide of me lay a wood, than which nature cannot produce a finer; and on the other, Thames with its thelvy bank and charming lawns, rifing like an amphitheatre; along which, here and there, one efpies a picturefque white houfe, afpiring, in majeltic fimplicity, to pierce the dark foliage of the furrounding tree, ; thus, thudding, like flars in the galaxy, the rich expanfe of this charming vale.

Sweet Richmond! never, no never fhall I forget that lovely evening, when from thy fairy hills thou didft fo hofpitably fmile on me, a poor lonely, infignificant Itranger! As I traverfed to and fro thy meads, thy little fweliing hills, and fowery dells, and above
all, that queen of all rivers, thy own majeftic Thames, I forgot all fublunary cares, and thought only of heaven and heavenly things. Happy, thrice happy am I, I again and again exclaimed, that I am no longer in yon gloony city, but here in Elyfum, in Richmond!
O ye copfy hills, ye green meadows, ani ye rich freams in this bleffed country, how have ye enchanted ine! Still however, let me recollect, and refolve, as I firmly do, that even ye fhall not prevent my return to thofe barren and dufly lands, where my, perhaps a lets indulgent, defiliny has placed me; and where, in the due difcharge of all the arduous and important duties of that humble function, to which providence has called me, I mult and I will faithfully exert my beft talents : and in that exertion find pleafure, and I truft, happinefs. In every future inoment of my life, however, the recollection of this feene, and the feelings it infpired, fall cheer my labours, and invigorate my efforts.

Thefe wcre fome of my reflections, my deareft friend, during my folitary walk. Of the evening! paffed at Richmond, I fpeak feebly, when I content myfelf with faying only, it was me of the pleafanteft I ever fpent in my life.

I now relolved to go to bed early, with a firm purpofe of alfo rifing early the next day, to revifit this charming walk. For I thought to myfelf, I have now feen this Tenpe of the modern world imperfectly; I have feen it only by moon-light: how much more charming muft it be, when gliftening with the morning dew! Thefe fond hopes alas! were all difappointed. In all great ichemes of enjoyment, it is I believe, no bad way always to figure to yourfelf fome polible evil that may arife; and to anticipate a difappointment. If I had done fo, I fhould not perhaps have felt the mortification I then experienced, quite fo pungent. By fome means or other I faid too long out, and fo when I returned to Richinond, I had forgot the name and the fign of the inn, where I had before flopped; it coft me no little trouble to find it again.

When at laft, I got back, I told the people what a fweet walk I had had; and they then fpoke much of a profpect from a neighbouring hill, known by the name of Richmond Hill, which was the very fame hill, from the top of which I had juft been gazing, at the houfes in the vale the preceding evening. From this fame hill, therefore, I refolved the next morning to fee the fun rife.

The landlady of this houfe was a notable one; and talked fo much and fo loud to her fervants, that I could not get to fleep, till it was pretty late. However I was up next morning at threc o'clock: and was now particularly fenfible of the great inconveniences they fuftain in England by their bad cuftorn of rifing fo late: for, as I was the only one in this family who was up, I could not get out of the houfe. This obliged me to fpend three moft irkfome and heavy hours till fix o'clock; however, a fervant, at length, opened the door; and I rufhed out, to climb Richmond-hill. To my infinite difappointment, within the fpace of an hour, the iky had become overcaft, and it was now fo cloudy, that I could not even fee, nor of courfe enjoy, one half of the delightful prof. pect that lay before me.

On the top of this hill is an alley of chefnut-trees, under which here and there feats. are placed. Behind the alley is a row of well-built gentemen's country fcats: one does not wonder to fee it thus occupied; befides the pure air, the profpect exceeds every thing elfe of the kind in the world. I never faw a palace, which (if I were the owner of it) I would not give for any of the houfes I now faw on Richmond Terrace.

The defcent of the hill to the 'hames is covered with verdure, the Thames, at the foot of it, forms near a femi-circle; in which it feems to embrace woody phains,
with.
with meadows and country feats in its bofom. On one fide you fee the town and its magnificent bridge; and on the other a dark wood.

At a diftance you could perceive pceping out annong the meadows and woods fundry fmall villages, fo that notwithftanding the dullnefs of the weather, this profpect, even nuw, was one of the fineft I had ever feen. But what is the reafon, that yelterday evening my feclings were far more acute and lively, the impreflions made on me much fronger, when from the vale I viewed the hill, and fancied that there was in it every thing that was delightful, than they are this morning, when from the hill I overlooked the vale, and knew pretty exactly what it contained?

I have now finifhed my breakfaft; and once more feize my faff, (the only companion I have) and now again, fet out on this romantic journcy on foot. From Windior you thall hear more of me.

Windfor, $13^{\text {th }}$ June.
I HAVE already, my deareft friend, now that I write to you from hence, experienced fo many inconveniences as a traveller on foot, that $I$ ain at fome lofs to determine, whether or no 1 thall go on with my journey in the fame manner.

A traveller on foot in this country feems to be confidered as a fort of wild man, or out-of-the-way being, who is flared at, pitied, fufpected, and haunned by every body that meets him. At leaft this has hitherto been my cafe, on the road from Richnond to Windfor.

My hof at Richmond, yefterday morning, could not fufficiently exprefs his furprize, that I intended to venture to walk as far as Oxford, and fill farther. Ile however was fo kind as to fend his fon, a clever little boy, to thew me the road leading to Windfor.

At firf I walked along a very pleafant footway by the fide of the Thames; where clofe to my right lay the king's garden. On the oppofite bank of the Thames was Ineworth, a foot that feemed to be diftinguibed by forne elegant gentlemen's countryfeats and gardens. Here I was obliged to ferry the river, in order to get into the Ox-ford-road, which alfo leads to Windior.

When I was on the other fide of the water, I came to a houle, and afked a man who was ftanding at the door, if I was on the right road to Oxford. "Yes," faid he, "but you want a carriage to carry you thither:" when I anfwered him that I intended walking it, he looked at me fignificantly, flook his head, and went into the houfe again.

I was now on the road to Oxford. It is a charming fine broad road; and I met on it carriages without number; which, however, on account of the heat, occafioned a duft that was extremely troublefome and difagreeabie. The fine green hedges, which border the roads in F.ngiand, contribute greatly to render them pleafant. This was the cafe in the road I now travelled: for, when I was tired, I fat down in the flade under one of thefe hedges, and read Milton. But this relief was foon rendered difigrecable to me; for, thofe who rode, or drove, palt me, ftared at me with aftonifhancent ; and made many fignificant gettures, as if they thought my head deranged. So fingular mult it needs have appeared to them to fee a inanffiting along the fide of a public road, and reading. I therefore found myfelf obliged when I wifhed to reft myltif and read, to look out for a retired fot in fome by lane or crofs-ioad.

When I again walked, many of the coaclimen who drove by called out to me, cver and anon, and afked if I would not ride on the outfide; and when, every now and then, a farmer on horfeback met me, he faid, and feemingly with an air of pity for me,"!'is warm walking, fir!" and when I paffed through a village, every old woman te!tified her pity by an exclamation of-" Good God!".

As far as Hounflow, the way was very pleafant; afterwards I thought it not quite fo good. It lay acrofs a comnon, which was of a confiderable extent, and bare and maked; excepting that here and there, I faw fheep feeding.

I now began to be very tired; when, to my aftonifliment, I faw a tree in the middle of the common, that ftood quite folitary, and firead a fhade like an arbour round it; at the bottom, round the trunk, a bench was placed, on which one may fit down; beneath the fhade of this tree I repofed myfelf a little, read fome of Milton, and made a note in my memorandumbook, that I would remember this tree, which had fo charitably and hofpitably received under its fhade a weary traveller. 'Ihís, you fee, I have now done.

The fhort Englifh miles are delightful for walking; you are always pleafed to find, every now and then, in how fhort a time you have walked a mile; though, no doubr, a mile is every where a mile. I walk but a moderate pace, and can accomplifh four Englifh miles in an hour; it ufed to take ure pretty nearly the fame time for one Ger$\operatorname{man}$ mile. Now it is a pleafing exchange to find, that in two hours I can walk eight miles. And now I fancy, I was about feventeen miles from London, when I came to an inn, where, for a little wine and water. I was obliged to pay fixpence. An Englifhman who happened to be fitting by the fide of the innkeeper, found out that I was a German, and of courfe from the country of his queen; in praife of whom he was quite lavifh; obferving more than once, that England never had had fuch a queen, and would not eafily get fuch another.

It now began to grow hot. On the left hand, almoft clofe to the high road, I met with a fingularly clear rivulet. In this 1 bathed, and was much refrefhed; and afterwards, with freth alacrity, continued my journey.

I had now got over the common, and was once more in a country rich and well cul. tivated, beyond all conception. This continued to be the cafe as far as Slough, which is twenty miles and a half from London, on the way to Oxford; and from which to the left there is a road leading to Windfor, whofe high white cattle I have already feen at a diftance.

1 made no ftay here, but went directly to the right, along a very pleafant high. road, between meadows and green hedges, towards Windfor, where 1 arrived about noon.

It Atrikes a foreigner as fomething particular and unufual, when, on paffing through thefe fine Englifh towns, he obferves none of thofe circumftances by which the towns in Germany are diftinguifhed from the villages, no walls, no gates, no fentries, nor garrifons. No ftern examiner somes here to fearch and infpect us or our baggage; no imperious guard here demands a fight of our paffports; perfectly free and unmolefted, we here walk through villages and towns as unconcerned as we fhould through an houfe of our own.

Juft before I got to Windfor, I paffed Eton college, one of the firf public fchools in England, and perhaps in the world. I have before obferved, that there are in England fewer of thefe great fchools than one might expect. It lay on my left; and on the right, directly oppofite to it, was an inn, into which I went.

I fuppofe it was during the hour of recreation, or in playtime, when I got to E.ton; for I baw the boys in the yard before the college, which was inclofed by a low wall, in great numbers, walking and rumaing ap and down.

Their deefs itruck me particularly : from the biggeft to the leaft, they all wore black cloaks, or bowns, over coloured cloaths; through which there was an aperture for their arms. They alfo wore befides, a fquare hat or cap, that feemed to be covered with velvet, fuch as our clergymen in many places wear.

They were differently employed; fome talking together; fome playing; and fome had their books in their hands, and were reading; but I was foon obliged to get out of their fight, they llared at me fo, as I came along, all over duft, with my itick in my hand.
As I entered the int, and defired to have fomething to eat, the countenance of the waiter foon gave me to underfland, that I fhould there find no very friendly reception. Whatever I got they feemed to give me with fuch an air, as fhewed too plainly how little they thanght of ane; and as if they confidered me but as a beggar. I muft do them the jullice to own, however, thac they fuffered me to pay like a gentleman. No doubt this was the firlt time this pert bepowdered puppy had ever been called on to wait on a poor devil, who entered their place on foot. I was tired, and afked for a bedroom, where I might fleep. They fhewed me into one that much refembled a prifon for malefactors. I requeftel that I might have a better room at night; on which, without any apology, they toll me, that they had no intention of lodging me, as they had no room for fuch guefts; but that I might go back to Slough, where very probably I might get a night's lodging.

With money in my pucket, and a confcioufnefs, moreover, that I was doing nothing that was cith:er imprudent, unworthy, or really mean, I own ir mortified and vesed me, to find myfelf obliged to put up with this impudent ill-ufage from people who ought to reflect, that they are but the fervants of the public, and little likely to recommend themfelves to the high by being infolent to the low. They made me, however, pay them two flillings for my dinner and coffee; which 1 had juft thrown down, and was preparing to fhake off the duft from my fhoes, and quit this inhofpitable St. Chriftopher, when the green hills of Windfor fmited fo friendly upon me, that they feemed to invite me firft to vilit them.

And now trudging through the fireets of Windfor, I at length mounted a fort of hill; a feep path led me on to its fummit, clofe to the walls of the caltle, where I had an uncommonly extenfive and fine profpeck, which fo much raifed nyy heart, that in a moment, I forgot not only the infults of waiters and tavern-keepers, but the hardhhip of my lot, in being obliged to travel in a manner that expofed me to the foorn of a people whom I wifhed to refpect. Below me lay the molt beautiful landfcapes in the world ; all the rich feenery that nature, in her beft attire, can exhibit. Here were the fipots that furnifhed thofe delightful themes, of which the mufe of Denham and Pope made choice. 1 feemed to view a whole world at once, rich and beautiful beyond conception. At that moment what more could I have wilhed for.

And the vencrable cafte, that royal edifice which, in every part of it, has ftrong traces of antiquity, fmiles through its green trees, like the ferene countenance of fime hoary fage, who, by the vigor of an happy conllitution, ftill retains many of the charms of youth.

Nothing infpired me with more veneration and awe, than the fine old building St. George's church; which, as you cone down from the calte, is on your right. At the fight of it, paft centuries feemed to revive in my imagination.

But I will fee no more of thofe fights which are flewn you by one of thofe wanal praters, who ten times a day, parrot-wife, repeat over the fame dull lellion they have got by heart. The furly fellow, who for a llidling colduated me round the church, had nearly, with his chattering, deftroyed the fincelt impretlions. Henry, the li, ighth, Charlen the Firlt, and Edwaril the l'ourth, are buried here. After all, this church, both within and without, has a molt melancholy and difmal appearance.
They were building at what is called the queen's palace; and prodigious quantities of materials are provided for that purpofe.

I now went down a gentle declivity into the delightful purk at Windfor; at the foot of which it looks fo fombrous and gloomy, that I could hardly help fancying it was fome valt ohl Gothic temple. 'This foreft certainly, in point of beautv, furpaffes every thing of the kind you can figur: to yourfelf. 'To its own charms, when I faw it, there were added a moft pleafing and philofophical folitude; the coolnefs of an evening breeze; all aided by the foff founds of mufic, which, at this diftance from the caltle, from whence it iflued, was inexprefibly fweet. It threw me into a fort of enthufiallic and pleafing reverie, which made me ample amends for the fatigues, difcourtefies, and continmed crofs accidents I had encountered in the sourfe of the day.

I now left the foreft; the clock fruck fix, and the worknien were going home from: their work.

I have forgot to mention the large round tower of the cafte; which is allo a very ancicut buidding. 'The roads that lead to it are, all along their fides, planted with thrubs; thele being modern and lively, make a pleafing contratt to the fine old woffy walls. On the top of this tower the Hag of Great Britain is ufually difplayed; wich, however, as it was now late in the evening, was taken in.

As I came down from the calle, I law the king driving up to it, in " very plain, twowheeled, open carriage. The people here were politer than I ufed stonk they were in London; for I did not fee a fingle perfon, high or low, who did not pull ofl their hats as their fovercign paffed them.

I was now again in Windfor; and found myfelf not far from the caftle, oppofite to a very capital inn, where I faw many officers and leveral perfons of confequence going in and out. And here at this inn, contrary to all expeetation, I was received by the landlord with great civility, and even kindnefs; very contrary to the haughty and infolent airs which the upfart at the other, and his jackanapes of a waiter, there thought fit to give themfelves.

However, it feemed to be my fate to be fill a fcandal and an eye-fore to all the waiters. The maid, by the order of her mafter, thewed me a roon where I might adjuft my drefs a little; but I could hear her mutter and grumble as the went along with me. Having put myfelf a little to rights, I went down into the coffee-room, which is immediately at the entrance of the houfe, and told the lambien, that I thought I wifhed to have yet one more walk. On this he obligingly direcicd me to ftroll down a pleafant field behind his houfe, at the foot of which, he faid, I fhould find the Thames, and a good bathing-place.

I followed his advice, and this evening was, if poffible, finer than the preceding. Here again, as I had been told I Mould, I found the Thames with all its gentle windings; Windfor fhone nearly as bright over the green vale, as thofe charming houfes on Richmond hill, and the verdure was not lefs foft and delicate. The field I was in, feemed to flope a little towards the Thames. I feated myfelf near a buth, and there waited the going down of the fiun. At a diftance I law a number of people bathing in the Thames. When after fun-fet, they were a little difperfed, I diew near the fpot I
had been directed to; and here, for the firft time, I fported in the cool tido of the Thames. The bank was feep, but my landlord had dug fome feps that went down into the water; which is extremely convenient for thofe who cannot fwim. Whilt I was there, a couple of fmart lively apprentice boys came alfo from the town; who, with the greateft expedition, threw off their cloaths and leathern aprons, and plunged themfelves, head foremoft, into the water, where they oppofed the tide with their finewy arms till they were tired. They advifed me with much natural civility, to untie my hair, and that then, like them, I might plunge into the fream head foremoft.

Refrefhed and frengthened by this cool bath, I took a long walk by moon-light on the banks of the Thames; to my left were the towers of Windfor, before me a little village, with a fteeple, the top of which peeped out among the green trees; at a diftance two inviting hills, which I was to climb in the morning; and around me the green corn-fields.. Oh! how indefcribably beautiful was this evening, and this walk! At a diftance mong the houfee, is could eafily defcry the inn where I lodged, and where I feemed to myfelf at length io have found a place of refuge, and an home; and I thought, if I couid but ftay there, i fhould not be very forry if I were never to find : other.

How foon did all thefe pleafing dreams vanih! On my return the waiters (who from my appearance, too probably expected but a trifling reward for their attentions to me) received me gruffly, and as if they were forry to fee me again. This was not all; I had the additional mortification to be again roughly accofted by the crofs maid, who had before fhewn me to the bed-chamber; and who, dropping a kind of half courtefy, with a fuppreffed taugh, fneeringly told me, I might look out for another lodging, as I could not fleep there, fince the room fhe had by miltake fhewn me, was already engaged. It can hardly be niceffary to tell you, that I loudly protefted againft this fudden change. At length the landord came, and I appealed to him; and he with great courtely immediately defired another room to be fhewn me; in which, however, there were two beds; fo that I was obliged to admit a companion. Thus was I very near being a fecond time turned out of an inn.

Directly under my room was the tap-room; from which I could plainly hear too much of the converfation of fome low people, who were drinking and finging fongs, in which, as far as i could underftand them, there were many paffages at leaft as vulgar and nonfenfical as ours.

This company I guefled, confifted chiefly of foldiers and low fellows. I was hardly well lulled to fleep by this hurly-burly, when my chum (probably one of the drinking party below) catne flumbling into the room and againft iny bed. At length, though not witheut fome difficulty, he found his own bed; into which he threw himfelf juft as he was, without llaying to pull off either cloaths or boots.

This morning I rofe very carly, as I had propofed, in order to climb the two hills, which yefterday prefented me with fo inviting a profpect ; and in particular, that one of them on the fummit of which an high white houfe appeared among the dark green trees; the other was clofe by.

I found no regular path leading to thefe hills; and therefore went ftraight forward, without minding roads; willy keeping in view the objoct of my aim. This certainly created me fome trouble. I had fometimes an hedge, and fometimes a bog to walk round; but at length I had attained the foot of the fo earnelly wifhed-for hill, with the high white houfe on its fummit, when, jult as I was going to afcend it, and was already pleafing myfelf in the idea with the proipect from the white houfe, behold I
read thefe words an a board: Take care! there are fteel traps and fpring guns here.
All my labour was loft, and I now went round to the other hill; but here were alfo fteel traps and fpring guns, though probably never intended to annoy fuch a wanderer as myfelf, who wifhed only to enjoy the fine morning air from this eminence.

Thus difappointed in my hopes, I returned to Windfor, much in the fame temper and manner as I had yefterday morning from Richmond-Hill; where my wifhes had alfo been fruftrated.

When I got to my inn, I received from the ill-tempered maid, who feemed to have been ftationed there on purpofe to plague and vex me, the polite welcome, that on no account fhould I feep another night there. Luckily, that was not my intention. I now write to you in the coffee room, where two Germans are talking together, who certainly little fufpect how well I underfand them; if I were to make myfelf known to them, as a German, moft probably, even thefe fellows would not feeak to me, becaufe I travel on foot. I fancy they are Hanoverians! The weather is fo fine, that notwithftanding the inconveniences I have hitherto experienced on this account, I think I hall coutinue my journey in the fame manner.

Oxford, June 25.
' O : what various, fingular, and unaccountable fatalities and adventures are not foottravellers expofed, in this land of carriages and horfes! But, I will begin my relation in form and order.

In Windfor, I was obliged to pay for an old fowl I had for fupper; for a bed-room which 1 procured with fome difficulty and not without murmurs, and in which, to conpleat my mifadvenrures, I was difturbed by a drunken fellow; and for a couple of difhes of tea, nine fhillings, of which the fowl alorie was charged fix fhillings.

As I was going away, the waiter, who had ferved me with fo very ill a grace, placed himfelf on the ftairs, and faid, " pray remember the waiter!" I gave him three halfpence: on which he faluted me with the heartieft $G-d d-n$ you, fir! I had ever heard. At the door flood the crofs maid, who allo accofted me with-" pray remember the chamber-maid!"-"Yes, yes," faid I, "I haill long remember your moft ill-mannered behaviour and fhameful incivility;" and fo I gave her nothing. I hope the was flung and nettled at my reproof: however fhe ftrove to fiffe her anger by a contemptuous, loud horfe laugh. Thus, as I left Windfor, I was literally followed by abules and curfes.
I an very forry to fay, that I rejoiced when I once more perceived the towers of Windfor behind me. It is not proper for wanderers to be prowling near the palaces of kings: and fo I fat ine down, philofophically, in the fhade of a green hedge, and again read Milton, no friend of kings, though the firt of poets. Whatever I may think of their inns, it is impoffible not to admire and be charmed with this country.

I took my way through Slough by Salt-hill, to Maidenhead. At Salthill, which can hardiy be called even a village, I faw a barber's fhop; and fo I refolved to get myfelf both thaved and dreffed. For putting my hair a little in order, and thaving me, I was forced to pay him a hilling. Oppofite to this Chop, there ftands an elegant houfe, and a neat garden.
Between Salt hill and Maidenhead, I net with the firlt very remarkable and alarming adventure, that has occurred during tiny pilgrimage.

Hitherto I had fcarcely met a fingle foot pallenger, whilf coaches without number every moment rolled pafs me; for, there are few roads, even in England, more crowded
crowded than this weftern road, which leads to Bath and Briftol, as well as to Oxford. I now alfo began to meet numbers of people on horfeback; which is by no means an ufual method of travelling.

The road now led me along a low funken piece of ground between high trees, fo that I could not fee far before me, when a fellow in a brown frock and round hat, with a ftick in his hand a great deal ftronger than mine, came up to me. His countenance immediately ftruck me, as having in it fomething fufpicious. He however paffed me; but before I was aware, he turned back and anked me for a halfpenny, to buy, as he faid, fome bread, as he had eat nothing that day. I felt in my pocket, and found that I had no halfpence; no, nor even a fixpence; in flort, nothing but fhillings. I told him the circumftance, which I hoped would excufe me: on which he faid, with an air and manner the drift of which I could not underfand, "God blefs my foul !" This drew my attention ftill clofer to the huge brawny fift, which grafped his ftick; and that clofer attention determined me immediately to put my hand in my pocket and give him a fhilling. Meanwhile a coach came up. The fellow thanked me, and went on. Had the coach come a moment fooner, I fhould not eafily have given him the fhilling; which, God knows, I could not well fpare. Whether this was a foot-pad or not, I will not pretend to fay; but he had every appearance of it.
1 now came to Maidenhead bridge, which is five and twenty Englifh miles frem London.

The Englifh mile-ftones give me much pleafure; and they certainly are a great convenience to travellers. They have often feemed to cale me of half the diftance of a journey, merely by telling me how far I had already gone; and by affuring me that I was on the right road. For, befides the diftance from London, every mile- ीone informs you, that, to the next place is fo many miles: and where there are crofsroads, there are direction-pofs, fo that it is hardly poffible to lofe one's-felf in walking. I muft confefs that all this journcy has feemed but as it were one continued walk for pleafure.
From Maidenhead-bridge, there is a delightful profpect towards an hill, which extends itfelf along the right bank of the Thames: and on the top of it, there are two beautiful country feats, all furrounded with meadows and parks. The firli is called Taplow, and belongs to the eari $e^{s}$ Inchiquin; and a little farther Clicfden, which allo beiongs to him.

Thefe villas feem all to be furrounded with green meadows; lying along thick woods; and, altogether, are moft charming.

From this bridge, it is not far to Maidenhead; near which, on the left, is another profpect of a beautiful feat, belonging to Pennyfon Powney, efq.

All this knowledge I have gained chiefly from ny Englifh guide; which I have conftantly in my hand; and in which every thing moit worthy of notice in every mile is marked. Thefe notices I get confirmed or refuted by the people at whofe houfes I ftop; who wonder how I, who am a foreigner, have come to be fo well acquainted with their country.

Maidenhead is a place of little note; for fome mulled ale, which I defired them to make me, I was obliged to pay nine pence. I fancy they did not take me to be cither a great, or a very rich man. For, I hcard them fay, as I paffed on, "A flout fellow !" This, though perhaps not untrue, did not feem to found in my ears, as very refpectul.

At the end of the village was a thoc-maker's fhop; juft as at the end of Salthill, there was a barber's Shop.

Form hence I went to Henley, which is eleven miles from Maidenhead, and thirtyfix from-London.

Having walked pretty fatt for fix Englifh miles together, and being now only five miles from Henley, I came to a rifing ground where there juft happened to be a mileItone, near which I fat down, to enjoy one of the mof delightful profpeets; the contemplation of which, I recommend to every one, who may ever happen to come to this fpot. Clofe before me rofe a foft hill, full of green corn-fields, fenced with quicke hedges; and the top of it was encircled with a wood.

At fome little diftance, in a large femicircle, one green hill rofe after another, all around me, gently raifing themfelves aloft from the banks of the Thames, and on which woods, meadows, arable lands, and villages were interfparfed in the greateft and moft beautiful variety; whilft at their foot the Thames meandered, in moft picturefque windings, among villages, gentlemen's feats, and green vales.

The banks of the Thames are every where beautiful, every where charming: how delighted was I with the fight of it, when, having lon it for a flort tine, I fuddenly and unexpectedly faw it again with all its beauriful banks. In the vale below, flocks. were feeding ; and from the hills, I heard the fweet chimes of diftant bells.
The circunftance that renders thefe Englifh profpects fo enchantingly beautiful, is a concurrence and union of the tout enfemble. Every thing coincides and confpires to render them fine, moving, piitures. It is impofible to name, or find a fpot, on which the eye would not delight to dwell. Any of the leaft beautiful of any of thefe views that I have feen in England, would any where in Germany, be deemed a paradife.
Reinforced, as it were, by this gratifying profpect, to fupport frefh fatigues, I now walked a quick pace, both up and down the hills, the five remaining miles to Henley; where I arrived about four in the afternoon.

To the left, juft before I got to Henley, on this fide of the Thames, I faw on a hill, a fine park and a magnificent country feat; at prefent occupied by general Conway.

Juft bofore my entrance into Henley, I walked a little directly on the banks of the Thames; and fat myrelf down in the high grafs; whilft oppofite to me, on the other fide, lay the park on the hill. As I was a little tired, 1 fell alleep, and when I awaked the laft rays of the fetting fun juft fhone upon me.

Invigorated by this fweet, though fhort, flumber, I walked on; and entered the tow.1. It's appearance, however, indicated that it was too fine a place for me, and fo I determined to fop at an inn on the road-fide; fuch an one as the Vicar of Wake~ field well calls, "the refort of indigence and frugality."

The worft of it was, no one, even in thefe places of refuge, would take me in. Ye?, on this road, I met two farmers, the firt of whom I alked, whether he thought I could get a night's lodging at an houfe which I faw at a diftance, by the road fide. "Yes, iir, I dare fay you may! he replied. But he was miftaken : when I came there, I wasaccofted with that fame harfh falutation, which though alas, no longer quite new to me, was ftill unpleafing to my ears, "We have got no beds; you can't ltay here to night!" It was the fame at the other inn, on the road; 1 was therefore obliged to determine to walk on as far as Nettlebed, which was five miles farther; where I arrived rather late in the cvening, when it was indeed quite dark.

Every thing feemed to be all alive in this little village; there was a party of militia foldiers who were dancung, finging, and making merry. Immediaiely on iny entrance into the village, the firlt houle that I law, lying on wy left was an inn, from which,

2s uftal in Kugiand, a large beam extended acrofs the freet to the oppofite houfe, from which hung dangling an aftonifing large fign, with the name of the propietor.
"May I fay here to night ?" I afked with sagernefs: "why, , yes, you may;" an anfwer, which, however cold and furly, made me exceedingly happy.
They fhewed me into the kitchen, and fet me down to fup at the fams: :able with fome foldiers and the fervants. Inow, for the firftime, found myfelf in one of thofe kitchens which ! had fo often read of in Fielding's fine novels; and which certainly give one, on the whole, a very accurate idea of Englifh manners.
The chimney in this kitchen, where they were roafting and boiling, feemed to be taken off from tie reft of the room and enclofed by a wooden partition : the reft of the apartment wasmade ufe of as a fitting and eating room. All round on the fides were fhelves with pewter dithes and plates, and the ceiling was well fored with provifions of various kinds, fuc'r as fugar-loaves, black-puddings, hams, faufages, flitches of bacon, \&c.

While I was eating, a pof-chaife drove up; and in a moment both the folding-doors were thrown open, and the whole houfe fet in motion, in order to receive, with all due refpect, thefe guefts, who, no doubt, were fuppofed to be perfons of confequence. The gentemen alighted however only for a moment, and called for nothing but a couple of pots of beer; and then drove away again. Notwithftanding the people of the heiro behaved to them with all poffible attention, for they ca:ne in a poitchaife.

Though this was only an ordinary village, and they certainly did not take me for a perfon of confequence, they yet gave me a carpeted hed-room, and a very good bed.

The next morning I put on clean linen, which I had along with me, and dreffed myfelf as well as I could. And now, when I thus made my appearance, they did not, as they had the evening before, fhev: me into the kitchen, but into the parlour; a room that feemed to be allotted for ftrangers, on the ground-floor. I was alfo now addreffed by the moft refpectful term, fir; whereas, the evening before I had been called only mafter: by this latter appellation, I believe, it is ufual to addrefs only farmers, and quite common people.

This was Sunday; and all the family were in their funday-cloaths. I now bcegan to be much pleafed with this village, and fo I refolved to fop at it for the day, and attend divine-fervice. For this purpole I borrowed a prayer-book of my hoft. Mr. Illing was his name, which fruck me the more, perhaps, becaufe it is a very common name in Germany. During my breakfaft I read over feveral parts ct the Englifh liturgy, and could not help being ftruck at the circumfance that every word in the whole fervice feems to be prefcribed and dictated to the clergyman. They do not vifit the fick but by a prefcribed form: as, for inftance, they muft begin by faying, "Peace be to this houfe," \&c.
Its bring called a prayer.book, rather than, like ours, an hymn-book, arifes from the nature of the Englih fervice, which is compofed very litte of finging; and almo? entire $y$ of praying. The pfalms of David, however, are here tranllated into Englifh verie; and are generally prinied at the end of Englifh prayer-books.
The prayer-book, which my landlord lent me, was quite a family-piece; for all his children's tirths and names, and alfo his own wedding-day, were very carefully fet down on it. Even on this account alore the book would not have been uninterefing to me.

At half-paft nine, the fervice began. Directly oppofite to our houfe, the boys of tho village were all drawn up, as if they had been recruits, to be drilled : all well-looking, healchy lads, neat and decently dreffed, and with their hair cut fhort and combed on the forehead, according to the Englifh fafhion. Their bofoms were open, and the white frills of their fhirts turned back on each fide. They feemed to be drawn up here at the entrance of the village, merely to wait the arrival of the clergyman.

I walked a litte way out of the village; where, at fome diftance, I faw feveral people coming from another village, to attend divine fervice here at Nettlebed.

At length came the parfon on horfeback. The boys pulled off their hats, and all made him very low bows. He appeared to be rather an elderly man, and wore his own hair round and decently dreffed; or rather curled naturally.

The beil now rung in, and fo' I too, with a fort of fecret proud fenfation, is if $I$ alfo had beea an Englifhman, went with my prayer-book under my arm to church, along with the reft of the congregation; and when I got into the church, the clerk very civilly feated me clofe to the pulpit.

Nothing can poffibly be more fimple, apt, and becoming than the few decorations of this church.

Directly over the altar, on two tables, in large letters, the ten commandments were written. There furely is much wifdom and propriety in thus placing, full in the view of the people, the fum and fubftance of all morality.

Under the pulpit, near the feps that led up to it, was a defk, from which the clergyman read the liturgy, the refponfes were all regularly made by the clerk; the whole congregation joining occafionally, though but in a low voice: As for inftance, the minifter faid, "Lord have mercy upon us!" the clerk and the congregation immediately fubjoin, "and forgive us all our fins." In general, when the clergyman offers up a prayer, the clerk, and the whole congregation anfwer only, Amen!

The Englifh fervice muft needs be exceedingly fatiguing to the officiating minifter, inafmuch as, befides a fermon, the greatef part of the liturgy falls to his fhare to read, befides the palms, and two leffons. The joining of the whole congregation in prayer has fomething exceedingly folemn and affecting in it. Two foldiers, who fat near me in the church, and who had probably been in London, feermed to wifh to pafs for pliilofophers, and wits; for they did not join in the prayers of the church.

The fervice was now pretty well advanced, when I obferved fome little ftir in the defk, the clerk was bufy, and they feemed to be preparing for fomething new and folemns and I alfo perceived feveral mufical inftruments. The clergyman now fopped, and the clerk then faid, in a loud voice, "Let us fing to the praife and glory of God, the fortyfeventh pfalin."

I cannot well exprefs how affecting and edifying it feemed to me, to hear this whole, orderly, and decent cougregation, in this fmall country church, joining together, with vocal and infrumental mufic, in the praife of their Maker. It was the more grateful, as having been performed not by mercenary muficians, but by the peaceful and pious inhabitants, of this fweet village. I can hardly figure to inyfelf any offering more likely to be grateful to God.

The congregation fang and prayed uiturnately feveral times; and the tunes of the pfalms were particularly lively and cheerful, though at the fame time fufficiently grave, and uncommonly interefting. I ain a warm admirer of all facred mufic; and cronot but add, that, that of tke church of England is particularly calculated to raife the: heart to devotion. Iown it often affected ine even to tears.
rol. 11.

## $53^{8}$

- The clergyman now food up and made a fhor, hut very proper difcourfe on this text ; "Not all they who fay, Lord, Lord! Thall enter the kingdom of heaven." His language was particularly plain, though forcible;' his arguments were no lefs plain, convincing, aid earneft ; but contained nothing that was particularly ftriking. 1 do not think the fermon lafted more than half an hour.

This clergyman had not perhaps t very prepoffefing appcarance: I thought him aifo a little diftant and referved; and I did not quite like his returning the bows of the far. mers with a very formal nod.

I faid till the fervice was quite over; and then wert out of the church with the congregation, and amufed myfelf with reading the infcriptions on the tombstones, in the church-yard; which, in general, are fimpler, more pathetic, and bette writtea than ours.

There were fome of them, which, to be fure, were ludicrous and larghable enough.

Among thefe is owe on the tomb of a fmith, which, on account of it's fingularity, is liere copy and "end you.

> "My fiete" sod uvil lic declin'd,
> My kelluw , wo lave lo! their wind;
> My fire welne my forge decay'd,
> My coals a.e [met, - ron's grine,
> My main are droves ing wati is cone."

Many of thele epitaphs siofed wich in: following quaint rhymes:
*. Phyûcians were in vain;
God lnew the beft;
So here I reft."
In the body of the church I faw a marble monument of a fon of the celebrated Dr. Wallis, with the following finsple and afficting infcription :
"The fime good fenfe which qualified inim for every public employment,
"anght him to fpend his life here in relirement."
All the farmers, whom I faw here, were dreffed, not as ours are, in coarfe frocks, but with fome tafte, in fine good cloth; and were to be diatinguifhed from the people of the towa, net fo much by their drefs, as by the greater fimplicity and modefty of their behaviour.

Some foldiers, who probably were ambitious of being thought to know the world, and to be wits, joined me, as I was looking at the church, and feemed to be quite afhamed of it, as, they faid, it was only a very miferable church. On which I took the liberty to iuform them, that no church could be miferable, which contained orderly and good people.
I ftaid here on dinner. In the afternoon there was no fervice; the young people, however, went to church, and there fang fome few pfalms. Others of the congregation were alfo prefent. 'This was conducted with fo much decorum, that I could hwity help confidering it, as, adually a kind of church-fervice. iftaid, with great $\boldsymbol{p}^{l}$. in till this meeting alfo was over.
icemed

I feemed indeed to be enchanted, and as if I ccald not leave this village. Tbrce times did I get off, in order to go on farther, and as often returned, more than half refolved to fpend a week, or more, in my favourite Nettlebed.
s. But the recollection that I had but a few weeks to ftay in England; and that I muft fee Derbyfhire, at length drove me away. I caft many a longing, lingering look on the little church-fteeple, and thofe hofpitable friendly roofs, where, all that morning; I had found myfelf fo perfectly at home.

It was now nearly three o'clock in the afternoon when I left this place; and I was ftill 18 miles from Oxford. However, I feemed refolved to make more than one ftage of it to Oxford, that feat of the mufes, and fo, by paffing the night about five niles from it, to reach it in good time next morning.

IThe road from Nettlebed feemed to me but as one long fine gravel walk in a neat garden. And ny pase in it was varied, like that of one walking in a garden : I fonnctimes walked quick, then flow, and then fat down and read Milton.

When I had got about eight miles from Nettlebed, and was now not far from Dorchefter, I had the Thames at fome diftance on my left; and on the oppofite fide, I faw an extenfive hill, behind which a tall maft feemed to rife. This led me to fuppofe, that on the other fide of the hill there mult needs alfo be a river. The profpect I promifed myfelf from this hill could not poffibly be paffed; and fo I went out of the road te the left over a bridge acrofs the Thames, and mounted the hill, always keeping the malt in view. When I had attained the fummit, I found (and not without fome Shame and chagrin) that it was all an illufion. There was, in fact, nothing before me but a great plain; and the maft had been fixed there, either as a may-pole only, or to entice cuxious people out of their way.-

I therefore now again, flowly and fullenly, defcended the hill, at the bottom of which was an houfe, where feveral people were looking out of the window, and, as I fuppofed, laughing at me. Even if it were fo, it feemed to be but fair, and fo it rather amufed, than vexed me; and I continued to jog on, without much regretting my wafte journey to the matt.

Not far from Dorchefter, I had another delightful view. The country here became fo fine, that I pofitively could not prevail on myfelf to quit it, and fo I laid myfelf down on the green turf, which was fo frefh and fweet, that 1 could almoft have been contented, like Nebuchadnezzar, to have grazed on it. The moon was at the full ; the fun darted its laft parting rays through the green hedges; to all which was added, the overpowering fragance of the meadows, the diverfified fong of the birds, the hills that fkirted the Thames; fome of them of a light, and others of a dark-green hue; with the sufted tops of trees difperfed here and there among them. The contemplation of all thete delightful circumftances well-nigh overcame me.

1 arrived rather late at Dorchefter. This is only a fmall place; but there is in it a large and noble old church. As I was walking along, I faw feveral ladies with their heads dreffed, leaning out of their windows, or flanding before the houfes; and this made me conclude, that this was too fine a place for me; and fo I determined to walk on three quarters of a mile farther to Nuneham; which place is only five miles from Oxfort. When I reached Nuneham, I was not a little tired; and it was alco quiter.... K

Th, elace confifts of tron rows of low, neat houfes, built clofe to each other, and as regul; ind uniform as a lo don ilreet. All the doors feemed to be fhut ; and ceen a lighty was to befen only in a few of timm.

At length quite at the end of the place, I perceived a great fign hanging acrofs the Areet, and the laf houfe to the left was the inn, at which every thing feemed to be fill in motion.

1 entered without ceremony, and told them my errand; which was, that I intended to Ieep there that night. "By no means;" was the wiwer, "it was utterly impofible; the whole houfe was full, and all their beds engaged ; and, as I had come fo far, I might even as well walk on the remaining five miles to Oxford."

Being very hungry, I requelted that, at leaft, they would give me fomething to eat. To this they anfwered, that, as I could not ftay all night there, it would be more proper for me to fup where I lodged; and fo I might go on.

At length, quise humbled by the untowardnefs of my circumfances, I afked for a pot of beer, 2 id that they did vouchfafe to give me, for ready money only; but a bit of bread to eat with it (for which alfo I would willingly have paid) they peremptorily refuled me.
Such un paralleled inhofpitality I really could not have expected in an Englifn inn: but, refolv:ig, with a kind of fpiteful indignation, to fee how far their inhumanity would carry them, I begged that they would only let me fleep on a bench, and meyely give me houfe-room; adding, that if they would grant ine that boon only, I would pay them the fame as for a bed; for, that I was fo tired, 1 could not joffibly go any farther. Even in the moment that 1 was thus humbly foliciting this humble boon, they banged the door to full in my face.
As here, in a fnall village, they had refuied so receive me, it feemed to be prefumption to hope, that I hould gain adnittance at Oxford. What coיld I do ? I was much tired, and fo as it was not a ve-y cold night, I reiolved to pafs it at the open air; in this refolution, bouncing from this rude inn, I wint to look out for a convenient fpot for that purpofe, in an adjoining field, beneath frome fiviendly tree. Juft as I had found a place, which I thought would do, and was going to pull off my great coat, to lay under my head, by way of pillow, I heard fome one behind me, following me with a quick pace. At firf, I was alarmed, but my fears were foon difpelled by his calling after me, and alking, "if I would accept of company."

As little as any one is to be trufted, who thus follows you into a field in a dark night, yet it was a pleafure to me to find that there were fill fome beings not quite inhuman; and at leaft one perfon, who ftill interefted himfelf about me: I therefore topped, and as he came up to me, he faid that if I was a good walker, we might keep each other company, as he was alfo going to Oxford. I readily accepted of his propofal, and fo we immediately fet off together.

Now, as I could not tell whether my travelling companion was to be trufted or not, I foon took an opportunity to let him know that 1 was poor, and much diftreffed. To confirm this, I told him of the inhumanity with which I had juft been treated at the inn; where they refufed a poor wanderer fo much as a place to lay his head, or even a morfel of bread for his money.
My companion fomewhat excufed the people by faying, that the houfe was really full of people who had been at work in the neighbourhood, and now flept there. But that they had refufed me a bit of bread he certainly could not juftify. As we went along, other topics of converfation were flarted, and among other things, he afked me, where I came from that day?
1 anfwered from Nettlebed, and added, that I had attended divine fervice there that morning.

As you probably paifed through Dorchefter this afternoon, faid he, you might have heard ine preach alfo, had you come into the church there, for that is my curacy, from which I am juft come, and am now returning to Oxford. So you arc a clergyman, faid I, quite overjoyed that, in a dark night, I had met a companion on the road, who was of the fame profeflion as myfelf. And I alfo, faid I, am a preachier of the gofpel, though not of this country. And now i thought it right to give him to underftand, that it was not, as I had before intimated, out of abfolute poverty, but with a view of becoming better acquainted with men and manners, that I thus travelled on foot. He was as much pleafed with this agreeable meeting as myfelf, and before we took a ftep farther, we cordially thook hands.

He now began to addrefs me in Latin, and on my anfwering him in that langiage, which I attempted to pronounce according to the Englifh manner of fpeaking it, he applauded me not a little for my correct pronunciation. He then told me, that fome years ago, in the night alfo, and nearly at the fame fpot where he found me, he had met another German, who likewife fpoke to him in Latin; but this unknown countryman of mine had pronounced it fo very badly, tha: he faid it was abfolutely unintelligible.

The converfation now turned on various theological matters; and among others on the novel notions of a Dr. Priefly, whom he roundly blamed. I was not at all difpofed to difpute that point with him, and fo, profeffing with great fincerity, an high efteem for the church of England, and great refpect and regard for its clergy, I feemed to gain his good opinion.

Beguiling the tedioufnefs of the road by fuch difcourfe, we were now got, almoft without knowing ii, quite to Oxford.

He told me I flould now fee one of the fineft and moft beautiful cities, not only in England, but in all Eurcpe. All he lamented was, that on account of the darknefs of the night, I hould not immediately fee it.

This really was the cafe; and now, faid he, as we entored the town, I introduce you into Oxford by one of the fineft, the lonotit, and moft beautiful ftreits, not only in this city, but in England, and I may iately add in all Europe.

The beauty and the magnificence of the ftreet I could not diftinguifh; bu n? its length I was perfectly fenfible by my fatigue; for we ftill went on, and fill tit ough the longeft, the fineft, and moft beautiful ftrcet in Europe, which feemed to have no end; nor had I any affurance that I Chould 'se able to find a bed for myfelf in all this famous ftreet. At length my companion itopped to take leave of me, and faid, he Should now go to his college.

And I, faid I, will feat myfelf for the nigh on this ftune bench, and await the morning, as it will be in vain for me, I imagine, to luok for fhelter in an houfe at this time of night.

Seat yourfelf on a ftone, faid my companion, and fhook his head: No! No! come along with me to a neighbouring ale-houife, where it is pofiible, they mayi't be gone to bed, and we may yet find company. We went on a few houfes furi-w, and then knocked at a door. It was then nearly twelve. They readily let us in; but how great was my aftonifhment when, on being thewn into a room on the left, I faw a great number of clergymen, all with their gowns and bands on, fitting round a large eable, each with his pot of beer before him. My travelling companion introduced me to them, as a German clergyman, whua he could not fufficiently praife for my correet pronunciation of the "atin, my orthodoz\%, and my good walking.

## I now

## 542 MORITz's travils throuan skviral pakte or bnoland.

I now faw myfelf in a moment, as it weré, all at once tranfported into the nuid! of a company, all apparently very refpectable men, but all ftrangers to me. And it ap. peared to me extraordinary, that I Phould, thus at midnight, bc in Oxford, in a large company of Oxonian clergy, without well knowing how I had got there. Meanwhile, however, I took all the pains in my power to recommend uyfelf to my company, and in the courfe of converfation, I gave them as good an account as I could of our German univerfities, neither denying nor concealing it:, nov and then, we had riots and difturbances. "O we are very unruly here as fand one of the clergymen as he took a hearty draught out of his pot of biser, nad kiocked on the table with his hand. 'The converfaticn now became louder, more general, and a little confufed; they enquired after Mr. Bruns, at prefent profeflor at Helnitadt, and who was known by many of them.

Among thefe gentlemen there was onc of the name of Clerk, who feemed ambitious to pafs for a great wit, which he attempted by ftarting fundry $\cdots$ ns to the Bible. I hould have liked him better if! he had confined himfeli to puining and playing on his own name, by telling us, again and again, that he fhould ftill be at leaft a Clerk, even though he thould never become a clergyman. Upon the whole, however, he was, in his way, a man of fome humour, and an agreeable companion.

Among other objections the fariptures, he farted this one to my travelling companion, whofe name I now learnt was Maud, that it was faid in the Bible, that God was a wine-bibber, and a drunkard. On this Mr. Maud fell into a violent paffion, and maintained that it was utterly impoffible that any fuch paffage fhould be found in the Bible. Another divine, a Mr. Caern, referred us to his abfent brother, who had already been forty years in the church, and muft certainly know fomething of fuch a paffage if it were in the Bible, but he would venture to lay any wager his brother knew nothing of it.

Waiter! fetch a Bible! called out Mr. Clerk, and a great family Bible was immediately brought in, and opened on the table among all the beer jugs.

Mr. Clerk turned over a few leaves, and in the hook of Judges, gh chapter, verfe xiii. he read, "Should I leave my wine, which cheareth God and man?"

Mr. Maud and Mr. Caern, who had before Seen moft violent, now fat as if fruck dumb. A filence of fome minutes preyailed, when all at once, the firit of revelation feemed to come on me, and I faid, "Why, gentlemen! you muft be feafible that it is but an allegorical expreflion; and I added, how often in the Bible are kings called Gods!!"
"Why yes, to be fure," faid Mr. Maud and Mr. Caern, "it is an allegorical expreffion; nothing can be more clear; it is a metaphor, and therefore it is abfurd to underftand it in a literal fenfe." And now they, in their turn, triumphed over poor Clerk, and drank large draughts to my health. Mr. Clerk, however, had not yet exhaufted his quiver, and fo he defired them to explain to him a palfage in the prophecy of Ifaiah, where it is fas in exprefs terms, chat God is a barter. Mr. Maud was 50 enraged at this, that he called Clerk an impudent feliow; and Mr. Caern again atill more earneflly referred us to his brother, who had been forty years in tine church; and who, therefore, he doubted not, would alfo confide Mr. Clerk as an impudent fellow, if he maintained any fuch abominable notions. Mr. Clerk all this while fat perfectly compofed, without either a fmile or a frow, bur curning to a nafiage in Lifiah, chap, vii. v. 20, he read thefe words:-"In the fame day the lord diall have with a razor-the tand and the hair of the feet; and it thall allo confume the beard."

If Mr. Maud and Mr. Caern were before ftunned and confounded, they were much more fo now ; and even Mr. Cacrn's brot r, who had been forty years in the church, feemed to have left them in the lurch, for he was no longer referred to. I broke filence a fecond time, and faid, "Why, gentlemen, this alfo is clearly metaphorical, and it is equally juft, frong, and beautiful." "Aye, to be fure it is," rejoined Mr. Maud and Mr. Caern both in a breath; at the fame time rapping the table with their knuckles. I went on, and faid; "You know it was the cuftom for thofe who were captives to have their beards fhorn; the plain import then, of this remarkable expreflion is nothing more, than that God would deliver the rebellious Jews to be prifoners to' $a$ foreign people, who would thave their beards!" "Aye, to be fure it is; any body may fee it is; why it is as clear as the day!" "fo it is," rejoined Mr. Caern' " and my brother, who has been forty years in the church, explains it juft as this gentlemaṇ does."
We had now gained a fecond victory over Mr. Clerk; who being perhaps afhamed cither of hitnfelf or of us, now remained quiet, and made no further objections to the Bible. My health, however, was again encored, and drank in ftrong ale; which, as my company feemed to like fo much, I was forry I could not like. It either intoxicated or flupified nee; and I do think it overpowers one much fooner than fo much wine would. The converfation now turned on many other different fubjects. At laft, when morning drew near, Mr. Maud fuddenly exclaimed, "d_n ne, I muft read prayers this morning at All-Sculs!" D-n me is an abbreviation of G-d d-nine; which in Fngland, does not feem to mean more mifchief or harm, than any of our or their common expletives in converfation, fuch as $\mathbf{O}$ genini! or the duce take me!

Before Mr. Maud went away, he invited me to go and fee him in the morning, and very politely offered himfelf to thew me the curiofities of Oxford. The reft of the company now alfo difperfed; and as I had once (though in fo fingular a manner) been introduced into fo reputa le a fociety, the people of the houfe made no difficulty of giving me odging, but with great civility, fhewed me a very decent bed-chamber.

I am almoft afhamed to own, that next morning when I awoke, I had got fodreadfe: an head ach, from the copious and numerous toalts of my jolly and reverend s:iende, that I could not poffibly get up; ftill lefs could I wait on Mr. Maud at his college.

The inn where I was goes by the name of the Mitre. Compared to Windfor, I there found pronce-like attendance. Being, perhaps, a little elevated the preceding evening, I had in the gaiety, or perhaps in the vanity of my heart, told the waiter, that he iruit not think, becaufe I came on foot, that therefore I hould give him lefs than others gave. I affured him of the contrary. It was probably not a little owing to this affurance that I had fo much attention fhewn to me.

I now determined to ftay at leaft a couple of days at Oxford; it was neceffary and proper, if for no other reafon, yet merely that I might have clean linen. No people are fo cleanly as the Englifh, nor fo particular about neat and clean linen. For, one afternoon, my fhirt not having been lately changed, as I was walking through a little freet, I heard two women, who were llanding at a door, call after me, "look at the genteman there! A fine gentleman indeed, who cannot afford even a clean fhirt!"

I dined below with the family, and a few other perfons, and the converfation in general, was agreeable enough. I was obliged to tell them many wonderful fories
(for who are fo illiterate, or infenfible, as not to be delighted with the marvellous!) concerning Germany and the king of Prufia. They could not fufficiently admire nyy courage in determining to travel on foot, although they could not help approving of the motive. At length, however, it came out, and they candidly owned, that I hould not have been received into their houfe, had I not been introduced as I was.

I was now confirmed in my fufpicions, that, in England, any perfon undertaking fo long a journey on foot, is fure to be looked upon, and confidered as either a beggar, or a vagabond, or fome necelfitous wretch, which is a charater not much more popular than that of a rogue; fo that I could now eafily account for my reception in Windfor, and at Nuncham. But, with all my partiality for this country, it is impolfible, even in theory, and much lefs fo in practice, to approve of a fyitem which confines all the pleafures and benefits of travel to the rich. A poor peripatetic is hardly allowed even the humble merit of being honeft.

As I Atill intended to purfue my journey to Derbyhire, I was advifed (at leaft til I got further into the country) to take a place in a polt.coach. They told me, that the further I got from London, the more reafonable and humble I fhould find the people; every thing would be cheaper; and every body more hofpitable. This determined me to go, in the poft-conch, from Oxford to Birmingham; where Mr. Pointer, of London, had recommended me to a Mr. Fothergill, a merchant there; and from thence to continue iny journey on foot.
Monday I fpent at Oxford, but rather unpleafantly, on account of my head-ach. Mr. Maud himfelf came to fetch me, as he had promifed he would, but I found myfelf unable to go with him.
Notwithflanding this, in the afternoon, I took a little walk up an hill, which lies to the north of Oxford; and from the top of which I could fee the whole city; which did not, however, appear to me nearly fo beautiful and magnificent as Mr. Maud had defcribed it to me during our laft night's walk.
The colleges are montly in the gothic tafte, and much over loaded with ornaments, and built with grey fone; which, perhaps, while it is new, looks pretty well, but it has now the moft dingy, dirty, and difgufting appearance, that you can poffibly imagine.

Only, one of thefe colleges is in the modern file. The houfes of the city are in general ordinary, in fome parts quite imiferable; in fome ftreets they are only one fory high, and have fhingled roofs. To nie Oxford feemed to have but a dull and gloomy look; and I cannot but wonder how it ever came to be confidered as fo fine a city, and next to l.ondon.
I remained on the hill, on which there was a gight of feps that led to a fubterraneous walk, till fun-fet, and faw feveral fludents walking here, who wore their black gowns over their coloured cloaths, and flat fquare hats, juft like thofe I had feen worn by the Fton fcholars. This is the general drefs of all thofe who belong to the univerfities, with the exception of a very crifing difference, by which perfons of high birth and rank are diftinguifhed.
It is probably on account of thefe gowns, that the members of the univerfity are called Gownfmen, to difinguif then from the citizens who are called Townfmen; and when you want to mention all the inhabitants of Oxford together, you fay, "the whole town, Gownfmen and Townfmen."
This drefs, I muft own pleafes me far beyond the boots, cockades, and other frippery, of many of our fludents. Nor ami lefs delighted with the better behaviour and conduct which, in gencral, does fo much credit to the fudents of Oxford.

The next ma things moft wo own college, w cell, at leaft as He next condu chapel is parti fine painting of thought him P daily, he never

The painting ing before her fhort almoft al that no man of the more it is provided with arranged. A illuftrate it : places look me to be, as 1

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Mr. Mau He told me rous family purpofe to of age, in At the
Gudents, voc., 11.

The next morning Mr. Maud, according to his promife, thewed me fome of the things moft worthy of notice in Oxford. And firft he took me to his own room in his own college, which was on the ground floor, very low and dark, and refembled a cell, at leaft as much as a place of fudy. The name of this college is Corpus Cibrifti. He next conducted me to All Soul's College, a very elegant building, in which the chapel is particularly beautiful. Mr. Maud alfo thewed me, over the altar here, a fine painting of Mengs, at the fight of which, he fhewed far more fenfibility than 1 thought him poffeffed of. He faid, that notwithflanding he faw that pairting almof daily, he never faw it without being much affected.
The painting reprefented Mary Magdalen, when fhe firlt fuddenly feef Jefus fanding before her, and falls at his feet. And, in her countenance, pain, joy, grief, in thort almoft all the flrongeft of our paffions, are expreffed in fo mafterly a manner, that no man of true tafte was ever tired of contemplating it ; the longer it is looked at the more it is admired. He now alfo thewed me the library of this college, which is provided with a gallery round the top; and the whole is moft admirably regulated and arranged. Among other things, I here faw a defcription of Oxford, with plates to illuftrate it : and I cannot help obferving what, though trite, is truc, that all thefe places look much better, and are far more beautiful on paper, than they appeared to me to be, as I looked at them, where they actually ftand.

Afterwards Mr. Maud conducted me to the Bodleian library, which is not unworthy of being compared to the Vatican at Rome; and next to the building, which is called the Theatre, and where the public orations are delivered. 'I his is a circular building with a gallery all round it, which is furnifhed with benches one above the other, on which the doctors, mafters of arts, and fudents fit, and directly oppofite to each other, are erceted two chairs, or pulpits, from which the difputants harangue and contend.

Chrift Church and Queen's College are the mof modern, and, I think, indifputably the beft built of all the colleges. Baliol College feems particularly to be diftinguifhed on account of its antiquity, and its complete gothic fite of building.
Mr. Maud told me that a good deal of money might be fometimes earned by preaching at Oxford; for all the members of a certain ftanding are obliged, in their turn, to preach in the church of the univerfity; but many of them, when it comes to their turn, prefer the procuring a fubltitute; and fo not unfrequently, pay as high as fiv or fix guineas for a fermon.
Mr. Maud alfo told me he had bech now eighteen years at this univerfity, :n might be made a doctor, whenever he chofe it; he was a malter of arts, and cording to his own account gave lectures in his college on the clafics. He alfo $\mathrm{W}:$ duty, and officiated as curate, occafionally, in fone of the neighbouring viGoing along the freet, we met the Englifh poet laureat, Warton, now rather a. derly man; and yet he is ftill the fellow of a college. His greateft pleafure, next tu poctry, is, as Mr. Maud told me, hooting wild ducks.

Mr. Maud feemed upon the whole, to be a moft worthy und philanthropic man. He told me, that where he now officiated, the clerk was dead, and had left a numerous family in the greateft diftrefs; and that he was going to the place next day, ca purpofe to try if he could bring about the election of the fon, a lad about fixteen years of age, in the place of his deceafed father, as clerk, to fupport a neceflitous family.

At the Mitre, the inn where I lodged, there was hardly a minute, in which fome Gudents, or others, did not call, either to drink, or to amufe themfelves in converfavol. 11.
tion with the daughter of the landlord, who is not only handfome, but fenfible, and well-behaved.

They often fpoke to me mucin in priíc of a German, of the name of Mitchel, at leaft they pronounced it fo, who had for many years rendered hinfelf famous as a mufician. I was rejoiced to hear one of my countrymen thus praifed by the Englifh; and wifhed to have paid han a vift, but I had not the good fortune to find him at home.

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BEFORE I tell you any thing of the place where I now am, I wili proceed regularly in my narrative, and fo begin now, where I left off in my lat letter. On Tuefday afternoon Mr. Maud took ne to the different walks about Oxford, and often remarked, that they were not only the fincft in England, but, he believed, in Europe. I own, I do not think, he over rated their merit. There is one, in particular near the river, and clofe to fome charming meadows, behind Corpus Chritti College, which may fairly challenge the world.

We here feated ourfelves on a bcnch, and Mr. Maud drew a review from his pocket, where, among other things, a German book of profeffor Beckman's was reviewed, and applauded. Mr. Mand feemed, on this occafion, to flew fome refpect for German literature. At length we parted. He went to fill up the vacancy of the clerk's place at Dorchefter, and I to the IMitre, to prepare for ny departure from Oxford; which took place on Wednelday morning at three o'clock, in the polt-coach. Confidering the pleafing, if not kind, attention fhewn me here, I own, I thought my bill not unreafonable; though to be fure, it made a great hole in my litile purfe.

Within this coach there was another young man; who, though dreffed in black, yet to judge from the cockade in his hat might be an officer. The outfide was quite full, with foldiers and their wives. The women of the lower clafs here, wear a kind of fhort cloak made of red cloth; but women in general, from the higheft to the loweft, wear hats, which differ from each other lefs in faftion, than they do in finenefs.

Fafhion is fo generally attended to among the Englifh women, that the pooreft maid fervant, is careful to be in the fanhion. They feem to be particularly fo, in their hats, or bonnets, which they all wear: and they are in my opinion far more becoming than the very unfightly hoods and caps which our German women, of the rank of citizens, wear. There is, through all ranks here, not near fo great a dillinction between high and low, as there is in Germany.

I had, during this day, a little head ach; which rendered me more filent and referved to my company, than is either ufual in England, or natural to me. The ling. lifh are exed, perhaps too haltly, with being fhy and difant to ftrangers. I do not think this was, even formerly, their irue character; or that any fuch fentiment is conveyed in Virgil's "Hopititibus feros." Be this as it may, the cafe was here reverfed. The linslifhman here fooke to me feveral times in a very friendly manner, while I teftified not the leaft inclination to enter into converlation with him.

He inverer owned afterwards, that it was this very apparent referve of mine, that firlt gained me his good opinion.

He laid he had fludied phyfic, but with ro immediate view of practifing it. His insention, he faid, was to go to the Lall Indics, and there, firf, to try his fortune as an uflicer,
officer. And he was now going to Birmingham, merely to take leave of his three fifters, whom he nuch loved, and who were at fchool there.

I endeavoured to merit his confidence by telling him, in my turn, of nyy journey on foot through England; and by relating to him a few of the moft remarkable of my adventures; he frankly told me, he thought it was venturing a great deal; yet he applauded the defign of my journey, and did not feverely cenfure my plan. On my afking him why Englihmen, who were fo remarkable for acting up to their own notions and ideas, did not, now and then, merely to fee life in every point of view, travel on foot: O, faid he, we are too rich, too lazy, and too proud.

And moft true it is, that the pooreft Englifhman one fees, is prouder and better plafed :- expofe himfelf to the danger of having his neck broken on the outfide of a ftage, ithan to walk any confiderable diftance, though he might walk ever fo much at his cafe. I own, I was frightened and diftrefled, when I faw the women, where we occafionally ftopped, get down from the top of the coach. One of them was actually once in much danger of a terrible fall from the roof, becaufe, juft as the was going to alight, the horfes all at once unexpectedly went on. From Oxford to Birmingham is fixty-two miles; but all that was to be feen between the two places was entirely loft to me, for 1 was again mewed up in a pof-coach, and driven along with fuch velocity from one place to another, that I feemed to myfelf as doing nothing lefs than travelling.

My companien, however, made me amends, in fome meafure, for this lofs. He feemed to be an exceedingly good tempered and intelligent man; and I felt, in this flort time, a prepoffeffion in his favor, one does not eafily form for an ordinary perfon. This, I flattered myfelf, was alfo the cafe with him; and it would mortify me not a little, to think he had qui.e forgotten me, as I am fure I fhall never forget him.

Juft as we had been fometine eagerly converfing about Shakefpeare, we arrived, without either of us having thought of it, at Stratford upon Avon, Shakefpeare's birth-place, where our coach ftopped; that being the end of one flage. We were flill two and twenty miles from Birningham; and nineíy-four from London. I need not tell you what our feelings were, on thus fetting our feet on claffic ground.

It was here that, perlhips the greatef genius nature ever produced, was born. Here he firft lifped his native tongue; here firlt conceived the embryos of thofe compofitions which were afterwards to charn a liftening world; and on thefe plains the young Hercules firft played. And here too, in this lowly hut, with a few friends, he happily fpent the decline of his life, affer having rutired from the great theatre of that buly world, whofe manners he had fo faithfully pourtrayed.

The river $A$ :on is here pretty broad; and a row of neat though humble enttages, only one flory ligh, with fhingled roofs, are ranged all along its banks. Thefe houfes impreffed me throngly with the ilea of patriarchal fimplicity and content.

We went to fee Shakefpeare's own houfe; which, of all the houfes at Stratford, I think is now thr worft; and one that made the leaft appearance. Yet, who would not be proud to be the owner of it? 1 here now, however, lived in it only two old people, who fhew it toftrangers for a trifle; and what little they earn thus is their chief income.

Shakefpeare's clair, in which he ufed to fit before the door, was fo cut to pieces that it hardly looked like a chair; for every one that travels through Stratforil, cuts off a chip, as a rencmbrance which he carefully preferves, and deems a precious relique.

I alfo cut myfelf a piece of it ; but reverencing Shakefpeare as I do, I am almoft ahained to uwn to you, it was fo fmall that I have loft it; and therefore you will not fce it on my return.

As we travelled, I obferved every fpot with attention, fancying to inyfelf, that fuch or fuch a fpot might be the place where fuch a genius as Shakefpeare's firf dawned, and received thofe firlt impreffions from furrounding nature, which are fo ftrongly marked in all his works. The firlt impreffions of childhood, I knew, were ftrong and permanent; of courfe I made fure of feeing here, fome images at leaft of the wonderful cenceptions of this wonderful man. But my imagination milled me, and I was difappointed; for I faw nothing in the country thereabouts at all friking, or in any refpect particularly beautiful. It was not at all wild and romantic ; but rather diftinguifhed for an air of neatnefs and fimplicity.

We arrived at Birmingham about three o'clock in the afternoon. I had already paid fixteen nlillings at Stratford, for my place in the coach from Oxford to Birmingham. At Oxford, they had not akked any thing of me; and indeed you are not obliged in general, in England, as you are in Germany, to pay your paffage before hand.

My companion and myfelf alighted at the inn where the coach Itopped. We parted with fome reluctance, and I was obliged to promife him that, on my return to London, I would certainly call on him; for which purpofe he gave me his addrefs. His father was Dr. Wilfon, a celebrated author in his particular flyle of writing.

I now enquired for the houfe of Mr. Fothergill, to whom I was recommended, and I was readily directed to it; but had the misfortune to learn, at the fame time, that this very Mr. Fothergill had died about eight days before. As, therefore, under thefe circumftances, my rccommendation to him was likely to be but of little ufe, I had the lefs defire to tarry long at Birmingham: and fo, without faying a minute longer, I immediately enquired the road to Derby, and left Birmingham. Of this famous manufacturing town, therefore, 1 can give you no account.

The road from Birminghan onwards is not very agreeable; being, in general, uncommonly fandy. Yet the fame evening, I reached a little place called Sutton, where every thing, however, appeared to be too grand for me to hope to obtain lodgings in it ; till quite at the end of it, I came to a fmall inn, with the fign of the Swan, under which was written Aulton, brick-maker.

Ihis feemed to have fomething in it that fuited me, and therefore I boidly went into it ; and when in, I dil not inmediately, as heretofore, enquire if I could ftay all night there, but afked for a pint of ale. I own, J felt myfelf difheartened, by their calling me nothing but maiter; and by their thewing me into the kitchen, where the landlady was fitting at a table, and complaining much of the tooth-ach. The compaffion I expreffd for her on this account, as a tlranger, feemed foon to recommend me to her favour; and the herfelf afked me if I would not flay the night there? To this 1 mot readily aflented; and thus I was again happy in a lodging for another night.
The company I here met with, confifted of a female chimney-fweeper and her children; who, on my fitting down in the kitchen, foon drank to my health, and began a converfation with me and the landlady.
She related to us her hiftory; which, I am not afhamed to own, I thought not uninterefting. She had married early, but had the hard luck to be foon deprived of her hultand, by his being prefled as a foldier. She neither faw nor heard of him for many years; and to concluded he was dead. Thus deftitute, fhe lived fercn years as a fervani
in Ireland, without any one's knowing that the was married. During this time her hufband, who was a chimney-fweeper, came back to England, and fettled at Litchfield, refumed his old trade, and did well in it. As foon as he was in good circumftances, he every where made enquiry for his wife, and at laft found out where fhe was, and immediately fetched her from Ireland. There furely is fonething pleafing in this conflancy of affection in a chimney-fweeper. She told us with tears in her eyes, in what a flyle of grandeur he had conducted her into Litchfield; and how, in honour to her, he made a fplendid feaft on the occafion. At this fame Litchfield, which is only two miles from Sutton, and through which fhe faid the road lay which I was to travel to-morrow, fhe flill lived with this fame excellent hufband; where they were noted for their induf. try ; where every body refpected then, and where, thougli in the loweft fphere, they. are paffing through life neither ufelefsly, nor unhappily.

The landlady, during her abfence, told me as in confidence, that this chimneyfweeper's hufband, as meanly as I might fancy fhe now appeared, was worth a thoufand pounds; and that without reckoning in their plate and furniture; that he always wore his filver watch; and that when he paffed through Sutton, and lodged there, he paid like a noblensan.

She further remarked, that the wife was indeed rather low-lived; but that the huiband was one of the beft-behaved, politeft, and civileft men in the world. I had myfelf taken notice, that this fame dingy companion of mine had fomething fingularly coarle and vulgar in her pronunciation. The word old, for example, fhe founded like auld. In other refpects, I had not yet remarked any ftriking variety or difference from the pronunciation of Oxford or I. ondon.

To-morrow the chimney-fweeper, faid fhe, her hufband, would not be at home, but if I came back by the way of Litchfield, fhe would take the liberty to requef the honour of a vifit; and to this end fhe told me her name, and the place of her abode.

At night the reft of the family, a fon and daughter of the landlady, came home, and pail all poffible attention to their fick mother. I fupped with the family; and they here behaved to me as if we had already lived many years together.

Happening to mention that I was, if not a fcholar, yet a thudent, the fon to il me , there was at Sutton a celebrated Grammar-fchool, where the fchool-mafter received two hundred pounds a year fettled falary, befides the income arifing from the fcholars.

And this was only in a village. I thought, and not without fome fhame and forrow, of our Grammar.fchools in Germany; and the miferable pay of the mafters.

When I paill my reckoning the'next morning, I obferved the uncommon difference here and at Windfor, Nettlebed, and Oxford. At Oxford 1 was obliged to pay for my fupper, bed, and breakfaft, at leaft three fhillings, and one to the waiter. I here paid for my fupper, bed, and breakfaft, only one flilling, and to the daughter, whom I was to confider as chamber-maid, fourpence; for which he very civilly thanked me, and gave me a written recommendation to an imn at Litchfield, where I hould be well lodged, as the people in Litchficld were, in general, the faid, very proud. This written recommendation was a mafter-piece of orthography, and fhewed that in England, as well as elfewhere, there are people who write entircly from the car, and as they pronounce. In Englihh, however, it feems to look paticularly odd; but perhaps that may be the cafe in all languages that are not native.

I took leave here as one does of good friends, with a certain promifc, that on my return I would certainly call on them again.

At noon I got to Litchfieid; an old falhioned town with narrow dirty freets, where for the firft time, I faw round pane:s of glafs in the windows. The place, to me, $w$ se an unfriendly appearance; I therefore made no ufe of my recommendation, but went fraight through, and only bought fome bread at a baker's, which I took along with me.

At night I reached Burton, where the famous Burton Ale is brewed. By this time I felt myfelf pretty well tired; a id therefore propofed to flay the night here. But my courage failed me, and I dropped the refolution immediately on my entering the town. The houfes and every thing elfe, feemed to wear as grand an appearance, almoft, as if I had been itill in London. And yet the manners of fome of its ithabitants were fo thoroughly ruftic and rude, that I faw them actually pointing at me with their fingers, as a foreigner. And now, to complete my chagrin and mortification, I came to a long ftreet, where every body, on both fides of the way, were at their doors, and actually made we sun the gauntlet through their enquiring looks. Some even hiffed at me as I paffed along. All my arguments to induce me to pluck up my courage, fuch as the certainty that I hould never fee thefe people again, no، they me, were of no ufe: Burton becane odious and almoft infupportable to me; ard the freet appeared as long, and tired me as much, as if I had walked a mile. This ftrongly marked contemptuous treatment of a llranger, who was travelling through their country merely from the refpect he boreit, I experienced no where but at Burton.

How happy did I feel when I again found mylelf out of their town; although at that moment I did not know where I fhould find a lodging .or the night, and was, befides, exceffively tired. But I purfued my journey, and fill kept in the road to Derby, along a foot-path which I knew to be right. It led acrofs a very pleafant mead, the hedges of which were feparated by tiles, over which I was often obliged to clamber. When I had walked fome diflance without meeting with an inn on the road, and it had already begun to be dark, I at laft fat me down, near a fmall toll-houfe, or a turnpike-gate, in order to reft myfelf, and alfo to fee whether the man at the turnpike could and would lodge me.

After 1 had fat here a confiderable tinte, a farmer came riding by, and afked me where I wanted to go? I told him I was fo tired that I could go no farther. On this the go"d natured and truly hofpitable man, of his cun accord, and without the leaft dill ruft, offured to take me behind him on his horie, and carry me to a neighbouring im, where, he faid, I might ftay all night.

The horfe was a tall one, and I could not eafily get up. The turnpike-man, who appeared to be quite decrepid and infirm, on this came out. I took it for granted, howeve, that he who appeared to have hardly fufficient Itrength to fupport himfelt, could not help me. This poor looking, feeble, old man, however, took hold of me with one arm, and liftec me with: fingle jirk upon the hurfe, fo equick and fo alertly, that it quite allonifhed me.

And now 1 troted on wish my charming farmer, who did not ank me one fingle impertine:at gucution, but fet me down quiety at the im, and immedialely rode away to his onn viliage, which lay to the left.

This inn was called the Bear, and not improperly; for the landord went about, and growled at tis people juf like a bear, fo th t at lirtt I expeted no favourable reception. I endcavourd to gentie him a little by alking for a nog of ate, and once or tuice drink. ing to him. This fucceeded; he foon became fo very civil and converfable, that thegan to think lim quite a pleafant fellow. This device i had learnt of t'e Vicar of Wike.
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field, who always made his hofts affable, by inviting them to drink with him. It was an expedient that fuited me allo in another point of view, as the frong ale of England did not at all agree with me.
This inn-keeper called me fir ; and he made his people lay a feparate table for himfelf and me; for, he faid, he could fee plainly I was a gentleman.

In our chat, we talked much of George the fecond, who appeared to be his favour. ite king; much more fo than George the third. And among other things, we talked of the battle at Dettingea, of which he knew many particulars. I was obliged alfo, in my turn, to tell him ftories of our great king of Pruffia, and his numerous armics; and allio what fheep fold for in Pruffia. Atter we had been thus talking fome time chiefly on political matters, he all at once afked me if 1 could blow the French horn? This he fuppofed I could do, only becaufe I came from Germany; for, he faid, he remembered, when he was a boy, a German har? once ftopped at the inn with his parents, who blew the French horn extremely, well. He therefore fancied this was a talent peculiar to the Germans.

I removed this error, and we refumed our political topies; while his childron and fervants, at fome diftance, liftened with great refpect to our converfation.

Thus I again fpent a very agreeable cvening; and when I bad breakfafted in the morning, my bill was not more than it had been at Sutton. I at length reached the common before Derby on Friday morning. The air was mild, and I feemed to feel myfelf uncommonly cheerful and happy. About noon, the romantic part of the counny began to open upon me. I' came to a lofty eminence, where, all at once, If faw a. boundlefs profpect of hills before me; behind which frefh hills feemed always to arife, and to be infinite.

The ground now feemed undulatory, and to rife and fall like waves; when at the fummit of the rife, I feemed to be firft raifed aloft, and had an extenfive view all around me; and the next moment, when I went down the hill, I loft it.

In the afternoon I faw Derby in the valc before me; and I was now an hundred and twenty-fix miles from London. Derby is but a fmall, and not very confiderable town. It was market-day when I got there; and I was obliged to pafs through a crowd of peo. ple; but there was here no fuch odious curiofity, nor offenfive ftaring as at Burton. At this place too, I took notice, that I began to be always civilly bowed to by the children of the villages through which I paffed.
From Derby to the baths of Matlock, which is one of the moft romantic fituations, it was fill fifteen miles. On my way thither, I came to a long and extenfive village, which I believe was called Dufficld. They here at leaft did not hew me into the kitchen, but into the parlour ; and I dined on cold victuals.
The prints and pictures which I have generally feen at thefe inns, are, I think, almof always prints of the royal family, oftentimes in a group, where the king, as the father of the fanily, affembles his children around him; or elfe I have found a map of London, and not feldon the portrait of the king of Pruffia; I have met with it feveral times. Tou alfo fometimes fee fome of the droll prints of H cgarth. The heat being now very great, I feveral times in this village heard the commiferating exclamation of "good God Almighty!" by which the people expreffed their pity for me, as being a poor foot parfenger.

At night 1 again itopped at at inn on the roau, about five milcs from Matlock. I couhd eafily have reached Matlock, but I wifhed rather to referve the firit view of the country till the next day, than to get there when it was dark.

But 1 was not equally fortumate in this inn, as in the two former. The kitchen was full of farmers, amoug whon, I could not diftinguifh the landlord, whofe health 1 hould otherwife immediately have drank. It is true I heard a country girl, who was allo in the kitchen, as often as the drank, fay, "your health, gentleman all!" But I do not know how it was, 1 forgot to drink any one's health; which I afterwards found, was taken much a-mifs. The landlord drank twice to iny health, fnecringly, as if to reprimand me for my incivility; and then began to join the reft in ridiculing me; who almolt pointed at me with their fingers. I was thus obliged for a time, to ferve the farmers as a laughing fock, till at length one of them conpaffionately faid, "nay, nay, we muft do him no harm, for he is a ftranger." The landlord, I fuppofe, to excufe himfelf, as if he thought he had perhaps before gone too far, faid, "ay, God fortid we fhould hurt any ftranger," and ceafed his ridicule: but when I was going to drink his health, he nighted and refufed my attention, and told me with a fneer, all I had to do, was to feat myfelf in the chimney corner, and not trouble wiff about the reft of the world. The landlady feemed to pity me; and fo the led me into ancther room where I could be alone, faying: "what wicked people!"

I left this unfrimadly roof eariy the next morning; and now quickly proceeded to Matlocis.

The . Gat of my journcy I had now refolved fhould be the great cavern near Caftetcu, a the high Peake of Derbyfhire. It was about twenty miles beyond Maticck.

The country isere had quite a different appearance, from that at Windfor and Richmond, Inftead of green meadows and pleafant hills, 1 now faw barren mountains and lofty rocks; inftead of fine living hedges, the fields and pafture lands, here, were fenced with a wall of grey fone; and of this very fame ftone, which is here every where to be found in plenty, all the houfes are built in a very uniform and patriarchal manner, inafinuch as the rough fones are almoft without any preparation, placed one upon another, and compofe four walls; fo that in cafe of neeeffity, a man might here, without much trouble, build hiver.if ail houfe. At Derby the houfes feemed to be built of the fame fone.

The fituation of Matiock itfelf furpaffed every idea I had formed of it. On the right were fome clegant houfes for the bathing company; and leffer cottages fufpended like bird's nofts in a higt rock. To the left, deep in the bottom, there was a finc, bold river, which was almoft hid from the eye, by a majeftic arch, formed by high trees, which hung over it. A prodigious ftone-wall extended itfelf above a mile along its border; and all along, there is a fingularly romantic and beautiful, fecret walk, fheltered and adorned by many beautiful fhrubs.

The feep rock was covticd at the top with green buhes; and now and then a sheep, or a cow, feparated from the grazing flock, cane to the edge of the precipice, and peeped over it.

I have got in Miltor's Paradife Ioof, which I am reading regulan'y through, juft to the part where he defcribes Paradife, when I arrived here; and the following paffage, which I rad at the brink of the river, had a moft friking and pleafing effect on me. The lendfcape here defcribed, was as exaclly fimilar to that I faw before me, as if the poet had taken if from hence:

[^18]As with a rural mound, the champain head Of a fteep wildernefs, whofe hairy fides With thicket overgrown, grotefque and wild, Accefy denied."——Book IV. vi 132 .

From Mathock baths, you go over Matlock bridge, to the little town of Matlock iffelf, which, in reality, fcarcely deferves the name of a village, as it confifts of but a few and miferable houfes. There is here, on account of the baths, a number of horics and carriages, and a great thoroughfare. From hence I came through fome villages to a fmall town of the name of Bakewell. 'The whole country in this part is hilly and romantic. Often my way led me by fmall pafles, over-fonithingeminences, where, in the deep below me, I faw a few huts or cottages lyir The fencing of the fields with grey fone, gave the whole, a will, and not ver, . mifing appearance. The hills were in general not wooded, but naked and barren; and yout faw the flocks at a diftance grazing on their fummit.

As I was coming through one of the villages, I heard a great farmer's boy eagerly afk another, if he did not think I was a Frenchman. It feemed as if he had been waiting fometime, to fee the wonder; for, he fyoke as though his wifh was now accomplified.

When I was paft Bakewell, a place far inferior to Derby, I came by the fide of a broad river, to a fmall eminence, where a fine cultivated field lay before me. This field, all at once, made an indefcribable and very pleafing impreffion on me, which at firft, 1 could not account for; till I recollected having feen, in my childhood, near the village where I was educated, a fituation ftrihingly fimilar to that now before me, here in England.

This ficld, as if it had been in Germany, was not enclofed with hedges; but every fpot in it was uninterruptedly diverfficed with all kinds of crops and growthis of different green and yellowifh colours, which gave the whole a mof pleafing effect: but befides this large field, the geacral view of the country, and a thoufaind other little circumftances, which 1 camot now particularly enumerate, ferved to bring back to my recollection: the vare of my youth.

Here I refted myflif a-while ; and when I was going on again, I thought of the place of my refidence; on all my acquaintances, and not a little on you, my deareft friend, and imagined what you would think and fay, if you were to fee your friend thus wandering here all aloue, totally unknown, and in a foreign land.-And at that moment I firft ferioully felt the idea of diflance: and the thought that I was now in England, fo very far from all I loved, or who loved me, produced in me fuch fenfations, as I have not ofter felt.

It was perhaps the fame with you, my dearef friend, when on our journcy to Hanburgh, we drove from Perilibeg, to your birth-place, the village of Boberow; where, among the famers, you again found your oun playmates; one of whom was now become the bailiff of the place. On your afking them, whether they knew you, one and all of them anfwered fo heartily. "O, yes, yes - why, you are Manter Frederic." The peclantic fchoolmafter, you will remember, was not fo frank. He expreffed himfelf in the flifl" town phrafe of, "he had not the honour of knowing you; as duaing your refidence in that village, when a child, he hau not been in locs.

I now came through a little place of the name of Athford, and withed to reach the fmall village of Wardlow, which was only three miles diftant; when two men came after me, at a diltance, whom I had already feen at Matlock, who called to me to wait

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for them. Thefe were the only foot paffengers, fince Mr Maud, who had offered to walk with me.

The one was a fadler, and wore a fhort brown jacket, and an apron, with a round hat. The other was very decently dreffed, but a very filent man; whereas the fadler was quite talkative.

1 littened with aftonifhment, when I heard him begin to fpe.ik of Homer, of Itorace and of Virgil; and ftill more when he quoted feveral paflages, by memory, from each of thefe authors; pronouncirg the words, and laying his emphafis, with as much propricty as I could pollibly have expeeted, had he been educated at Cambridge, or at Oxford. He advifed me not to go to Wardlow, where I fhould find bad accommodations, but rather a few miles further to Tidefwell, where he lived. This name is, by a fingular abbreviation, pronounced Tidfel, the fance as Birmingham, is called by the common people Brummidgeham.

We halted at a fmall ale houfe on the road-fide, where the fadler fopped to drink, and ralk ; and from whence he was in no hafte to depart. He had the generofity and honour, however, to pay my fhare of the reckoning, becaufe, as he faid, he had brought me hither.

At no great diltance from the houfe, we came to a rifing ground, where my phiIofophical fadler made me obferve a profpect, which was perhaps the only one of the kind, in England. Below us was an hollow, not unlike an huge kettle, hollowed out of the furrounding mafs of earth; and at the botom of it, a little valley, where the green meadow was divided by a fmall rivulet that ran in ferpentine windings, its banks graced with the moft inviting walks; behind a fmall winding, there is juft feen an houfe where one of the moft diltinguilhed inhabitants of this happy vale, a great philofopher, lives retired, dedicating almoft all his time to his favourite ftudics. He has tranfplanted a number of foreign plants into his grounds. My guide fell into almolt a poetic rapture, as he pointed out to me the beauties of this vale, while our third companion, who grew tired, became impatient at our tedioufnels.

We were now led by a flecp road to the vale, through which we paffed; and then afeended again among the hills on the other fide.

Not far from Tidefivell, our third companion left us, as he lived in a neighbouring place. As we now at length faw Tidefivell lying before us in the vale, the fadler began to give nie an account of his Camily; adding, by way of epifode, that he never quarrelled with his wife; nor had ever once threatened her with his fif, much lets, ever lifted it againtt her. For his own fake, he faid, he never called her names; nor gave her the lie. I mult here oblerve, that it is the greatef offence you can give any one in Engiand, of fay to him, you lic. To be called a liar, is a lifl greater atfront; and you aro a dammed har, is the very acme of vulgar abufe.

Juft as in Germany, no one will bear the name of a fioumdrel, or finave; or as in all quarrets, the beflowing fuch epithets on our adverlary is the fignal for fighting; fo the term of a liar in England, is the moft offenfive, and is alsays refented by blows. A man would never forgive himfelf, nor be forgiven, who could bear to be called a liar.

Our wackey in london once looked at me with atonihment, on my happening to bay to him in a joke, you are a liar. I aflure you I had much to do, before I could pacify him.

If one may form a juesment of the character of the whole nation, from fuch little circumftaces as this, I mult fay this roored hated of the word liar, appears to me to be no bad sair an the Jinglifh.

But to return to my traveling companion, who further told me, that he was obliged to carn his livclihood, at fonse diftance from home; and that he was now returning for the firft time, for thefe two monthe, to his fan:ii).
He fhewed me a row of trees near the town, which he fiud his father had planted, and which therefore he never could look at but with emotion, though he paffed them often, as he went backwards and forwards, on his little journcys, to and from his birthplace. Sis fatier, he alded, had mace becn a rich man; but had expended all his fortune to fupport one fos.. Unfortunately for himfelf, :se well as his family, his father had gone to America, e. 1 left the reft of his children poor; notwithftanding which, his memory was flill dear to him, and he was always affected by the fight of thefe trees.

Tidefwell confifts of two rows of low houfes, built of rough grey ftone. My guide, imnediately on our entrance into the place, bade me take notice of the church, which was very handfome; and notwithftanding its age, had fill fome pretenfions to be confidered as an edifice built in the modern talc.

He now afked me, whether he fhould fhew me wa great inn, or to a cheap one. And as 1 preferred the latter, he went with me himfelf to a fmall public houfe, and very particularly recommended me to their care, as his fellow traveller, and a clever man, not withoii learning.

The peop'e here alfo endeavoured to accommodate me moft magnificently, and for this purpoi gave me fome toafted cheefe, which was Chefhire cheefe, roafted and half melted at the fire. This, in England, it feems, is reckoned good eating, but unfortunately for me, I could not touch a bit of it. I therefore invited my landlord to partake of it, and he indeed, feemed to feaft on it. As I neither drank brandy nor ale, he told me I lived far too fparingly for a foot traveller; he wondered how I had ftrength to walk fo well, and fo far.

I avail myfelf of this opportunity to obforve that the Englifh inn keepers are in general great ale drinkers; and for this reafon, molt of them are grofs and corpulent : in particular, they are plump and rofy in their faces. I once heard it faid of one of them, that the extravafited clarct in his phiz, might well remind one, as Fallaff fays of Bardolph, of hell-fire.

The next morning my landlady did me the honour to drink cuffee with me, but helped me, very fparingly, to milk and fugar It was Sunday, and I went with my landlord to a barber, on whofe fhop was writte: : : having for a penny." 'There were a great many inhabitants affembled there, who tonk me for a gentleman, on account, I fuppofe, of my hat; which I had bought is: London for a guinea, and which they all admired. I confidered this as a proof, that pomp and finery had not yet become general thus far from London.

You frequently find in England, at many of the houfes of the common people, printed papers, with fundry apt and good moral maxims and rules faftened againtt the room door; juft as we find them in Germeny. On fuch wretched paper, fome of the moft delightful and the fineft fentiments may be read; fuch as would do honour to any writer of any country.
For infance, I read, among other things, this golden rule, on fuch an ordinary printed paper ftuck againft a room door, "Make no comparions!" And if you unfider how many quarrels, and how much mifchief arile in the world, from odious comparifons of the merits of one, with the merits of anothe, the moft delightful lefions of morality are contained in the few words of the above mentioncd rule.

## 556 moritz's travels tiroveit shveral parts of englanfi.

A nan, to whom I gave fixpence, conducted me out of the town to the road leading to Cafteton, which was clofe to a wall of ftones, confufedly heaped ons upon another as I have before defcribed. 'The whole country was hilly and rough, and the ground covered with brown heath. Here, and thep. fome fheep were feeding.

I made a little ef, reflion to an hill to the 1 i , where I had a profpect, awfully beantiful, compofed, almoft entirely, of naked rocks, far and near ; anong whu?, thofe that were entirely covered with black heath, made a moft tremendo ${ }^{2}$ is ${ }_{2}$ pearance.

I was now an hundred and feventy miles from London, when I afeended one of the highelt hills, and all at once perceived a beautiful vale below ir, which was traverfed by rivers and brooks, and enclofed on all fides by hills. In this vale lay Caftleton, a fmall town, with low houfes, which takes its name from an old caltle, whofe ruins are ftill to be feen here.

A narrow path, which wound iefelf down the fiaie of the rock, led me through the vale into the ftreet of Cafleton, where I foon found an inn; and alfo foon dined. After dinns:, I made the beft of my to the cavern.

A little rivulet, which runs through the midale of the town, led me to its entrance. I food here a few moments, full of wonder, and aftonifhment, at the amazing height of the fteep rock, before me, covered on each fide with ivy and other Ghrubs. At its fummit are the decayed wall and towers of an ancient caftle which formerly food on this rock, and at its foot, the monftrous aperture, or mouth, to the entrance of the cavern, where it is pitch dark, when one looks down, even at mid-day.

As I was ftanding here full of admiration, I perceived, at the entrance of the cavern, a man of a rude and rough appearance, who alked me if I wifhed to fee the Peak; and the ecto flrongly reverberated his coarfe voice.

Anfwering, as I did, in the affirmative, he next further alked me, if I fhould want to be carried to the other fide of the flrean, telling me, at the fame time, what the fum would be, which I nuft pay Cor it.

This man had, along with his black fringy hair, and his dirty and tattered cloaths, fuch a fingularly wild and infernal lonk, thit he actually ftruck me as a real Charon; his voice and the queftions he afked aco, ... re not of a kind to remove this s:otion; fo that, far from its requiring any eflo $t$ of imagination, I found it not eafy to avoid be lieving, that, at length, I had actu lly reached Avernus, was about to crofs Acheron, and to be ferried by Claron.

I had no fooner agreed to his dcand, than he told me, all I had to do, was boldly to follow him; and thus we entered the cavern.

To the left, in the entrance of the cavern, lay the trunk of a tree, that had been cut down, on which feveral of the boys of the town were playing.

Our way feemed to be altogether on a defeent, though not fteep; fo that the light, which eame in at the mouth of the cavern, noar the entrance, gradually forfook us; and $u$ hen we had gone forward a few fteps farther, I was altonilhed by a fight, which of all other, I here the leaft expected: I perceived to the right, in the hollow of the cavern, a whole fubterranean village, where the inhabitants, on account of its being Sunday, were relling from their work; and with happy and chearful looks, were fitting at the doors of their huts, along with their children.

We had farcely palfed thefe finall fubterranean houfes, when I perceived a number of large whecls, on which, on week days, thefe human moles, the inhabitants of the cavern, make ropes.
the fin vern.

I fancied I here faw the wheel of Ixion, and the inceffant labour of the Da. naides.

The opening through which the light came, feemed, as we defeended, every mo. ment to become lefs and lefs, and the darknefs at every ftep to increafe, till at length only a few rays appeared, as if darting through a crevice, and juft tinging the finall clouds of fmoke which, at duik, raifed themfelves to the mouth of the Cavern.

This gradual growth, or increafe of darknefs, awakens in a contemplative mind, a foft melancholy. As you go down the gentle defcent of the Cavern, you can hardly help fancying the moment is come when, without pain or grief, the thread of life is about to be fnapped; and that you are now going thus quietly to that land of peace where trouble is no more.

At length the great cavern in the rock If, in the fame manner as heaven and earth feem to join each other, when woman came out of one of the luts, and e to a little door, where an old one.

My guide now opened the door, which comp hut out the faint glimmering of light which, till then, it was ftill poffible to per in and led us to the inmoft centre of this dreary temple of old Chaos and Night, as if, till now, we had only been traverfing the outer courts. The rock was here fo low, that we were obliged to ftoop very much for fome few fteps, in order to get through ; but how great was my altonifhment, when we had paffed this narrow paffage and again flood upright, at once to perceive, as well as the feeble light of our candles would permit, the amazing length, breadth, and height of the Cavern; compared to which the monftrous opening through which we had already paffed, was nothing.

After we had wandered here more than an hour, as beneath a dark and dufky fky, on a level fandy foil, the rock gradually lowered itfelf, and we fuddenly found ourfelves on the edge of a broad river, which, from the glimmering of our candles amid the total darknefs, fuggefted fundry interefting reflections. To the fide of this river a fmall boat was moored, with fome fraw in its bottom. Into this hoat my guide defired me to ftep, and lay myfelf down in it quite flat; becaufe, as he faid, towards the middle of the river, the rock would alinoft touch the water.

When I had laid myfelf down as directed, he himfelf jumped into the water, and drew the boat after him.

All around us was one fill, folemn, and deadly filence; and as the boat advanced, the rock feemed to foop, and come nearer and nearer to us, till at length it nearly touched my face; and as I lay, I could hardly hold the candle upright. I feemed to myfelf to be in a coffin, rather than in a boat, as I had no room to ftir hand or foot, till we had paffed this frightful frait, and the rock rofe again on the other fide; where my guide once more handed me a-fhore.

The Cavern was now becone, all at once, broad and high; and then fuddenly it was again low and narrow.

I obferved on both fides as we paffed along, a prodigious number of great and fnall petriiied plants and animals, which however we could not examine, unlefs we had been difpofed to fpend fome days in the Cavern.

And thus we arrived at the oppofite fide, at the fecond river or ftream, which, however, was not fo broad as the firft ; as one may fee acrofs it to the other fide: acrofs this fream my guide carried me on his fhoulders, becaufe there was here no boat to carry us over.

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From thence we only went a few fteps farther, when we came to a very finall piece of water, which extended itfelf length-ways; and led us to the end of the Cavern.

The path along the edge of this water, was wet and flippery, and fometimes fo very narrow, that one can hardly fet one foot before the other.

Notwithftanding, I wandered with pleafure on this fubterranean fhore, and was regaling myfelf with the interefting contemplation of all thefe various wonderful objects, in this land of darknefs and thadow of death, when, all at once, fomething like mufic at a diftance, founded in mine ears.

I intantly ftopped, full of aftonifhment ; and eagerly afked my guide what this might mean? He anfwered, only have patience, and you fhall foon fee.

But as we advanced, the founds of harmony feemed to die away; the noife became weaker and weaker: and at length it feemed to fink into a gentle hifing, or hum, like diftant drops of falling rain.

And how great was my amazement when, ere long, I actually faw and felt a violent fhower of rain falling froin the rock, as from a thick cloud, whofe drops, which now fell on our candles, had caufed that fame melancholy found which I had heard at a diftance.

This was what is here called a mizzling rain; which fell from the ceiling or roof of the Cavern, through the veins of the rock.

We did not dare to approach too near with our candles, as they might eafily have been extinguifhed by the falling drops; and fo we perhaps have been forced to feek our way back in vain.

We continued our narch therefore along the fide of the :water, and often faw on the fides large apertures in the rock, which feemed to be new or fubordinate caverns; all which we paffed without looking into. At length my guide prepared me for one of the fineft fights we had yet feen, which we fhould now foon behold.

And we had hardly gone on a few paces, when we entered what might eafily be taken for a majeftic temple, with lofty arches, fupported by beautiful pillars, formed by the plattic hand of fome ingenious artif.

This fubterranean temple, in the ftructure of which no human hand had borne a part, appeared to me at that moment, to furpafs all the moft flupendous buildings in the world, in point of regularity, magnificence, and beauty.
Full of admiration and reverence, here, even in the inmoft receffes of nature, I faw the majefty of the Creator difplayed; and before I quitted this temple, here in this folemn filence and holy gloom, I thought it would be a becoming act of true religion to adore, as I cordially did, the God of nature.

We now drew near the end of our journey. Our faithful companion, the water, guided us through the remainder of the Cavern, where the rock is arched for the laft time, and then finks till it touches the water, which here forms a femi-circle, and thus the Cavern clofes; fo that no mortal can go one fep farther.

My guide here again jumped into the water, fwam a little way under the rock, and then came back quite wet, to fhew me that it was impoffible to go any further, unlefs this rock could be blown up with powder, and a fecond cavern opened. I now thought, all we had to do was to return the neareft way; but there were new difficulties fill to encounter, and new feenes to behold ftill more beautiful than any I had yet feen.

My guide now turned and went back towards the left, where I followed him through $a$ large opering in the rock.

And here he firt afked me if I could determine to creep a confiderable diftance through the rock, where it nearly touched the ground? Having confented to do fo, he told me I had only to follow him; warning me at the fame time, to take great care of $m y$ candle.

Thus we crept on our hands and feet, on the wet and muddy ground, through the opening in the rock, which was often fcarcely large enough for us to get through with our bodies.

When, at length, we had got through this troublefome paffage, I faw in the Cavern, a fteep hill, which was fo high, that it feemed to lofe itfelf as in a cloud, in the fummit. of the rock.

This hill was fo wet and nlippery, that as foon as I attempted to afcend, I fell down. My guide, however, took hold of my hand, and told me, I had only refolutely to follow hin.

We now afcended fuch an amazing height, and there were fuch precipices on each fide, that it makes me giddy even now, when I think of it.

When we at length had gained the fummit, where the hill feemed to lofe itfelf in the rock, my guide placed me where I could ftand firm, and told me to flay there quietly. In the mean time he himfelf went down the hill with his candle, and left me alone.

I loft fight of him for fome moments; but at length $I$ perceived not him indeed, but his candle, quite in the bottom, from whence it feemed to fhine like a bright and twinkling ftar.

After I had enjoyed this indeferibably beautiful fight for fome time, my guide came back, and carried me fafely down the hill again on his fhoulders. And as I now food below, he went up and let his candle fhine again through an opening of the rock, while I covered mine with my hand; and it was now as if on a dark night a bright ftar fhone down upon me; a fight which, in point of beauty, far furpaffed all that I had ever feen.

Our journey was now ended, and we returned, not without trouble and difficulty, through the narrow paffage. We again entered the temple we had a fhort time before left; again heard the pattering of the rain, which founded as rain when we were near it, but which, at a diftance, feemed a fonorous, dull, and melancholy hum; and now again we returned acrofs the quiet ftreams through the capacious entrance of the cavern, to the little door, where we had before taken our leave of day-light; which after fo long a darknefs, we now again hailed with joy.

Before my guide opened the door, he told me I hould now have a view of a fight that would furpafs all the foregoing. I found that he was in the right; for when he had only half opened the door, it really feemed as if I was looking into Elyfium.

The day feemed to be gradually breaking, and night and darknefs to have vaninh ad. At a diftance you again juit faw the fmoke of the cottages, and then the cottages themfelves; and as we afcended, we faw the boys ftill playing around the hewn trunk, till at length the reddifh purple ftripes in the fiy, faintly appeared rhrough the mouth of the hole ; yet, juft as we came out, the fun was fetting in the Weft.

Thus had I fpent nearly the whole afternoon, till it was quite evening, in the cavern; and when I looked at myfelf, I was, as to my drets, not much unlike my guide; my fhoes fcarculy hung to my feet, they were fo foft and fo torn by walking fo long o.l the damp fand, and the hard pointed foner.

I paid no more than half-a-crown for feeing all that I had feen, with a trifle to my guide; for it leems he does not get the half-crown, but is obliged to account for it to his mafter, who lives very comfortably on the revenue he derives from this Cavern; and is able to keep a man to thew it to ftrangers.

When I came home I fent for a thoe-maker. There was one who lived juft oppofite; and he immediately came to examine ny flices. He told me he could not fufficiently wonder at the badnefs of the work, for they were fhocs I had brought from Germany. Notwithftanding this, he undertoook, as he had no new ones ready, to mend them for me as well as he could. This led me to make a very agreeable acquaintance with this fhoe-maker; for when I expreffed to him my admiration of the Cavern, it pleafed him greatly that in fo infignificant a place as Cafteton, there Should be any thing which could infpire people with aftonifhment, who came from fuch diftant countries; and thereupon offered to take a walk with me, to fhew me at no great diftance, the famous mountain called Mam-Tor, which is reckoned among the things of moft note in Derbyfhire.

This mountain is covered with verdure on its fummit and fides; but at the end it is a fteep precipice. The middle part does not, like other mountains, confift. of rock, but of a loofe earth, which gives way, and either rolls from the top of the precipice in little pieces, or tears itfelf loofe in large maffes, and falls with a thundering crafh, thus forming an hill on its fide which is continually encreafing.

From thefe circumftances probably is derived the name of Mam Tor, which literally fignifies Mother Hill; for Tor, is cither an abbreviation of, or the old word for, Tover; and means not only a lofty building, but any eminence. Mam, is a familiar term, that obtains, in all languages, for Mother; and this mountain, like a Mother, produces feveral other fmall hills.

The inhabitants here have a fuperfitious notion, that this mountain, notwithftanding its daily lofs, never decreafes, but always keeps its own, and remains the fame.

My companion told me a fhocking hiftory of an inhabitant of Caftleton, who laid a wager, that he would afcend this fteep precipice.

As the lower part is not quite fo iteep, but rather flanting upwards, he could get good hold in this foft loofe carth, and clambered up, without looking $r^{\cdots}$ n!. At length he had gained more than half the afcent, and was juft at the p ; here it projects and overlooks its bafis: from this altonifhing height the unfortuinus man caft down his eyes, whilft the threatening point of the rock hung over him, with tottering maffes of earth.

He trembled all over, and l:as jult going to relinquifh his hold, not daring to move backwards or forwards: in this manner he hung for fome time between heaven and earth, furrounded by defpair. However, his tinews would bear it no longer; and therefore, in an cffort of defpair, he once more collected all his ftrength, and got hold of, firft, one loofe ftone, and then another; all of which would have failed him, had he not immediately caught hold of another. By thefe means, however, at length, to his own, as well as to the aflonifhment of all the fpectators, he avoided almoft inftant and certain death, fafely gained the fummit of the hill, and won his wager.

1 trembled as I heard this relation; feeing the mountain and the precipice in queftion fo near to me, I could not help figuring to myfelf the man clambering up it.

Not far from hence is Elden-Hole, a cavity, or pit, or hole in the earth, of fuch a nonflrous depth, that if you throw in a pebble ftone, and lay your car to the hedge of the hole, you hear it falling for a long time.

As foon as it comes to the bottom it emits a found as if fome one were uttering 2 loud figh. The firt noife it makes, on its being firt parted with, affects the ear like a fubterranean thunder. This rumbling, or thundering noife, continues for fome time, and then decreafes, as the ftone falls againft firft one hard rock and then another, at a greater and a greater depth; and at length when it has for fometime been falling, the noife ftops with a kind of whizzing, or a hifing, murmur. The people have alfo a world of fupertitious fories relating to this place; one of which is, that fome perfon once threw into it a goofe, which appeared again, at two miles diftance, in the great cavern I have already mentioned, quite ftripped of its feathers. But I will not ftuff my letters with many of thefe fabulous hiftories.

They reckon that they have in Derbyfhire feven wonders of nature; of which, this Elden Hole, the hill of Mam Tor, and the great cavern, I have been at, are the principal. This cavern goes commonly by a name that is fhockingly vulgar: in Englifh it is called "The Devil's Arfe o'Peak."

The remaining four wonders are Pool's Hole, which has fome refemblance to this that I have feen, as I am told, for I did not fee it ; next, St. Anne's Well, where there are two fprings, which rife clofe to each other ; the one of which is boiling-hot, the other as cold as ice; the next is, Tide's-well, not far from the town of that name, through which I paffed. It is a fpring, or well, which in- general flows or runs under ground, imperceptibly, and then all at once rufhes forth with a mighty rumbling or fubterranean noife, which is faid to have fomething mufical in it, and overflows its banks. Laftly, Chatforth, a palace, or feat, belonging to the Dukes of Devon/hire, at the foot of a mountain, whofe fummit is covered with eternal fnow, and therefore always gives one the idea of winter, at the fame time that the mot delightful fpring blooms at its foot. I can give you no further defcription of thefe latter wonders, as I only know them by the account given me by others. They were the fubjects with which my guide, the fhoe-maker, entertained me during our walk.

While this man was fhewing me every thing within his knowledge, that he thought moft interelling, he often exprefled his admiration on thinking how much of the world I had already feen; and the idea excited in him fo lively a defire to travel, that I had much to do to reafon him out of it. He could not help talking of it the whole evening; and again and again protefled that, had he not got a wife and child, he would fet off in the morning, at day-break, along with me; for here in Caltleton there is but little to be earned by the hardeft labour, or even genius; provifions are not cheap; and in fhort, thicre is no fcope for exertion. This honeft man was not yet thirty.

As we returned, he wifhed yet to flew me the lead mincs, but it was too late. Yet, late as it was, he mended my fhoes the fame evening, and I mult do hinn the jullice to add, in a very matterly manner.

But I am forry to tell yon, I have brought a cough from the cavern, that does net at all pleafe me; indeed it occafions me no little pain, which makes me fuppofe that one muft nceds breathe a very unwholefome damp air in this cavern. But then, were that the cafe, I do not comprehend how my friend Charon thould have held it out fo long, and fo well, as he has.

This morning I was up very early in order to view the ruins, and to climb an high hill, along fide of them. The ruins, are directly orer the mouth of the hole on the hill, which extends itfelf fome diltance over the cavern, heyond the ruins, and always widens; though here in front it is fo narrow, that the building takes up the vihole.

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 MORITZ'S TRAVELB THROUOH BEVERAL PARTB OF ENORAND.From the ruins all around, there is nothing but fleep rock, fo that there is no secefs to it, but from the town, where a crooked path from the foot of the hill is hewn in the rock, but is alfo prodigioufly fecp.

The fpot on which the ruins fland, is now all overgrown with nettles and thiftles. Formerly, it is faid, there was a bridge from this mountain, to the oppofte one, of which one may yet difcover fome traces, as in the vale, which divides the two rocins, we ftill find the remains of fome of the arches on which the bridge refted. This vale which lies at the back of the ruins, and probably over the cavern, is called the Cave's Way, and is one of the greateft thoroughfares to the town. In the part, at which, at fome diftance, it begins to defcend between thefe two mountains, its defcent is fo gentle that one is not at all tired in going down it. But if you fhould happen to mifs the way between the two rocks, and continue on the heights, you are in great danger of falling from the rock, which every moment becomes fteeper and fteeper.

The mountain, on which the ruins ftand, is every where rocky. The one on the left of it, which is feparated by the vale, is perfectly verdant and fertile, and, on its fummit, the pafture lands are divided by fones, piled up in the form of a wall. This green mountain is at leaft three times as high as that on which the ruins ftand.

I began to clamber up the green mountain, which is alfo pretty feep; and when I had got more than half way up without having once looked back, I was nearly in the fame fituation as the adventurer who clambered up Mam-Tor hill; for when I looked round, I found my eye had not been trained to view, unmoved, fo prodigious an height; Cafleton, with the furrounding country, lay below me, like a map; the roofs of the houfes feemed almoft clofe to the ground, and the mountain with the ruins itfelf, feemed to be lying at my feet.

I grew giddy at the profpect, and it required all my reafon to convince me that I was in no danger, and that, at all events, I could only fcramble down the green turf, in the fame manner as I had got up. At length I feemed to grow accuftomed to this view, till it really gave me pleafure; and I now climbed quite to the fummit, and walked over the meadows, and at length reached the way, which gradually defcends between the two mountains.

At the top of the green mountain I met with fome neat country girls, who were milking their cows, and coming this fame way with their nilk-pails on their heads.

This little rural party lormed a beautiful group, when fome of them with their milkpails took fhelter, as it began to rain, under a part of the rock; beneath which they fat down on natural fone benches, and there, with paftoral innocence and glee, talked and taughed till the fhower was over.

My way led me into the town, from whence I now write, and which I intend leaving in order to begin my journey back to London; but I think 1 fhall not now purfue quite the fame road.

Noribampion.
WHEN I took my leave of the honeft thoe-maker, in Cafleton, who would have rejoiced to have accompanied me, I refolved to return, not by Tide'ss-well, but by Wardlow, which is nearer.

I there found but one fingle inn, and in it only a landlady, who told me that her hulband was at work in the lead-mines; and that the cavern at Cafleton, and all that

I had yet feen, was nothing to be compared to thefe lead-mines. Her hufband, the faid, would be happy to fhew them to me.

When I came to offer to pay her for my dinner, the made fome difficulty about it ; becaufe, as I had neither drank ale, or brandy, by the felling of which the chiefly made her livelihood, the faid the could not well make out my bill. On this I called for a mug of ale (which I did not drink) in order to enable me the better to fettle her reckoning.

At this fame time I faw my innkeeper of Tidefwell; who, however, had not, like me, come on foot, but prancing proudly on horfeback.

As I proceeded, and faw the hills rife before me, which were fill frefh in my memory, having fo recently become acquainted with them, in my journey thither, I was juft reading the paflage, in Milton, relative to the creation, in which the Angel defcribes to Adam how the water fubfided, and

> "Immediately the mountains huge appear
> Emergeut, and their broad bare backg upheave,
> Iuto the clouds, their topo afcend the iky."
> Boox vii. 1.235.

It feemed to me, while reading this paffage, as if every thing around me were in the act of creating, and the mountains themfelves appeared to emerge or rife, fo animated was the fcene.
I had felt fomething, not very unlike this, on my journey hither; as I was fitting oppofite to an hill, whofe top was covered with trees, and was reading in Milton the fublime defcription of the combat of the angels, where the fallen angels are made, with but little regard to chronology, to attack their antagonifs with artillery and cannon, as if it had been a battle on earth, of the prefent age. The better angels, however, defend themfelves againft their antagonifs, by each feizing on fome hill, by the tufts on its fummit, tearing them up by the root, and thus bearing them in their hands, to fing them at their enemy:

> "From their foundation loon'ning few,
> Tha fro,
> They pluck'd the feated hills wwith all their load,
> Rocks, watere, woods, and by the fhaggy tops
> Uplifting bore them in their hands
> Boox vi. 1.642.

I feemed to fancy to myfelf, that I actually faw an angel there fanding and plucking up an hill before me and fhaking it in the air.
When I cane to the laft village, before I got to Matlock, as it was now evening, and dark, I determined to fpend the night there; and enquired for an inn, which, I was told, was at the end of the village. And fo on I walked, and kept walking till near midnight, before I found this fame inn. The place feemed to have no end. On my journey to Cafleton, I muft either not have paffed through this village or not have noticed its length. Much tired, and not a little indifpofed, I at length arrived at the inn; where I fat myfelf down by the fire in the kitchen, and afked for fomething to eat. As they told me, I could not have a bed here, I replied I abfolutely would not be driven away, for that if nothing better could be had, I would fit all night by the fire. This 3actually prepared to do, and laid my head on the table in order to fleep.

When the people in the kitchen thought that I was aneep, I heard them talking about me, and gueffing who, or what I might be. One woman alone feemed to tike my part, and faid, " 1 dare fay, he is a well-bred gentleman;" another fcouted that notion, merely, becaufe, as the faid, I had come on foot; and "depend on it," "faid the, "he is fome poor travelling creature!" My ears yet ring with the contemptuous tone with which fie uttered, "Poor travelling creature!" It feems to exprefs all the wretchelnefs of one, who neither has houfe, nor home; a vagabond, and outcalt of fociety.

At lait, when thefe unfeeling people faw that I was determined, at all events, to fay there all night, they gave me a bed, but not till I had long given up all hopes of getting one. And in the morning, when they afked me a fiilling for it, I gave them half-a. crown, adding, with fomething of an air, that I would have no change. 'This I did, though perhaps foolifhly, to flew them, that I was not quite "a poor crenture." And now they took leave of me with great civility, and many excufes; and I now continued my journey much at my eafe.

When I had pafled Matlock, I did not go again towards Derby, but took the road to the left towards Nottingham. Here the hills gradually difappeared; and my journey now lay through meadow grounds, and cultivated fields.

I muft here inform you, that the word Peake, or Pike, in old Englifh, fignifies a point or fummit ; the Pcak of Derbylhire, therefore means that part of the country, which is hilly; or where the mountains are higheft.

Towards noon I again came to an eminence, where I found but one fingle folitary inn, which had a fingular infcription on its fign. It was in rhime, and 1 remember only that it ended with thefe words, "Refrefh and then go on." "Entertainment for man and horfe." This I have feen on feveral figns, but the moft common, at all the leffer ale-houfes, is "A. B. C. or D. dealer in foreign fpirituous liquors."

I dined here on cold meat and fallad. This, or elfe eggs and fallad, was my ufual fupper, and my dinner too, at the inns at which 1 ftopped. It was but feldon that I had the good fortune to get any thing hot. The fallad, for which they brought me all the ingredients, I was always obliged to drefs myfelf. This, I believe is always done in England.

The road was now tolerably pleafant, but the country feemed here to be uniform and unvaried even to dullnefs. However, it wasa very fine cvening, and as I paffed through a village, juft before fun-fet, feveral people, who met me, accofted me with a phrafe which, at firt, I thought odd, but which I now think civil, if not polite. $\Lambda s$ if I could poffibly want information on fuch a point, as they paffed me, they all very courteounly told me "'twas a fine cvening, or a pleafant night."

I have alfo often met people who, as they paffed me, obligingly and kindly afked : " borv do you do?" To which unexpected queftion from total ftrangers, I have now learned to anfwer, "pretty well I thank you, bozv do you do?" This manner of addrefs muft needs appear very fingular to a foreigner, who is all at once afked by a perfon whom he has never feen before, how he does?

After I had paffed through this village, I came to a green field, at the fide of which I met with an ale-houfe. The miftrels was fitting at the window; I anked her, if 1 could flay the night there, the faid, no ! and thut the window in my face.

This unmannerlinefs recalled to my recollection the many receptions of this kind to which I had now fo often been expofed ; and I could not forbear uttering aloud my indignation at the inhofpitality of the Englifh; this harfh fentiment I foon corrected, however, as I walked on, by recollecting, and placing in the oppofite fcale, the un-
bounded and unequalled generofity of this nation : and alfo the many acts of real and lubltantial kindnefis, which I had myfelf experienced in it.
I at laft came to another inn, where there was written on the fign: "The Navigation Inn;" becaule it is the depot, or fore-houfe of the colliers of the-Trent.

A rougher or ruder kind of people I never faw than thefe colliers, whon I here met affembled in the kitchen, and in whofe company I was obliged to fpend the evening.

Their language, their drefs, their manners, were, all of them, fingularly vulgar and difagreeable; and their expreflions fill more fo: For, they lhardly fooke a word, without adding, "a $G-d d-$ me" to it, and thus curfing, quarrelling, drinking, finging, and fighting, they feemed to be pleafed, and to enjoy the cvening. 1 muft do them the jultice to add, that none of them, however, at all molefted me, or did me any harn. On the contrary, cvery one again and again drank my health, and I took care not to forget to drink theirs in return. The treatment of my hoft at Matlock was fill frefh in my memory; and fo, as often as I drank, I never omitted faying, "Your healths gentlemen all!"
When two Englifhmen quarrel, the fray is carried on, and decided, rather by actions than by words; though loud and boifterous, they do not fay much, and frequently repeat the faine thing over and over again, always clinching it with an additional " $G-d-y$ you!" Their anger feems to overpower their utterance, and can vent only by coming to blows.
The landlady, who fat in the kitchen along with all this goodly company, was neverthelefs well dreffed, and a remarkably well looking woman. As foon as I had fupped, I haftened to bed, but could not fleep; my quondam companions, the colliers, made fuch a noife the whole night through.-In the inorning, when I got up, there was not one to be feen, nor heard.
I was now only a few miles from Notingham, where I arrived towards noon.

This, of all the towns I have yet feen, except London, feemed to me to be one of the beft; and is undoubtedly the oleaneft. Every thing here wore a modern ap. pearance, and a large place in the centre, farcely yielded to a London fquare, in point of beauty.
From the town a charming foot-path leads you acrofs the neadows to the highroad, where there is a bridge over the Trent. Not far from this bridge was an inn, where I dined, though I could get nothing but bread and batter, of which I defired to have a toaft made.
Nottingham lies high, and made a beautiful appearance at a diftance, with its neat high houfes, red rools, and its lofty fleeples. I have not feen fo fine a profpect, in any other town in England.

I now came through feveral villages, as Ruddington, Bradmore and Buny, to Caftol, where I ftayed all night.
This whole afternoon I heard the ringing of bells in many of the villages. Probably, it is fome holiday which they thus celebrate. It was cloudy weather, and I felt myfelf not at all well : and in thefe circumfances this ringing difcompofed me fill more; and made me at length quite low-fpirited and melancholy.

At Caftol there were three inns clofe to each other, in which, to judge only from the outfide of the houfes, little but poverty was to be expected. In the one at which I at length fopped there was only a landlady, a fick butcher, and a fick carter, both of whom had come to ftay the night. 'This affemblage of fick perfons gave me the
idea of an hofyital, and depreffed the fill more. I felt fome degree of fever, was very reflefs all night, and fo I kept my bed very late the next morning, until the woman of the houfe canie and aroufed me, by faying the had been uneafy on my account. And now I formed the refolution to go to leicefter in the pof-coach.

I was now only four miles from Loughborough, a fmall, and I think, not a very handfome town, where I arrived late at noon, and dined at the laft inn on the road that leads to Lcicefter. Here again, far beyond expeciation, the people treated me like a gentleman, and let me dine in the parlour.

From l.oughtorough to Leicefter, was only ten miles; but the road was fandy and rery unpleafant walking.
I canie through a village called Mountjorrcl, which perhaps takes its name from a little hill at the end of it. As for the reft, it was all one large plain, all the way to Leicefter.
'Towards evening I came to a pleafant meadow juft before I got to .Leicefter, through which a foot-path led me to the town, which made a good appearance as I viewed it lengthways, and indeed much larger than it really is.

I went up a long ftreet before I got to the houfe from which the pof-coaches fet out, and which is alfo an inn. I here learnt that the flage was to fet out that evening for I.ondon, but that the infide was already full ; fome places were however ftill left on the oulfide.

Being obliged to beftir myfelf to get back to London, as the time drew near, when the Hamburgh captain, with whom I intend to return, had fixed his departure, I determined to take a place as far as Northampton on the outfide.

But this ride from Leicefter to Northampton, I thall remember as long as I live.

The coach drove from the yard through a part of the houfe. The infide paffengers got in, in the yard; but we on the outfide were obliged to clamber up in the public ftreet, becaufe we flould have had no room for our head to pafs under the gateway.

My companions on the top of the coach, were a farmer, a young man very decently dreffed, and a black-2-moor.

The getting up alone was at the rikk of one's life; and when I was up, I was obliged to fit juft at the corner of the coach, with nothing to hold by, but a fort of little handle, faftened on the fide. I fat neareft the wheel; and the moment that we fet off, I fancied that I faw certain death await mè. All I could do, was to take fill fafer hold of the handle, and to be more and more careful to preferve my balance.

The machine now rolled along with prodigious rapidity, over the fones through the sown, and every moment we feemed to fly into the air ; fo that it was almoft a miracle, that we flill ftuck to the coach, and did not fall. We feemed to be thus on the wing, and to fly, as often as we paffed through a village, or went down an hill.

At latt the being continually in fear of my life, became infupportable, and as we were going up a hill, and confequently procee ding rather flower than ufual, I crept from the top of the coach, and got fnug into the baiket.
"O, fir, fir, you will be fkaken to death!" faid the black; but I flattered myfelf, he cxaggerated the unpleafantnefs of my poft.

As long as we went up hill, it was eafy and pleafant. And, having had little or no Aecp the night before, I was almoft afleep among the trunks and the packages; but how was the cafe altered when we came to go down hill; then all the trunks and parcols began, as it were, to dance around me, and every thing in the balket feemed to
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be alive, and I every monent received from them fuch violent blows, that I thought my laft hour was come. I now found that what the black had told me, was no exaggeration; but all my complaints were ufelefs. I was obliged to fuffer this torture nearly an hour, till we came to another hill again, when quite fhaken to pieces and fadly bruifed, I again crept to the top of the coach, and took poffeffion of my former feat. "Ah, did not I tell you, that you would be Thaken to death ?" faid the black, as I was getting up; but I made him no reply. Indeed I was afhamed; and I now write this as a warning to all ftrangers to ftage-coaches who may happen to take it into their heads, without being ufed to it, to take a place on the outfide of an Englifh poft. coach ; and fill more, a place in the balket.

About midnight we arrived at Harborough, where I could only relt myfelf a moment, before we were again called to fet off, full drive, through a number of villages, fo that a few hours before day-break we had reached Northampton, which is, however, thirty three miles from Leicefter.
From Harborough to Leicefter, I had a moft dreadful journey, it rained inceffantly; and as before we had been covered with duff; we now were foaked with rain. My neighbour, the young man who fat next ine in the midale, that my inconveniences might be complete, every now and then fell afleep; and as, when afleep, he perpetually bolted and rolled againft me, with the whole weight of his body, more than once he was very near pufhing me entirely off my feat.

We at laft reached Northampton, where I immediately went to bed, and have flept almoft till noon. To-morrow morning I intend to continuc my journey to Londan in fome other ftage-coach.

London, 15 th $74 y, 1782$.
THE journey from Northampton to London I can again hardly call a journey; but rather a perpetual motion, or removal from one place to another, in a clofe box; during your conveyance you may, perhaps, if you are in luck, converfe with two or three people fhut up along with you.
But I was not fo fortunate; for my three travelling companions were all farmers, who nept fo foundly, that even the hearty knocks of the head with which they often faluted each other, did not awake them.
Their faces, bloated and difcoloured by their copious ufe of ale and brandy, looked, as they lay before mp, like fo many lumps of dead fleff. When now and then they woke, fheep, in which they all dealt, was the firft and laft topic of their converfation. One of the three, however, differed not a little from the other two; his face was fallow and thin, his eyes quite funk and hollow, his long lank fingers hung quite loofe, and as if detached from his hands. He was, in fhort, the piीure of avarice and mifanthrophy. The former he certansy was; for at every flage he refufed to give the coachman the accuftomed perquifite, which every body elfe paid, and every farthing he was forced to part with, forced a G-d d-n from his heart. As he fat in the coach, he feenied anxious to thun the light; and fo fhut up every window that he could come at, except when now and then I opened them, to take a flight view of the charms of the country through which we feemed to be flying, rather than driving.

Our road lay through Newport-Pagnell, Dunftable, St. Alban's, Barnet, to Inington, or rather to London itfelf. But thefe names are all I know of the differen: places.

At Dunkable, if I do not miftake, we breakfafted; and here, as is ufual, every thing was paid for in common by all the paffengers; as I did not know this, I ordered coffee feparately; however, when it came, the three farmers alfo drank of it, and gave me fome of their tea.

They alked ne what part of the world I came from; whereas we in Germany generally inquired, what countryman a perfon is,

When we had breakfafted, and were ngain feated in the coach, all the farmers, the lean one excepted, feemed quite alive again, and now began a converfation on religion and on politics.

One of them brought the hiftory of Saunfon on the carpet, which the clergyman of his parifh, he faid, had lately explained, I dare fay, very fatisfactorily; though this honeft farmer ftill had a great many doubts about the great gate which Samfon carried away, and about the foxes with the fire-brands between their taila. In other refpects, however, the mim feemed not to be either uninformed or feeptical.
They now proceeded to relate to each other various fories, chiefly out of the Bible; not merely as important facts, but as interefting narratives, which they would have told and liftened to with equal fatisfaction had they met them any where elfe. One of them had only heard thefe ftories from his minilter in the church, not being able to read them himfelf.
The one that fat next to him, now began to talk about the Jews of the Old Tef. tament, and aflured us that the prefent race were all defcended from thofe old ones. "Aye, and they are all damned to all eternity!"-faid his companion, as coolly and as confidently as if at that moment, he had feen them burning in the botomlels pit.

We now frequently took up frefh paftengers, who only rode a fhort diftance with us, and then got out again. Among others was a woman from London, whofe bufinefs was the making of brandy. She entertained us with a very circumftantial narrative of all the fhocking feenes during the late riot in that city. What particularly fruck me was her faying, that the faw a man, oppofite to her houfe, who was fo furious, that he flood on the wall of a houfe that was already half burnt down, and there, like a demon, with his own hands, pulled down and toffed about the bricks which the fire had fpared, till at length he was mot, and fell back among the flam.s.

At length we arrived at London without any accident, in a hard rain, about one $o^{\circ}$ clock. I had been obliged to pay fixteen Millings before-hand at Northaunpton, for the fixty miles to London. This the coachman feemed not to know for certain, and therefore alked me more carnettly, if I was fure I had paid: I affured him I had; and he took my word.
I looked like a crazy creature when I arrived in London; notwithftanding which, Mr. Pointer, with whom I left my trunk, received me in the moft friendly manner, and defired me during dimer to relate to him my adventures.
The fame evening I called on Mr Leonhardi, who, as I did not wifh to hire a lodging for the few days I might be obliged to wait for a fair wind, got me into the Freemafons' tavern. And here I have been waiting thefe eight days, and the wind fill continues contrary for IIambro'; though I do now mont heartily wifh for a fair wind, as I can no longer make any improvement by my flay, fince I muft keep myfelfin conftant realinefs to embark whenever the wind changes; and therefore I dare go no great dillance.

Every body here is now full of the marquis of Rockinghan's death, and the change of the minillry in confequence of it. They are much difpleafed that Fox has given up, his feat ; and yet it is fingular, they fill are much concerned, and interett themielves for him, as if whatever interefled him were the interef of the nation.

On Tuefday there was an highly important debate in Parliament. Fox was called on to allign the true reafons of his refignation before the nation. At eleven o'clock the gallery was fo full, that no body could get a place; and the debates only begin at three, and tafted this evening till ten.

About four, Fox came. Every one was full of expectation. He fpoke at firf with great vehemence; but it was obferved that he gradually became more and more noderate, and when at length he had vindicated the ftep he had taken, and thewed it te be, in every point of viev, juft, wife, and honourable, -he added, with great force and pathos, "and now I thand here once more, as poor as ever I was." It was im. pofible to hear fuch a fpeech and fuch declarations unmoved.

General Conway then gave his reafons, why he did not refign; though he was of the fame political principles as Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke; he was of the tame opinion with them in regard to the independency of America; the more equal reprefentation of the people in parliament, and the regulations neceffary in Ireland: but he did not think the prefent minifter, lord Shelburne, would act contrary to thote principles. As foon as he did, he fhould likewife refign; but not before.

Burke now ftood up and made a moft elegant, though florid fpeech, in praife of the Jate marquis of Rockingham. As he did not meet with fufficient att mation, and heard much talking and many murmurs, he faid, with much vehenence, and a fenfe of injured merit, "this is not treatment for fo old a member of parliament as I am, and I will be heard !"-On which there was inmediately a mof profound filence. After he had faid much more in praife of Rockinghan, he fubjoined, that with regard to general Conway's remaining in the miniftry, it reminded him of a fable he had heard in his youth, of a wolf, who, on having cloathed himfelf as a theep, was let into the fold by a lamb; who indeed did fay to him, where did you get thofe long nails, and thofe Tharp teeth, manma? But neverthelefs let him in; the confequence of which was, he murdered the whole flock. Now with refpect to general Conway, it appeared to him, juft as though the lamb certainly did perceive the nails and tecth of the wolf, but notwithftanding, was fo good-tempered to believe that the wolf would change his nature, and becone a lamb. By this, he did not mean to reflect on lord Shelburne; only of this he was certain, that the prefent adminiltration was a thoufand times worfe, than that under lord North, (who was prefent.)

When I heard Mr. Pitt fpeak, for the firl time, I was aftonihed, that a man of fo youthful an appearance fhould fland up at all : but I was fill more aftonifhed to iee how, while he fpoke, he engaged univerfal attention. He feens to me not to be more than one and twenty. This lame Pitt is now minifter, and even chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is Mocking to a foreigner, to fee what violent fatires on men, rather than on things, daily appear in the newfpapers; of which they tell me there are at lealt a dozen, if not more, publilhed every day. Some of them fide with the miniftry, ande ftill more I think with the oppofition. A paper that Should be quite inapartial, if that were pofible, I apprehend, would be deemed fo infipid as to find no readers. No longor ago than yefterday, it was mentioned in one of thefe newfpapers, that when Fox who is fallen, faw fo young a man as Pitt made the minifter, he exclaimed with

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Satan, who, in Paradije Loft, on perceiving the man approved by God, called out. "O hateful fight!"

On Thurflay the king went with the ufual folemnity to prorogue the parliament for a flated time. But I pals this over as a matter that has already been fo often defribed.
I have alfo, during this period, become acquainted with baron Grothaus, the famous walker, to whom I had alfo a letter of reconmendation from baron Groote of Hambro'. He lives in Chefterfield-houfe, uot far from general Paoli, to whom he has promifed to introduce me, if I have time to call on him again.

I have fuffered much this week from the violent cough I brought with me from the hole in Derbyhire, fo that I could not for fome days ffir: during which time Meffrs. Schonborn and Leonhardi have vifited me very attentively, and contributed much to my amendment.

1 have been obliged to relate as much about my journey out of London, here, as I probably thall in Germany, of all England in general. - To moft people to whom I give an account of my journey, what I have feen is quite new. I muft, howiver, hereinfert a few remarks on the clocution, or mamer of fpeaking of this country, which I lad forgot before to write to you.

Englifh eloquence appears to me not to te nearly fo capable of fo much variety and diffufion as ours is.-Add to this, in their parliamentary fpecehes; in fermons in the pulpit; in the dialogues on the ftage; may, even in common converfation, their periods at the end of a fentence are always accompanied by a certain fingular uniform fall of the voice; which, notwithftanding its monotony, has in it fomething fo peculiar, and fo difficult, that I defy any foreigner ever completely to acquire it. Atr. L.onhardi, in particular, feemed to me in fome paflages which he repeated out of Hamlet, to have learnt to fink his voice in the true Englifh manner; yet any one might know from his fpeaking, that he is not an Englifhman. The Englifh place the accent oftener on the - djectives than they do on the fubftantive, which, though undoubtedly the moft figuificant word in any fentence, has frequently lefs ftrefs laid on it, than you hear laid on mere epithets. On the flage they pronounce the fyllables and words extremely diftinct, fo that at the theatres you may always gain moft inftruction in Eaglifh elocution and pronunciation.

This kingdom is remarkable for running into dialect ; even in London they are faid to have one. They fay for example, it a'nt, inftead of it is not; I don't know, for $I$ do not know ; J don't knowe bim, for I do not know bim; the latter of which phrafes has often deceived me, as I miftook a negative for an affirmative.

The word fir, in Englifh, has a great variety of fignifications. With the appellation of $/ i r$, an Englifhman addreffes his king, his friend, his foe, his fervant, and his deg; he makes ufe of it when afking a queflion politely; and a member of parliament, merely to fill up a vacancy, when he happens to be at a lofs. Sir? In an enquiring tone of voice, figniffes what is your defire?-Sir! in an humble tone - gracious fovereign!-Sir! in a furly tone, a box on the ear at your fervice! To a dog it means a good beat-ing.-Andin a fpeech in parliament, accompanied by a paufe, it fignifies, I cannot now recollest what it is I wifl to fay farther.
I do not recollect to have heard any expreffion repeated oftener than this, neerr mind it! A porter one day fell down, and cut his head on the favement: " 0 , never mind it!" faid an Englifhnan who happen d to be palfing by. When I had my trunk leteled from the fhip in a boat, the waterman rowed among the boats, and his boy, who llood at the head of his boat, got a found drubbing, becaufe the
others would not let him pafs: "O never mind it!" faid the old one, and kept row. ing on.

The Germans who have been here any time, almoft conftantly make ufe of Anglicifms, fuch as es will nicht thun, it will not do, for inftead of es ift nicht binlanglict, it is not fufficient, and many fuch. Nay fome even fay, Ich babe es nicht geminded, I did not mind it, inftend of ich babe nich nicht daran crranneft, oder daran gedacht, I did not recollect it, or I did not think of it.

You can immediately diftinguifh Englifhmen when they fpeak German, by their pronunciation according to the Englifh manner; inftead of Ich befinde mich wobl, they fay, Ich befrmicb $u^{\prime}$ obl, I am very well, the $w$ being as little noticed as $u$ quickly founded.

I have often heard, when directing any one in the freet, the phrafe; " go down the ftreet as far as ever you can go, and alk any body." Juft as we fay, " every child can direct you."

I have already noticed in England they learn to write a much finer hand than with us. This probably arifes from their making ufe of only one kind of writing, in which the letters are all fo exact, that you would take it for print.

In general, in fpeaking, reading, in their exprefions, and in writing, they feem in England, to have more decided rules than we have. The loweft man expreffes himfelf in proper plirafes, and he who publifhes a book, at leaft writes correctly, though the matter be ever fo ordinary. iti point of fyle, when they write, they feem to be all of the fame country, profeffion, ank, and flation.

The printed Englifh fermons are, beyond all queftion, the beft in the world; yet I have fometimes heard fad miferable ftuff from their pulpits. I have been in fome churches where the fermons feemed to have been tranfcribed or compiled from effays and pamphlets; and the motley compofition, after all, very badly put together. It is faid that there are a few in London, by whom fome of the Englifh clergy are fuppofed to get their fermons made for money.

I WRITE to you now for the latt time from London; and, what is ftill more, from St. Catherine's, one of the moft execrable holes in all this great city, where I am obliged to flay, becaufe the great fhips arrive in the Thames here, and go from hence, and we fiall fail as foon as the wind changes; this it has juf now done; yet flill it feems we fiall not fail till to-morrow. To-day therefore I can ltill relate to you all the little that 1 have farther noticed.

On Monday morning I moved from the Free-mafons' tavern to a public-houfe hare, of which the mafler is a German; and where all the Hambro' captains lodge. At the Freemafons' tavern, the bill for eight days lodging, breakfalt, and dimer, came to one guinea and nine flillings, and nine-pence. Breakfaft, dinncr, and coffee, were always with diftinction, reckoned a llilling each. For my ludging I paid o:ly twelre fhillings a-week; which was certainly cheap enough.

At the German's houfe here in St. Catherine's, on the contrary, every thing is more reafonable, and you here cat, drink, and lodge, for half-aguinea a-weok. Notwithfanding, however, I would not advife any hody who withes to fee London, to lodge here lonr; tor St. Catherine's is one of the mof out-of-the-way and hiconvenient paes in the wiole tovn.

II who tands here turt fees this miferable narrow dirty flece, and this mals of int
milt, old, ruinous houfes; and of courfe forms, at firf fight, no very favourable idea of this beautiful and renowned city.

From Bullftrode-ftreet, or Cavendifh-fquare, to St. Catherine's, is little lefs than half a day's journey. Neverthelefs Mr. Schonborn has daily vifited me fince I have lived here ; and I have always walked back half way with him. This evening we took leave of each other near St. Paul's, and this feparation coft me not a few tears.

I have had a very agreeable vifit this afternoon from Mr. Hanfen, one of the affiftants to the Zollner book for all ranks of men, who brought me a letter from the Rev. Mr. Zollnerat Berlin, and juft arrived at London when I was going away. He is going on bufinefs to Liverpool. I have thefe few days palt, for want of better employment, walked through feveral parts of London that I had not before feen. Yefterday I endeavoured to reach the weft end of the town; and I walked feveral miles, when finding it was grown quite dark, I turned back quite tired, without having accomplifhed my end.

Nothing in London makes fo difgufting an appearance to a foreigner, as the butchers' fhops, efpecially in the environs of the Tower. Guts and all the naltinefs are thrown into the middle of the ftreet, and caufe an infupportable ftench.

I have forgot to defcribe the 'Change to you : this beautiful building is a long fquare, in the centre of which is an open area, where the merchants affemble. All round, thete are covered walks fupported by pillars, on which the name of the different commercial nations you may wifh to find are written up, that among the crowd of people you may be able to find each other. There are alfo fone benches made under the covered walks, which after a ramble from St. Catherine's, for example hither, are very convenient to reft yourfelf.

On the walls all kinds of hand-bills are ftuck up; among others I read one offingular contents. A clergyman exhorted the people not to affent to the fhameful act of parliament for the toleration of catholics, by fuffering their children, to their eternal ruin, to be inftructed and educated by them; but vather to give him, an orthodox clergyman, of the church of England, this employ, and this emolument.

In the middle of the area is a fone flatue of Charles the Second. As I fat here on a bench, and gazed on the immenfe crowds that people I.ondon, I thought, that as to mere drefs and outward appearance, thefe here did not feem to be materially different from our people at Berlin.

Near the 'Change is a fhop, where, for a penny or even a halfpenny only, you may read as many newfpapers as you will. There are always a number of people about thefe thops, who run over the paper as they fland, pay their halfpenny, and then goon.

Near the 'Change there is a little fteeple with a fet of bells, which have a charming tone, but they only chime one or two lively tunes, though in this part of the city, you conftantly hear bells ringing in your ears.

It has fruck me that in Londlon there is no occafion for any elementary works or prints, for the inflruction of children. One need only lead them into the city, and thew them the things themfelves as they really are. For here it is contrived as much as poffible, to place in viev for the public infpection, every production of art, and every effort of induftry. Paintings, mechanifins, curiofities of all kinds, are here exhibited in the large and light fhop windows, in the moft advantageous manner; nor are fpectators wanting, who here and there, in the middle of the Itreet, fand ftill to oblerve any curious performance. Such a ftreet feemed to me to refemble a well regulated cabinet of curiofities.

But the fquares, where the fineft houfes are, difdain and reject all fuch fhews and ornaments, which are adapted only to fhop-keepers' houfes. The fquares, moreover,
are not liearly fo crowded or fo popuious, as the freets and the other parts of the city, There is nearly : much difference between thefe fquares and the Strand in London, in point of $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{K}}^{\mathrm{K}} \mathrm{i} \quad \cup \mathrm{n}$ and bufte, as there is between Mill-bank and Frederick's-ftadt in Berlin.

I do not at prefent recollect any thing further, my dear friend, worth your attention, which I can now write to you, except that every thing is ready for our departure tomorrow. I paid captain Hilkes, with whom I came over from Hambro', four guineas for my paffage and my board in the cabin. But captain Braunfchweig, with whom I am to return, charges me five guineas; becaufe provifions, he fays, are dearer in Lon. don than at Hambro'. I now have related to you all my adventures and all my hiftory from the time that I took leave of you in the freet; my voyage hither. with captain Hilkes excepted. Of this all that I think it neceffary to mention is, that, to my great diffatisfaction, it lafted a fortnight, and three days I was fea-fick. Of my voyage back I will give you a perfonal account. And now remember me to Biefter, and farewell till I fee you again.

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TWO SUCCESSIVE TOURS THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF WALES, WITH SEVERAL OF THE ADJACENT ENGLISH COUNTIES; SO AS TO FORM A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE PICTURESQUE BEAUTY, THE PECU. liar manners, and the fine remains of antiouitr, in that interesting part of the british island. br henry skrine, esQ. of warlet, in somfrsetshire, author of three sucgessive touks in the north of england and scotland, in 1795.

PREFACE.
EMBOLDENED by the perhaps too partial approbation beftowed by fome of his friends on his former performance, the author is induced to offer the following tours to their infpection, and that of the public. Like thofe in the north of England and Scotland, they were not written originally with the defign of being printed, and though now prefented in the fhape of an uniform courfe of travels, they have really been purfued in diftinct parts, and at different periods of time, as the leifure of fuccelfive fummers gave a favourable opportunity. This difference of years in which the feveral parts were written muft anfiver for fuch irregularity of fyle as may frike an obferver in the courfe of this work. Where the defcription is meant to be general, the prefent tenfe is commonly ufed, but the paft is often preferred where the appearance of things (as in the courfe of travel) is alluded to. In matters of obfervation and opinion, the fingular number is often adopted, but the plural is more commonly ufed in defeription, except where the author was actually alone; each of thefe, however, is frequently changed, to give animation to fome particular feene, and to avoid the prolixity of an uniform narrative. Some apology may perhaps alfo be necefliary for various repetitions of epithets and other little inaccuracies, which have efcaped the author's obfervation, who has not teea much in the habit of correcting for the prefs.

The fubjects of thefe travels covers a highly intercfing tract of country, abounding in beauties and curiofities; which, though frequently delcribed by abler pens, has perhaps fcateely ever been fo thoroughly pervaded in all its parts, or fo comprehenfively treated. In this circumftance would the author wilh to place the merit of the work (if fuch may any where be allowed to exift), for he is fenfible that the antiquar an, the moralif, and even the piturefque traveller, may in their treatifes have been amply fucceffful, but it has generally happened that they have confined themfelves chiefly to one. or other of thefe objects, and few have had the patience or opportunity to interfeet the country to and fro fufficiently, fo as to gain a complete view of the whole. Fven in the prefent inflance, it is too much to fay that this has beea effected perfectly, and the author is fully aware that varions points may have efuped him, thongh polibly not any of confiderable ineportance; he is alfo fenfible that he may occafonatly have been mined, in the names of hills and other local circumfances, by the inperteat information he ceuld collect in iome remote quarters, and in confequatice of bis not being much conveaf nt wihthe Welch languare.

The firt of thefe tours is devoted to the defcription of fould Wales, and begins with the views from the Cottefwold lilis in Glocellerfine, where the approach to that country naturatly epens. After coafting the Severn from Glocefter to Newnham,
arid Monr chanr that $f$ after work: from it tak Tenb in its on M perb the tc of the dover beder it foll of tho
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and traverfing the foreft of Dean, it purfues the navigation of the Wye from Rofs to Monmouth and Chepfowe, and after vifiting the two paffage houfes on the Briftol channel, pervades Monmouthflire in various parts, fo as to include nearly the whole of that fine county, with its capital. From Abergavenny it enters Brecknockfhire, and after purfuing the Ufke almoft to its fource beyond Brecknock, it defcends by the works of Merthyr-Tydvil to the Pont-i-prydd, in the vale of Taaffe in Glamorganfhire, from whence by Caerphilli cafte, croling again through a corner of Monmouthhire it takes the coalt road with little deviations by Cardiffe, Cowbridge, and Swanfea, to Tenby in Pembrokefhire. That extreme county, unlike the reft of South Wales both in its appearance and its inhabitants, offers a variety of objects in the fcenery attendant on Milford-haven, the towns and caftles of Pembroke and Haverfordweft, and the fuperb ruins of Saint David's. From thence the coalt is purfued as far as lifguard, and the tour then takes an inland direction by Narbeth and Caermarthen, the two fine vales of the Towey, and the pals of Cwm-Dwr, to Brecknock; it then returns to Llanymdovers by Builth, Lhandrindod and Llanwrted welts, and enters Cardiganfhire at Llanbeder. From Cardigan, after vifiting Kilgarren caftle, it again reaches the coaft, which. it follows with little variation to Aberytwith, from whence it turns inland by the banks of the RI y lol and the Yitwith to the romantic fcenery about the Devil's bridge and Havod; then crofing the mountains from Cwm-yftwith to Rhyadergowy, it penetrates through the interior of Radnorhhire by Knighton, Prefteigne, Kington, and Radnor, and approaches England by the courfe of the Wye through its beautiful vale from Builth to the Hay. The rich plains of Herefordflire fucceed, and the reader is conducted by Hereford and Ledbury over the Malvern hills to Worcefter, where this part of the travel naturally ends.

The tour of North Wales begins at that city, and taking a fhort compafs. of the vale of Evefham, inclutes many of the ornamented feats and towns of Warwick(hire, Worcefterfhire, and Staffordfhire, with Bridgnorth and the works of Colebrooke dale, in its approach to Shrewibury. It then makes a flight deviation to vifit the beautiful difplay of Hawkeftonc, and crofling the plain of Shropfhire, enters North Wales from Ofweftry, near Cliirk caftle; by which place, Wynne-ftay and Wrexham, it reaches the curions old city of Chefter. The coalt and the interior of the little county of Fint fucceed, and from Holy-well the defcent is made into the beautiful vale of Clwydd, extending from the fouth of Ruthyn to Denbigh, and the fea beyond Saint Afaph. The vale and river Conway are then traced from its mouth to Llanrwft and the falls among the mountains near its fource, and the return is made on the oppofite bank to Conway. The palf' of Penmanmawr and Bangor ferry-conduct the reader into Anglefea, where Beaumaries, Holyhead, and the Paris mountain, form the principal objects. The Menai ftraits then lead to Caernarvon, from whence an expedition is made towards the horn of the Cacrnarvonflire coaft which commands the bay of Cardigan, and the towns of Pwlwholli, Crickheath, and Penmorva. Great part of the Snowdonia is afterwards traverfed, and the enchanting valley of Feftiniog is approached by the ftupendous wicks and pafs of the Pont-Aherglaflyn; from the charming fpot of Tam-y-bwlch excurfions are made to vifit feveral points in the valley, and the proud caftle of Harlech on the coaft. Dolgelly is then approached by various grand objects in the wik's of Merionctlafire, and the aftuary of the Mawdoch from thence to Barmonth, difclofes a wonderful difplay beneath the northern bafe of the mighty mountain of Cader-Idris. The tour then takes an inland direction by the lake of Bala, the romantic territory of Owen Clendwr near Corwen, and the beautiful valley of the Dee to

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1.langollen, with the picturefque ruin of Val: Crucis abbey. A long tract over the Denbighihire Berouin afterwards conducts the reader to Ilanrhaidr and the cataract of l'iltill-Rhaidr ; by Llanvilling it approaches the Itream of the upper Severn, and its banks are purfued through the rich vale of Montgomeryllire to Newtown and Llanidloes, near its fource. Paffing near the origin of the Wye, and almoft under the bafe of Plinlimmon, this tour meets the former of South Wales at the Devil's bridge in Cardiganlliire, and making a little curve by the Yftwith and Tivy to vifit Strata Filorida abbey, recroffes it to reach Llanbadern Vawr; foon after which it re-enters North Wales, taking a fiveep by the banks of the Dovey to Machynleth, Dinafinonthy, and the mountains which form the fouthern bafe of Cader-Idris. Turning inland again at Malwydd, it paffes the hills by Cann's office and Lanvair to return to the Severn, and crofling its vale to Montgomery, quits North Wales finally to approach Bifhop's caftle and Ludlow in Shrophire, from whence it purfues the direct line towards Radnorflire and Brecknockfhire, by Leominfler and Weobly in Herefordhire, thus completing the circle.

Such is the outline purfued in thefe travels, to which the author has added a table of the contents of each chapter by way of index, the want of which in his former work was properly fuggefted in the comment made by fome very liberal reviewers. The moft commodious map he can recommend to follow them with, is Carey's large map of England and Wales, (which may be procured either in a book or a fheet), and which contains almoof all the objects with fufficient accuracy. Evans's Survey of North Wales, both in its large and fmall edition, is an excellent performance, but there is as yet no fpecial map of South Wales, that is worthy of being compared with it. From lord Littelton's elegant but Mort deferiptions, and Mr. Wyndham's pleafing Tour of Wales, the author derived much entertainment and agreeable information when he firf vifited that country; in points of hiftory, principally as regarding the ancient buildings both religious and civil, Grofe's Antiquities, and Mr. Gough's valuable edition of Camden's Britannia, will prove the beft guides, together with Mr. Pennant's very accurate and excellent work.

With thefe powerful afliftants the reader cannot fail to traverfe Wales with pleafure, whatever may be the fate of the prefent imperfect performance, in which the author's principal aim has been, to comprehend all that could fall within its compafs, and to convey a faithful idea of the impreflion made by the feveral feenes on his mind. He has often lamented here, as before in Scotland, that the effufions of the pencil could not illuftrate thofe of the pen, but that art has ieen denied him. In his obfervations on the inhabitants of either divifion of Wales, he has endeavoured to be candid and impartial; and the reafon that he draws his perfonal characters and inftances of hofpitality chicfly from South Wales muft be referred to his peculiar connexions, and the opportunities he has had of forming acquaintances in that portion of the principality. Slight indeed is the perceivable difference between the inhabitants of the two countries, the fame attachments prevailing in each, the like eminent virtues (attended with fimilar thades of defeets) pervading both, and one ingenious and ardent fpirit animating the whole people.

Chap. I.-Defent of the Cottefwold Hills.-Clocefter.-Grcat Valc of the Severn.-Dclightful Viesu from Newunbam Church-yard.-Mitchel Dean.-Wretched Jate of the Roads in the Foreft of Dean.-Rofs.- Fine Profpect from its Church-vard.-Navigation of the Wye from Rofs to Monmouth. - Goodrich Cafll, Symonds Gate, furprifing Curve of the River, the new Weir, and the Approach to Monmouth.-Nanigation of the Wye from Monmoutb to Chepforwe.-Llandogoc, Defeent to Tintern Abbey, entrome Beauty of the River bencatb Persfield, and grand Approach to Chepplowe.-Towin, Caflc, Bridge of Clucpfazce. - Romantic Sccnery and finc Difpofition of Ground at Persficld. Great Tafte of the late Mr. Morris, webo formed thet P'luce.
THE proper approach to South Wales may be faid to commence at thofe various points of the Cottefwold hills which, cither cloathed with beech woods, or protruding their fteep and downifh fummits, defcend abruptly into the great vale of Glocefterflire.

After a long and dreary ride over this uninterefting tract, which, bare of wood, and thinly fcattered with coarfe villages, partakes enough of the quality of downs to give an idea of wildnefs without majefty, and enough of modern cultivation to offend the eye with perpetual interfections of fone walls, the contraft exhibited from thefe extremities burfts upon the fight with a force and beauty almoft incredible to thofe who have not been long accuftomed to fuch tranfitions. The great breadth and almoft boundlefs extent of this plain, lofing itfelf on one fide in the Brifol channel, and on the other in the diftant hills of Warwickfhire, Worcefterhire, and Shropfhire; its abundant riches, thickly interfperfed with towns, villages, and wooded hills; and above all, the bold meanders of the Severn fwelling from a proud river into a majeftic fea, form a grand affemblage of objects rarely united with fo ftrong an efiect. Neither is the oppofite boundary unequal to the accumulated beauties difplayed below, where the wild heathy eminences of the foreft of Dean, the circular encampment of May-hill, and the indented fummits of the Malvern ridge, form the proper frontier to a mountainous country, and prepare the eye for the fcenery it is to encounter.

In the centre of this plain, Glocefter, one of the principal cities of England towards South Wales, exalts its towers and fpires with confiderable majefty, and appears the proud capital of this extended domain. 'This city, in the courfe of a few years, has fwelled into a place of commercial importance, and loft that air of dulnefs and inactivity which often prevails in towns undiftinguifhed by trade, and devoted to ecclefiaftical inftitutions. Its fituation, however, though it affords a fine object to the hills around, is far from pleafant; for, buried in the plain, it is too far diftant from either termination to partake of much variety of country, and though its walls are wafhed by the Severn, that river lofes at Glocefer much of its dignity by being divided into two moderate channels with a long connecting caufeway. Its itreets are regular and wellformed, neither are they undiftinguifhed by handfome public buildings, which indicate the increaling opulence of the place, and the importance of the county. A very refpectable hofpital, and one of the moft complete gaols in England, fand foremoft among thefe; but the cathedral alone is fufficient to repay a traveller's curiofity in vio fiting Glocefter. Without, its lofty tower and four tranfparent pinnacles adorned with exquifite fret-work, make a confpicuous figure; within, the high roof and Gothic
ornaments of the choir, form a noble contraft with the funple grandcur of thic ponderous Saxon pillars and arches which fupport the aille.

Crofling the Severn from Glocefter, we purfued a delightful ride on its weftern bank, commanding views of the city and its furrounding vale, with the long range of the Cottefwold hills, finely diltinguifhed, and perpetually varied from every turn of the road. The tufted eminences of the foreft of Dean hung over us on the right, and fometimes in their tranfient openings prefented to our view a fucceffion of rural vallies fweetly decorated with villages and enclofures. As we advanced, the Severn, uniting its two branches, increafed in maguitude, and began to fweep the vale in bold irregular curve, every reach of which, now more and nore influenced by the tide, and fludded with fails, added new beauties to the landfcape. At the bottom of the principal fwell we found the little picturefque town of Newnham, which participates in the wild appearance of the neighbouring foreft, and may properly be called its port. A pallage is here eftablifhed acrofs the river, and forms the noft direct communication from Dean and Monmouthflire to the oppofite clothing towns in the vallies of the Cottefwold hills; this gives the place an air of commercial buftle and fpirit which does not militate with the rultic charns of the furrounding country. The church.jard of Newnham, covering an abrupt cliff, conmands the two great reaches of the bold fenicircle formed by the Severn, with the fire of Weflbury on the left, and Berkeley calle on the right ; foon after which the river fivells into a great æftuary, and in fight forms the Briftol channel.

Here deferting its bauks, we climbed the hills, and afeending through the romantic village of Little Dean, foon found ourfelves on one of the fummits of the foreft, from whence we took a farewell view of the vale of Glocefterfhire, with all its grand and beautiful objects, fpread like a garden beneath us. The horizon now became more confined, and cmbofomed in the groves and lawns of the foreft, we enjoyed its wild and tranquil feenery, till defcending into a deep hollow, the picturefque fpire of Mitchel Dean attracked our notice. This capital of its diltrict, being little larger than a village, does not equal the more opulent difplay of Newnham; yet the tranquil beauty of its environs often leads a traveller to vifit it, though it has long ceafed to be the principal approach to Monmouthfire and South Wales, from the fhameful neglect of the forelt roads. Large fums, it is faid, are annually allowed by government for their fupport; but, like forme of the military ways in Scotland, this great thoroughfare is become almof impaffable, and the public is obliged to make a circuit by Rofs from Gloucefter to Monmouth. A report prevailed fome time fince, that thefe roads were about to be repaired: but fo little has been done for many years, that even expectation has almof fubfided; if the ranger of the foreft, or a prime minifter, were once to be jolted from Dean to Coleford, and arrive fafe at the end of his journey (a circumftance by no means certain), fome hope might be entertained that this important concern would be properly attended to and this interefting tract of country rendered more accellible.

The country from Dean to Rofs, partook of the fame foreft-like appearance with which we had been encompaffed fince we left Newnham, and that ancient and irregular town, with its lofty fire, prefented itfelf to advantage, rifing from a high and wellwooded eminence juft within the borders of Heretordhire. The munificence of Mr. John Kyrle, the Man of Rofs, has been celebrated by one of our beft poets, and his memory is held in great veneration at the place, while the public caufeways and his
other works remain as teftimonics of his liberality. The church-yard and its contiguous field exhibit the much-admired view of the Wye, winding in 2 broad femicircle through a range of the greeneft meadows, and paffing under the bridge of Wilton beneath its ancient and ivy-mantled caftle. A thickly-wooded country, interfperfed with villages and cultivations, appears in front, and a few of the Welch mountains back the whole at unequal diftances.

The navigation of the Wye from Rofs to Monmouth and Chepftowe, offere 1 a temptation that we could not refilt, and having fecured a good covered boat, well ftored with provifions, we embarked for this expedition at the foot of Wilton bridge.

The day was bright, but not unmixed with clouds; and the lights and thades thrown upon the feveral objects we paffed, added not a little to the romantic appearance of the feencry as we followed the bold and inceflant windings of the river. Rich meadows and fine hanging woods encompaffed us, till rocky hills feemed to advance towards the river; on one of which we defcried the antique baltions of Goodrich caftle proudly emerging from the thick grove in which it ftood embowered. By a fleep and rugged path we afcended to this fine remnant of antiquity, which appears to have been once a place of great ftrength ; little of it now remains entire except two of the baftions, a Gothic gateway with a long dark paffage, one arched window, and a light pillar fupporting two Gothic arches which feems formerly to have belonged to the chapel. - Goodrich caftle is fuppofed to have been erected foon after the conqueft and was poffeffed by William Marhal, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of King John. The view, from the front of this caftle before the great ditch, is.wonderfully ltriking, including on the one fide the wooded and cultivated vale of Herefordfhire, with the fpire of Rofs, and on the other a range of wild hills covered with heath and fern, which, undulating in a chain of irregular fummits, furm the boundary of the foreft of Dean.

Defcending again to the river by the fmall remains of Goodrich priory, we foon came in fight of the church of Walford, the picturefque fpire of Ruerdean in the foreft, and the two villages of Welch and Englifh Bichnor: at Coldwell, where a clear fpring often induces thole who navigate the Wye for pleafure to take their cold collation, we dined pleafantly in our boat beneath a high hill crowned with wood, in front of a pile of rocks, which formed a magnificent contraft to the rich and tranquil feenes we had lately beheld. Thefe rocks exhibit an awful and tremendous appearance, overhanging the river with great majefty; from fome legendary tale which 1 did not fufficiently notice to remember, they have obtained the name of Symonds gate, and a very arduous pafs is carried over them towards Newnham and Coleford, conmmunicating with a ferry on the Wye. Here we left our boat for a while, and, afcending by a craggy track to the fummit, looked down with aftonifhment on the river forming a prodigious circle of feven miles round this grand promontory, flanding on which we could foarcely meafure 150 yards to either channel.- The diftant profpect was extenfive on every fide, except towards the fouth, chiefly confifting of high hills fringed with wood, and rich vallies baiked by a few of the mountains of South Wales. In our defcent on the oppofite fide to the river, we paffed through a great cleft of the rock, and rejoined our boat, which had in the mean time performed the round of feven miles, at the new Weir. The feenery here was enchantingly beautiful, and the country continued partly rocky, and partly enriched with hills clothed with wood, till, after fe-
veral bold curves, paffing beneath the manfion and groves of Hadnock, we entered a broad and ftrait reach of the river, which terminated grandly in the arches of the long Gothic bridge of Moumouth.

Here we paffed the night, and on the following morning reimbarked in our boat for Chepfowe. The day was lefs favourable than the former, and the water at times fo rough from ftrong gufts of wind, that we found it difficult to proceed; for the ftream is naturally very rapid, and this part of the river abounds in dangerous thallows. Neither was the fcenery in the firft part of this navigation by any means equal to that from Rofs to Monmouth, after we had paffed the beautifully romantic ipot and works of Redbrook, the river being for the moft part funk in a deep abyfs between high impending hills, and 2 few poor villages diverfifying the fcene with a fcanty fhew of ragged population. - - Soon after we had left Llandogoe and Brockware, we were obliged to wait for the tide, as the fhoals beyond that fpot are impaffable except at high water, and our boatmen were fatigued with their exertions againft the wind.- Unfurling our canvafs awning, we enclofed ourfelves in the boat, and excluded all. objects during the time of dinner, to protect ourfelves from the cold.

The feene changed when we withdrew the curtain; the day, though Aill rough, was brighter; the fhoals had difappeared, and the river, having received the tide, filled its banks to their very edges, rolling between them with a broad impetuous ftream. We alfo felt improved in fpirits by our repaft, and defcending rapidly with the current, foon were greeted with the majeftic difplay of Tintern abbey, encompaffed with the truly monaftic gloom of vaft impending woods and high craggy rocks. A nobler object than this great ruin never burf upon the aftonifhed fight of a traveller, and the characteriftic beauty of its pofition is incomparable. The fabric itfelf is in extraordinary prefervation, and difplays the chafte and fomewhat ornamented Gothic in the utmoft perfection ; the grand entrance, with the high window above it, are perfect, and the perfective of the great aife through the fplendid relics of the eat window to the oppofite hills, is uncommonly ftriking. Four fuperb arches and pillars, which formerly fupported the high tower, remain uninjured; and thefe are remarkable. for their fingular lightnefs and elegance : the key-ftones of the feveral arches alfo are diftinguifhable for the exquifite nicety of their carving, as are many of the images difperfed about the ruin.- Tintern abbey was founded by Walter de Clare, in the year 1131, for Ciftercian monks, and dedicated to Saint Mary.

It was with regret that we left this beautiful and interefting object after a minute fur-vey, frequently looking back as we defcended with the river, and admiring the various points in which it prefented itfelf. The rapidity of our courfe, however, foon: brought us round a projecting headland, and the fcenery around us, improving in grandeur and magnificence, arretted all our attention. The windings of the riverbecame inceflant, and its fhores increafed in majefty : on the Gloucefterfhire fide, the rich and cultivated farm of Llancaut covered a large peninfula, connected with. the adjoining hills by a narrow neck of rock, while the Monmouthflhire bank difplayed: all the grandeur and beauty of Persfield, in a fucceffion of woods, rocks, high cliffs, and plantations, furpafting all defcription.--In the midft of this enchanting fcenery we glided rapidly over the furface of the river, varying our objects inceffantly at every turn, till the whole terminated proudly in the high cliff, on which the embattled walls and towers of Chepftowe caftle projected before its town and bridge.-Here our little voyage concluded, and the fuperior accomnodations which we found at the Beaufort
arms at Cheplowe, were not unwelcome after the cold we had experiencel on the water. - Chepllowe is irregularly built on the fide of a fteep hill, but the whitened fronts of its houfe: bear a cheerful appearance, and an air of opulence diftinguifes it from the neighbouring towns. Its advantageous pofition for commerce, near the conflux of the Wye with the Severn, may account for this in great part; the extraordiuary beauty of its fituation, and its ornamented vicinage, muft anfwer for the reft. The foot on which the caftle is fituated commands the river, which is there engulphed between a double row of cliffs, beautifully intermixed with wood. One of the moft abrupt of thefe forms its foundation, and many of its caverns defcend to the level of the water, the fabric itfelf being highly elevated. It covers a large extent of ground, and appears to bave been built in different ages; the chapel and its adjacent buildings feem more ruinous and neglected than the reft, but thefe are by far the moft modern, as well as the moft magnificent parts of the cafle, impending nobly over the river. - -The bridge of Chepfowe is a fingular ftructure, uniting the counties of Gluucefter and Monmouth; it is of an extraordinary length, built chiefly of wood, with a mafly fone pier in the centre. The tide rifing occafionally to a prodigious height here, it is confiderably elevated above the level of the river, and its furface is compofed of boards loofely placed fo as to admit the water freely between the interfices. This occafions fome alarm to frangers, and horfes unufel to the pafs have frequently: taken fright from the fhaking of the wood beneath. them.

The celebrated gardens of Persfield prefent the principal objects to be vifited from Chepfowe, and thefe contain many points of view fcarcely to be equalled for beauty and variety. The park and grounds are extenfive, covering a confiderable eminence, and forming feveral diftinct lawns between open groves; in the centre of one of which: the new houfe, a ftately manfion, is placed on a fine elevation of ground. It commands an extenfive profpect over the Briftol channel to the diftant hills of Somerfet-. fhire; while, direclly oppofite, the fhipping in Kingroad appear before the mouth of the Avon, and on the left the finely variegated thore of Glocefterfhire exhibits the parks and villas which decorate the environs of Briftol from Kingiwefton to Thorn-bury.--In the nearer view, the Wye, defcending through its rocky channel, pours its rapid fream into the Severn, and the cafle, with the bridge of Cheptowe, adorn its exit from the hills with confiderable majefty. - -This fine difplay of diftant objects is charmingly contrafted by the views commanded from the walks conducted above the Wye, where fupendous rocks, clothed profufely with wood, impend over the winding channel of that noble river, and difclofe all the romantic varieties of a mountainous landfcape.- Numberlefs are the points of view to be admired in theirmeandering courfe, from the conflux of the two rivers beyond Chepftowe, to the pofition called the Lover's-lcap, where a frightful precipice, darkened below with wood, commands fome of the upper curves of the Wye, and the fuperior heights of. the Wynd cliff crown the whole with great dignity.

Thefe walks are very extenfive, and were formed upon the rocks with great art and tafte by the late Mr. Morris, the original defigner of this noble place; the remembrance of whofe virtues and liberality is fill impreffed on this neighbourhood, united with pity for the misfortunes which attended his clofe of life.

Caap. II.-Old and nesu Fafluges over the Severn.-Caldecot Cafle.-Tefilated Pavement at Cacrwent. - Estenisive Profpet from Pcnam-acur. - V'alle of the b/fer, and pecu-
 the Devaudon.-Striking Defcent to Monmouth.- Homaflowe.-Clytboc.-The Pluin of Monmouth./birc.-C sarming Pofition of silvergavemny.-Llan:any Abbcy.-Entrance of South Walcs.-Da lighefiul Proppeits from Dany park.-Crickhencell. - Lhangattock.-Trctoocer.-Tbe Bulchs and its V'icess.-Buckland.-Pcterfionc.-Brocknock; its fine Pofition, and pleafing Statc of Socicty.-Rcautifal Dijpofition of Ground at Pinpent; its Ta/le, judicious Arrangements, and Hofpitality.
THE two great paflages over the Severn to Briftol, are in the vicinage of Chepfowe, from whofe bridge a precipitous afcent, on the Gloceflerflire bank of the Wye, conducted us over the cliff, from whence we defcended into a level peninfula, at the extremity of which we found the old paflige houfe at Beachley. The diflance from thence to Auft is lintle more than two miles; but the landing on either fide is fuppofed to be lefs convenient than at the new pallage, where the Severn is near three miles in breadth. -The inns at both are equally commodious, and the profpeets from each to the oppofite fhore are nearly fimilar, except that the rocky coalt of Auft prefents a grand object to the old paffage, which is more than compenfated by the breadth of water prevailing at the new pallage. We returned through Chepflowe, and afcended another very fteep hill to approach the latter, which is tive miles diffant from that town in the oppofite direction, paffing by the well wooded park of St. Pierre, and deviating a little towards the coaft from the great Welch road.

Rejoining this road, we foon came in fight of Caldecot callle, a fpacious quadrangular building, with a round tower at cach angle, and a Gothic gateway, the roof of which is curiounly formed upon light arches, terminating in feveral grotefque heads; this calle originally belonged to the lord high conftables of England.

A little further we found the inconfiderable remans of Caerwent, once a flourifhing Roman ftation, but now containing few memorials of the ancient confequence which was attached to the Venta Silurum of the Romans. The principal of thefe is a curious teffelated pavement, which was about thirty years ago accidentally difcovered, and is now preferved under a fied conftructed for the purpofe. It is in length feven yards, and fix in width, being quadrangular in its fhape, and perfectly uniform, except at the upper end, where I obferved an oblong compartment not at all coloured. Within a border of variegated flones, it contains three rows of three circular and fpiral figures, not unlike thofe in many of our Turkey carpets, but formed of teffele of various colours, :icely put together.

In the village of Caerwent we left the Newport road, and paffing by Llanvair, followed a long and laborious afcent, through a rude kind of foreft, to the limh eminence of Penca-mawr. This is a part of that long mountanous ridge which emin iresenlarly, with fmall intervals, through Monmouthhire ; and from whence it s.'y no nole of that beautiful country is vifible, forming a perpetual fucceffion oi woused vallies, like the cells of a honey-comb, between high impending hills. The Ufke flows in tranquil beauty through the principal vale below, but the envious heights of the Dcvaudon exclude tho Wye from fight, and confine that noble river within their deep romantic hollows. . "e difani profpet from heace is fill more friking, command-
ing on one fide the Brifol channel with its oppofite coaft, till they are loft in the fea; and on the other, the long ridge of the l'ontipool hills, terminating in the mouttain called the Blorenge, the Schyrryd Vawr', and the Sugar-loaf, whofe mifhapen heads projecting before the broad expanfe of the Black mountain in Brecknockfhire, form the barrier to South Wales.

The defeent from Penca-mawr is extremely rapid into the vale of Uike, which feemed to increafe in magnitude and beanty as we approached its level. Irregular projections of wood preffed every where forward upon a range of fweet meadows, and verdant patches of ground filled their receffes, in one of which the handfome feat of Pertholy appearred fufpended. The river Uike, though not equal to the Wye, has its peculiar beauties ; neither its fize, nor the diftance of its conflux with the Severn from its fource, can admit of the fame varictics of attendant feenery; but the rapidity of ins tranfit from a mountain torrent to a river encompaffed with rich paftures, even before is emerges from its native wilds, is remarkable. In the vale of Ufke, which is not far from the Severn, it preferves its original character, and foftens down the afperities of a rude furrounding outline, by a gentlenefs which gencrally fpares the adjoining paftures, while its ftrong current gives ample teftimony of the legitimacy of its origin in a mountainous diftrict.

Clofe to the river which has given it a name, we found the little town of URe, which was formerly called Caerwyike, and is fuppofed by fome to have been the Burrium of Antoninus; it contains at prefent feveral neat ftreets, a plain bridge, and the confiderable remains of a caltle.

Deferting the valley here, we furmounted a high afcent, and foon reached the village of Ragland, now only remarkable for the ruin of its once famous cafle. This fplendid feat of the Beautort family, where the marquis of Worcefter made his gallant defence in the civil wars, is now fallen into decay; yet it proud remains, with the traces of Gothic elegance yet to be perceived in the hall, the windows, and feveral apartments, ftill exilt as melancholy proofs of its downfall from a fuperior ftate of grandeur. Here was held what might be called the court of the modern princes of this country, and at no far diftant period the youths of family in South Wales acquired the polifh of improvernent within thefe walls, where a degree of regal fplendor was fupported with all the impofing magnificence of feudal power. What could tempt its noble owners to defert this grand and venerable eftablifhment in the midft of their extenfive poffeflions, it is difficult to conjecture; to a traveller, thefe difmantled walls and towers, fo lately tie feat of revelling and opulence, infpire the melancholy idea of a prenature difertion, and convey a frong proof of the tranfitory flate of human grandeur, ever depending on caprice, accident, and the uncertain changes of fortune.

We took the Chepfowe road from Ragland caftle, for the purpofe of afcending the great ridge of the Devaudon, where the profpect was not unlike that from Pencamawr, except that the Severn, being more diftant, was lefs confpicuous; the inceffant clufter of the Monnouthhire vallies below, feemed from this great height to form a valt plain thickly overfpread with woods and population, and extended to the bafes of the Brecknockthire mountains, which here appeared in all their grandeur. Towards Chepflowe, the vitw was obltructed by the lofy eminence of the Wynde cliff above Perafield, and a few wild hills adjoining to the foreft of Dean, confined the paffage of the Wye, which pervaded the deep valley beneath us in invifible obfcurity.-On the fummit of this ridge we joined the road from Chepltowe to Monmouth, and after a
long and laborious ride, came at once in view of the rich valley, in which that town appeared to great advantage, with its high fpirc, and its grand old bridge over the Wye.-Our defent was rapid, and yet near three miles in length; but the objects before us were fo beautifully varicd, fuch was the profufion of wood on the hills, and fuch the riches of cultivation and pafture in the valliss, that we fhould have regretted our attaining the level, lad we not entered fo handfome a town as Monmouth. A bridge over the little river Monow, terminating in a curious old gateway, led us into a confideralle Itreet, which grew narrower as we approached the centre of the town, and then opened into a large area, forming the market-place. Monmouth is well inlabited, and the great beauty of its fituation, as well as of the adjoining country, has tempted many refpes able families to prefer it for their refidence. It has already undergone fome improvement, and is capable of much more, by widening the avenues to the market-place and bridge, and above all, by mending the roads in almoft every direction, moft of which are at prefent very bad in the neighbourhood of Monmouth. lts public buildings do credit to the firit of the place and the county, confining of a fine church, a complete new gaol in the form of a fortrefs, and a handfome county hall, ormamented with a flatue of Hemry V. forming one fide of the market-place. Monmouth caftle was built before the conquect, and was taken by Henry III. who gave it to his fon Edmund, carl of Lancafler; its remains are infignificant; but a large manfion has been built within its walls, which, being occupied by the fa--mily of 'Tudor, has long been the firf ladies' boarding-fchool in this part of the country.

Repaffing the bridge over the Monow, on the firfteminence in the Abergavenny road, we reached the gate leading to the venerable manfion of Wonaftowe, where that hearty welcome, which we have fince fo often experienced from its worthy inhabitants, then firft awaited us. This old feat of the Milborne family, not being of late inhabited by its owners, has been long configned as a refidence to their very refpectable agent, Mr. Williams, who keeps it in excellent condition, and does ample juftice to his pofition. Here he lives with his amiable family in a flate of priftine rural hofpitality, embowered in the fine groves of this ancient demeefne, which, frctching to the fummit of a high hill, cover a long projecting ridge, and command all the views of this highly favoured country in great perfection.

A perpetual fucceffion of fteep and rugged hills, led us by the deferted feat of Dinaftowe, through a well enclofed country abounding in orchards, till we defeended into the great vale at Clythoe, between the new built houfe of Mr. Jones, and his modern caflle. This fructure, which, as well as a gateway he has lately formed, is a good imitation of the Gothic, from the fummit of an adjoining hill, commands an uninterrupted view acrofs the vale, where the oppofite mountains difplay the bollnefs of their uncouth hapes in great perfection; the broad, flat, and protruding angles of the Black mountain contrating finely the taper cone of the Sugar-loaf, while the furrowed rents of the Skyrydd-vawr oppofe the abrupt, but finooth termination of the Blorenge.

In our adrance through this plain, abounding in villiges and population, we paffed by feveral handfome feats; and the road, improving into an excellent turnpike, led us partly on the banks of the Uike, and partly on little eminences above it, with perpetual variety of profpecs, till a quick defcent from a large old place of Mr. llanbury Wib liams at Culebroke, brought us in fight of Abergavenny.

A more beautiful pofition than this town occupies can hardly be imagined in nature, bold projecting hills forming on every fide a natural bafon of no fmall extent, and the

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little river Gavenny adding its waters to the Ufke, in the midlt of a moft veriant range of meadows. Many houfes of a fuperior order are difperfed in and about this place, but the town itfelf difappointed me, being, when firf I faw it, irregularly built, ill paved, and the paffage through the principal ftrect appearing fhamefully obftiucted by a heavy old market-houfe. Modern improvements have removed the two laft inconveniences, but much more is required to be done to make the internal accommodation of Abergavenny equal to the beauty of its exterior. - Its public buildings confitt chiefly of a long Gothic bridge, the imperfect fragments of a caftle, and a vencrable church adjoining to the priory, a refpectable feat of the ancient Gunter family, which came by marriage to that of Milborne, and, together with Wonaftowe, was transferred by its amiable, but, alas ! flort-lived heirefs, to that of Swinnerton in Staffordhire.--The refident fociety of this town is numerous, and the obliging attentions of fome few friends who are fixed there have often made our flort flay at that place pleafant : it has alfo been occafionally ufed as a kind of public place during the fummer months, from its eafy accefs to the goats whey, on the neighbouring mountains; but this influx of company feems of late to have fubfided.

We made an excurfion to Abergavenny to fee the ruins of Llantony abbey, taking the Hereford road for fome miles, and palling near Llanihangel, an old deferted feat of the Oxford family. Turning to the left we purfued a narrow lane through a very wild diftrict, and found the object of our fearch in one of the deepeft receffes of the Blackmountain. This abbey is more remarkable for the favage wildncfs of its pofition, than for its architecture, which is far plainer and lefs ornamented than that of Tintern; its weft front is in tolerable prefervation, and a Gothic gateway, with a large window above it, is elegantly fupported by light clufters of pillars, like thofe in Salibury cawedral. The principal aifle alfo is perfect, and all its pillars, with their arches, remain entire, which are neat and frong, but without any ornament except fome light pilafters in triplets above them. The tower rofe in the centre of the church, and two of its fides are llill remaining, with three rows of windows, partly Saxon and Gothic, in each, above a magnificent arch covering the whole width of the aifle. The choir, which is approached from thence, is rather more ornamented than the reft of the building, and the window over the altar appears to have been formed in the moft perfect fyle of the Gothic, but nothing more than its external arch remains entire. Llantony abbey was founded on the fite of a chapel fuppofed to be the refidence of St. David, the tutelar faint of Wales; it was rebuilt, and the monaftery formed for Auguftine monks by Sir William de lacy in the year 1 108. Little of the fabric, except the church, remains in any kind of prefervation, and that little, falling apace to decay, will hardly exift much longer in its prefent thate. From hence a very arduous track over the Black-moumain leads to the Hay and Radnorfhire, which I have fince explored with pleafure; but at this time we purfued it no further, returning by the route we came to Abergavenny.

Entering the gap through which the Uike defcends into the plain of Monmouthflire, the mountains clofed upon us on each fide as we approached the confines of South Wales, and reached the little town of Crickhowel in the county of Brecknock, Hure I firt viewed the finall, but charming territory, of which I afterwards became the proprictor; and I muft rilque even the imputation of partiality, to beftow a wellmerited degree of praife on the tranfendent beauties of Dany park and its vicinage. The houfe, built by its laft moft worthy owner, ftands in a fpacious lawn beneath a thick range of fpreading woods, which defcending from a great height, form at laft an
open grove covering an abrupt kuoll immediately over it. Above thefe, a fine mix. ture of paftures and cultivation fretches upward to the very feet of the mountains, which rifes here in all their native fublinity, and are crowned with a perpendicular rock called " $D_{f} /$ guilfa," or the profpect, from its almoft uulimited command of view. Such is the pofition of this place to the fouth; towards the north it looks acrofs a charming variety of enamelled meadows divided by the Uike, to fome fertile and ornamented hills, behind which the valley of Llanbeder defcends with its train of woods, and the cluftered cottages of Llangenny from the wildeft diftricts of the country between the Black-mountain and the Sugar-loaf, whofe fhapes and fummits appear grandly contrafted. 'Towards the weft, the Uike, emerging from the mountains which bound the vale of Brecknock, paffes round a high pyranidical hill, and dividing the village of Llangattock from the town and caftle of Crickhowel, Hows rapidly through the ivied arches of their bridge: while on the eaft, it glides more gently between the verdant meads of Dany park and Courty-gollen towards Abergavenny, which appears at the diftance of fix miles at the bottom of the vale, beneath the groves of Colebrooke, and the litele pointed apex of the Schyrrydd Vach.

Crickhowell has little to recommend it except the beautiful eminence on which it is placed, and the fmall, but picturefque, remains of its caftle ; the principal Areet being both fteep and rough, and the long bridge to which it defcends, dangerouily narrow. Its oppofite village of Llangattock, bears a more fimiling afpect, being decorated with feveral handfome feats, and inhabited by many refpectable families. Among thefe, the new-built houfe of Admiral Gell flands diftinguilhed for the beauty of its pofition, the fingularity of its Aructure, and the eccentric benevolence of its worthy owner, who, retired with well-earned fame from the active duties of his profeffion, here gladdens the heart of the villager by his liberality, and is jufly efteemed by the whole country.

Having paid our tribute of applaufe to this enchanting diftrict, we were fill attended with the fame furrounding fcenery till we reached the village and picturefque ruin of Tretower, and paffing round the pyramidical hill at the head of the vale, began to afcend the mountain called the Bwlch, which feparates the two great vales of the Uike. The road, being formed on a terrace, gave us a long farewell view of the vale through which we had paffed, with a narrower valley defcending into it from the foot of the Blackmountain, in which the village and high church of Cwm-du made a confpicuous figure. At length we reached the Bwlch, which word properly fignifies a rent in a mountain; many fuch paffes are found in the interior of Wales bearing the fame appellation, which in fome inflances, as in the prefent, gives a name to the mountain itfelf.
As foon as we emerged from the hollow of the pafs, every thing before us bore a different appearance; a dreary valley lay extended on the riglit beneath the extremity of the Black-mountain, clofed by the hill of Talgarth, and floated by the naked pool of Llangors; while in front the vale of Brecknock expanded itfelf, difclofing beauties of a wilder nature than thofe we had lately adnired in the animated feenes about Abergavenny and Crickhowel. The Uike ftill flowed pleafantly through a chain of meadows, but the villages were lefs frequent, and the woods lefs abundant; yet the outline of the country was grandly impofing, and the femicircle of mountains, from the Alt to the pointed fummits of the Van of Brecknock, inexprefibly Itriking. As we defcended, nature affumed a more fmiling afpect ; the large feat of Buckland, with its extenfive plantations, decorated the weftern fide of the Bwleh, and the charming territory
of Peterfone, furrounding its handfome manfion, covered a beautiful eminence above the manifold windings of the Uike, on whofe banks we followed an admirable road to Brecknock, the capital of its county.

Greatly fuperior to Abergavenny in its buildings and decoration, Brecknock is not unlike it in fome points of its fituation, being placed in a plain which may be called a miniature of the former, at the head of two fine vales, and near the conflux of two rivers. From the north, the rapid Honddy, defcending in a torrent from the hills, forms a romantic valley decorated with the hanging groves of the priory, and mects the Uike juft before it paffes under the ftately arches of the bridge of Brecknock. Towards the fouth, the hill of Canthriff, clothed from its fummit to its bafe with wood, oppofes a barrier finely impending over the river, and fronting the bold and bare eminence of the Craig. Thus are the two vales formed, each of which, divided by the Ukke, difplays its characteriftic beauties, while the Van, the mighty monarch of the Breconian mountains, exalts its two majeftic fummits, and fretches out its furrowed fides with ineflable dignity.

Brecknock was formerly a Roman ftation, originally called Aber-honddy; its priory was founded for Bencdictines in the reign of Henry I. and its cafte was built in the reign of William Rufus by Barnard de Newinarfh; in 1233 it was befieged by Llewellyn prince of Wales, but not taken.-The prefent town confifts principally of three handfome ftreets; in the moft fpacious of which fland the county-hall and market-place. Its compact form and its eminence above the Uike, give it an advantage over moft of the towns in Wales when viewed fron without; while its fuperior neatnefs within is not lefs friking. It is in general well-built, and fome of its modern houfes may even be called magnificent, but a little clearing of old irregular buildings about the centre of the town is ftill wanting to render it perfect, and the pavement is capable of further improvement. Its bridge and its two old churches add much to its appearance, and few towns can boaft of two fuch public walks as thofe on the Ufke, and in the groves of the priory. This place and its neighbourhood are well inhabited by many diftinguifhed families, and fociety here affumes its moft captivating form to thofe ftrangers who are allowed to partake of its influence.-- I muft here again incur the blanie of egotifin, or fubmit to that of ingratitude, if I omit to notice the univerfal civility and attention I met with when it was my fate to vifit this place in a public charater, or the peculiar kindnefs and hofpitality I both then and often fince experienced from the amiable families of Penpont, Peterfone, and Clyro: with the two firft of whom I became connected by the event which made me an adopted Welchman; and with the latter, by a friendihip of many years ftanding.

Penpont lies at the diftance of five miles from Brecknock, in the upper vale of the Uike, and its approach is diftinguifhed by that fingular accefs of beauty which can only adorn thofe mountainous tracts into which the rivers firlt defcend from their four-ccs- After paffing the village of Ilanfpuddyd, we purfued for fome time a newformed road, beautifully winding on a precipice above the river, and buried in the receffes of a thick wood, till we emerged into a country differently featured at leaft, if not fuperior to any we had yet vifited. The Uike, now participating in the nature of a mountain torrent, rufhed with rapidity over feveral ledges of rock, and divided a valley narrower than that of Brecknock, while the oppofite hill, which prefling upon the river feemed to turn it from its courfe, appeared fincly clumped and ornamented with the groves of the park of Penpont. Beneath their fpreading woods and lawns the refpectable manfion of the place, fpacious and irregular, covered a gentle clevation above the river, and fronting the vale appeared to command all its beauties as far as
the mountains beyond Brecknock, interfperfed with various others within its own creation. Behind, the woods and houfe of Abercamlais feemed almoft to fill the vale, which growing wilder and more contracted towards the weft, extended in fight to the mountains of Trecaftle, in which the Uike finds its fource.

Penpont has the happy effect of uniting the fomewhat formal magificence of the ancient flile of gardening with the eally difpofition of modern improvenent, which was moft judicioully intreduced by its late worthy poffeffor, who removing all obftructions towards the vale, confined the walls and clipped hedges within a narrower compafs, and allowing one great avenue to interfect the park, clumped the relt, and formed intermediate lawns with great tafte and elegance. The ormamented trakt of ground furrouading a little chapel with its adjoining cemetery, is not the leaft obfervaile object at Penpont, and every ftranger muft be fruck with the chafte propriety and decorous fimplicity with which this facred inclofure is adorned.-The views throughout all this charming territory are wonderfully flriking, nor are thofe from the houfe lefs beautiful, and the whole is kept in that perfect order which indicates a wife and zealous adminiftration. The death of the late Mr. Williams in 1794, deprived his country of a moft ufeful member of fociety, and his family of an invaluable fupporter; his excellent widow now refides at the place during the minority of her fon, doing ample juftice to her difficult fituation, and exercifing all the long-eflablifhed hofpitality of Penpont. Another branch of this refpectable family inhabits the neighbouring feat of Abercamlais, another is fixed at Brecknock; all whofe numerous defcendants keep up that happy intercourfe of connexion and friendhip which is but too much neglected in what are, perhaps, mifcalled the more polified circles of the metropolis.

Cuar. III.-Pafs of the Hills betacen Brecknock/bire and Glamorganfirc.-Merthyr Tydvil, and its great Iron Works.- Extraordinary Defcont into the romantic Vale of Taaffe-Magnificent Remains of Cacrphilli Cafle: its lcaning Tower.-Return through the Hills to the Plain of Monmouthbirc.-Pont-- -pool.-Cacrloon.-Clbry/t-cijurch.-Newport.-Tredegar.-Ruperrab.-Kcucn-Mably.-Cacrdiffe andits Caflic. -Cafte-Coch in the loxar Part of the Vale of Taaffe--Llandaffe, and its Cathedral. -Singtlar Pofition of Llansriffent.-Cowbridge.-St. Donat's Caflle:-Grand Difplay of the Bay of S'wanfea from Nowton Down.-Pyle, Ncwiton, and MTargann.- Briton Ferry. -The Groll. - Neath. - Works of Morris-tcren. - Swanfea. - Oyzermouth Caffle. -Ornamented Scat of Mr. Talbot at Pcnricc in Geacer.
HAVING paffed fome days in the agreeable focicty of Penpont and its neighbourhood, our time growing fhort made it neceflary for us to refume the courle of our intended travel.--Returning almoft to the entrance of Brecknock, we took our direction towards the fuuth on a new turnpike road, which led us through a dreary valley by the fide of a rivulet at the foot of the Van; a fteep afcent at length carricd us to the fummit of a chain of wild hills, from whence we defeended gradually to the numerous forges of Merthyr Tydvil. This curious place, from an inconfidrable town in the midth of an obfeure diflrict, has fwelled of late into great commercial innportanee, from the iron works eflablifhed there by two great proprictors, who hate employed a large capital in them with fpirit and fuccefs.-We bed now entered Glamorganhire, and pafied the fource of the Tatfe in the hills which divide that county from Brceknockfhire; by a courfe of terraces on which the road is curioully conducted, we purfued the rapid defent of that river into a deep valley, while a
canal keeping pace with it on the oppofite fide by a wonderfully quick fucceffion of locks, generally followed a courfe parallel to that of the Taaffe.

Tranflated thus, as it were, from the clouds into a deep abyfs, we were imperceptibly encompaffed with rocks, cataracts, and all the affemblage of objects which decorate a romantic valley, while we wound pleafantly almoft on the margin of the torrent between abrupt hills finely clothed with wood, till we had reached that fupendous arch which croffes it, bearing the name of the Pont-y-prydd, or new bridge.--This extraordinary ftructure is a perfect fegment of a circle, the chord of which is 140 feet, and was erected ty one William Edwards, a mafon of Glamorganhire, who had failed in his two firt attempts from the width and rapidity of the river. This arch, however, feems calculated to exift for many ages, and, though difgraced by a wretched parapet of rough fones fubfequently placed upon it, is an exquifite piece of mafonry; its afcent alfo on each fide is rendered dangerous by its fleepnefs, and the flippery pavement with which it has been covered, each of which difadvantages might have been avoided. As an external object, it can hardly be fufficiently admired; croffing the vale abruptly, and appearing to connect the oppofing hills with its light and fairy curve, fo as almoft to produce the effect of magic.

Proceeding down the vale, and winding on a beautiful terrace above the banks of the rapid Taaffe, we enjoyed a fucceffion of romantic fcenes till we reached the fpot where a fteep and narrow track deviated from the Cardiffe road on the left, towards Caerphilli caftle. Pafling over a rude and unequal diftrict, we foon found the grand object of our fearch in a fmall but wild plain, furrounded by a chain of high rocky hills. -This cafte was formerly the largeft in Britain, and its magnificent remains, though much contracted within their original compafs, convey a full idea of its ancient grandeur. Croffing two moats over the ruins of their draw-bridges, we approached the citadel, which prefented to our view the ftupendous and almoft perfect ftructure of a feparate caftle, with a high Gothic arch in the centre, fupported by two huge circular baftions. Through this grand entrance we reached the inner court, furrounded by a range of noble apartments, many of which are fill fufficiently entire to convey a full idea of their original perfection. The hall, in particular, exhibits a fine fecimen of Gothic grandeur, and the omamented outline of its four windows and chimney-piece are hardly to be matched, together with feveral light pillars in triplets, that go round the room.-The mint of the cafte is beneath, arched all round in a curious manner, with the remains of a furnace for melting money in one corner; a gallery alfo, ninety feet in length, is fill entire, except where the ftaircafes leading to it have been deftroyed. In the exterior court is to be found the extraordinary curiofity of a leaning tower, which has exilted fo tor above a century, near eleven feet out of the perpendicular, being wonderfully fupported by the ftrength of its cement. Returning through the hall, the interior view of the great gateway between its two mighty baftions, appeared the moft ftriking, as well as perfect, part of this enormous caitle, which the tradition of the country reports to have included two miles within its outer moat, croffed by thirteen draw-bridges, and which ftill more refembles the ruins of a city than of a fingle edifice. It was built by ldward I. and afterwards belonging to the Spencers in the reign of his fucceffor, Hugh Spencer was belieged in it, but not taken; in various changes and fucceflions it has defcended to the families of Pembroke, Windfor, and Bute, the prefent lord of Cardiffe.

A wretched road carried us from Caerphilli over a wild and uninterefting tract of mountains towards the Eafl, till we reached their termination in the wide plain of Monnouththire, and found the footy town of lont-y-pool fufpended in one of their clefts.
clefts. 'Hhis place ditappointed me fomewhat in the idea I had formed of its improvement and extent, from its long eftablifhed manufactures; but the fpot in which it is placed is extremely beautiful, and the adjoining feat of the Hanbury family is a ftriking feature. A long defccut carried us from thence to the once famous city of Caerleon, fuppofed to have been the Ifea Silurum of the Romans, on the banks of the Ufke; bur few were the traces we could diflinguifh of its ancient magnificence, while its modern confequence is but little improved by participating in the manufactures of Pont-ypool. We crolfed the Uike here, now become a tide river, by a timber bridge fimilar to that of Chepftowe, and afcended a fteep hill to the village of Chriftchurch; from whence we commanded an extenfive view over almott the whole of Monnouthinire, with a fine feat of Sir Robert Salulbury in the level bounded by the Briftol channel. Here we rejoined the great road from Chepfowe, and the paflages towards Wales; foon after which an abrupt defeent brought us again to the banks of the winding Uike, near its conflux with the Severn; where over another long and marvelloufly narrow timber bridge, now about to be rebuilt, we approached the old town of Newport, defeending from a feep hill, and covered towards the river by an almoft perfect front of its ancient cafle. This town can boaft of little but the view from its church-jard, which is placed on the fumnit of the hill, and commands a fine part of the vale, with the high undulating range tovards Pont-y-pool on one fide, while the Briftol channel expands itfelf widely on the other between the hores of Somerfethire and Monmouthhire, exhibiting the two iflands of the fleep and flat Holmes in the middle of its courfe.

The extenfive park of Tredegar, fincly overfpread with ancient timber, covers feveral bold fummits near this eminence, and overlooks the level in which its flately manfion is fituated, bencath fome fine lawns defeending from the groves which clothe the heights. - This very refpectable place is the original feat of the Morgan family, one of the moft confiderable in South Walcs from the remoteft antiquity, and has always been inhabited by its defcendants, whofe eftates cover a valt tract in the three counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock. The new road from Newport into Wales lies between the houfe and the park; and as we approached the limits of Monmouth/hire, we came within fight of the elevated manfion of Ruperrah, finely fituated on a wooded hill beneath the mountains which bound the vale of Caerphilli. This place alfo belongs to the Morgan family, and appears more modern than Tredegar in its decoration, while its commanding pofition gives it an air of confequence above all the other feats in this country, and the profpect it enjoys towards the coaft is very friking. Keren-mably, an old houfe and park of the Kemys family, lies in the vale beneath it, and though placed on a confiderable eminence, appears almoft buried bencath the groves and fuperior heights of Ruperrah. Defeending into the level at Romney bridge, we re-entered Glamorganhire, and foon approached its little capital of Cardific.

This place it fituated on the flat which furrounds the Taaffe after its exit from the mountains, and within two miles of its entrance into the Briftol channel, being nearly oppolite to the fteep and flat Holmes, on the laft of which is fixed a confpicuous lighthoufe. Cardiffe is one of the neateft towns in South Walcs, its ftreets being wide, well built, and admiratly paved; its church is a fine Gothic edifice, and its bridge a handfome itructure, much improved by the late additions. Its cafte was built by Robert Fitz. Hamon, a Norman, in 1110 , and Robert duke of Normandy was confined in it by his younger brother Ilenry 1. This pile has been repaired and made habitable by its prefent lord, the marquis of Bute; but the additions do not feem well defigned,
or to aceord perfectly with its original architecture. A high walk is carried on the walls which furround the whole enclofure, and the view from the ancient tower which formed the keep is very extenfive.

Proceeding on the bank of the Taaffe towards the north, and croffing the plain of Cardiffe, the mountains foon clofed in on each fide of the river, forming a majeftic portal of rock and wood, one cliff of which appeared diftinguifhed by the ruin of Caf-tle-coch, or the red cafte, placed there originally to defend the pafs. Beyond this point, the valley appeared in all its romantic variety, and the road, winding on the cliffs as the river feemed to direct it, difclofed new beauties at every turn, till we reached the fpot where we had before deviated to vifit Caerphilli cafle.-HAving thus explored the whole of this charming valley from the very fource of the Taaffe, we returncd to the entrance of the plain in which Cardiffe is fituated, and crofling that rapid river by a venerable bridge overhung with ivy, foon approached the ancient city of 1.landaffe, now little more confiderable than a village.

The ruins of an old cathedral with its lofty towers, amidft thofe of feveral other religious buildings, finely interfperfed and overhung with wood, give that air of folemnity to Llandaffe which frequently attends thofe fpots occupied by decayed ecclefiaftical inflitutions The modern church is peculiarly fituated, being formed, for the moft part, within the walls of the ancient cathedral, with which (though much fmaller) it is to incorporated in many places, that it would be difficult to difinguih the one from the other, had the architecture been fumilar. The cafe, however, is far otherwife; for the modern church is little better than a compound of abfurdities, where the pure Gothic of the ancient building is ridiculoully contrafted with Venetian windows, Ionic pillars, and every impropriety of the Grecian ftyle. Around this ill-arranged farrago of the ancient and modern, the yet uninjured towers and arches of the old cathedral elevate themfelves with gigantic grandeur, and overlook this petty fyftem of innovation with that filent air of deferted dignity which feems to convey a juf reproach on the degeneracy of the prefent age in its religious buildings. In the midft of thefe defects, which apply only to its architect, the neatnefs with which this church is kept, deferves. no fimall portion of commendation, as well as the care with which feveral remnants of antiquity are preferved. Few of the members of its fociety are refident, but thefe appear to be affiduous in their duty, and their familics contribute much, together with the beauty of its fituation, to render Llandaffe a pleafant refidence.

Purfuing a good road through a well cultivated country, we foon came in fight of the fingular pofition of Llantriffent, whofe whitened buildings appear cluftered like a fivarn of bees, in the fides and on the fummit of a cleft in one of the high hills which bound the vale of Glamorgan. The ftreets, of courle, are fteep and narrow, but the profpects which this oblcure place commands are fingularly flriking, and more than repay the traveller for furmounting its inconveniences. A good road is lately carried from hence to the Pont-y-prydd in the vale of Taaffe, which is but a few miles diftant from Llantriffent, and in its long defcent dififlays that extraordinary ftructure, and the beauties of its vale, in the moft advantageous points of view.

Having made an excurfion to vifit the fpot which fo commands thefe charming objects, we returned to Llantriffent, and defcending into the rich vale of Glamorgan, foon arrived at Cowbridge, a town on the high road, chiefly confinting of one flreet on a gentle declivity, with a fimall rivulet flowing beneath it. An intricate track hrought us from thence through a pleafint country towards the coafl, and we found St. Dh.
nat's cafle on the rocks impending over the fhore. This large irregular pile, together with its park and gardens, bears many marks of ancient magnificence, and is fill in fome degree inhabited, but moft of the ftate apartments are in a very decayed condition. The view from its principal tower is really noble, looking nraight acrofs the channel, which is there near twenty miles broad, to the bold hills of Somerfethire. above Minehead, and tracing that great affuary from King-road and the influx of the Avon, till its oppofite fhores recede too far from the eye to diflinguifh it from an open fea.

We rejoined the great road at the village of Wenye, and leaving the little town of Bridgend on the right, reached the fummit of Newton Down by a long and laborious afcent. Here a wonderful burft of profpect greeted us, extending over the great bay of Swanfea, in the fweep of a line femicircle, almoft to the extreme point of the peninfula of Gower, which croffed in with the Englifh coaft at a great diftance. Directly oppofite to our ftation, in the centre of the bay, the large .town of Swanfea, fpread over feveral low hills and their hollows, almoft initated the difplay of Naples; while on the left, the high point of the Mumbles Head, impending over the fea, and crowned with a light-houle, reprefented the Cambrian miniature of Vefuvius. To complete the refemblance, another Solfaterra exhibited itfelf, where the numerous forges of Morris-town tinged the country with the fulphureous atmofphere of their copper-works, and covered the adjacent hills with their abundant population, while the collieries of Neath poured forth their oppofite volumes of fmoke, where its river defcended to the fea amidft the groves of Briton ferry, before which the mighty hill of Margam, clothed with oaks to its very fummit, projected with aftonifhing grandeur.

Delighted with this view, which the declining fun of a fine fummer evening fhewed to great advantage, we defcended flowly to the village of Pyle, where Mr. Talbot has built a houfe of entertainment, which rather refembles a palace than an inn. This pleafant foot has every advantage of fituation as well as accommodation, and travellers are often induced to fix here for feveral days, making excurfions to vifit the feveral objects in the vicinage of Pyle.-The bathing houfes at Newton on the coaft, are not above three miles diftant; but thefe, as well as thofe of Barry-ifland near St. Donat's, though crowded with company, have few attractions, being extremely difficult of accefs, and almolt buried beneath huge hillocks of fand.

Margam, the grand but deferted feat of the Talbot family, prefents a nobler object, with its high wooded hill, and its princely orangery. This magnificent building is efteented the fineft of its kind in Europe, and was conllructed a few years ago to contain a numcrous collection of almolt gignutic orange and lemon trees, which long before being wrecked on the coaft, became the property of this family. The houfe of Margam has lately heen pulled down, but the semains of an ancient chapter-loule are well worthy of the attention of the curious, being fupported by one central pillar, which, fpreading in feveral light branches at the top, forms perlect arches all around with the points of the Gothic windows, which nfe to meet it. This chapter-houfe is the moft cnure remnant of the ancient monaltery of Margam, of which mamy cther veftiges are to be traced in the park, and among the adjacem buildings.

We now icon reached the copper-works of a beravon, and defeended to the charming feat of lord Vemola at Briton ferry, where the Neath river, ifliung from the bold hills which enclufe its vale, paffies between feveral majeftic groves, and precipitates itfelf into the fea. 'This place is laid out with grcat tafte and clegance, and the profpects to
be enjoyed from its numerous walks and drives, are both various and ftriking; but neither the ftructure of the houfe, nor its fituation, correfpond perfectly with the beauty of the grounds.
Deferting the coaft here for a while, and purfuing the v...ey to Neath, we foon gained a fight of the high ground on the right, occupied by the park and elevated manfion of the Gnoll, the iplendid feat of the Mackworth family, now transferred by marriage to that of Hanbury. Great expence has here been beltowed with confiderable effect, and the plantations of this extenfive place cover a large tract of country; its walks and cafcades alfo are much to be admired, and the commanding afpect of the houfe cannot be paffed unnoticed. In the midft of thefe advantages, the Gnoll lofes much of its beauty by the finoke of the various collieries which encompafs it, and its vicinage to the dirty town of Neath. Here we croffed the river, which, defcending rapidly along the courfe of a romantic valley, finds its fource in the diftant mountains, dividing the two counties, through which an arduous road is carried to Brecknock. -We purfued it no further, but, after vifiting the imperfect remains of Neath abbey, crofled a hill to reach thofe numerous collieries and copper-works which, occupying an immenfe tract of country towards the north of Swanfea, blaft the foil all around with their fulphureous influence, deftroying the appearance of verdure, and preventing cultivation. Thefe works, formed by feveral fpirited proprietors, are chiefly conducted by Mr. Morris, whofe handfome feat of Clafemont overlooks the whole territory; all the hills around are covered with their buildings, and the principal affemblage of houfes, formed into regular ftreets, with a church and wharfs, bears the title of Morris-town.-Through this curious place, and amidft all that train of villas and abundant population which indicate the profperity arifing from fucceffful enterprize, we approached the walls of Swanfea, now fwelled into a port of great import. ance from its neighbouring manufactures.
Swanfea, both in its extent, the width of its ftreets, and the afpect of its buildings, far exceeds all the towns in South Wales; it has of late been greatly improved; and, though its principal confequence is derived from its increafing commerce, it owes much to the mildnefs of its climate, and the fingular beauty of the bay it commands. Thefe advantages, together with a commodious flore for fea bathing, have made it the fummer refort of that gay tribe of company which embellifhes the public places on the coaft of England, as well as the winter refidence of many fanilies from the lefs frequented parts of South Wales. A theatre and an affembly-room contribute to the general amufement, and all the refources of polifhed fociety are here at times to be found, amidtt the noife of manufactures, and the buz of inceffant commerce.-The remains of Swanfea caftle confilt chiefly of one maffy tower, with a curious light parapet upon Gothic arches; this cafte and that of Oyftermouth were built by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of King Henry I. Oyftermouth is a very fine ruin on the coaft, at the diftance of about four miles from Swanfea, near the promontory of the Mumbles-head, which, terminating in high hills, and ftretching out far into the bay, affords a fafe anchorage to lhips palfing up or down the channel.

I his head-land of the Mumbles forms a point of the peninfula of Gower, which extends in a long and narrow ithmus between the two great bays of Glamorgan and Caermarthenfhire; this is in general a rocky and uninterefting diftriat, except where the fea views enliven it; yet has fancy, or fome other caufe of predileation, difpofed Mr . Tallhot to create a highly-ornamented villa, with all its luxurious appendages, at

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Penrice, near the extremity of this tract, where the calles of Penrice and Pennarth, built foon after the conquelt, diftinguifh the bay of Oxwich. The houfe is an elegant modern ftructure, and the diverfities of lawn, wood, and water, introduced with much tafte and defign, ftrongly contraft the afperities of the furrounding diftrict, and furprize a franger with a degree of refinement he could little expect in fuch a tract. -Yet may an obferver, without too critic an eye, deem the trim afpect of this park, and its finooth fleet of water, inconfonant with the rough outline of the coant and country, and cenfure that defign which has introduced the principal approach through the fictitious fragments of a modern ruin, within fight of an ancient caftle, whofe ivied wails overhanging the beach, feem to frown defiance at this newly-created rival. Still more mult he wouder, that its owner fhould defert the noble feat of Margan, in the midit of a populous and plentiful country, to form a fairy palace in a dreary and defolate wild, far from the ufual haunts of men, and near the extremity of a bleak peninfula.

Chap. IV. Entrance of Cucrmarthen/bire at Pontardillas.-Llanelly.-View from the Heights of Pcmbray.-Kidzoclly.-Llanfephan Cafle at the Mouth of the River Towey. -Llagbuarne.-Commanding Situation of Tenby.-Great Terrace of :be Ridge of Pem-brokefirc.-Llamphey Court.-Pcinbroke and its Cafle.-Stackpoole Court.-C' Goain's Well and Chapel.-Extraordinary Chafin in the Cliffs on the Coaft.-Orialter.-Milford-baven, zeith its peculiar Scenery and Defcets.-Carew Cafte.-Laurcnny Hall.-Llan/bipping.-Slebatch.-Haverfordwef. -Habberfone-Haikin.-Bay of St. Bride.-St. David's.-Splendid Ruins of its Catbedral and Palace.-Its modern ecclefiaftical Eftabli/Bment.-Difmal Appearance of the Country about Fi/guard.-Rcturn to Haverfordwefl.

HAVING devoted fome days to the objects in the neighbourhoed of Swanfea, we left that place, and after croffing feveral pleafant hills, arrived at Pontardillas, a fmall inn and hamlet fituated near the bridge to which it owes its name. The Lwghor river here, iffuing from the high mountains of Caermarthenfhire, expands iffelf into a broad xituary, and paffing by its town and caftle, difcharges itfelf into the fea, dividing the two counties of Caermarthen and Glamorgan. Our road lay principally on its banks, and we became environed by a low and fandy flat as we approached the miferable village of Llanelly, clofe to the coaft, and famous for nothing but a deferted old feat of the Stepney fanily.—Soon afterwards we afcended the high hill of Pembray, and from this central point enjoyed a wonderful profpett over the great bay of Caermarthen hire, with its whole femicircular fweep from the extremity of Gower in Glamorganhire, to the rock of Tenby in Pembrokefhire. Defcending abruptly, we foon became environed with collieries, and purfued a wretched road to Kidwelly, a fmall, but tolerably neat town, at a little diftance from the coaft.-Its caftle is well worthy of obfervation, placed on an elevated mount above a fmall river, and remarkable for the perfect uniformity of its four round towers. This building is attributed to King John, and it is a fingular circumftance that, together with the town, it is included in the diftant, and apparently unconnected, dutchy of Lancafter, from which it derives Come privileges.

We left the high Caermarthen road here, and, purfuing a lefs confiderable track, foon came in fight of the proud fream of the Towey, defcending from the richeft
vale in its county, and falling into the fea beneath a high mount crowned wi the majentic fragments of Llanftephan caftle. A wretched ferry conveyed us ov this wide afluary, and fhortly afterwards by another little better we croffed the aave, and reached the village of Llaghnarne, where we obferved alfo fome confiderable remains of a caftle. A long and very interefting ride carried us from thence, partly on the hills adjoining to the coaft, and partly on the fands, with a variety of enchanting views to the point on which the town of Tenby in Pembrokefhire, projecting far into the fea, occupies the fummit of an abrupt cliff, and forms one great horn of the bay of Caermarthen.

The pofition of this town is extremely fingular, covering the fteep and wooded fides of a long and narrow rock, Thelving on one fide towards the bay, and on the other, to the weftern coaft; being divided only by a narrow tract of fand, occafionally overflowed hy the fea, from that long ridge of hills which forms a high terrace between the coaft and the interior of Pembrokefhire. This extraordinary intermixture of wood, rocks, and houfes, together with the lofty fpire of its church, gives the place a very romantic appearance; but the extenfive fea views it commands, have a ftill more friking effect. On the left, the great bay of Caermarthen expands itfelf in a valt curve, terminating in the oppofite point of Gower; and on the right, a fca almoot boundlefs towards the weft, is diftinguihed to the fouth by the rock of Caldz and the more diftant oval of Lundy inand, which feems to divide the great tract of water between the cliff of Tenby and the oppofite hills of Devonfhire and Cornwall, faintly fkirting the horizon. The beauty of its fituation, and its fine fands, have exalted Tenby from an obfcure fea-port into a confiderable public place, where the influx of company is at times very great; the town has in confequence fuffered much improvement, yet from the narrownefs of the ridge, and its frequent declivities, the Itreets are inconveniently conftructed, though they are embellifhed with many modern buildings, and a commodious hotel. The quay is tolerably convenient, and generally well filled with veffels; fome inconfiderable remains of the caftle of Tenby fill exift near the extremity of the cliff, and on the fhore bencath it we found feveral natural caverns of an uncommon fize and figure.

Paffing the narrow tract of fands which almoft infulates Tenby from the reft of Pembrokehhire, and crofling the great ridge of the country, we defended towards the coaft to vifit the ruins of Manorbear cafle, built by the Normans in the time of William Rufus, which indicate great original ftrength and confequence, though little but their fhell is now to be found. They fand on a fine eminence near their village, great part of which is alfo in decay, between two wild projecting hills which end in perpendicular rocks towards the flore, and open an unbounded view of the weftern ocean with a few rugged promontories of the Pembrokefhire coaft. From thence we returned to the ridge, and for many miles purfued a grand terrace on its fummit, where almoft the whole of Pembrokefhire in full difplay below, prefented an expanfe of cultivation and enclofures, thickly overfpread with villages, which bore a nearer refemblance to the rich vales of England than the mountainous feenery of Wales, and yet exhibited fome features of a characteriftic beauty peculiar to itfelf. Its inhabitants alfo differed as much from thofe of the neighbouring Welch counties, as the appearance of their country; for ncither the cutoms nor the language of Wales, prevailed much within its limits; and the people being originally tramplanted from Flanders, flill retained ftrong marks of their origin, intermixed with many traits of the Englifh character.

A gentle defient from this charming ridge brought us to the village and ancient manfion of Llamphey court, once a palace of the bifhop of St. David's, and afterwards, when alienated from that fee, a feat of the great lord Effex. Much of this building is entire, and its moft confpicuous features are a Gothic window covered with ivy over a gateway, with a light parapet pervading almoft the whole of the building on arches not unlike thofe of the caftle of Swanfea.--Pembroke lies at the diflance of two miles from this place, and confills chicfly of one long and nat ftreet, which leads to the magnificent remains of its cafte. This proud ftructure, built by Henry l., and famous in hiftory for the brave defence made by its garrifon for Charles I., covers the whole of a great mount, which defcends in a perpendicular cliff on each fide, except towards the town, and is almoft encompaffed by one of thofe many winding zeftuaries, which, fed by fome fmall rivers, penetrate into the country from Milford-haven. A vaft round tower, and a fpacious cave in the rock beneath the walls, are the two principal objects in this ruin; but an indifferent apartment is Shewn with fome degree of triumph, which is boalted to have given birth to Henry VII. who is here ftyled the Conqueror of Fingland.

The land flretches out from hence towards the coaft in a broad projecting curve, and though bleak and generally bare of wood, it contains many curious objects. Stackpoole Court, the feat of lord Cawdor, is a noble manfion furrounded with fine groves and growing plantations, and ornamented with a profufion of tafte and elegance. A deep and wooded glen pervades the whole, exhibiting all the romantic beauties of an inland valley, clofe to a normy and tenipettuous coalt, whofe high bleached cliffs, environing a dreary wild, overlook this fecond Tempe with much contrafted grandeur. Not far from hence, in a cleft on the coalt, we found the chapel and legendary well of St . Govin, reputed in this country to be miraculous in the cure of varinus diforders; and foon afterwards reached a lurprifing chafm in the rocks of an immenfe depth. This wonderful aperture is nearly circular, and for the moft part perpendicular to the level of the fea, which enters the chafm through a fmall fiffure under an arch below, exhibiting a kind of miniature of the fanous Buller of Buchan, on the worth-eatt coaft of Scotland. Hard by, another cliff attracted our notice, projecting magnificently into the fea, and forming an immenfe folid arch with the contignous thore, encompafled by feveral rocks, which at times are almont covered by various feccies of fa fowl, depofiting their eggs in the breeding feafon, and bringing up their young in thefe inacceflible ftations. Soon afterwards we came to Orieton, a large feat of the Owen family, furrounded by extenfive plantations, but greatly inferior to Stackpoole Court, both in its fituation and decoration; then paflug again through Pembroke, we foon reached the borders of Mifford-haven, near the great ferry which crofles its principal chamel, and leads to Haverfordweft. Not far from this lpot the various tranches of this celebrated harbour, which wind in many directions through the interior of I'embrokefhire, become united in one great bafin. where is to be found that expenfive, but unfinifhed chain of fortifications, which has incurred much ridicule and cenfure from its abfurd pofition at the bottom of a deep bay, whofe extcrior points are undefended. The notion of its importance vanifhed when the job was accomplifhed, and the works have fince languithed in neglected obfarity, umapproached, except by travellers, who are attracted to the foot by the claffic fame with which our immortal dramatic poet has endowed Milford-haven. This valt hartour appears perfectly land-locked on all fides, except towards its mouth,
where the floores conntracting the channel, and turning abruptly to the fouth-eaft, prefent an aperture capalle of being defended by proper fortreffes.

The interior fpace forms a vatt oblong bafin, fuficient to coutain all the navies of Europe within iss bofom, with abundance of fafe anchorage, and every natural accommodation for their reception, artificial advantages alone being wanting. As a picturefque object, it may boaft fome few peculiar charms from its magnitude, the eafy outline of its floping thores, and the little bay, which enclofing the thipping and town of Habberfon Hakin near its centre, forms the port of Milford. Yet is the eye of one accuftomed to greater objects, and the bolder difplay of a rocky and moun. tainous coaft, fomewhat difappointed in finding the celebrated, and almoft facred bay of Milford-haven, unattended with thofe friking appendages, bare of wood, and but little marked by points of grandeur in its furrounding fcenery. This obfervation, however, muft be underftood only to apply to the great balin, for numberlefs are the points of beauty, and profufe the woods that adorn the feveral arms, which extending from this valt body of water, wind in many directions through the country.

Near the extremity of one of thefe, about five miles from Pembroke in the contrary direction, we found the magnificent remains of Carew caftle. It appears to have been built in different ages, from the contraft of the plain with the ornamented Gothic, but both are in very high prefervation, and the large projecting bows of the latter are wonderfully flriking. The great hall, with feveral other fine apartments, exhibit confiderable remains of their original fplendour, while all the more modern parts of the flructure difplay that majeftic combination of extent, fimple grandeur, and rich decoration, which we admire in many of thofe buildings that bear the date of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Following the aftuary from hence, we foon reached the beautifully wooded bank on which Laurenny is fituated, whofe elevated mantion at the head of a lawn, adorned with various clumps, and floping gradually to the water's edge, had long formed our principal point of view. This place, much improved by the talte of its prefent owner Mr. Barlow, may juftly be called the finelt in Pembrokelhire, both from its internal decoration, and its commanding pofition at the extremity of a high ridge clothed with thick woods, with feather down in almoft perpendicular beauty to a broded and winding branch of Milford-haven. In front, it opens to a fariling lawn variegated with plantations, which defends gradually to the lev I of Carew calte, whofe bold ruin ftands prominently forward at the head of the water, backed by the high ridge of hills which enclofe this part of the county of Pembruke irom the fide of Cardiganflire.

The narrow tract of land which Laurenny occupies, lies between two bramehes of Milford-haven, with two ferries, one of which lads to Pembroke, and the other to Llamfhipping, where we found another old feat of the Owen fanily. Prom thence a little alient brought us to Slebatch, a handiome modern home, built by the late Mr. Barlow, and now belonging to Mr. Phillips, whofe grounts are well laid out, and adjoin clofely to the park of Pieton callle, the ancient feat of Lord Milford. -The extenfive plantations, and great outline of lictom, promile more than meets the eye on a nearer approath, little talte being diiplayed within, and neither the Gothic nor modern parts of the manfon exlibiting much grandeur of arehitecture. Several of the apartments may be cal'ed magnificunt, but in the midt of a park and country open to various fine profpects, none feemed fop pae ad as to admit them advantarewuly. This caftle was built in the time of Wialian Rufus, by Willian de l'icton, a Norman biroa.

About five miles from Piston, we reached the large town of Haverfordwef, defcending in feveral fleep freets from the top of a high hill to a branch of the haven, from whence it derives its commercial importance. This may be called the modern capital of the county, from its great extent and fuperior decoration; it is alfo become the feat of the grand feflion, and more appearance of opulence, with the buftle of trade, may be traced within its walls than falls to the lot of moft Welch towns. With all thefe advantages, it abounds in narrow and ill-paved ftreets, nor can a few good houfes, here and there awkwardly interfperfed, compenfate for the inconvenience of avenues almoft uniformly fteep and flippery. Here are the remains of a confiderable caftle, now converted into a prifon, from which, as well as the upper parts of the town, a very extenfive profpect is commanded; yet is the flourifing port of Haverfordweft, in my opinion, far inferior to the neglected county town of Pembroke, in the characteriftic points of neatnefs, and the handfome formation of its ftreets.

We made an excurfion from hence to vifit the filhing town of Hubberfon on Mil-ford-haven, and from the high grounds in its vicinage we gained a view of that great harbour's mouth, opening between two cliffs into the Atlantic occan, near the entrance of the Briftol channel. This being the ftation of the Irih packets bound to Waterford, I was furprifed to find it wretchedly fupplied with accommodations, but a large hotel, lately built at Milford on the oppofite fide of the river, is likely foon to remove this caufe of general complaint.

A fecond expedition led us by the ruins of Roche cafte, over a bleak and unpleafant country, on the edge of the dangerous bay of St. Bride, and acrofs the deep hollow of the creek of Solfay, to the deferted city of St. David's. Hardly a fingle tree decorated this wild extremity of the coaft of P'embrokehire; a fcanty hew of habitations, more like huts than cottages, were thin!y interferfed; and the city itfelf, when we approached it, bore the afpect of an infignificant village, fituated on a fmall eminence ncar that projecting head-land which terminates in the pile of rocks called St. David's head. In a deep hollow beneath the town, heltered from thofe winds which ravage this ftormy coal?, we found a few good houfes appropriated to the ecclefiaflical eftablifhment, in the midft of which the cathedral appeared rifing in renovated magnificence, like a phonix amidtt the fplendid afhes of the ruined grandeur of St. David's. This church is far fuperior to that of Llandaffe in its prefervation, and has received ample juftice from the attention and expence beftowed on it by its modern proprietors, the whole being in good repair, and the weft cront having lately been rebuilt in a tafte perfectly correfponding with the reft of the ftructure. Its tower is finely carved in fret-work, and, like many of our Englifh cathedrals, the Gothic ornaments of the choir contraft the Saxon pillars and arches of the great aife, which are themfelves curioufy worked in wreaths. A ceiling of Irion oak alfo is much to be admired, together with a very perfect Mofaic pavement. Bifhop Vaughan's chapel lies behind the choir, where we were much fruck with a highly wrought fone ceiling, fimilar to the finelt feecimens of Henry VII.'s reign, with which all the furrounding ornaments of the building correfpond. St. Mary's chapel muft have been ftill more elegant, from the curious remains of pillars and arches with which its fpace is ftrewed; various alfo and extraordinary are the devices in fculpture to be found there, including the heads of the feven fifters who were faid to have contributed to the building. The chapter-houfe alfo has a fine coved ceiling, and St. Mary's hall, now in ruins, exhibits the remains of much ancient grandeur. From the cathedral and thefe adjacent buildings, we vifited the ruins of the bifhop's palace, which muft formerly have been a magnificent, and even a princely ftructure. Two parts of its quadrangle are yci nearly
entire, and thefe are crowned with a light Gothic parapet, fimilar to thofe at Swanfea cafle and Llauphey Court. The arch by which we entered the King's hall is fingularly fine, with the flatues of King John and his Queen over it ; the hall itfelf is a grand ronm, 88 feet in length by 30 , and at its eaftern end is a curious circular window, like a wheel, with a rim, fipokes, and centre, wrought in the fineft Gothic, and fill quite entire. This room was built after the ref of the palace, for the reception of King John and Queen Mary on their return from Ireland, being much larger than the bilhop's hall, which is notwithflanding a fine building. The chapel contains the remains of a font, with fome pieces of fculpture, and the kitchen is nearly entire, with four chimneys and four arches, fupported by a folid pillar in the middle. After devoting feveral hours to thefe fine remnants of antiquity, we afcended to the poor ftreet which bears the title of a city and found very moderate accommodation at the houfe dignified with the aame of an inn.

Saint David's, faid to have been a Roman ftation, was the feat of the primacy of Wales, transferred here from Caerleon by St. David in the fixth century. Its modern ecclefiaftical eftablifhment is highly refpectable, confifting of the bifhop, fix canon refidentiaries, four archdeacons, and feveral minor canons. The modern refidence of the bifhop, thefe fplendid ruins being no longer habitable, has been transferred to Aberguilly near Caermarthen, a central part of his diocefe, in a pleafant country. One of the canons is generally refident at St. David's in rotation, where a handfome houfe is appropriated for his habitation, and the reft of the inftitution appear to be well lodged. Much praife is due to the eftablifhment for the excellent repair in which the cathedral and thofe buildings which are fill in ufe, are preferved; and the fervice of the church in this remote corner of the kingdom, where there are few to witnefs it, is conducted with a degree of decorum and attention which would put fome of our proudeft choirs in England to the blufh.
Nothing, except the fimilar extremity of the Land's end in Cornwall, can be imagined more dreary and defolate than the afpect of this country; which, open to two tempeftuous feas, is almoft deprived of wood, and all living fences, and can hardly admit any degree of verdure or vegetation, except in a few favoured hollows. The coaft, turning here to the north, forms one horn of the great bay of Cardigan, and the fame difmal and deferted appearance pervades the whole as far as Fifguard, a miferable port on the bay, rendered famous of late by the gallant and fucceffful enterprize of the Welch peafantry, under the command of Lord Cawdor, againft 1400 French invaders. The Cardigan road extends from hence on the fea-hore with little improvement of fcenery by the poor fifhing town of Newport, but we left it at Fifguard, and purfued an excellent new-made road, which, leaving the bare heights of Procellé, the only mountain Pembrokefhire can boaft, on the left, defcended from the difmal tract of country I have defcribed, and beautifully winding through a romantic glen, brought us back to the well-wooded and cultivated diftrict furrounding Haverfordweft, interfected by the broad arms of Milford-haven.

Crisp. V. - St. Clear.-Cacrmartben.-Aberguilly.-Middleton-ball.-Great Burfo of Proppct in the Valc of Tcsucy.-Rusland Cajtle.-Grongar Hill.-Golden Grove -Llandilo.-Dinevawr Park and Caftle.-Glen-bcir Waterfall.-Caraigcennin Caftle.Uppir Vale of Toveey.-Llanymdovery.-The Trecaftle Mountain.-Beautiful Pafs of Czom-Dwr to Trecaflic.-Return to Brecknock.-Caflle Madoc.-Cbaracter of the late Mr. Powell -Fine Situation of Builth, on the Wye.-Llandrindod Wells.-Llanwrtd Wells.-Pafs of the Hills from Llanyndovery into Cardiganßire.-Llanbedir. Newcaftle on Tivy.-Cardigan and its Caffle.-Kilgarran Cafllc-Coidmore.-Dreary Appearance of the great Bay of Cardigan.-Romantic Valley of the Eiron.-Aberciron. Aberystwith and its Cafte.
WE now travelled in the inland direction, and leaving the domain of Picton caftle on the right, purfued the great road through the heart of Pembrokefhire, paffing through the irregular town of Narbeth, graced with the picturefque ruin of its cafte. At the little village of St. Clear, we re-entered the county of Caermarthen; from whence, winding through a plealant and well-wooded valley, we foon approached its capital. The interior of Caermarthen difappointed me, its ftreets being narrow and unequal, though interfperfed with many good houfes, and fome confiderable public buildings. To the beauty of its fituation it is difficult to do ample juftice, placed as it is at the head of one of the richelt vales in South Wales, on the north bank of the fine river Towey, which is navigable for large veffels to its bridge. Our courfe led us up this enchanting vale, for the moft part clofe to the banks of the Towey, which by its incefliant windings through a plain diffinguifhed by feveral conic hills clothed with rich wood, gave perpetual variet; to a fucceffion of fome of the finell landfcapes in nature. At Aberguilly we paffed the palace of the bifhop of St. David's, near one of the boldeft fweeps of the river, which had no great points of architecture to recommend it, and foon afterwards crofling the Towey, deviated from the high road to the right, for the purpofe of viewing Middleton hall, the fplendid modern feat of Mr. Paxton, which far eclipfes the proudef of the Cambrian manfions in Afiatic pomp and fplendour. This houfe may be juftly admired for the exterior beauty of its figure, as well as for its in. ternal elegance and decoration ; yet does a vaft pile of Portland fone, curioufly chiffeled, and finifhed in the highert ityle of the Grecian tafte, appear to me fomewhat inconfonant with the nore impofing, though fimple majefty, of the furrounding country. Neither did its fituation pleafe ne, confined by a narrow and ill-planted park, and perched on the fummit of one of the great boundarics of the vale of Towey, too high to command its beauties; where the eye, overlooking the courfe of the river, encoumtered only thofe wild and difant hills which divide the counties of Caermarthen and Cardigan.

We returned from Middleton hall with pleafure, to refume our progrefs in the charming vale below, where a profpect foon burf upon our fight, glowing with all the enchantments of a grandly picturefque outline, romantic beauty, and claffic fame. A valt amphitheatre of wild mountains, afpiring in a variety of pointed fummits, formed the head of the vale, bencath which the groves encircling the proud ruin of Dinevawr caftle, cluthed the fummit, and abrupt fides of its hiily park, to the very margin of the river; which winding in perpetual meanders, became lof at laft to the eye beneath their impending thade. The vale itfelf, expanding as it afcended to the foot of the mountaine, became thickly fpread with villages: the fine, but alas! denuded hills of Golden grour, trunted the leafy grandeus of Dinevawr ; the broken walls of Rufsland
cafle appeared as farting forth from an eminence in the plain, and Grongar hill exalted itfelf in front, endowed with all the natural charms of this delightful landfcape, and inmortalized by the poetic Atrains of Dyer.

Encompaffed with this interefting fcenery, we proceeded up the vale, and paffing through the park of Golden grove, not far from its ancient manfion, we approached the ol:I bridge of Llandilo immediately beneath the groves of Dinevawr, and croffing the Towey, arrived at the centre of that town by a marvelloufly fteep, narrow, and ${ }^{*}$ winding ftreet. Little can be faid of the interior of this place; but like many other Welch towns, it may claim much admiration from the extreme beauty of its fituation, to which the adjoining park and manfion of Dinevawr caftle, add the brighteft ornament.

This grand feat of the Rice family, lately ennobled by the title of Dinevawr, occupies an eminence immediately above the town, covering feveral undulating hills with its rich groves and verdant lawns, in the centre of one of which the houfe, a plain modern fructure, is placed. The ruin of the caftle, which was granted to Sir Rice ap-Tho-' mas by Henry VII. ftands on the highelt point in the grounds, where the hills, richly clothed with wood to the very bottom, defcend abruptly to the bed of the Towey, and from hence all the ftriking beauties of this enchanting tract may be enjoyed in full difplay.

A high chain of rude uncqual mountains croffes the head of the plain here at right angles, forming three feparate vales, widely differing from each other in form and character. From the fouth weft an Alpine valley defcends from a clufter of mountains, whofe mifhapen heads prefent a bold barrier againft the coaft of Glamorganfhire; towards the north-caft, a wild vale extends to the fnot of the hills, which bound the counties of Cardigan and Brecknock, thinly interfperfed with woods and villages, but marked with fome peculiar features of beauty. The Towey here defcends from its native mountains, and from a rapid rivulet gradually increafes to a fine river, which, paffing under the arches of Llandilo bridge, glides beneath the groves and caftle of Dinevawr, forming the rich vale and plains through which we had afcended from Caermarthen, where Golden grove, Rufsland caftle, and Grongar hill, appear as diftinguifhed objects, beautifully interwoven by the frequent meanders of the river.

Before we left Llandilo, we made an excurfion on the Swanfea road, to vifit the cataract of Glen-hicr in a gentleman's ground, which, though not very confiderable, exhibits a bold fleet of water, broken in the middle by a iidge of projecting rocks, and falling into a large bafin, froon whence the little river that feeds it purfues its courfe with great rapidity through the marrow paffage to which the impending rocks on each fide confine it. A very difficult road conveyed us from thence to the high infulated rock which fuftains the ruin of Caraigcennin cafte, rifing perpendicularly near 400 feet from the plain on every fide, except that by which we alcended it. This fortrefs was built in the reign of Heiry I. and muft have been nearly impregnable at that period from its pofition; its remains are very inconfiderable, but the profped it commands is furprifingly extenfive, comprehending mont part of the three vales I have defcribed, with their furrounding mountains, and through an aperture in them the fea with its bold coaft near Swanfea. In our defeent we paffed through a large arched paffage, lighted by fmall windows, after the manner of the gallery at Caerphilli, and defended by a long flight of fteps, to a fubterraneous cave, which was connected with the caftle; but the path beginning to grow flippery, and the defcent.
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fleep,

[^19]fteep, we were obliged to relinquifh our defign of exploring it further for want of light.

Returning to Llandilo, we paffed along the upper vale of the Towey, which, though far inferior to the rich difiplay of the plains we had traverfed on its banks from Caermarthen, abounds in fome beautics of a diflerent nature.--Lefs abundant in wood, and lefs verdant in its meadows, cultivation and pafture fill appeared fweetly intermixed on each fide of the winding frean, and the road, formed on a confiderable terrace, commanded every object, paffing between the elevated feat and groves of Taliaris, and the town of Llangaddock-Crefony on the other fide of the river. By an ealy ford we croffed the Towey juft before we reached Llanymdovery, a fraggling and very irregular town, encompalfed by freams in almoft every direction, where we found nothing worthy of obfervation except the fmall remains of its caftle on a mount.

Llanymdovery lies near the head of the upper vale of Towey, bounded by a range of wild hills, which divide it from Cardiganfhire and the Trecaftle mountain, which blocks it up on the Brecknock (hire fide. Over this great barrier the high road towards England ufed to pafs, and all travellers, after attaining its fummit, and traverfing its dreary wild on that elevated expofure, were obliged to purfue a rocky and uneven defcent into the vale of the Uike in Brecknockfhire. The great improvement which the roads of this country have of late experienced, has removed this inconve. nience, and fubftituted a winding pafs through a beautifully wooded glen, which encircles the mountain. In the Highlands of Scotland, and the wilder parts of North Wales, I have feen bolder paffes of this nature, attended with the ftriking accompaniment of high rocks and impetuous torrents, but I have fcarcely ever found one that exceeded this in the more placid file of mountain feenery. Here the road foonetimes croffes, and at others impends over the rivulet, where the hills, partly wooded and partly cultivated, frequently approach clofely to each other; and yet occafionally leave fufficient fpace for a pleafing ftripe of verdant meadow, and a white cottage here and there charmingly fituated on its banks. This pafs of Cwin-Dwr extends for nine miles round the bafe of the mountain, and reaches Trecafte at no greater diftance than the original road over the mountain from Llanymdovery.

A more miferable village than Trecaftle can fearcely be found, encircled by wid mountains at the head of the upper vale of the Uike, which foon expanding itfelf after paffing the grovis of Devenog and Luchyntyven, reftored us to all thofe enchantments of fociety we had before delighted in, and the fine fcenery already defcribed about Penpont and Brecknock.

Too foon were we warned by the lapfe of time to recommence our progrefs, when we bad our farewell to Brecknock, afcending an abrupt hill from its priory, and purfucd a road abounding in fhort and feep declivities towards Builth. We now entered a valley of a different defcription from thofe of the Uike, narrow and winding with impending hills yet not unmixed with villages and cultivation, which, together with the dark evergreen of the yew-tree, were interfperfed fo as to remind me of fome of the downih bourns in Hampihire and Wilthire. Occafional patches of wood diverffied the feene pleafantly, and thefe increafed in magnitude as we approached Caftle Madoc, the feat of Mr. Powell, by whom we were received with great hofpitality. This refpetable character at a very advanced age, enjoyed much of the vigour of youth, with the happieft convivial talents, and exhibited the rare appearance of a provincial veteran, of family and fortune, growing old, after an active life, on his native foil.

He is fince gone to reap the reward of his many virtues, leaving a worthy daughts, who was his conflant companion, to inherit his eftates, and to join a whole country in deploring his lofs.

Still winding along the valley by the fide of its little rivulet, we at length reached thofe wild hills which had long formed its boundary, and after crofling them, defcended abrupty to the great vale through which the Wye purfues is courfe, furrounded by thofe majeftic mountains which environ the little plain in which Builth is fituated. This fmall market town, divided only by its bridge from Radnorfhire, is fingularly built in two parallel ftreets, forming irregular terraces from the deep declivity of the ground; the principal of thefe, which is nearett the river, is very narrow and ill. fhaped, and the houles, for the molt part, are mean and irregular. Builth has been long highly extolled for the falubrity of its air, and the fingular beauty of its pofition, on the bank of the fineft of all the rivers of South Wales, encompaffed by a magnificent ontline of romantic feenery.

Curiofity, and the defire of vifiting fome worthy friends who were fixed for a while at Llandrindod wells, for the benefit of their waters, attracted us to that obfcure fpot in which they are fituated, which we found it no eafy matter to reach by a road difficult to be traced, and ftill more arduous to be travelled. About feven miles from Builth, in the midft of a wild common, at length we faw a few feattered houfes near thefe celcbrated fprings, which feem juftly to have acquired a high reputation in the country, combining, like thofe of Harrowgate, various degrees of falt and fulphur, with perhaps fome local additions. The large building which was formed for the reception of company, having been converted into a private refidence, we found a very contracted public-houfe the only place of accommodation, and were furprized it could contain fo many inhabitants as then occupied it. It has fince, I underftand, been enlarged; but even when we faw it, our friends affured us that they were well contented with their pofition. From the curfory view I took of Llandrindod wells, I was fufficiently convinced, that nothing but the adventitious circumftances of good roads aiad fuperior accommodations was wanting to place this obfcure clufter of cottages on a par with our moft crowded public places, moft of whom it far cclipfes in its pofition on a fine open common, furrounded by bold hills, and peculiarly diftinguiflable for the goolnels of its air. In our return to Builth, we deviated a little from the road before we reached the town, to vifft the new-built houfe of Mr. Thomas, who received us with great politenefs, and exhibited a wonderful difplay of the plain of Builth and its furrounding hills from his windows. . The houfe was then unfinifhed, but its commanding potion was extremely Itriking: the advantage of a good accefs was wanting; but his, I underftand, has in part been fince obrained.

The road we purfued from Builth left the vale through which the Wye defcends on the right, and followed another by the fide of a rivulet for a confiderable length, till it met a narrower valley which led to the wells of Llanwrtyd, which are fimilar in quality to thofe of Illandrindod; and, though not equal in point of fituation, are alike difticult of accefs and deficient in proper accommotation. Juft at the junction of this valley' we found the little inn of 'l'avern-y-prydd, and foon afterwards climbing a high mountain, traverfed a wild plain on its funmit, from which an eafy defcent brought us to the flately, but deferted manfion of Glanbran, in a well wooded park, and from thence back to Llanyndovery, in the upper vale of Towey.

From Llanymulovery we furned our courfe towards Cardiganfhire, and croffed the Towey by a bidge of one arch, which is faid to be executed by the fame workman
who conftructed the Pont.i.prydd in Glamorganflire. We now began to afcend the hills, and a new road cut on a fhelf beneath their fummit, conducted us for feveral miles without great difficulty, except where a few fteep, but flort afcents, interrupted our progrefs. Near the poor little village of Pynfant we defcended to the banks of a rivulet called the Cothee, which we found fome difficulty in croffing three times by a very rugged track, the bridges in the direct road not being yet finifhed. A marfhy common fucceeded, and the road, which feemed yet in its infancy, became rough and difficult, till a very laborious afcent brought us to the fummit of one of the great hills which bound this diftrict. From thence we firt gained a view of the vale through which the Tivy runs, interfecting a broad plain with its manifold windings, and crofled in the centre by a narrow bridge of one arch, juft below the town of Llanbeder. In front, the high moorifl hills of Cardiganfhire ran parallel with the vale which extended on the right to Tregaron, and the borders of Radnorhire. Cultivation rofe higher up their fides than the drearinefs of the country would feem to admit, and woods, though thinly fcattered, were not wanting to diverfify the profpect; which partook in an uncommon degree of the wildnefs of a mountainous diffrit, and the enclofures of a populous and inhabited country. The river Tivy, here but a narrow ftream, admitted us into Cardiganfhire by a fteep and inconvenient bridge; about half a mile above which the little beggarly town of Llanbeder made but an inconfiderable figure. Clofe to it, a large old feat of Sir Herbert Lloyd exhibited a friking appearance, with its four great towers, crowned with domes, in the midft of a well planted enclofure; but it appeared to have been long neglected, and now fcarcely inhabited.

A very arduous ride of twenty miles, with a perpetual fucceffion of fteep hills, conducted us through a country abounding in inequalities, not unlike thofe of the northern parts of Devonflire, to Newcafte, where the Tivy began to affume a more confiderable appearance. From thence, after crofing feveral more fimilar eminences, we approached the little county town of Cardigan, pleafantly fituated near the mouth of the river, and protected from the fea by a long projecting hill which made it appear land-locked. This place is tolerably built, and bears a neat afpect, notwithftanding the declivity of its freets; a handfome old bridge connects it with the oppofite bank of the Tivy, and confiderable veffels can approach its quay. Cardigan was originally called Aberdyffy, from being contiguous to the point where the Tivy falls into the fea; its caftle, of which there are confiderable remains, was built by Gilbert de Clare in the reign of Henry II. and deftroyed by Rees-ap.Griffiths, prince of South Wales.

The tide unfortunately would not ferve for the expedition we meditated by water to Kilgarren caftle, and we were obliged to approach its venerable remains by a rough road over a neck of land, which difplayed none of the beauties of the Tivy. The town of Kilgarren, confifting of one irregular and ill-built ftreet, is placed at the extremity of a renote corner of Pembrokefhire, about three miles from Cardigan, where its caftle projects proudly over the river, as it winds beautifully between fleep banks thickly fringed with wood, and interfperfed wish rocks. The oppofite feat and groves of Coidmore add much to the profpet, and the two remaining round towers of Kilgarren caftle, with its ivied walls, prcfent a noble and interefing object, when viewed from thence. This cafte was built by William Marhall Earl of Penibroke, in 1222; a few miles above it on the Tivy, is a vcry confiderable cataract, attended with much romantic ficenery, and forming a falmon leap.

Taking the Aberyttwith road from Cardigan, the fea foon became vifible on the lefr, and after traverfing a few wild hills we obtined a diftant view of the oppofite horn of
the great bay of Cardigan, formed by the extreme point of Caernarvonflire terminating in the inc of Bardfea. Acrofs the valt expanfe of water feveral of the valt hills near Pwlwhelli, among which the rock of Porthyndyllyn head was moft confpicuous, formed a grand boundary, while at the bottom of the bay, Cader Idris, with many of the mountains of Merionethflire, elevated their mightier fummits, and welcomed our approach to the majeftic fcenery of North Wales. Thefe friking objects, varying alternately with our courfe, amufed us for many miles; and indeed we had nothing elfe to obferve, for the country immediately furrounding us was as dreary and uninterefting as the extreme points of the peninfulas of Cornwall and Anglefea. Our road too, after a few miles, degenerated into a rugged and uneven track, not unattended with intricacy; and our vicinity to the coaft was the only proof we could obtain of our not having deviated, there being but few inhabitants. Near the village of Llanarth fome few wooded banks intervened, and the profpect from the high hill by which we defcended to Abereiron happily contrafted the general drearinefs of the country, where the Eiron, defcending thrciosh a narrow vale between fteep impending hills, fome of which are clothed with wood and intermixed with villages and paltures, tears its way over a pebbly bottom, and falls into the fea a little bclow a picturefque bridge by which we croffed it. This ftripe of romantic fcenery in fo bare a country, a little reminded me of the favourite fpot of Ivy-bridge in Devonhire, where a fimilar fream pafles through a bridge not unlike that of Abereiron, with a neat inn fituated in the fame manner at the foot of it.

The fea views, comprehending the Caernarvonfhire hills on the oppofite fide of the bay, continued very fine as we advanced towards Aberyftwith, and moft agreeably beguiled the labours of the road, which winding over the rocky bafes of inceffant hills, forbad any expeditious advance. In a narrow vale we croffed the Yftwith, by a bridge profufely decorated with ivy, and afcending a fteep rock from its banks, foon came in fight of the greater vale of the Rhydol, and the town of Aberyftwith, fituated on a bold eminence overhanging the fca clofe to its mouth. This town, forming a fine object as viewed from a fufficient diftance, rather difappointed me when we reached it, the ftreets being fteep and ill-paved, while the houfes, built of the black flate-ftone of the country, gave the whole a gloomy and rather dirty appearance. It has long been a favourite refort for fea-bathing to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties, and we found it full of company, who mult have been contented with very moderate accommodation. The beach is fufficiently convenient, and a public walk, traced with fome tafte and ingenuity among the fragments of its caftle, which was built by Gilbert de Strongbow in the reign of Henry I., commands the whole coaft with the contiguous mouths of the Yftwith and the Rhydol, on one fide, and a beautiful view of the vale which defcends with the latter river on the other.

Cuap. VI.-Wild romantic Beauties of the Vale of Rhydol.-Difant View of Plinlimnon. -The Devil's Bridge.-Falls of the Monach.-Great Pafs of the Mountains towards the l'ale of 1 hevillh.-Singular Creation of Havod.-Cwm-Cftwith.-Striking Vicsu from the Cium.tytben Hills over the Plain formed by she Wyce-Rhyadergorey, and the Diew from the Momntuin above it.-Penybont. - Knighton.-Brampton. Urian.-Lent-
 its liaterfall. Bind State of the Roads in that Part of the Country.-Fine Ride on the Basks of the Wyc from Builhb so the Hay, by Llagoed Cafle, and the beautiful Spot of firiosd. - Clyro-High Character of its Rector, the Archdeacon of Brecknock.-Striking licus from the One-trce-fill in Clyro Foreft, torcards Wales and England.-Eittrance into the rich Plain of Herefordfbire.-Hereford.-Ledbury.-Immenfe Difplay from the Malvern Hills.-Malvern Wclls.-Great Malvern and its Abbey.-Grandisu imd Opulence of Worceler.
THROUGH the vale of Rhydol we were deftined to purfue our courfe, being now arrived at the boundary of North Wales, and bidding our farewell to the coant we took an eaftward direction. The road conveyed us for many miles over a ridge of wild hills, forming the fouthern barrier of that romantic diftrict, and commanding all its beauties in great perfection. Elevated almoft into the clouds, we looked down on the coaft, where Aberyftwith feemed, like Venice, rifing out of the fea, and the decayed town and church of Llanbadern Vawr, formerly a Roman fation and the fee of a Britifh bihop, occupied an eminence fomewhat higher in the valley. Beneath us a few fcattered cottages, and fome houfes of a higher order, rofe on cach fide under neat plantations and tufted groves, while the rapid Rhydol interfecied a range of the greenoft meadows with its manifold windings. At length the vale contracted itfelf as it grew wilder, the tiver became engulphed within deep banks fringed with wood, the habitations of men and all trdees of cultivation vanifhing, while every thing around us alfumed the mof favage appearance that nature can imprefs on her rudeft regions. The high mountains of Cwm-yftwith bounding Radnorfhire, rofe in a number of unequal points before us, while on our left, towards the county of Montgomery, and the confines of North Wales, the mighty Plinlimmon, the lord of this extenfive delert, fwelled into a pile of mountains from its extended bafe, and crowned the whole with one lofty fummit, fpreading widcly like a dome above the reft.

At length we began to defeend, and taking the Llanidloes road, foon reached the hollow formed by the Rhydol near that fingular edifice which bears the name of the Devil's bridge.-llowever celebrated the original ftruature might be from the magic powers with which its fabulous builder has been graced, it feems to have been fuperfoded by fome happier architect, as the modern bridge cexhibits a finer curve, and avoids a very feep defcent on each fide, by which the older was approached. Both the arih semain, and it is not oac of the lealt fingular circumfances attending this fpot, Aht :wo brides over the fame chafin are to be feen in the fane point of view, one beins built perpendiculanly over the other. Each of thefe arches fipring from rock to rock over a deep abyis, under which the durk frean of the Monach is with difficulty dillinguifhed, working its way through the hollow with great impetuofity. Immediately below the britore it iffues again into light, and pecipitates itfelf with wonderful fores in a fuccelion of falls almolt perpendicular for near 200 feet through a thick wool, from fome of the lower parts of which this grand cataract is to be viewed with
confiderable advantage. Immediately below the fall, the Rhydol receives the Monach, being there itfelf little other than a torrent forcing its paffage between deep banks frisged with wood, from its native caverns in the bafe of Plinlimmon.

Leaving here the courfe of the Rhydol, we foon regained the ridge we had quitted, and proceeding on the Cwnyftwith road, rofe by a fucceflion of flages mpending over frightful precipict, .arough the hollows of the mountains almoft to their fummit, froin whence all the wild hills encompaffing the vale we had quitted, appearcd far below us, bounded by the fea, which feemed like a curtain let down before them. 'This valt ridge feparates the parallel vallies of the Rhydol and the Yftwith, to the latter of which we defcended through the rifing plantations of Havod, with which its owner, Mr. Johnes, has decorated an immenfe tract of country. The furprife is fcarcely to be defcribed with which his highly ornamented territory burts upon our view, teeming with every elegance of art and nature, and rifing, like another paradife, in the nidft of a profound defert. The fteep banks of the Yftwith are here fringed with the fineft wood, and the houfe, a fuperb fructure imitating the Gothic, occupies an elevated fpot commanding the whole of the vale, with the river winding finely below.-A well formed lawn extends far beneath the houfe, beyond which the woods rife in great beauty, and through them a number of walks are formed with confiderable tafte, being conducted by the fide of fuch cataracts as abound in this hilly region, improved by every addition of art.--After all, this place, though fo far perfected, may yet be confidered as in its infancy, when we contemplate the various plans perpetually forming and carrying into exccution by the active genius of its proprietor, who finds employment for a whole country in the extent of his works. For this he has ample fcope in the number of roads he is now conducting through his territory, and the various additional buildings with which he is obliged to encompafs his houfe, as every trade neceffary to the exiftence, and even to many of the Iuxuries of life, muft be exercifed within his own walls, there being no towns, and very fcanty villages, in this diftria, within the diftance of fifteen miles.--Thus, notwithftanding the many natural and artificial beautics of Havod, a franger, while he commends the tafte with which it is embellifhed, cannot but admire the fingularity of this undertaking, in the wilds of an uninhabited defert, far from any practicable neighbourhood, and at a diftance from the common reforts of mankind.

Afcending a little again through the woods of Havod, we foon regained the road, and reached the miferable village of Cwm.yftwith, almoft buried beneath the higly hills which divide this part of the country from Radnorhire.

We foon entered that county, and after coafting the river Eilon for feveral miles on a deplorable road abounding in precipices, we attained the fummit of the Cwmtythen hills, commanding an uninterrupted view over the dreary expanfe we had paffed, which exhibited extreme wildnefs without majefty, the mountains in this country abounding in a variety of graffy fummits not unlike a feccies of coarfe downs, but far inferior both in height and fhapes to thofe of Cardiganfhire. Still, however, the banks of the Eilon, with its attendant vallies, have their peculiar lines of beauty, and the ftriking example of Mr. Johnes has induced Mr. Grove to build a houfe, and form an ornamented territory, with confiderable tafte, in one of thefe deferts, which he prefers to his fine feat in Wilthire.
Except this place, the whole country appeared bare and uncultivated; nor do I cver remember a more dreary folitude than that which prevailed on the Cwm-tythen hills, where not a fingle tree varied the fcene, and no human habitation was diftinguihable. Over their gloomy hollows we proceeded in mournful filence, till reach-
ing
ing their extreme point, a glorious view burf upon us in front, where the $W$ ye, emerging from a deep and narrow channei fringed with wood, iffued forth into the fpacious plain in which Rhyadergowy is fituated, and then purfied its courfe through a fine vale beneath immenfe hills to Builth, beyond which fome of the Brecknockthire mountains clofed the profpect at a great diftance.-The road now became fcarcely paffable, as a dangerous and rocky defcent kept us in perpetual alarm for feveral miles till we croffed the roaring torrent of the Wye, by a fine fingle arch thrown from rock to rock, and entered the little town of Rhyadergowy-

An air of greater neatnefs than might be expected prevails in this remote place, which is regularly laid out in four Areets, with a market-houfe in the centre, after the manner of the towns of North Wales. The inn, though fmall and rultic, is fufe ficiently commodious, and the obliging attentions of its landlord, with the fimplicity of his manners, cannot fail to recommend it to a ftranger ; the buildings of the town alfo, though mean, are not ruinous, and throughout the whole, the poverty of a wild diftrict, very difficult of accefs, is relieved by an appearance of comfort and cleanlinefs.

The mountains furrounding the plain in which this town is placed, almoft rival thofe of North Wales in majelty, and from one of the highef of them, which I afcended with much difficulty, I enjoyed a profpect which cannot eafily be furpaffed either for its beauty or grandeur.

An amphitheatre of mighty hills furrounded the plain in which Rhyadergoway, with its two churches, formed the principal feature; feveral valt chafms interlected this barrier, through one of which the Wye rolled its rapid Atreaun, paffing under a noble arch fpringing from cliff to cliff clofe beneath the town, and foon afterwards received the acceflion of the Eilon iffuing from another cleft in the chain of moun-tains.-Immediately after this the river engulphed itfelf between two impending rocks, purfuing a narrow channel for feveral miles; foon after which it enterged in fight into the fpacious and highly cultivated vale in which Builth is fituated.-Towards the north dark and craggy mountains obftructed the view, finely contrafted with the graffy hills of the foreft of Radnor, which exalted themfelves in the eaft at a confiderable diftance, beyond a pleafant valley interfperfed with paftures, villages, and cornfields, and diftingaifhed by feveral waving eminences tufted with wood.-Through this valley we purfued our courfe from Rhyadergowy to Penybont, leaving the wells of Llandrindod, a few miles on the right, approachable on this fide by a road even lefs practicable than that from Builth.-At the little obfcure hamlet of Penybont we croffed the thon, and leaving the fuooth and pointed fummits of Radnor foreft on the right, purfued a rugged tract over a wild range of downifh hills to a deep vale, from the head of which Knighton, defeending in feveral fteep ftreets, prefents $x$ picturefque objcit to the adjacent country. This romantic valley, furrounded by high hills, and well clothed with wood, is formed by the winding courfe of the river Teine, near the banks of which thea road is in a great meafure carried.-GGreat and memorable are the remmants of antiquity to be found in this diftrict, the camp of Caratacus being yet in high prefervation on the hills towards Clunn, and that of Cafar cafily to be traced on an eminence impending over the valley; Offa's dyke alfo paffes by Knighton, extending from the mouth of the Dee in a flant direction acrof the kingdorn to Weymouth.

In this valley the rich groves of Brampton Bryan, on old feat of the Oxford family, ufed to adorn the feep fides of its extenfive park; but thefe have lately been delipoiled of their grandeur by the ruthlefs axe, leaving a naked territory to bewail
the lofs of its chief ormament. At the plealant village and bridge of Lentwardine we left the Ludlow road, and croffing feveral hills on the right of the valley of the Teme, foon came to Prefteigne, the modern capital of Radnorfhire. This place exhibits frong traces of an original extent and grandeur, far fuperior to its p: :fent appearance; its few remaining ftreets are neat and wel! formed, and a pleafant public walk is traced round the eminence which was the fite of its cafle, from whence the little vale enclofing Prefteigne, and watcred by the Lug, appears to great advantage, with an ancient Gothic manfion rifing from 2 rock in its centre.

The firft confiderable afcent from Prefteigne brought us into the righ plain of Herefordfhire, and paffing under Lord Oxford's extenfive park and Theep-walks at Eywood, we came to Kington, a confiderable market town at the edge of the county, obfervable only for the pleafing view from its church-yard. Here we turned again into Radnorhire, purfuing a romantic defcent beneath the lofty rock of Stanner, till the high church of Old Radnor appeared on a fummit above a fmall plain, which we croffed between two handfome feats belonging to two families bearing the name of Lewis, to arrive at the county town of New Radnor. Old Radnor, though formerly a Roman ftation, has little to boaft of except its church, fcarcely equalling the dignity of a village, though I belicve it thares in the privileges of a borough with New Radnor, which is very little its fuperior. A more beggarly place indeed than the latter can hardly be imagined, confifting of a few miferable cottages which form an irregular freet, with a building like a barn for its county hall, and almoft buried within that verdant chain of hills which, rifing in a variety of high points, covered with grafs to the top, enclofe the diftrict bearing the name of Radnor foreft. Winding for a long time within their hollows, we vifited the caiaract, which, from its pre(ipitous defcent, has obtained the name of "Water breaks its neck." Our expectations were perhaps raifed too high from the fame this waterfali had acquired; but when we faw it, neither the body of water nor its pofition appeared very remarkable. At length we emerged from this confined pafs, and leaving the direct tract to Rhyadergowy on the right, eatered a wild plain not unmixed with fine featurea, but almont impervious to a carriage.

The public ways of Radnorfhire may indeed be juftly cenfured, and their turnpike roads may rank among the wort in the kingdom; for, notwithftanding the frequency of their tolls, and the abundance of good materials in the country, they are generally fuffered to languih in a thameful ftate of neglect, for want of a little public firit. The track which we purfued now, finking from a bad turnpike-road into a rugged cart-way, led us with fome hazard and confiderable inconvenience to the banks of the Wye, which we crofed to re-enter the town of Builth in BrecknockBire.

Having taken a farewell view of the charming vicinage of this place from its bridge, and the mount of its caftle, we proceeded on the banks of the Wye down one of the moft beautiful vallies in the kir'giom, to the Hay. That noble river rolling with majeflic rapidity, and fometines precipitating itfelf over great ledges of rock, formed the courfe of the valley with inexpreffible grandeur, frequen:ly difporting itfelf in broad curves, and fweeping all the level. The road, forned principally on a high bank, difclofed all the beauties of this enchanting diftrict, where the boid rocks of Abereddo, with the graffy and wooded hills of Radnorfhire, contrafted the wilder eminences of Brecknock/hire, which terminated proudly in the broad expanfe, deep furrows, and abrupt points, of the black mountain, bounding the horizon at a confiderable diftance.

In the centre of this charning territory the rich groves and extenfive domain of 1.langoed caltle appeared to languih in undeferved neglect, and deplore the fate which, after a long and ruinous delertion, has configned them to a tranger. Not far from hence we reached the little public houfe and hamlet of Erwood, in one of the moft delightful fpots that can be formed by nature, where a rapid Hream rufles from the mountains beneath a high wooded hill, and falls precipitoufly into the Wye, which there forms one of its boldelt curves round the Radnorfhire bank, fweetly chequered with villages and hanging woods. Here we found a wonderfully neat houle, plenty of rultic fare, and a cheerful old landlady, who might juftly be fyled,

> " the gay hilitorian of the fmiling plain."

We now approached nearer to the Black-mountain, which towering over the intervening hills that formed its bafe, appeared the fole monarch of the country, till a valley opening abruptly on the right, difclofed the fuperior heights and pointed fummits of the Van of Brecknock. The Wye, there arrefted in its courfe by thefe mighty barriers, turned abruptly to the left; when entering a richer and more ex. panded vale, it defcended in a clear, but ftill impetuous ftream, into the great phain of Hercfordhire, all whofe riches then difclofed themfelves to fight.-We continued on its banks, leaving Maelleugh, the fine fituation of Mr. Wilkins, on the oppofite lill of Radnorfhire, and foon joining the Brecknock turnpike road, proceeded by the ruins of the late elegant bridge of Glafbury to the Hay, a fmall market town at the extremity of Brecknock (hire.

The Hay has little to boaft of in its interior, except the remains of its ancient caftle, which is now converted into a modern houle belonging to the Wellington family, but the view from its church-yard is ftriking. It has fuftered a great lofs in its large flone bridge, which (together with chofe of Glafbury and Whitney) was carried away by the refiftefs torrent of the Wye in the winter of 1794. Awkward ferries, bad fords, and temporary wooden bridges, have fince formed the only communication between this part of the country and the numerous villages on the oppofite bank of Radnorfhire, to one of which we directed our courfe for the purpofe of vifiting my moft valuable friend the Rev. Mr. Edwards, the archdeacon of Brecknock, and rector of Clyro, where he refides.

This diftinguifhed character, poffeffing all the celegance of literary acquifition and all the urbanity of polifhed life, forms the rare union of thofe captivating qualities with the higher virtues of ftrict integrity, and active goodnefs devoted to the fervice of his God and his counery. llis decorous and attentive performance of his profeffional duties can only be equalled by the judgment and :acorruptible fidelity with which he difpenfes juftice as a magillrate, and thofe eminently convivial talents with which he fweetens the hours of relaxation, adapting his converfation with wonderful fuccefs to all ranks of people which fall within his eularged or contracted circle.

This imperfeat, but juft tribute of praife, will, I hope, be excufed from one who has often profited by his experience, been benefited by his friendihip, and tried the real value of his fociety both in this and in toreign countries.- Neither can his lady be exempted from her due Chare of commendation, who, though a forcigner by birth, has imported the lively fenle, without the vanity or follies, of her country; and who truly participates with her worthy hufband in difpenfing the bleffings of fociety, and
in all the energy of doing good.-Thus this excellent pair live, refpected by a. ruftio neighbourhood, who, equally with their more polifhed vilitors, enliven the focial board of Clyro, where, often admitted as a guett, I have experienced the higheft enjoyment of a hofpitable welcome.

- 'The village of Clyro, undiftinguilhed in itfelf, is buried beneath the Radnorlhire range of hills, nor does the parionage houte, a low and indifterent fructure, partake of a more advantageous fituation; but a fimall temple in its upper garden commands molt of the traniceadent beauties of the vale of the Wye, in a happy, but not very elevated pofition. Thefe appear in a much greater diliplay from an adjacent hill in what is called the foreft of Clyro, where the point of profpect is marked by a finy?: tree. Towards Wales the mountains range themfelves in a grand amphitheatre, with contiderable intervals formed by the gaps through which the feveral vallims defeend; the moft confpicuous among thefe are the bold projections and inderited fides of the Black mountain, the hill of Talgarth, and the Van, which, life a fecond Vefuvius, exalts its two volcanic fummits, rifing from its broad bafe with inconceivable grandeur. From this mountainous outline many infulated hills itart forth into the plain, clothed with wood, and marked by villages or white buildings; moft of thefe form little vallies of their own, whofe tributary ftreams increafe the waters of the Wye, proudly winding in various folds between its verdant and enamelled meads.-Towards Eng. land, a far different feene expands itfelf in the vaft plain of Herefordhhire, covered with orchards, and abounding in paftures and fertility, through which the Wye flows in placid beauty, and gaining in depth what it lofes in rapidity, ftill preferves the original bold character it derives from its native mountains.-All the riches of Ceres and Pomona are here expofed to view, anidft woods, meadows, towns, and villages; fine hills crowned with plantations flart up in every part of this happy plain, and on one of thefe the tower of Clifiord church prefents a diftinguifhed object above the picturefque remains of its caltle.-Neither is the diftant boundary unequal to the expanfe it comprehends; the Clay hills in Shrophire, and thofe of Malvern in Worcefterhhire, clofing the whole with their bold outline; while thofe of Garnons, Foxley, and Dinmoor, terminating in the two conic hills called Robin Hood's butts, in the plain of Leominfer, form the intermediate divifion. On the right, juft in front of the golden vale, Mawbech hill projects into the plain with friking grandeur, croffed by the park-like groves of More-wood, which, defcending from a nearer eminence, feem to clofe in with the Black mountain, and overhang the town and caftle of the Hay, behind froall intermediate vallies.

In the checrful fociety of our friends at Clyro, and in the midift of fuch fine natural feenery, our limited time appeared to fly with a double portion of rapidity, and we unwillingly relumed our courfe of travel, returning to the Hay; clofe to which town we croffed the little brook which divides Brecknockfhire from England. We now palied through a rich part of Herefordhhire, abounding in hill and dale, and finely marked by the windings of the Wye, which we croffed by a plain bridge at Bredwardine, clofe beneath the Nawbech hill, and adjoining to Moccas court, the feat of Sir George Cornewall. The next afeent broughtus to Mr. Cotterell's bold fituation and ornamented grounds at Garnons; foon after which we entered the great level in which the ancient city of Hereford is fituated on the banks of the Wye, furrounded with rich paftures and innumerable orchards.

This place has experienced great improvement in the courfe of the laft ten years, and though it camnot boalt of the trade of Glocefter, or the courtly polifh of Worcefter, it excels many of our cliftant cities in the width and neatnefs of its freets.

The cathedral has lately undergone a confiderable repair in confequence of the fall of its rich weftern tower, and I have fcarcely ever feen the modern unite fo well with the ancient in a Gothic building.-Nearly adjoining to the Clofe is the pleafant public waik of the Caftle-green, which, together with the Bifhop's garden, commands the rich country, orchards, and hills, towards Rofs, and the Wye with its old bridge.

Purfuing the Worcefter road from Hereford through a pleafant country, we paffed a fine feat of Mr. Foley at Stoke Edith; and as we approached the high fipire of Ledbu. $^{\text {rry, appearing to rife out of a tufted grove, we began to rmerge from the flat we }}$ had ti long traverfed. A variety of rich fcenery amidtt woods, orchards, and fteep hanging $g_{4}$ - - unds, attended our long afcent to the fummit of the Malvern hills, which undulating in a long waving ridge, and rifing in high graffy points, formed a tlriking boundary to two ret, vifferent countries.

Here the rich tract of rorefordhire appeared in full difplay, backed by the RadnorShire hills and the mountains or Brecknockßhire, while on the oppofite fide the almoft boundlefs plain of Evefham loft itfelf in the diftant eminences of Warwick /hire and the Cottefwold hills, which, with their winding cutline, comprehended all the vale of Glo-cefterfhire.- The proud cities of Glocefter and Worcefter, with their lofty cathedrals and numerous fpires, flood forward in the plain; the Severn might here and there be faintly traced in the expanfe below, chequered with countlefs villages, and the two towns of Upton and Tewkefbury with its abbey, appeared in front of the great projecting hill of Bredon.

A gradual defcent brought us to a fine hanging level, yet far above the plain, and commanding all its objects, on which an excellent gravel road conducted us to the wells of Malvern, fituated on a fhelf about half way up the eaftern fide of the hill Here we found a large public-houfe after the manner of thofe of Matlock, Buston, and Harrowgate, and a great crowd of company, whom the beauty of the profpect, the purity of the air, and the celebrity of the water, had attracted to this pleafant fpot.-The neighbouring villages of Great and Little Malvern, ftand at each extremity of this charming terrace, the former of which abounds in inns and lodging-houfes for fuch of the company as do not refide at the wells. Here alfo is a fine old church, in form almoft a cathedral, and an ancient gateway, both of which originally belonged to the abbey of Malvern, of which they form nearly the fole remains.

From Great Malvern the defcent was rapid into the plain, where, at the diftance of about eight miles, we reached the new grand approach to Worcefter, croffing the Severn by a magnificent fone bridge. -This flourihing city, though inferior to Glocefter in its trade, is greatly above it in the regularity of its buildings, and the beauty of its fituation on a bank floping to the Severn, which wafhes its walls with a fream lefs clear and rapid, but broader than the Wye. The High flreet extends nearly along the whole ridge, and ending in the Foregate Areet towards the north, prefents an appearance of opulence in its thops and handfome houfes, rarely to be feen at a difance from the capital. Hence has Worcefter been long diftinguifhed as the moft polifhed city in this part of England, and many confiderable fanilies from the neighbouring counties, and from Wales, have made it their winter refidence. Neither is its trade unworthy of mention, the Severn being navigable from Shrewlbury, and aided by numerous canals, conveying all the traffic of Colebrook dale, Birmingham, and its vicinage; within its walls alfo is eftablifhed a jufly celebrated china manufactory. - The remains of its caftle, except a high mount, are not large; but the
noble ftrudure of its cathedral exalts itfelf far above the numerous churches of this city. Lefs exquifite in its ornaments than that of Glocefter, its great characteriftic excellence confifts in its height, fpace, and the lightnefs of its architecture, to which the lofty pinnacles rifing from every termination of the building, as well as from the tower, contribute not a little; neither fhould the peculiar neatnefs which prevails within, be difregarded.

Worcefter, like Glocefter, was a great Roman fation, and may equally be called a frontier city of England towards South Wales; here therefore the tour of that part of the principality fhould naturally terminate, and from hence, through fome of the intermediate Englifh counties, I mean to commence my defcription of North Wales.

## TOUR OF NORTH WALES.

Chap. 1. - Commencement of the Tour of North Wales from Worcefer.-Crome.-Tewkefbury.- Fine Views from Toddington Park and Bredon Hill.-Eve/ßam.-Al-cefler.--Stratford on Avon.-Warwick and its Cafle.-Guy's Cliff:-Kenelzorth Caf-tle.-Civentry.-Meriden.-Packington Hall and Cburch.-Birningham.-Hailes Owen.--The Leafowes -Hagley.-Envill.-Bridgnorth.-Striking Scenery of Apley Terrace.-Coliodrook Dale, and the iron Bridge.-Buildwas Abbey.-Singular Form of, and great Profpect from the Wrekin Hill.-Grand Approach to Sbrew/bury.
THE fweep of country between Worcefter and the two great avenues to North Wales, through Shrewbury and Chefter, comprehends a moft interefting part of England, abounding in flourihing manufactures, fine feats, and friking points of view. To purfue that line of connection, therefore, does not feem foreign to the defign of thefe travels, nor does the approach to the mountainous difplay of North Wales lofe its effect after the contraft exhibited by the rich plains and ornamented feats of Warwickfhire, Staffordfhire, and Shrophire.

Deep in the vale of Evefham, and nearly oppofite to Malvern, we found Crome, the elegant feat of the Earl of Coventry.-Nature has contributed little to its beauties, but the powers of art, and the tranfcendent kill of Brcwn, have been bleft with uncommon fuccefs. Wood, water, and ornamented buildings, are here difperfed with great tafte and profufion, and even a femblance of hill and dale is produced, by labour and judicious defign, out of an almoft undiftinguifhed level.-_Our road from thence led us through the pleafant village of Severn.ftoke, on the banks of the Severn, with abundance of fine views, till we croffed the Warwickfhire Avon near its conflux with that river, and defcended to the old town of Tewkelbury, now only obfervable for the ftately fabric of its abbey church.

A vale equally rich, but lefs extenfive than that of Evefham, fretches up from Tewkefbury to the Cottefwold hills; near the upper end of which lies the fine park of Lord Tracy, at fome diftance from his old collegiate houfe, and the adjacent village. This beautiful tract of ground covers leveral well-planted hills, gently rifing from the plain, and commands a full view of all its ftriking boundaries, from the diftant ridge of
of Malvern to the nearer amplitheatre of the Cottefwold range, in whofe indented hollows the groves of Stanway and Corfcombe appear finely fufpended, and beneathwhich the Gothic church and town of Winchcombe exhibit confpi:uous objects. Hailes abbey alfo, founded by Richard, the fecond fon of King Jolin, for Ciftertian monks, and Sudely cafte, built by Ralph de Boteler, high treafurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. but afterwards given to the Chandos family, occupy in view fine pofitions beneath the hills.

The great mafs of Bredon hill here divides this vale from that of Evelham, and the profpect from ito fummit is wonderfully extenfive, including the two cities of Glocelter and Worcefter, with numberlefs towns and villages. Having climbed this hill by a very bad road, a precipitate defcent brought us to the old town of Evefhan, buried in its rich vale, on the banks of the Avon, over wiich it has a long ftone bridge. Some inconfiderable remains of its abbey are yet extant, but we chicfly adnired a high Gothic tower over an arch of exquifite workmanllip, detached from its church and all other buildings.

Here we left this great level, which extended in light to Broadway at the foot of the Cottefwold hills, and as we advanced into Warwick fhire, paffed by Ragley, a noble feat of the marquis of Hertford, on a high eminence above the little town of Alcefter. A more open country fucceeded, and the inequalities of the Ilmington and Meon hills formed a fine boundary in front, as we came in fight of the fpire of Stratford on Avon, a town well known for having given birth to our great dramatic poet. A confiderable air of antiquity prevails in this place, and mont of the oldeft houfes are built of timber and plaiter, after the manner of many towns in Shrophire and Chefhire, but the central ftreets have undergone much modern improvement. Every thing here feems devoted to perpetuate the memory of the bard; his picture is fulpended oppofite to that of his great fupporter Garrick in the town hall; his tomb alfo, like that of Medina's propliet, attracts a train of pilgrims fcarcely inferior in devotion; and the real, or pretended, remains of his mulberry-tree are difperfed with a fervour, almoft equal to that which attends the reliques of popery. The church of Stratford is a confiderable Gothic ftructure, and in its chancel is the buft of Shakefpeare, which has lately by fome innovating fpirit been abfurdly covered with a white plaifter, disfiguring thofe features which werc far more confpicuous in their uncouth colouring. The town extends from the church in feveral parallel ftreets on the north bank of the Avon, to the long bridge which connects it with the oppofite fhore.

We, deviated a little irom the direct road to vifit the old fat of Mr. Lucy at Charlton, in the park of whofe anceltor Shakefpeare is faid to have ftolen the deer of famous memory. Few places have fuffered fo little alteration in the courfe of fo many years, and the Gothic points of the houfe, with its ftately avenues, yet uninjured and un-clumped by art, keep up the intereft of the anecdote, be it true or fabulous, and bring back our fancy to the golden days of queen Elizabeth.-A well wooded and cultivated country, abounding in gentle eminences, now encompaffed us, till the lofty tower of Warwick church, and the majeftic baftions of its caftle, appeared high above the houfes of the town, proudly covering the fummit of a confiderable hill.

Independent of its commandiry fituation, Warwick may boaft an air of neatnefs and ornameut fuperior to moft country towns; great part of which, perhaps, it ones to a fire, by which moft of the old houles were deltroyed early in this century. Its principal ftreet is perfectly itraight and uniform, with a chapel over a gateway at each extre-
mity, as the hill defcends: the town and county halls are elegant modern buildings, and the new gaol is a grand, though heavy Aructure. St. Mary's church is a ftately edifice rifing from the higheft ground in the centre of the town, but its tower, though loty and full of ornament, does not correctly agree with the lighter Gothic of the aife and chapel, which alfo differ from each other; in the latter is a fine monument of Nevil earl of Warwick. The environs of this place are remarkably pleafant from the views commanded on every fide over a cheerful country; and the walk belonging to the priory, which is now a handfome feat of the Wife family forms an agreeable promenade to the town.

Rather below the high freet, towards the fouth-eaft, encompaffed by a chain of embattled walls and lofty baftions, the great baronial caftle of Warwick exalts its mighty towers with a moft impofing air of grandeur, and, incorporated with the teep cliff which forms its foundation, impends over the channel of the placid Avon. This grand feat of the Earls of Warwick has undergone much improvement in the courfe of the laft century, but principally fince the fucceffion of its prefent noble owner, who by building a fine ftone bridge of one arch over the Avor, and turning the public road towards it, has releafed his majeftic pile from the confinement of modern walls and an irregular ftrect of the town, which adjoined to them. The prefent approach, the whole of which is not yet finifhed, opens from the north end of the high ftreet acrofs a new-created lawn to the great gatevev, through which a long chain of arches, guarded by a double portcullis, leads by a fight afcent to the central court of the caftle. Scveral high towers, one of which is attributed to Guy, encompafs this noble area, and, uniting with the well planted mount which formed the keep, connect the decayed with the inhabited parts of the caftle. The fuite of apartments, and particularly the hall, are fplendid; to which feveral new rooms have been added in a tatte not incongruous with the ancient building; neither are they deficient in paintings and cther well difpofed ornanents, but the delightful profpect they command is by far the moft ftriking feature of the place. Beneath, the cliff on whicin the caftle is founded, defcends abruptly to the Avon, which flowing through the numerous arches of an old Gothic bidge, and fupplying the mill connected with the caftle, winds charmingly through the lawns of the park and garden, paffing bencath a fecond high Rialto bridge of one arch near their extremity. Some few venerable groves, aided by a great variety of rifing plantations, adorn the enlarged expanfe of the park, beyond which a cheerful, populous, and well wooded country extends in fight to the boundaries of Edge linll towards Oxfordfhire, and the Ilmington hills towards Glocefterfhire.

About a mile from Warwick, on the Coventry road, we found the curious manfion of Guy's cliff, a feat of the Greathead family. This houfe alfo is incorporated with a fandy cliff impending over the Avon, and the ftalls of the ftable are hewn out of the rock in a very remarkable manner--In the chapel is a gigantic ftatue of Guy Earl of Wa:wick, the legendary champion of this country, and in the garden are fhewn his well and cave which he is fuppofed to have made his hermitage when he retired from lif.--Thele memiorials of a hero, whether real or fabulous, fail not to excite an enthufiafic refpect for his memory in the country, nor are the huge remnants of his armour preferved at the caftle together with his enormous porridge pot aid the rib of the dun cow, contemplated without a degree of admiration nearly approaching to awe.

An admirable road conducted us from Guy's cliff to Keneiworth, where we viewed the rich remains of its once princely caftle, the more ancient parts of which are in to-
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lerable prefervation, while the fplendid additions of Lord Leicefter have fubmitted to an earlier decay. A highly picturefque ruin, intermixed with wood and overgrown with iry, now alone marks the fpot whete the favourite of Elizabeth expended all the treafures of her bounty, and entertained his miftrefs with a difplay of magnificence which few kings could emulate.-Stoneleigh abbey, a fine feat of the Leigh family, lay on the right, beyond which the groves of Baggington clothed a high eninence, where the vale, expanding and opening towards the entrance of Leicelterhire, exhibiting the populous eiry and three high fpires of Coventry rifing out of its bofom. A bare heath lately cr red this trad of country, but verdant inclofures have fince entirely occupied the frace; over which, through regular plantations and a finely formed avenue, we approached the walls of Soventry. This city has few objects except its churches to boaft of, and even the architecture of thefe is much injured by the crumbling nature of the red ftone with which they are conftructed. The ftreets of Coventry are almoft uniformly narrow and inconvenient; the paffage through the city is alfo in general much crowded and obftructed, while that appearance of dirt and population exifts throughout which marks many of our manufacuring towns. The ludicrous figure of Peeping Tom hangs fill fufpended from a window in the principal ftreet, but the venerable old gates have been abfurdly deftroyed, and the rich Gothic crofs of Coventry, matchlefs in its architecture, has thared the fame fate.'

We left this difagreeable place without regret, and foon arrived at the hofpitable manfion of Mr. Digby, near the pleafant village of Meriden, in the grounds of which much tafte and expence have been beftowed by their prefent worthy owner with confiderable fuccefs.-Packington hall, the great fatt of Lord Aylesford, is nearly adjoining, in whofe park we were thewn a church of a very fingular conftruction, lately built by his lordhip. Its difpofition within is not lefs remarkable, and though we acknowledged fully the principle, that all Ration and human pre-e-minence were ufelefs, if not improper, in the houfe of God, yet did it feem a little dangerous fuddenly to admit a fyftem of ftudied equality, the real meaning and motions of which might, in this age, be fo eafily miftaken or reprefented. Lord Aylesford has been fuccelsful in the ftructure and pofition of his houfe, the ornamental parts of his grounds, and above all, in the formation of a noble fheet of water by which it is approached, except that its head is rather too apparent.

The conntry now grew fat and lefs diftinguifhed by diftant objects, but abundance of fmoak iffuing from the furrounding collieries, and fpruce villas ftarting up on every fide, indicated our approach to the great trading town of Birmingham. That immenfe capitai of the iron manufactures which are fpread over this part of the three counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Worcefter, exalts its footy towers and fpires amidft inceffant volumes of fmoak, and the perpetual din of innumerable forges. An air of fuccefsful opulence prevails throughout this crowded place, which, in fpite of fome coafiderable noodern improvenients, and the addition of a folendid theatro with feveral fuperb freets, ftill bears but a difagreeat le afpet. Its works, however, are well worthy of a traveller's obfervation, and thofe of Mr. Clay and Mr. Bolton, are extenfive and curious, the latter forming a feparate town at Soho, in the vicinage of Birmingham.

Soon after we emerged from tise dark atmofphere of Birmingham, we found ourfelves tranflated into a pleafanter and more varied country, from one of the boundaries of which we defcended into the richly urnamented plain which unites the northern
border of Worcefterfhire with Staffordhire and part of Shrophire. The profped was both delightful and extenfive, flrctching out to the diftant ridges of the Clay hills and thofe of Malvern, while in the nearer landfcape the picturefque fpire of Hailes Owen rofe in taper beauty from the vale below, and the high points of the Clent hills, immediately on our left, appeared clad with tufted groves and rich patches of wood. In a romantic dell, formed bencath their hollows, and afcending to the fumunit of the eminence on which we ftood awhile to enjoy this view, the delightful gardens of the Leafowes invited the charmed traveiler to admire the tafte with which Shenftone had decorated them; and fill further, all the rich plantations and ornamented buildings of Hagley burft upon the fight with great force and beauty. A minute defcription of places, fo well known and fo much admired, muft betedious and unneceffary ; fuffice it, therefore, to fay, that (except the fingle article of water, which in both thefe places is formal and depending on temporary fupplies) ail that claffic tafte, elegant ornament, and a judicious difpofition of objects can effect, is there combined with the tranfendent charms with which nature has decorated thofe happy fpots.

From Hagley we foon entered ${ }_{k}$ Staffordhire, and pafling through the old town of Stourbridge, famous for its glafs manufacture, crofled feveral wild heaths by a very bad road to reach Envill, the fine feat of Lord Stamford. The grounds here are extenfive, and the frequent intervention of woods forms an agreeable contraft to a country which moflly ahounds in heath. A mofs-grown path, gently winding through thefe groves, and occafionally relieved by feveral well fancied feats, leads to a high terrace communicating with fome extenfive Cheep-walks, Lat the water (as at Hagley and the Leafowes is unequal to the place, confifting of a few canals lefs formal than the former, and various cafcades, which, though not unattended with fome ftriking effcet, are yet only fed by temporary and artificial fupplies. The terrace and the upper fheep grounds command a view both wonderfully extenfive and fingular, ftretching in a wide circle to the Clent Cley, and Malvein Hills, with the Wrekin in Shrophire; before the former of which the rich groves of Hagley and the cultivated diftrict adjoining to Worcefterfhire, appear to great advantage acrofs the wild heaths of Staffordflire. The houfe is a large pile, and has been greatly added to in modern times; its fituation, though low, is pleafing from the neatnefs of the fhrubberies that furround it, and the variety of fine trees feathering to the ground on every fice. Both Hagley and Envill have pleafant rural inns near their parks, and when firft I vifited the latter, it was kept by a fenfible veteran, who rejoiced in his tranquil retirement "under the fhadow of a worthy nobleman."

A woody country, terminating in the bare heath called the Moff of Bridgnorth, brought us to that curious town in Shrophire, moft fingularly fituated on a high rock above the Severn, from which a freet incredibly fteep and narrow defcends to the lower town, and its long Gothic bridge over the river. To avoid this dangerous declivity a new road is formed round the Cliff with great expence and labour, which taking a confiderable compats enters the upper town at the fouth gate of the principal freet, which is wide and well-formed, with a fpacious market place in the centre. On the fummir of the hill ftood the ancient caftle of Bridgnorth, feveral fragments of which ftill remain, and among them is a large oblong leaning towcr, many feet out of the perpendicular. Clofely adjoining to thefe is a fine new church, rather too like a theatre in its flructure and decoration, and round the whole a pleafant public walk is carried, part of which is fufpended on the Cliff, from whence ihe views of the two towns, the river, the bridge, and the furreunding country, are delightfully romantic. A very indifferent fandy road, intermixed with rock, conveycd us to Mr. Whitmore's terrace
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at Apley park, fo much adnired, and fo well defcribed by the late Lord I.yttelton. It comfifts of a ridge of wood above a mile in length, waving over feveral unequal fummits, below which many rugged piles of rocks, peep out amidft the mafs of trees which feather down to the' banks of the river. Its diftant profpect is extenfive, comprehending the Clent, Malvern, and Cley hills, with the Wrekin, beyond which fome of the Welch mountains appear at a great diftance. But the nearer view is molt enchanting, which purfues the proud fream of the Severn, rolling between the boldelt rocks on one fide, and the richeft meadows on the other, to the romantic town and bridge of Bidgnorth, while another reach of the fame great river, in a different point of view, encompaffes the groves of the park of Apley, and the knowl on which its venerable pile is placed. The errace, with its profufe clothing of wood and rock, impends perpendicularly over the point in which thefe two fine reaches meet, and comunands the fe. veral beauties of each in high perfection.

Traverfing from hence the high grounds near Shiffnall, we made a precipitate defeent to the romantic fcene of Colebrooke Dale, where the river, winding between a variety of high wooded hills, oppofite to the forges of Brofeley, is croffed by a bridge of one arch, 100 feet in length, and formed entirely of caft iron, with ftrong fone abutments, which prefents at once a Ariking effect in landfcape, and a ftupendous fpecimen of the powers of mechanifm. Another branch of the Dale is equally curious for its iron works and forges, from the extremity of which a winding walk, cut through one of the woods with which the hills are covered, overlooking the whole country, and ornamented with feveral neat temples, led us back to our inn at the bridge foot. By day, the bufy feene in its neighbourhood, and the vaft quantity of craft with which the river is filled, add not a little to the intereft of the view; while by night the numerous fires arifing from the works or the oppofite hills, and along the feveral channels of the two vallies, aided by the clangour of forges in every direction, affect the mind of one unprattifed in theie fcenes with an indelcribable fenfation of wonder, and tranfport in fancy the claffic obferver to the work- hop of Vulcan, or an epitome of the infernal regions.
Our road now purfued the valley on the bank of the Severn, till we croffed it to fee the ruin of Buildwas abbey, a fmall, but regular Gothic pile. We then furmounted a high ridge, and as we paffed an elegant bridge built over the little river Torne by Lord Berwick near his fine feat, the country expanded itfelf into the great vale of Shrophire, while clofe above us on the right, the Wrekin lifted its head high over the neighbouring fummits. This fingular hill, finooth and nearly uniform in its apparently elliptic figure, rifes abruptly in the midft of a vaft plain, of which it forms the principal feature and ornament. Strongly contrafted with the diftant and oppofite mountains of North Wales, a foft graffy verdure prevails to its very fummit, intermixed with a light clothing of fern, and rich patches of wood are pleafantly feattered about its hollows and its bafe, with juft rock enough to vary its decoration, without giving it a mountainous character. It may jufly range among the firlt order of hilk, and the profpect it commands is wonderfully extenfive, comprehending the whole of Shropthire, with great part of the neighbouring counties, in a vaft circle, bounded by the Cley, Malvern, and Clent hills, on the one fide, and thofe of Staffordfhire and DerbyChire, with the foreft of Delamere in Chefhire, on the other; while in front the Denbighthire Berouin extends its long range acrofs the plain, terminating in the bolder mountains of Montgomeryीhire, and the nearer ridge of rocky hills about Church Stretton in Shrophire.-We croffed the Severn by a plain tone bridge about four miles before we reached Shrewfbury, and repaffed it again by one much more magni-
ficent to enter that place, whofe fituation is fingularly beautiful on a high peninfular hill, which the Severn almoft encompaffes with a bold fiveep of more than three miles.

Crap. II.—Sirewfbury. - Beauty and fine Difpofition of the grounds at Hawkefone. Striking Effect of its Grotto, and fplendid Vierv from its Terrace.-Pleafant Inn of Hawkefone.-OFwe/try:- Entranice of North Wales.-Cbirk Cafle. - Wynneftay.-Ertbig.-Wrexbani.-Gref.ford. - Antiquity, Opulence and Elegance of Chefter.-Mold. -Flint. -View of the .eftuary of the Dee -Holywell and its Manufactures.-St. W'ynefred's Well and Cbapel.-Bafingwork Abbey.-Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke.Great View from the Hill fouth of Holywell.-Beauty of the Vale of Clwydd. - Denbigh, and its adjacent Linen W'rks.-City and Cathedral of St. Ajaph.
SHREWSBURY being the great frontier town of England towards North Wales, and the capital of a flourifhing county, is a place of great antiquity, and has from a very. early period of hiftory been a town of confiderable confequence. Two of its churches are decorated with handfome fpires, and the modern rotunda of St. Chad is highly ornamented, but, as well as the new church of Bridgnorth, feems rather more like a theatre than a place worlhip. Two fplendid hofpitals crown the oppofite fteep bank of the Severn; the county hall is an elegant modern flructure, and the Quarry-walk, furrounding and croffing a field floping to the river, forms a delightful and well-fhaded promenade.-Thele advantages, with the extreme beauty of its fituation, have induced many families of North Wales and the neighbouring counties to make Sbrewibury their winter refidence, and thair houfes, ranged in the exterior circle of the town cowards the country, add much on every fide to its appearance. Yet muft it be confeffed that the interior of this place is wofully deficient in convenience and accommodation, the pavement execrable, and the buildings for the moft part indifferent. The caflle, when firf I faw it, was in a very decayed ftate, but it has fince been repaired and modernized with fuccefs; the view from its mount is extremely beautiful, commanding the whole town, and the great circle of the Severn. The Welch bridge alfo was a curious fructure, with a high tower over its gateway, on which was placed the ftatue of "ewellyn prince of Wales; the paffage being narrow and inconvenient, this bridge was been lately rebuilt, and a very handfome one of fivne now lupplies its place, forming the principal avenue to Shrewfbury from North Wales.

Hawkeftone, the jufly admired feat of Sir Richard Hill, made us deviate from the ufual approach to North Wales, and follow the old Chefter road, a fandy and illformed turnpike, leading through feveral homely villages, remarkable for their length and the roughnefs of their paving. Turning to the right from this road, ten miles from Shrewibury, we paffed through a cleft curioufly cut in the fand ${ }^{j}$ rock which prevails throughout all this country, and came fuddenly in fight of the paradife Sir Richard Hill has formed in the midft of a wafte, covered by almof impervious tracts of fand.- The tafte with which this place is embellifhed is of a very fingular kind, and its features are fo different from any other, that it is almoft impoffible for defcription to do them juftice. Rich verdant lawns extend themfelves through the whole of this charming territory, encircling high infulated hills, on which the red rock appears finely intermixed with that profufion of timber which clothes them from their fummits to their bafes. - On one of thefe the fragments of a caftle difplay themfelves, and in
afcending amother, the ftranger is conducted through a dark fubterraneous paflage of great lenglh, into a fpacious cavern, highly arched, and illuminated with painted glafs of various colours. This may indifputably be called the firt grotto in the kingdom, nor is the effect leffened when the opening of the folding-doors introduces the grand buift of daj-light, and aftonifhes the fight with a moft enchanting landfcape, comprehending moft parts of the place and its environs, with the diftant country, from a precipitous height, encompaffed by broken pillars of the rock, and the arches of this extraordinary building. The defcent is curioully managed on the perpendicular fide of the Cliff by flights of fteps, which at length re-conducted us to the path we had quitted to vifit this extraordinary cavern. Purfuing the courfe of the walks by another luccef. fion of feps cut in the friable rock, we wound through the thickeft part of the woods which form the boundary of the place, and afcended to the high terrace, which extends in a bold curve along the fummit of the ridge for more than three miles.- its abundant hade and verdure render this walk delightful, and at unequal diftances, near feats judiciouly placed, openings in the the woods difcover profpects hardly to be equalled in any part of England for extent or their peculiar features.-On a high elevation at the back of the terrace, a magniticent column is raifed, through which a fpiral ftair.cafe leads to a gallery round its fummit, commanding a mof amazing expanfe of country; moft of Shrophhire lies fpread beneath it, and the fpires of Shrewfbury appear to rife out of the centre of the plain, bounded on one fide by the Cley and Wrekin hills, with thofe of Brythen near Montgomery, and the long bold range of the Berouin in Denbighfhire, through whofe frequent apertures fome of the vallies and interior mountains of North Wales nay be traced. On the oppofite fide, the heathy hills of Staffordfhire near Nerrcafte, project before the higher eminences of the ieak of Derbyllire, whici terminate abruptly in the vaft plains of Chefhire and Lancalhire, where the bare points of Delamere foreft and the rock of Beefton caftle appear like inands in an unbounded ocean. Chefter and Liverpool, with their two great aeftuaries of the Dee and the Merfey, are not here vifible from their diftance, and the flatnefs of the intervening level; but the eve, overlooking them, refts on fome points near Wigan and Ormikirk in Lancafhire, and the high grounds of llinthire, which defcend to the Dee.-Neither is the near ground lefs worthy of oblervation, where the fight, after traverfing the vaft expanfe of the diftant profpects, repofes with pleafure on the woods, lawns, and rocks of the park and garden, together with the ornamented farms and fwectly cultivat .d grounds which furround them, and feparate them from the adjoining heaths. Immediately beneath the north end of the terrace, under a fine hanging grove of oaks, ftands the manfion of the place, a large brick building, with fpacious wings, in the grand, but rather heavy tafte of architecture which prevailed throughout the kingdom about the beginning of this century. The park extends far in front, being well kept, planted, and divided by a confiderable theet of water; but the more ftriking features of the place in its groves, its rocks, and its happy varieties of ground, are not vifible on this fide, which finks rather ton uniformly into the great level.- From the village at the entrance of the place they appear in the higheft perfection, and the village in return, adorned with a neat modern church in the Gothic tafte, and an admirable inn (equal in point of fituation and ftructure to many gentlemen's feats), adds greatly to the beauty of the walks. - Few country inns have fuch advantages, and the liberal manner in which Sir Richard Hill's place is open to all ftrangers, adds much to the pleafure they experience in viewing it. The whole, being nearly the creation of the prefent owner, does ample credit to his tafte;
nor have fome few eccentricities in his buildings, his feats, and his infcriptions, an un: pleaing air of fingularity. If the frictnefs of a too critic cye could object to then, the cenfure muft foon be abforbed in applaufe, where the mind is allowed to contenplate the rare inflance of a worthy and opulent country gentleman employing his abundance in the embellifhment of his place, and conftantly contributing to the fupport and induftry of numbers in his neighbourhood.

After beftowing two days on this delightful fpot, we left it with regret, and traverfing the plain by Wem, fell into the great road near Ofweftry, a handfome market town, on a high fituation under the Berouin, above which are the fmall remains of the cafte. Soon afterwards we croffed the little river Carriac in a deep glen, through which it iffues from the mountains; and there we firft entered the county of Denbigh, in that part of the principality which bears the name of North Wales.

Chirk Caitle, the noble feat of Mr. Middleton, here attracted our notice, and the afcent by which we reached that lofty fummit, on which it towered over the groves of oaks furrounding it, was truly grand, winding between open groves, through which frequent peeps of the diftant country were feen to great advantage. This caftle was founded on the fite of one more ancient by Mortimer, fon of Roger, baron of Wigmore, in the time of Edward I. and after belonging to a variety of owners, came to the Middletons in 1614. It is of a fquare form, with five heavy round towers and a lofty gateway; within, it contains a range of fpacious apartments; but they lofe very much of their effee by the winoows being turned moftly to the inner court, infead of opening to the vaft profpects which the high fituation of the caftle commands. The plantations are extenfive, covering the fteep fide of the Berouin, afcending through which by a variety of fine ridings, we had alternate views of the romantic glen of Carriac on one fide, and the open country on the other. From the fummit a more Atriking fcene prefented itfelf: towards England, the plain we had paffed through (including the Wrekin and Cley hills, and the fpires of Shrewbury, with Beefton caftie, and the hills bounding the Vale Royal of Chefhire) lay fpread below us; while on the fide of Wales, innumerable mountains, piled on each other, encompaffed the beautiful vale of Llangollen; on the fummit of one of which the ruins of Dinas-Braam cafle foared to the clouds, while the Dee rolled in a broad and rapid torrent through the valley.

Returning from this eminence, which commands a view over 17 counties, to the houfe, we defcended through the park to two elegant lodges, which communicate with the great road juf where it divides into two branches; one of which defcends by a fine hanging fhelf into the vale of Llangollen, and the other forms the direct road by Wrexham to Chefter. A rapid defcent on the latter brought us to a bridge over the Dee in a deep hollow, and by an oppofite fteep we approached the great feat of Wynne-Stay, the ancient demefne of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and his ancefors. -The park and grounds here are well laid out, and the profpect towards Chirk caftle, and the great hills enclofing Llangollen is ftriking; but the place, as well as the houfe, was, even when I laft faw it, in an unfinifhed ftate, and, upon the whole, rather difappointed me. The romantic fcenery of the Dee and its valley, at a fpot called Nant-y-bell, at the extremity of the park, is much to be admired; but it is rather too diftant from the place, and its accefs is not made fo eafy as it thould be.—— The Bellan lake, in the park, is a fpacious fheet of water amidft large growing plantao tions, which in time will be highly ornamental. A repaft, which the hofpitality of Wynne-Stay provided for us, was doubly welcome, as the neighbouring town of Rhuabon was occupied by its wake; where, as we paffed afterwards, we were much
entertained with the humors of a. Welch play, performed on an open flage.-Though the language was unintelligible, and the plot not to be developed, the frange geftures of the aftors, and the gaping attention of the multitude, could not fail to excite in us that intereft which novelty infpires. Erthig, the elegant feat of Mr. Yorke, lay in our way"to Wrexham; nor could we enough admire the beauty of its plantations, and the tafte with which they are embellined throughout. They cover an oblong hill, Roping down to two valleys pleafantly watered, between which are veftiges of fome frmall but Arong, entrenchments, faid to have been a Roman fort.- Wrexham is a large, dirty, and ill-paved town, but the rich tower of its church, on which is the date of 1506 , is a complete fpecimen of the ornamented Gothic which prevailed in the reign of Henry VII.--The village of Greffford alfo prefented another handfome church, as we paffed along a fine terrace at the fout of the Berouin, commanding the great plains of Shrophire and Chefhire in high perfection, and entering the latter county from Denbighßhire, approached the venerable walls and towers of Chefter, croffing is long old bridge over the Dee.

This refpectable city has long been vifited and admired for the fingularity of its ar chitecture, and the antique appearance of its buildings, moft of which in the four crofs ftreets are of timber, with galleries called "The Rows," in the fecond fo: $\mathbf{v}$, which being afcended by open ftair-cafes, form the public foot-paths. The cathedral and chapter-houfe are curious Gothic buildings, and the walk fulpended on the walls which furround the city, terninating in the caftle, forms a moft extraordinary and interefting promenade. The commerce arifing from a great navigable river, and the vicinage of Manchefter, with its furrounding manufactures, have contributed much to enrich Chefter, which has long been diftinguifhed as the refidence of feveral opulent families from Ireland, North Wales, and the neighbouring counties. Hence have good modern houfes ftarted up in all the interior of the circle within the walls, and hence has Chefter been celebrated for the politenefs of its inhabitants, the agreeable Pate of its fociety, and the elegancic of its amufements. This being the frontier city of England towards iNorth Wales and Ireland, has long been the principal approach to the former, and the great thoroughfare to the latter country; the new Irih road however, which has of late years been formed by Shrewfbury and Llangollen, has in fome degree fuperfeded it, being rather nearer, and mifling a bad ferry over the Conway.

Returning over the bridge of Chefter, we now took our leave of the Englifh territory, and re-entered North Wales as we paffed the confine of Flinthire.- -This little county exhibits great variety of ground diftributed in marfhes, mountains, and a fmall cultivated diflrict; it alfo contains two county tọnns, and a flourifhing place of manufacture.-Mold, the modern feat of the grand feflion, lies in a hollow furrounded by fome rude hills on the left of the great road; and Flint, the antient, but deferted, capital of the county, is buried on the right in a marh near the Dec. Both of thefe are inconfiderable places, and the latter, being almoft uninhabited from its unhealthy fituation, is diflinguifhable only by a great hofpital and the remains of its cafte. - The large town of Holywell, from its neighbouring manufactures and its eafy accefs to the fea, has fwelled into the great mart of this country, and as we approached it, the view of the reftuary of the Dee opened grandly on the right about Northope, extanding behind us to Chefter, while the oppofite towns of Flint and Park-gate marked the centre of the channel.-The town of Holywell is fpacious, but irregular, and its houfes are tinged with the fmoak arifing from its various works. Moft of thefe are carried on in a deep hollow beneath the town, where the little ftream
flowing from the celebrated well of St. Wynefred rufhes with incredible inpetuofity through a narrow valley between two well-wooded hills to the fea, and in the courle of a mile turns an incredible number of cotton, brafs, and copper mills. The well itfelf is a great curiofity, being faid to throw up above twenty-one tuns of water in a minute, but its medicinal properties feem to be a little apocryphal; at leaf, they are certainly not fo much in requeft at prefent as they were when the crutches, now hanging fufpended there, were firft fo confecrated. A rich arched cloitter, with a roof finely carved, and fupported by light Gothic pillars, is raifed over the well, which, together with the chapel above it, now converted into a fchool, was founded by the Stanley fannily, and enriched by the donations of Margaret Countefs of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII.

Beneath the wood towards the coaft, we vifited the finall remains of Bafingwork abbey once the feat of folitude and devotion; but the genius of the place had long left the melancholy relics of its ancient grandeur to languifh in obfcurity before the jarring found of the neighbouring manufactures came to interrupt their oraifons. This abbey of Ciftercians was founded in 1131 by Randall, the fecond carl of Chefter, or by Henry Il., and is iituated juft at the extremity of the Saxon dyke or fofs, called Wat's Dyke, which takes its courfe through Wynneftay park, Erthig, and in a line near Wrexham, Mold, and Holywell, to this place. The other great Saxon boundary of Offa's Dyke, with which it is frequently confounded, often interfects it, and, according to Mr. Pennant, it may be traced. from the banks of the Wye through the counties of Hereford, Radnor, and Montgomery, to the hills above Chirk cafte, from whence it can be purfued to Wrexhan, and a fpot near Mold, beyond which no further veftiges are found.-A long and amazingly fteep hill from the town, gave us a wonderful profpect towards the coaft, where the great channels of the Dee and Merfey divide the counties of Flint, Lancafter, and Chefter. The two towns of Chefter and Liverpool were diftinctly vifible, and the eye was loft in furveying the boundlefs plains reaching to the diftant hills of Yorkfluire and Derbyfhire. On the contrary fide a far different view prefented itfelf; all was wild and defolate, bill fucceeded hill in irregular confufion, till the vaft pile of the Caernarvonfhire mountains clofed the fcene, above which the lofty fummits of Snowdon towered with majeftic pre-eminence.

After traverfing a lonely heath we defcended through a cleft in the hills to the fertile vale of Clwydd, which extends northward from the termination of the Berouin near Llangollen, by Ruthyn and Denbigh, to the fea beyond St. Afaph. No landfcape can be painted more pleafing than that which this charning tract of ground prefents, the brearth of which is about three miles, and the length near thirty; through nearly the whole of which the two little rivers of the Clwydd and the Elwy rua parallel to each other. Thick wood, furrounding an infinite variety of rich enclofures, and interfperfed with many neat farm-houfes and gentlemen's feats, are backed by the waving line of an unequal ridge of moderate mountains, whofe rugged points feparate this blooming garden from the dreary waftes which encompafs it. Pleafant villages abound in this delightful territory, and its three towns ftaud on fine pofirions about the diflance of fix miles from each other. Not, very far from that high range of hills which, rifing above Vale-Crucis abbey, feparate the vales Clwydd and Llangollen, Ruthyn ftands delightfully fituated on an eminence floping to the river; on the weft fide of the vale, towards its centre, the great cafte of Denbigh fpreads its broken walls and baftions over a lofty mount, from whence the town defcends in one long ftreet to the level of the rivers; while the little city of St. Afaph
occupies a third eminence juft before the point, where the hills receding, and the level expanding, terminate in a marh near the fea.-Denbigh has, from its fituatinn, been thought like to Edinburgh; but though fome night traces of refemblance might jutify the comparilon, it comes not near to the prouil capital of Scotland, either in the holdaefs of its pofition, the ancient or modern fplendour of its buildings, or the grandeur of its furrounding objects. Dengbigh caltle is altogether a ruin, of which fcarcely enough remains entire to denote its architecture, except one Gothic gateway, over which is the ftatue of its founder Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln, on whom Edward I. beflowed it. Within the walls ftands the prefent parith church, an infiguificant modern fructure; and adjacent are the ruins of a much larger church, began under the aufpices of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Dudley Earl of Leicefler, at that time the owner of this callte, but it was either never finilhed, or has fallen into decay with the other buildings. Near Denbigh, on my firf vifit to this country, I went to fee the bleaching grounds and linen mills, then lately tranfplanted from Ireland, and formed near the leat of the Honourable Mr. Fitzmaurice. The mechanifin of thefe mills is very curious, and the buildings both extenfive and elegant; but the trade did not feem to meet fufficient encouragement to repay fo extenfive a projector. ——We palfed and re-croffed the river Elwy by two handfome bridges, to reach the city of St. Afaph, which is little more confiderable than a village in its extent ; its tine Gothic cathedral has been of late greatly improved in its internal decoration, and the palace has been rebuilt by the prefent bifhop, which being fituated above the town, fronting the hiils towards Holywell, commands a pleafant view. 1 fhould imagine the fituation of this place and Abergele, which we next cane to, muft be rather unhealthy, as a large marh extends from the coant to the walls of both towns, at the extremity of which we could difcern the towers of Rhuddland caftle, which a bad evening prevented our approaching.

Chap.III.-Striking Vicw of Conway Caflc and Town.- Fine Ride on the Denbighßire Bank: of the Conway, to Llanrwft. - Falls of the Conzuay and Macino.-Pont-i-pair.-Rhaidr-i-wennel. - Guedir. - Caernarvon/hire Bank of the Conway.--Town and Caftle of Conway. - Pafs of Penmanmawr. - licw of Beaumarics from Abor.-Bangor and its Cathe-dral.-Entrunce of Anglefca.-Beaunarics.-Baron Hill.-Gwyndu -Holybcad Harbour and Headland.--The Paris Mountain, its Mines, its Lodges of Paris and Mona, its Town and Port of Amhech.-Bangor Ferry.-The Menai Straits, and the Coaft of Cacrnarvon/hire. - Beautiful Approach to Cacrnarvon.-Cafle of Caernarvon.- Remains of Scrontium. - Excurfion through Part of thc extreme Horn of Caernarvonfisirc, and great Dijplay of the Bay of Cardigan from Prwiwhelli, Crickbeith, and Penmorva.
HAVING left the vale of Clwydd, our road now lay principally over the hills, with a fine view of the fea and fome projecting rocks on the right, till we wound round the mountain of Penmanrofs, when the magnificent ruin of Conway caftle and the embattled walls of its town, on the oppofite bank of its great river, burtt upon our view, projecting before a high ridge of wood, and nobly backed by the vaft mountains of Cacrinarvonhire. Infead of croffing the ferry, we proceeded twelve mides fouthward on the Denbighfhire bank of the river to Llanrwft ; and a more beautiful feene than the whole ride difplayed cannot be formed by the moft luxuriant imagination. -The river accompanied us all the way, and its channel, growing gradually narrower as it receded from the fea, gave room to a range of rich enamelled meadows on each fide, which it divided by its inceffant windings. The road led us on a
terrace
terrace above its banks, under a ridge of high hitls fringed with wood and interliperled with rocks, while the vaft irregular chain of the Caeruarvon nomatains extended along the oppofite fhore. The clouds perpetually breaking on their unequal funmite, and their prodigious cliffs defcending towards the river, down the fides of which feveral great cataracts foried their way with unparalleled rapidity, exhibited the fublimity of uncultisated nature in its moft majeflic form. Towards the upper end of this vale, the little town of Ilanrwf is pleafantly fituated, principally to be noted for its bridge, a bold fructure of three arches, the central one of which is fixty feet wide, and aloes honour to the defign of laigo Jones, to whom it is attributed.

In an excurfion from hence we proceeded further up the vale, till the hills clofing round encircled it, except on the left, where the Conway entered through a narrow aperture, foaming from its meighbouring fall near its junction with the Machno. Turning to the right, we followed the courfe of the river I luigw, and foon came to a fpot where it dafles with great rapidity over a ledge of broken rocks, on the craggy points of which the five arches of an extraordinary bridge, called the lont.i-pair, are foundecl. We then penetrated into the recefles of that pile of :mountains which forms the bafe of Snowdon, whofe abrupt fides and fantaftic head rofe in alldirections behind each other in the wildeft diforder, while the river tearing its way through the obftacles which nature interpofed, increafed the horror and beavi; of this favage defert by a precipitate fall from rock to rock into the aby is of on the d peft hollows, from whence it rufhed with prodigious inpetuofity for feveral miles to te bridge which we had paffed. A great column of thick wood overhung and friged its banks, while the dark colour and immenfe fize of the rocks over which it tooik ns courf, added an indefcribable fublimity to this catarat, which is calwe the Rhaidr-i-wearel. From hence a wild track penetrates into the interior of Sni wdo isia by Dolwyddellan caftle, but we were deterred from purfuing it by bad weather. In our return to Llanwrft we paffed beneath a very lofty and rocky mountain, clothed with wood, called Carreg-i-gwalch, near the foot of which we found the old manfion of Gwedir, formerly belonging to the family of Sir John Wynne, from which it paffed into that of the dukes of Ancafter, and has lately given a title to Sir Peter Burrell, who married an heirefs of that family.

We now purfued the curnpike road on the Cacrnarvonhaire fide of the river to Conway, and though the feenery was lefs friking than that of the oppofite fhore, it was fill abundantly beautiful, and a variety of cafcades rattled down the fides of the mountains as we paffed them. The town of Conway, a moft picturefque object without, is fmall, confined, and ill-built within. It is entirely enclofed by a high turretted wall ornamented with twenty-fix "nnd towers at regular diftances, which are cqually embattled, and now alike variout ch with a profufion of ivy. Thefe, together with three large gateways, are entire, and form a grand appendage to the adjacent cantle; a majeftic ruin rifing proudly from the fhelving fides of a rock, and wafhed by the high tides of the river. I could not but lament the impending decay of this noble building, feveral of whofe lofty towers are already fallen, while others, having loft their foundation, hang fufpended in the air by the cement which attaches them to the callle walls, and threaten deftruetion to the paffengers and veffels below. Little remains entire within, excopt the fragments of llair-cafes in moit of the turrets, and one roon 130 feet in length, adorned with nine fine Gothic windows and a large chimney-picce, which appears to have been the hall.-Both the poftion and archi-

[^20]tectusc of this caftle are truly prand, and a lofty and elegant turret raifed on the top of each of its eight round projecting towers, adds an admirable air of lightuels to the whole.-EDward I. founded this great fortrefs in 128.t, and made the town of Conway a free borough, when he paffed a Chriftmas here in great fplendour with his Queen Elinor and all his court. Alter furviving the ravages of the civil wars, a grant was made of it to Edward Jarl of Conway, who difmantled it of its iron, timber and lead, in 1665, and at prefent it is holden by a private proprietor under the crown. This gentleman, with a fingular fpirit, has planted and laid out a little hill, towards the mouth of the river, in feveral pleafint walks, which command a fine view of the town and cafle on one fide, and the fea on the other, giving to the whole the claffic name of Arcadia.

A mountainous ride foon brought us from Convay to the coaft, and the much celebrated pafs of Penmananawr. That vaft mountain rifes here 1400 feet almoft perpendicular from the fea; its huge fides and lofty fummit are embofied with an intinite varicty of projecting rocks, great fragments of which hie fcattered every where down the ftec; defent, and encruach upon the limits of the fea below. An excellent and almon levil roas, well protected with walls, is cut for above a mile on a fhelf of this mountain, and the traveler paffes on in the utmon fecurity, in fpite of the in. pending horrcr of the rocks above, and the tremendous precipice beat by the roaring billows,below.-The gentle hills of Anglefea on the oppofite coaft, well-wooded and highly cultivated, with the town and caftle of Beaumaries projecting into the fea below the fiue feat of Lord Bulkeley, prefented an agrecable landicape, as we paffed the pleafant inn and hamlet of Abor in our way to Bangor, and contralled the mountainous fcene which continued clofe above us on our left.--The little city of Bangor excels many in the decent appearance of its buildings and its peculiar neatneis; nor is its fituation inferior, placed as it is in a vale backed by the mountains, and feparated from the fea by a well-planted hill, the top of which affords an extenfive profpect towards Anglefea, the coaft, and the country. The cahedral, built by Bifhop Skeffington in 1532 , is a plain pile neatly filled up within, and both the bifhop's palace.and feveral of the prebendal houfes make a refpectable appearance.

About two miles from Bangor we entered Anglefea by a terry much more commodious than that of Conway. The alpect of this inland is at firf barren, rugged, and full of rocky eminences; nor is the approach to Beaumaries, its principal town, made fufficiently eafy. Its fituation amply repays the trouble of reaching it, and it confifts principally of one broad and handfome Itreet, elevated on a bank rifing gently above the fea at the entrance of the Menai Straits, before that channel becomes contracled.

Baron Hill, the beautiful feat of Lord Bulkeley, rifes from a fwelling lawn above Beaumaries ir the mid? of a thick grove, and the whole range of the Caernarvon mountains from Pemmanmawr to Snowdon, appear from thence in the mon majeftic array, when viewed acrofs the broad expanfe of the intervening mirror. The caftle is a plain but perfect Gothic building, forming a large fquare, with round towers projecting at each angle, and prefents a grand object in front of the town at the bottom of the lawn of Baron Hill. 'The principal approach to that noble place is conducted through a part of the ruin, and the grounds do credit to the tafte with which its owner has embellified them ; but the architecture of the houfe does not quite equal the furrounding fecnery. In truth, a pavilion-like ftructure, fronted with white ftucco,
covered with a fantafic dome, and terminating in fpruce bows on each dide, fuits but ill with the rude grandeur of the oppofite heights of Penmanmawr, and the Apine difplay of the whole extended Snowdonia.

Retracing our fteps from Deammaries, we rejoined the great road within two miles of langor ferry, and fixed our principal ftation at Gwynda, a fingle houfe near the centre of Anglefea, where every accommodation was admirably fupplied, and wuch enhanced by the attention of our worthy old landlady, who had been fixed on that fpot for above forty years. 'The fave of the commery appearel uniformly uninterelting, being hilly without grandeur, and rocky without beauty; though not abfolutely barren, it bore that rugged and ill-cultivated afpect which arifes from poverty of foil and fearcity of inhabitants, for villages were rarely to be dittinguifhed, and the few houfes which appeared marked, the wretehednefs of their tenants.

Our firft excurfion from Givyndu was to Holyhead, in which place we were much difappointed; for, though a port of fome confequence, and the great thoroughfare to our fifter kingdom, it prefented but a miferable fhew of a few weatherbeaten tenements fheltering themfelves oeneath a variety of fmall craggy eminences. The bafin of this harbour is fufficiently large, and well protected both by nature and art; a long projecting headland forms a great bay in front, while a mighty mats of rock, the only grand feature in this part of the inand, ftretches far into the fea behind it, and fivells to the mignitude of no inconfiderable mountain. From the fummit of this hill, called the head of Holyhead, not only the coalt of Heland, but even feveral points of the Ifle of Man are faid to be vifible, when the weather is fufficiently favourable.

Our next, as well as our principal object, was to vifit the Paris Mountain, by far the greateft curiofity Anglefea can boaft, and its moft confiderable fource of wealth. --The copper mines in this part of the illand are fuppofed to have been known to and worked by the Romans, and a lake on the mountain, which is now filled up, has been diftinguifhed, long before the prefent works were formed, by the title of " the Mine Pool." Yarious are the modes of accounting for the modern name of this inountain, the moft probable of which makes it derived from the old Welch word Praas, fignifying brafs, which may eafily be corrupted into Paris. Whatever may be the foundation of this conjecture, the Paris Mountain cannot fail to excite the admiration of all frangers, both from its appearance, the extent of its works, and the regularity with which they are conducted. This mine is confiderably more than a mile in circumference, and on an average 1300 men are employed in it conftantly; it has alfo the fingular advantage of being worked in the open air, a circumftance which contributes much to expedite the feveral branches of labour and fuperintendance, as well as to fecure the health of the perfons employed. As a fpectacle, it is not a little Ariking to hehold a large arid mountain entirely fripped of its herbage by the ftean of the fulphur works, and perforated with numberlefs caverns, which opening under lofty arche's one below the other, feem to difclofe the deepeft arcana of the earth. The various pofitions of the crowds of men employed, the afcent and defcent of innumerable baikets to bring up the ore, and the perpetual echo of the blafts of gunpowder introduced to diflodge it from the rock, produce an effect on the mind which 1 have feldom known to arife from the complicated and difficult inveltigation of mines otherwife circmuftanced. Abundance of vitriolic water is found in thefe works, and its slrength is fo great as to turn in an inflant whatever fteel or iron is dipped in it to the colour and appearance of copper. This water it expoled of the fun in large open
troughs, and the copper quality is extracted from it by a very curious procefs; great quantities of fulphur alfo are producea, and its fublimation is carried on in various fpots upon the mountain, till at laft the whole is collected in fome large boiling houfes, and formed into rolls of brimftone. The copper ore is then carried down in carts or fledges to fome fmelting-houfes conftructed in the valley below, near the fea-fide, where every remaining operation is performed with the utmoft care and regularity.

In confequence of the riches extracted from this mountain, tie neighbouring village of Amlwch has rifen into eminence, which Lord Uxbridge and Mr. Hughes (the two great proprietors of the mines) have adorned with two elegant houfes for their occafional refidence, calling one the Mona, and the other the Paris lodge. The little port of Amlwch is placed in a fimall cove among the cliffs, about half a mile below the village, and admirably formed to receive and arrange the feveral veffels which are employed in the copper and brimftone trade. It often alfo affords a fafe haven to thofe fhips which in their palfage from Ireland are driven to the north-ealt round the point of Holyhead, and cannot make that harbour.

Returning through the difmal village of Llanerchymydd to Gwyndu, we foon left the illand of Anglefca, and repafled the Menai ftraits at Bangor ferry, from whence an excellent road, commanding a variety of fine profpects on the coaft, led us to Caernarvon. - -The wooded bank of the Anglefea fhore ftretched far before us on our right, decorated with a noble old feat of the Earl of Uxbridge, while below it the great channel of the Menai flraits perpetually varied its form, prefenting in one point of view a large navigable river, and in others the bafin of a fine lake, encompaffed by an amphitheatre of thick groves. The country immediately furrounding us was extremely pleafant, being interfperfed with various gentle acclivities, which formed the entrance to as many wooded vallies, and penetrated in fight into the hollows of thofe high impending mountains which hid Snowdon from our view. At length ail the attendant ficenery became expanded, and as we approached Caernarvon, the towers of its mighty caitle ftood boldly forward before its embattled walls, juft where the fea, emerging from its ftraits, and affuming its proper form, nixed with St. George's Channe!, and wathed the rocky fhore on the fouth-weft of Angifea near Newburgh. 'The neatnefs and rts.iarity of this town, its delightful fituation, and the pleafant walk on its quay, with its accommodation for fea bathing, have induced feveral F.uglifh families to make it their fummer refidence, for the purpofe of avoiuing the crowded inconvenience of the more polifhed, but lefs fimple, public places in the fouth of England; hence has Caernarvon, like Swanfea and 'Tenby in South Wales, acquired much improvement and a fuperior difplay of elegance from the refort of Arangers, fill preferving its original features.

Caernarson, like Conway, is walled round, and its walls and gates are entire; it was made a free borough by Edward I., the royal fuender of its cafle. That magnificent fortrels was tinithed in $\mathbf{1 2 8}$, and was wonlert ity fituated for flrength before the introduction of artillery, Itandin on an inlulated neck of land, almofl furrounded by the fea and the river Seiont. This rival of Conway in its fiplendor now languithes in a fimilar ftate of decay, and threatens by a feedy downfall, to deprive the country of one of its priacipal ornaments. A grand gate way, with a ftatue of its founder over it, guarded by four portcullifes beneath a lofiv tover, introduced us to the great oblong court of the calle. The towers of this court are high and angular, with turrets of the fime kind rilheg from their tops, three of which decorate the grea Eagle tower, in which we were flewn the apartment fanous for the birth of lidward II, the irtt

Englifh Prince of Wales. The noble profpect, however, which its fummit affords is much more fatisfactory to a traveller than the difplay of a fmall dark room, celebrated only for having produced the moft waik and degenerate of our monarchs _There are fome remains of the ancient Segontium near this town, and a fummer-honfe on the oppofite hill occupies the fite of a Roman fort. The walk to this eminence is pleafant, and it commands an extenfive view over the fea, the Straits, Anglefea, and the mountains, but it has lately been unmercifully ftripped of the fine wood with which the whole hill was clothed.

An excurfion from Caernarvon, rather curious than pleafant, tempted us to explore the long neck of land which forms the extreme point of its county, and making one horn of the great bay of Cardigan, unites the two parts of the principality towards the fea.- Our road lay for many miles immediately on the fhore, with fine views of the extremity of Anglefea on the right, and a high chain of mountains in front, marked by the vaft indented fummits of the rock called Porthyndyllern Head, near the extrenity of the peninfula. Clofe under its bafe we crofled this neck of land, and defcending to the other coaft, came in fight of the valt expanfe of Cardigan bay, backed by the mountains of Merionethhire, and thofe extending from the conflux of the Dovey with the fea to Aberyflith and Cardigan. A more extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous nature can hardly be imagined, arranging itfelf with finall intervals around one of the largeft bays in Great Britain. It reminded me fomewhat of the grand difplay of the north-eaft bay of Scotland; but the oppofite coaft was more diftant, and the boundary lefs eminently ftriking than that of the vaft mountains of Sutherland and Rofshire, Atretching down to the Firths of Dornoch and Cromartie, and oppofed by mofe of Invernefs and Aberdeculhires. In a cove clofe upon the fhore, we found the little filhing town of Pwlwhelli, which, though a very poor place, is the principal one in this ill-inhabited dillrict.-Proceeding nearly eaftward along the fhore towards the centre of the bay, we foon reached another town called Crickheith, diftinguifhed only by the ruin of its calle on a high mount, nearly oppofite to the grand object difiplayed by that of Harlech on a bold eninence of the Merionethfhire coalt. Our road now began to grow very indifferent, and leveral hiils, dangeroufly itcep, brought us to the wretiched village of Penmorva, not far from which a road full of perils leads. over the fan"s into Merionethilire, forming the nearelt route from Caernarvon to Dolgelly. We puriucd it no further, but fatisfied with the fhort view we had taken of this part of the conntry, and difgulled with its bad roads and acconmodations; we re-croficd the peamfula by a very irdwous and uninterefting tract of hills, to Cuernarvon.

Chap.

Chap. IV. - Progrefs from Caernarvon through the Snowdeniar, fome of its Mountains and Iakes.-Tranfient Viezu of rohyddfa, or the Feak of Snocidon.-Betlkilert.Grand Pafs of the Pont-Abergheslyn-Wildne's of the Merinncthlhire Mountains, and beantifil Contruft of the Deffent into the Vale of Foflinicg.-Siriking Boanty of Tan-y-Beclith-Great Improvements in its Difrich.-F . curfions to Lichiniog, Rhuidr Du, and Harlich Cafth:- Intelligence of the Inhabitants in this Part of the Country, and thoir Attacloncent to the Harp.-Pleafing Acconimodation at thi Inn of Tan-y-Datich.-Cataract of Dolymyllyn.-Falls of the Caync and Motluwise.-Dotsclly.-Comparativo Heigho of Cader. İdris and Snocedon.-Fine Ride to Barnouth,-Lakie and Towan of Bala. - Pafs of Glyndiffis. - Corwen- - Bcautics of Glcnevduy, or the lially of the Die.Vale Cruffs Abbcy. - Charming Pofition of Llangollen and its Cistagc.-Dinas Broan Cafte.-I af's of the Berouin Mountuin to Llamriaidr.-Barinefs abd Grandour of the Pifill Rhaidr.
OUR grand object now was to explore the wonders of the Snowdonia, that immente pile of mountains, which encircle the mighty lord of this valt domain; but the inceffant florms peculiar to this unequal diftrict, and attended with ftrong gufis of wind, in great part fruftrated the entorprize. In vain have I at two different feafons, attempted to vifit the lake of Llanberis, and on that fide to take the moft advantagrous riew of Snowdon, but each time have I been bafled by the feverity of the climate, which purfued me with unremitting adverfity.-We were oidiged therefore to content ourfelves with the direct pafs by Bethkelozt, and entering the great defile of the mountains, took our farewell of all the beautiful objects which had fo long attracted our attention on the coaft of Caernarvonfhire, together with the funfline which had enlivened them.-The great cataract of Ys-Gwyria foon difplayed itfelf before us, and we paffed in filent anmazement under the valt mountains of Moel-Eleàn, CaftelCcelwin, and Mwnwdd Vawr, the latter of which rofe inmmediately from the great pcol of the Cuellwyn lake, near the end of which the valley opened, and Y,Wyddfa, the lofiy peak of Snowdon, appeared high in view above its fubordinate fumnits. It was in vain again that we tried on this quarter to climb the fide of this Britifl atlas; a mify fky and a tempeftuous day continued to refift cur efforts; and obliged us, atter a fruitefs wandering about its rocky bafe, to take fheiter in a miferable hovel at Bethkelert. From thence the wild afpect of the country frowned on us with the utmolt afperity, and the rigor of an inclentent feafon added frefh horror and majelty to the grand pafs of Pout-Aherglafslyn. The valt ridges of mountains, ending in an immenfe perpendicular chain of rocks, which reared their afiring heads far above the clouds, here impended over a deep hollow, through which rolled with favage impetuofitys that prodigious torrent which divides the counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth. Inceflaut filfures in the fides of thefe mountains prefented an infinite variety of gufhing cataracts, and increafed the turbid fream, which, precipitating itfelf in an abrupt fall under the arch of the bridge connecting the rocks and forming the pafs, rufhed with redchbled violence towards the fea. The frandeur of this fene is indelcribable, and it was followed by a continued feries of wild and rocky heights, fcarcely to be furinounted by the rude unequal track we purfued, while feveral valt torrents perpetually croffing it, threatened to interrupt its courfe. Agriculture feemed entirely banifhed from thefe temendous waftes, and a few goats and fheep, the only denizens of this favage coun-
try, were obferved browfing on precipices to which few human fteps could venture to follow them.- - In the midft of fuch a defert, extending far around it on either fide, the beautiful valley of Feftiniog difclofed fuddenly the ftrong contraft of its charms, and the pleafant inn of Tan-y-bwlch afforded us a welcome refuge from the forms with which we had been perfecuted.

This enchanting valley fuiles with the moft luxurious cultivation, rich woods decorate its fwelling tills, neat villages adorn its ptains, and the gentle river Drwydd, winding in perpetual meanders through a range of fine paftures and meadows, flows in tranquil beauty towards the rocks that encircle the coaft. Elevated on a high terrace, beneath a profufion of fpreading groves fronting the fouth, the handfome man. fion of the Grifith family at Tan-y-bwlch, enjoys at one view all the placid beauties of the valley, while the rugged and milhapen mountains that encompafs it, form an awful clofe to this fcene of delight, and forbid the eye to wander farther in fearch of pleafure. This delightful fpot has been greatly improved by the fpirit and tafte of Mr. Oakley, who married its heirefs; nor has his attention been confined merely to his own territory, the whole neighbourhood having profited by his exertions. On my fecond vifit to this country, after an interval of fix years, I found two noble bridges with a caufeway, built acrofs the valley, and the rugged track which led through the wilds of Merioneththire from Dolgelly, converted into one of the fineft roads the art of man could devife, and fo ingenioufly drawn as to avoid all the laborious fteeps, except one abrupt defcent into the valley. Neither was the Caernarvonhhire fide without its progreffive annendment under the fame aufpices, and in confequence of this example, the hovel at Bethkelert was converted into a decent inn, and even the pafs over the mountains from Tan-y-bwlch to the Pont-Aberglafslyn was rendered more eafy, though the heights to d efurmounted in thatquarter were far too arduous to be conquered with perfect fuccefs. Thus is a raveller now conducted, not only without fear, but with an incredible degree of eafe and pleafure, through the centre of the moft mountainous part of our iftand, and overeminences till of late impervious to a carriage, and with difficulty furmountable by a horle.

After tracing the valley by another good road to the little village of Feftiniog, which ftands on an eminence beneath the mountains that enclofe its head, we proceeded down it oppofite the groves and houfe of Tan-y-bwlch, till we turned to the left to vifit a farm called the Rhaidr Du, or the Black cataract. It lies in the recefs of a narrow glen, where a large ftream dafhing over a high precipice of dark rocks in the midtt of a thick wood, prefents a very picturefque object, and adds a new ornament to a ftripe of country already decorated with a profufion of every natural beauty. Our track from thence to Harlech caftle over a chain of mountains was difficult to find, but we had an intelligent guide in a young fon of our landlady; the miorning allo was fair for our excurion, and the profpects which every afcent afforded wore varied by alternate views of the fea and land.
'The town of Harlech, once the capital of the county of Mcrioneth, is fituated almolt at the extremity of a barren defert, which defolates a great neck of land projecting into the fea, whofe finds encompals it on two fides. A fey miferable cottages, forn:ing an irregular flreet, are all the vifihle remains of its former fpleadour, except the inconfiderable ruin of its county hall, and the magnificent vorls of its cafle. This noble edifice is the moft perfect of the fortreffes made by Ei- 1 I on this coaft, and feems to have been conftructed wit') peculiar frength to refut the attacks of cnemies,
the inclemency of its expofed fituation, and the depreations of time, - It was finihed in the year 1283 , was befiegen', , nd with difficulty taken by the liarl of Pemsbroke in the wars of York and Lancailer, and was the latt in North Wales which held out for the king in the rebellion. Before the ufe of gunpowder it mult indeed have been almoft impregnable, being founded on a ligh infulated rock, and accefible only by a drawbridge and three gateways ftrongiy guarded by portcullifes. Bifle the four great circular towers that defend the entrance, there are others highly turreter at each of the angles of its principal court, and many of their apartments are antaof entire. The remains of the chapel are alfo to be traced, and a ftaircafe, yei wiot, ed us to a walk on the walls, from which we had an advantagenus vicw of the coatt and conntry, together with the bold architecturc of the inner fiont of the calli..

We left Tan $y$-bwlch on the following, morning with regres, anil from the top of the fouthern barricr of the valley of Feltiniog took owr farewell ,if a ipe where we had paffed feveral very pleafont days. The beavty of the furrounding icenery charmed us, and we were delighted firft with the rude fiate of nature, and afterwards with the fuccefful iuprovements of ari ; we found amufement in the intelligrnce, civility, and fir plisity, of the ruftic inhabitants, and even here our manis were calivened with the mufic of the harp. In South Wales this original Britifh infrument is much. fallon int difue, hut throughest the whole of North Wales it is fill cultivated wibh a deg:e of veneration, and frate a family exifts in the meaneft cottage withoat at leath one performer. At Conway we wer. "egaled with the Arains of a blind harper, who feemed the reprefeneative of an andin drad, and the females of the houfe blended their vocai powers not unpieafantly wht his nutes, recining chants which had been popular in former ager, and conmenorationso their taditional heroes. The mufical exhibition at Tan-y-bwich, thoug iess excellent, was neverthelefs highiy pleafing, and our hours there paffed more agreably than the accommodations of a fma!l inn in a remote diftrict will generally allow. These were enhanced greatly by the obliging and attentive conduct of our landiady with her family, who on my fecond vifit lamented that her powers for the reception and entertainment of Arangers were not enlarged among the other im. provements of the vicinage. Time, however, muft effect this, as the thoroughfare becomes more frequented, and waen the roads are on all fides fo far finifhed as to profeat an eafy accefs to one of the mot interefting fpots nature can difplay, in her thew of piacill beauty, not unattended with a majeftic exterior.

Ous : Jurfe now lay for feveral miles cver the mountains, and the views, though wild in the extreme, were wonderfully extenilive; as the day was clear, we could eafily difcern the bold fumnit of Snowdon in the north, as we approached the heights of Gader-Idris in the fouth. After paffing the miferable village of Trawfvyn-nydd, we divicended grajual!y into a well wooded valley, and crofling a torrent, deviated from the road by a rough and boggy afcent, to vifit the famous cafcade of Dollymyllyn. The Icene amply repaid our trouble, where the Gamlan, a confiderable flream, rufhing down a rapid focpe, talls in a perpendicula: cataraEx over the fhelving fide of an immenfe reck, fromi whence it is dafhed back amidft perpetual fpray arifing from the oppofite ridges of its narrow channel, and then runs fuaming in a broken and impetuous torrent till it raches the level of the valley below. This part of the country is remarkable for the flrikg feenery of its waterfalls, and the two cataracts of the Cayne and the Mothwaye, not many miles diftant, abound equally in the tesucre fuch objects prefent, intermixed with fome peculiar points of piturefque beww

Such were the grand characters which difinguifhed this extraordinary country, our defcent from which, on a hanging fhelf above the river Mawdoch, brought us to Dolgelly, the modern capital of the wild county of Merioneth. This poor town has only its fingularly ftriking fituation to boaft of, being compofed of a few irregular and illbuilt ftreets. The view from its bowling-green is peculiarly graad, and it derives much beauty from its pofition immediately under the northern bafe of Cader-Idris. That mighty mountain rifes here in a flope nearly perpendicular, but broken by various rocky hollows to its two peaks, the higheft of which, called Pen-y-cader, bears a very volcanic appearance. This circumftance has induced many travellers to compare the beight of Cader-Idris with that of Snowdon, which from the irregularity of its afcent and the inequalitics of its prodigious bafe, often deccives the eye, and feems lefs lofy than it really is. A nearer view cannot fail to diffipate the charm, and the admeafurcment which has been accurately taken, fettles the point; for, according to Mr. Pennant's account, the higheft fummit of Cader-Idris is not more than 2850 feet above the level of Dolgelly green; whereas the great peak of Snowdon called Y -wyddfa, or the confpicuous, is more than 3600 above the quay of Caernarvon.

Clofe to Dolgelly, the Mawdoch from the north meets the Avon from the eaft, and both together form a wide æftuary, which becomes an open fea near Barmouth. The ride on its northern bank can fcarcely be paralleled in the boldnefs of its furrounding feenery, the romaniic grandeur it exhibits in evcry part, and the extraordinary art and labour with which the road is conftructed.-Winding round the hill oppofite to Dolgelly on a fine level fhelf, we foon came to the feparation of the vailies oppofite to Tan-y-bwich and Barmouth, as we reached a handfone new bridge which croffes the Mawdoch, juft before it falls into the Avon. Immediately after this junclion, the expanfe of water became more confiderable, and at length filled the whole of the vale, bearing at high tide the appearance of a large lake encompaffed with noble mountains. Their rocky fides waving in a vaft variety of undulations, advanced towards the very margin of the water, fometimes covered with brufh-wood, and at others frowning with all the majefty of impending cliffs. Where the ground would admit of it, fmall patches of cultivation, and a few verdant paftures enlivened the fcene, being frequently intermixed with groves of high trees rifing finely beneath eminences fo placed as to fhelter them from the fea winds. The road, following the inequalities of the coaft, wound beautifully round the northern fhore of this great bafin, and fhewed all its beauties to advantage, till the high rock of Barmouth, advancing far into the water, obliged it to occupy a fhelf not unlike that of Penmanmawr, cut with great labour and ingenuity in its fide. From thence we gained a view of the mouth of the river emerging into the fea from the recefles of a vaft amphitheatre of mountains, among which the two points of Cader-Idris bore the moft confpicuous appearance, and crowned the whole with indefcribable grandeur. Barnouth is faid to reprefent Gibraltar in its afpect and fituation, being placed under a prodigious rock, and the houfes occupying high terraces one above the other, as far as it was practicable to raife them. It may certainly be admired for its fingular pofition, as well as the profpect it commands acrofs the fea to thofe oppofite hills of Caernarvonhlire which form the extremity of the great bay of Cardigan; yet when confidered as a town, it fell fhort of what I had been led to expect, beht from tie great labour and expence beftowed on its approach, and from its having long i, en trequ-nted by many families of North Wales for the purpofe of fea bathing. The place orlf inded is fmall, and the houfes in general are meas: and difficult of accefs from the inequalities of the ground on which they are built; the accommo-
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dation
dation of the inns alfo is very moderate, and the fhore is obftructed by feveral hills of fand; notwithftanding which incomveniences Barmouth is commonly much crowded during the fummer months, and lodgiags are often very difficult to be obtained.

After our return to Dolgelly, a perictual fuccefion of heavy forms prevented our intended afcent of Cairoldris, and we wo:e, after various attempts, obliged to relinquith the defign, which, from the fame caufe, I have never fince been able to execute. The fame fate ever attended me at Snowdon and Plinlimmon; and fuch is the formy atmofphere furrounding thefe great eminences, that I believe much leffure and patience might be exhaufted in van to accomplifh this object, though fometimes an accidental funfline may render it ealy. After all there is lefs to be regrette, in the prevention of thefe expeditions than an unpractifed traveller may imagine, for the elevation is too ;, reat for any difplay of picturelque beauty, every diflinction of the vales is loft in the gencral chaos of the furruunding mountains, and the difpofition of thcir rugged tops, when viewed from above, is rather a matter of curiofity than pleafure. Add to this, the labour of the undertaking, with the chance of its failuce by fome changes above, which we from below can neither forefee, nor even difcover when they happen; compute the dangers that may arife from ftorms, fogs, vio'ent gufts of wind, and extreme cold, and you may eafily inagine the undertaking not very cligible without a favourable opportunity.
From Dolgelly we purfued the courfe of the Aven through a valley enclofed within high hills, and well inhabited, the river growing more rapid and the country wilder as we approached the barrier forming the divifici of thofe waters which feed the two great divifions of Merionethithire. After traverfag fome high grounds we gained at length a view of the take of Bala or Pimble-Meer, the whole orthern fhore of which we traverfed in our way to the town of Da, which is fituated at its caftern extrenityThis lake, known by the names of Pimble-Mear or Lyn-Tegyd, is the largeft in Wales, being near fix miles in length and a mile in breadth; but its fecnery is rather deficient, as the country about it is generally bare of wood, and the hills, though confiderable, are void of that majelty which the mountainous country we had pafied abounded in.-From the bottom of this lake iffues the great river Dee, and pafling under a romantic old bridge, winds gently in a wide and deep ftream through a courfe of rich meadows towards Corwen and Llangollen. The town of Bala confifts principally of one handfome freet, with a high artilicial mount, apparently the keep of a fortrefs, at the fouth-ealt end of it. Together with its lake and bridge it prefents feveral agreeable objects to the neighbouring feat of Mrr. Price, whofe grounds are laid out in a very clegant modern tafle under the judicious aufpices of Mr. Eames. This agreeable fpot is well theltered from the mountains which impend over it by a thick grove, and a fine lawn defcends from the houfe in feveral bold fiwells to the town. On the right a pleafant winding walk is conducted by the fide of a rapid torrent, which flowing from the mountains, forms a winding dell beautifully fringed with wood in its paffage, and joins the Dee foon after it emerges from its lake, in the meadows below.
Bala is furrounded on every fide with mountains, through which various roads are curiowly wrought towards Dinafmonthy at the back of Cader-Idris, towards Llanvilling over the Berouin, and towards Llanrwft in the vicinage of the Snowdenia; all thele tracts are remarkable for the wildnefs of the diftricts through which they lead, and that to Dinafmonthy in particular abounds in thofe romantic objects with which nature has decorated her moft favage regions.

On leaving Bala and its lake, the afpect of the country was lefs interefing till we rejoined the Dee, which we crofled je:t before we reached the great Irilh roa $\}$, where we turned to the left for about a mile to fee the pafs of Glyndiffis, over which that road is conducted. $\Lambda$ torrent here is precipitated from the hills with great force, fretting in perpetual curves between two chains of rocks, and falling at times perpendicularly from bafin to bafin. The road is fo conftructed as to follow the windings of the torrent on a fhelf above it, fpringing acrofs it by a bold arch in one place, and commanding all its falls interwoven beautifully with brufh wood in great perfection; it thus afcends gradually to the wild moor of Canioge above, after traverfing which for many miles it defeends in a long flope through one of the great woods which fringe the hills bounding the vale of Conway. We purfued it no farther, but returning through the pafs of Glyndiffis, foon reached the neat town of Corwen on the banks of the Dee, at the extremity of Merioneth/hire, and clofe to the borders of Dertbighfhire.
'This was the territory of that renowned hero Owen Glendower, the formidable oppenent of Henry IV., in the 14th century, whofe gigantic features ftill decorate the fign poft of the principal inn, and whofe whole diftrít yet bears the name of Glendwrdwy, or the valley of the Dec. Leaving the turmpike road here, which abounds in beacties nearly equal to thofe we went in fearch of, we crofled the river by a handfome bridge of fix arches, and foon reached Llandifilio, the charming feat of Mr. Jones, on the oppofite tide of the valley.-The mountains grew bolder and more abrupt as we proceeded, and thick woods with rich paftures, interfperfed with an abundance of whitened cottages, and decorated with feveral gentlemen's feats, began to enliven the nearer ground, while the Dec, differing in its progrefs as well as its origin from the other rivers in this country, from the finooth and tranquil frcam we firf admired, became a rapid and furious forrent as we receded from its fource, and forced its turbulent paflage over a rocky bed between the various groves, cliffs, and mountains, which feemed planted there to obftruct its courfe.
In a narrow recefs on the ieft, :lmoft overfhadowed iy a vaft luxuriance of wood, the elegant ruin of Vale Cracis albey difclofed its menanic fragments to our fight. Diftinct and feparated as it is from the bufy haunts of men, the woft rigid enthufiaft could not have chofen a fpot more reclufe, or better fuited for the purpofes of devo. tion and retirement. A valt ctain of wild mountains hems it in on every fide, leaving barely room between them for a little ftream and a thick grove, amidft the gloomy fhade of which the mouldering walls and arches of the abbey make a moft picturefque appearance. This was a Citeottian monaftery, founded by the name of Llan-Egweft, or de Valle Crucis, in the year :200; its architecture is of that kind in which the Gothic began to admit fome ornameat, but had not yet arrived at the loaded acceflion of finery which has been improperly called "the improved." The pillars that fupported the tower, and feveral of the doors, are fpecimens of this tafte, but the arches within are moftly of the purer and more ancient Gothic, and fume of the windows correfpond nearly with thofe of Salibury cathedral. Thre it if the church are mofty entire, as is part of the abbey, now inhabited by a farmer; and the weft front, being almolt perfect, camot fail to attract the notice of every admirer of thefe interefting remnauts of autiquity. The little valley in which this ruin is fituated, foon terminates in the high ridge of hills forming the fouthern boundary of the vale of Clwydd, over which an excellatt road is conducted to Ruthyn and Denbigh ; but having already vi-

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 SKRINE'S TOURS THROUOH WALES,Gited thefe places, we did not purfue it. We returned therefore to the banks of the Dee, which grew fill bolder and more rapid as we advanced towards the fine Gothic bridge of Llangollen, a little town in Denbighthire beautifully fituated above the fouthern bank of the river, and almoft furrounded by the impending ridge of the Berouin mountains, from whofe proud amphitheatre the boldeft mafles of infulated rock and wood appear to have ftarted forth, and formed the irregular channel of this enchanting valley. Ilangollen can clain, i" 1 weyond what is beftowed on the tranfeendent beauty of its csterior; for wimba, . shibibits nothing but a narrow and ill-built freet. We vifited from thence a ectiage with fome adjacent grounds, which two accomplifhed ladies from Ireland had laid out and ornamented with much tafte and elegance. The fituation is romantic in the extreme, conmanding the town and the vale below it, in which feveral well-wooded bills form an agreeable contraft to the wild feene behind, while encircling the fummit of a huge conic mountain, the broken fragments of Dinas. Braan caftle rife proudly in full front, and feew thit: very enemy but time, to which they have at length fubmitted.

Under the conduct of a guide not abounding in intelligence we again fcaled the mountains, and purfued a very dreary and uneven track over the Bernuin to the wretched vilhge and ftill more miferable inn of Llanrhaidr, from whence a rugged lane led us to the elebrated cataract of the Pitill-Rhaill. Though certainly the highef, this is far from being the moft picturefque waterfall we had feen in our tour, and perhaps it fails at the firtt view to flrike the fight fo forcibly as night be expected, in con. fequence of the great defect it labours under in the total want of all external fcenery. Here are no leafy groves to relieve the eye, no verdant lawns to fincoth the approach, but a nurow valley between two barren hills carried us fraight forward to the object of our fearch, which met our eyes with a difadvantageous famenefs of appearance long before we arrived at it. We could not, however, but be impreffed with its mag. nitude when we came upon the fpot, though the ftrean was rather more feanty than ufual from a temporary deficiency of water. A lofy barrier of black rocis clofes the vale here, from whofe fummit the torrent defcends in a perpendicular but uneven fall of about one hundred and fifty feet, at the bottom of which it has worn its paffage through a ridge of the projectiug rock, and ruhes into the valley through an ex. traordinary arch of its own making in another defcent of near fifty feet. The object was altogether fingular and fupendous, and though the peculiar imagery of landfcape was wanting, our mof fanguine expectations could not but be exceeded by fo great a production of nature, which feemed to invade the realms of fancy, and ape the magic drapery of an oriental romance.

> Cirns. V. - Llanviling. - Witch Pool. - Powis Caftle. - Vale of Montgoncry/birc. Nevetorvn on Severn. - Llamidloes. - Sources of the Severn and the Wye. - Pas's of the Mountains betzeen Montgomery/hire and Cardiganßire, to the Devil's bridye. -T-Spzuty-Y/lzuith. - Strata Florida Abbcy. - Tregaron. - Llanbadern Vaur. - Talypont. - Vieru of the Ni/fuary of the Dovey. - Machyntbleth. - - iberdowey and Barmouth Ferrics. - Town Merionydd. - Wild Country at the Back of Cader Mdris. Grand View of Dolgelly and its Vale from thence. - Romantic Sccnery of the Dovey above Dimafnonthy.- Malluvyidd. - Cann's (officc. - L lanvair. - Monigamery. - En. trance of Eugland. - Bi/hop's Cafle.- Downton Cafle. - Grandeur of Liadlare, its Cafle, and public Walk. - Croft's Caflle, Stobden Court, and Liorrington.L.cominftrr. - Hampton Court. - Weobly. - Rcturn to Radnord/bire and Braiknockתire.

FROM Llanrhaidr we had a pleafant ride to Llanvilling a frall town in Montgo. meryfhire hanging on the fide of a hill, and after paffing a cheerful valley wathed by the river Vernieu, we crofled feveral high ridges, and defcended to Welch-pool, the county town of Montgomery. This is one of the moft flourifhing places in North Wales, confiderable works being eftablithed near it, and an unufual air of opulence prevailing both in the town and its vicinage. It confifts principaily of one very handfome flreet, perpetually enlivened with the fhew of confiderable trade; its fituation alfo is delightful, in a charming vale a little above the bank of the Severn, and clofe to the fine grounds of Powis Caltle. Lord Littleton's animated defcription of that manfion taught me to expect more beauty and grandeur than I found there, though its fituation is certainly very ftriking, and the profpect it commands fincly varied. The whole vale of Montgomery lies fpread beneath the eminence on which it fands, and the hills bounding it on all fides rife in the boldeft forms, while the Severn, though it does not here affume the appearance of a great river, fhews itfelf pleafantly difperted in foveral diftinct points of view, and fufficiently enlivens the feene. The town of Welchpool allo adds a beauty to the whole, from its fortunate pofition, while the oppofite mountains of Briethen and Moel-y-golfa rife at once out of the level of the vale with great fublimity; on the fummit of one of which the county of Montgomery has erected a high pillar to commemorate the vitory of Admiral Rodncy. In addition to thefe diftant objets, the floping hills and fwelling lawns of the park, covered with thick plantations, and decorated with abundance of fine timber, form a magnificent outline to the place, and command views wonderfully extenfive on every fide, taking in the fummits of Cader-Idris, and fome of the higheft mountains in North Wales.-Graced with thefe friking advantages of pofition, Powis calle does not in itfelf prefent that majentic object which tradition and imagination would teach a traveller to look for, and the neglected fate it has long languillied in, deducts flill mere from its conlequence. Built with a dutky red fone, which trikes the eye at a diltance with the afpect of an ill coloured brick, an irregular mals of heavy walls and towers difplays itfetf, almoft without a front to be diftinguithed. The mournful folemnity of the wilderneffes and gralsgrown terraces of the gardens, defecnding in the forfaken grandeur of the laft century, is exceeded by the general defolation and melaucholy which prevail within, where a range of ill-fhaped and uninhabited apartments exhibits the cuminous pomp of old iafhioned decoration, and feems tottering to decay with the few remaining turrets that furround it. A long room near the caftle, which was once comected with it,

[^21]has heen lately fitted up in the modern fyle as a ball-room, but the prapertien of 117 fect in length by only 20 in breadth is extremely deficient. Sucls is me prefent appearance of this grand but neglected place, on which if a very little of that tafte and expence which have been lavifleed on inferior fpots could be fuccefsfully beftowed, it would foon thine almoft unrivalled in beauty and magnificence.

A rich vale watred ty the Severn, here majellic in its infancy, conveyed us between finc me: ows, pleafing enclofures, and populous villages, to the delightiul frot which Newtown occupies, almoft encompaffed by the river, and furrounded by high wooded hills, on one of which a gentlenan has buitt a temple, from whence fome of the fineft views in the country may be obtained. The plain now began to contract itfelf, and the mouncains to clofe romul it, through the various apertures of which feveral valleys opened, bringing their tribntary waters to increafe the Severn, which rolled its meapdering ftrean between hills finely tufted with wood and variegated with paftures, as it defcended from the heights of Plinlimmon to the little town of Llanidloes. The peculiar mixture of grandeur and population which dittinguifhes this tract of country, forms its principal ornament, and unites in a happy affemblage thofe objects which pleafe the eye with their tranquil beauty, and furprife it with their flupendous appearance. Woods, orchards, corn-fields, and pattures, are fcattered every where in profufion; neat farm houles and others of a fuperior order occupy fome of the bett pofitions, and many rough bridges of timber thrown acrofs the river make a pieturefque addition to the landficape, in which a degree of rullic elegance prevaits, not incompatible with the general air of poverty and fimplicity which feems annexed to the mountainous character of the country. Lanidloes, the onty town of note in this diftrict, though a poor place, is well laid out in four wide flreets, with a fpacious mar-ket-houfe in the eentre; its wooden bridge over the Severn is very antient and much out of repair ; but it appears to be ufed by carriages only in times of tlood, the river here being fordable.

The fources of this river and the Wye are not far difant from Llanidloes in the recefles of Plinlimmon, each of which has formod the chamel of a different valley, both being at frill inconfiderable flrems, and undittinguithed by any peculiar objects. The Severn flows from the north-welt, and bears at firt the original Britith name of the Hafren river; the head of the W'ye is at no great diflance from it towards the fouth, and its courle at freft inclines fouthward.-As we quitted the banks of the Severn, and advanced towards thole of the $\mathrm{W} y \mathrm{e}$, the wooded alpect of the country began to change, and cultivation contrating itfilf within marrower limits, became loft at length in an immenfe expanfe of bare and dreary mountans. After an arduous ride of fome miles, unmarked by any pleafing object, we defeended to the Wye, at the melancholy village of Llangerig, and keeping fome time on the fide of it, cromed it by a marvellounly rocky ford, where it was litte more than a rivulet. Our roal now became inexpreflibly la orious, being in great part matinithed, and even where it was made, impending frightully on a marrow falf over tremedous precipices. At length we reached one of the heights which form the bafe of Ptintimmon, and defeended precipitately to the banis of the Rhydol, which we followed to the wretched village of $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{p}}$ wtty, and foon atecrwards crofled our original track from Aberyttwith to Rhyadergow near the Ne vil's bridge in Cardiganhire.
Palling bencath the woods and numerous phatations of Havod, we foon reached the villnge of Spwty-Yfuith, and croflang a ridge of hills in which the 'Tisy finds its fouree, defiended to the banks of that river to vifit the few mouldering fragments of Stratikur, or Strata Florida abley. a fine circular gateway which furmed the weft
end of the church, is all that remains fufficiently entire to convey an idea of its original Aructure, which was rebuilt by lidward I. after having been burnt in his $v$ ars with the Welch. The Tivy here is a finall ftream, and the town of Tregaror, to which it led us, an inconfiderable place, remarkable only for its church.-A very vild track from thence led us back to the banks of the Yitwith, juft below I.ord Liburne's feat of Crofiwood park; from whence we pafed by Mr. Powell's pleafant place of Nantios, and leaving Aberyflwith about two miles on the left, croffed the Rhydol to reach the ancient town of Llanbadern Vawr, which is thought to have been a Ro. man flation. As Aberyftwith las fivelled into importance in its neighbourhood, this place has funk into infignificance, and can now be reputed as little better than a village, the fine Gothic edifice of whofe church, which was the cathedral of a Britilh bifhop, alone denotes its former grandeur.

At a fhort diftance from Llanbadern Vawr we joined the great road leading from Aberyftwith to North Wales, and after paffing the village of Talypont gained a view of the coalt, juft where a bold range of mountains extend along the Merionethhire bank of the great river Dovey, which divides that county from Cardigan and Mont-goomeryhire.--This ftream, which is here an oftuary, ravages a confiderable plain with its inundations, and proves how frongly its irregular and violent fupplies from the mountains at times perponderate over the regular current of the river, and the fettled acceffion of its tides. The oppofite range of mountains rifes abruptly in thofe rocky piles for which North Wales is juflly celebrated, while the river winds in a broad fheet of water, fometimes approaching their bafes, and at others difporting itfelf in bold curves through the vale. The vale itfelf appears abundantly enriched with woods and the appearance of population; a variety of neat villages are fpread over it, and feveral iron works are eftablifhed within its confines: large veffels alfo, are moored in different points of the river, to that the whole feene, as viewed from the road, which frequently occupies a high fhelf above the fouthern bank of the Dovey, partakes in a very remarkable degree of the feenery appropriate to mountains, internixed with the bufy and artificial difplay which attends manufactories and navigable rivers.

Re-entering Montgomeryhire by the fream of Illyfnant, which divides it from Cardiganfhire, we foon reached the town of Machynthleth, which may " :onfidered as the capital of this plealiant and populous diftrict, confilting of ti.s dfome ftreets, with a good bridge. 'Ihe Dovey, or Dyffi, which rifes iv : between Dinalmonthy and laia. flows beneath it, and falls into the if where a ferry is eflablifhed acrofs its mouth to the Cardiganflire batk a road leaus on the coaft fouthward to Aberyftwith, and northwat over the æetuary of the Mawdoch and Avon to Barmouth. Theie : ry convenient, and the roads leading to them being narrow and ill-mac., za : formed on a fhelf on the cliffs, impending over the fea in frightful precif without the fecurity of a parapet. In the courle of this pals aiong the coaft " came to the little town of Towyn, or Town Merionydd, backed by a range of high mountains, which (though not immediately on the coalt) has been reforted to as a fea bathing place, after the manner of Barmouth, but has not much beauty or convenience to recommend it; Machynthleth is about twelve miles diftant, and a good road is made acrofs the hills, to that town, by which we returned to it.

As we advanced up the vale of the Dovey from Machynthleth towards the north, feveral beautiful points of view difplayed themfelves from every eminence, and the country, as far as the neat village of Mallwydd, bore a pleafant, populous, and cul-
tivated
tivated afpect. There nature began to affume her rougher drefs, and when we resci-1ed the wretched and almoft deferted town of Dinafmonthy, rocks appeared piled upon rocks before us, and the fonthern bafe of Cader-Idris feemed to block up all further paflige. Winding through the hollows beneath that great moumain, we foon lon all traces of cultivation, with the appearance of human babitations; the river flomak into a rivnlet, and fion afterwards that rivulet was loft as we paifed the feveral torremts which ted it in our laborious afcent over one of its protruding maffes. Having at length gained this fubordinate fummit, we enjoyed a delightful view of the vale we had before vifited, where the Mawdoch and the Avon uniting form a vall aftuary, and haften to join the fea at Barmouth. Huge craggy mountains environ this fpor and towards the weft the high pointed fummits of Cader-ldris are exalted; the valleys of the Avon and the Mawduch prefent two charming ftripes of cultivation below, encircling their rivers, and the town of Dolgelly appears to great advantage in the ceutre of the plain, with its high tower and the Gothic arches of its old bridge.

Returning to Dinafmonthy, which, though once a place of importance, can hardly now boaft the confequence of a village, we penetrated into the receffes of thofe heights in which the Dovey finds its fource, by the road which leads from thence to J3ala, and were abundantly gratified with the difplay of nountains, rocks, and torrents, with which nature has fuperbly decorated this wild and romantic part of North Wales. At length, fully fatiated with its wonders and beauties, we returned into Montgomeryfhire at Mallwydd, and paffing over a confiderable eminence, defcended into a cheerful plain, in the centre of which a little above the river Verniew, we found the inn of Cann's or Canon's office, which was formerly an ecclefiaftical or military flation, and is furrounded with feveral traces of ancient fortifications. Another afcent at the extrenity of this plain brought us to the fmall town of Ilanvair, agrecably fituated in a deep hollow furrounded by cultivated and wooded bills, rifing in perpetual undulations.-After traverfing a long fucceflion of ine qualities formed in the cavities of thefe hills, we reached one of the points where they terminate in the vale of the Severn between Welch-pool and Montgomery, and crofled that river near our former track, pafling by Nant-cribba, a pleafant fat of Lord Ilereford, to wifit the latter place. We found it an ill built and irregular town, but the eminence on which it is fituated is ftriking ; the fragments of its caltle, which are mere walls, ftand boldly on a high mount projecting into the valc. 'This town was made a free borough by a charter of Hemy III., and was a confiderable place till the increafing importance of Weich-pool eclipged it; fince that time it has fallen into infignificance, and now tears rather a deferted appearance; its catte was reduced to ruins in the time of the civil wars, when it yiclded to the parliament forces, after having experienced great varicty of fortune fince its foundation in '0, 2.

At the difance of a few miles from Montgomery, we finally quitted North Wales, and re-enterod Fingland; afending a fteep hill, from which we enjoyed a moft extenfive and beautital prolpett over the Severn, its vale, the town of Montgomery, and the plantuions above l'owis cafle near Welch-pool. A downifin tract of country in the remotell corner of Shropfhire fueceeded, where the old irregular town of Bithop's Caltle lay fpread over the fide of a confiderable eminence. Som afterwards we palted through a time park belonging to Lord Clive, within fight of the houfe, and proceeded thr ugh a rich and fertile vale to Ludlow.-About four miles before we reached that, lace, we deviated a little from the road, turning to the right towards the valliy forme. l by the Teme, to :ifit Downton cafte, the much admired feat of Mr. Knight. Great expence and peculiar tafte have been befowed on its formation, nor is there a
point about the houfe or grounds that does not mark the fancy of its owner, generally correct, and even pleafing in its eccentricities. A modern callle mult be reckoned amons thefe, for it is by no means a convenient form of building; nor does this in any refpect, either of figure or pofition, refenble thofe ancient fortreffes which abound in that quarter of the kingdon. Still, irregular and unaccountable as it appears, the eye is upon the whole rather pleafed than offended with it, and the afforment of apartments within, fome of which are very fplendid, does not leffien its effect. In the management of his grounds Mr. Knight has been equally fuccelfful and particular; for though an accidental vifitor may lament the want of expanded lawns, rifing plantations, and a broad floeet of water, yet muft his adherence to his fyllem of leaving nature unfettered by art ftand cafily excufed, if not applauded, where her thickets, her rivers, and her paitures, are fo happily difonfed. Cinarming indeed is the valley, which is here divided by the gentle Teme, flowing beneath a range of waving hills, clothed with thick wood, and crowned with tufted ermees.

As foon as we regained the great road, we paited by a fecond feat of Lord Clive, called Oakley park, abounding in fine old timber, and immediately afterwards came in fyght of the handifome town of ludlow.

The bold fituation of this place, covering the top of a confiderable hill; its lofty tower, fplendid houles, and the magnifices: ruin of its cafte, camot but excite confiderable furprize in a ftranger, when firf he obferves the beauty and ornament with which nature and art have combined to create fo polifhed a town in a remote corner of the kingdom. The church is a fuperb building, and moft of the ftreets well-formed, notwithitanding their ftecpnefs, abound in handfome houfes, which command extenfive views over a beautiful country, terminated grandly by the Cley hills on one fide. I.udlow caille, once the proud refidence of the lords marchers of the Welch borders, now exhibits a majeftic ruin, ir which the fymmetry of its great hall, and feverat other fine apartments may yet be traced; a large round tower flands in the centre of the court, whofe Gothic arches and iight pilafters are not unlike the decorations of fonse of our chapter-houfes. Immediately bencath its walls a delightful public walk, well haid out and planted, is conducted round the mount which forms its foundation, commanding the 'Teme with its rich courfe of meadows, and the oppofite range of wild irregular hills. This forms the principal promenade of the elegant town of Ludlow, and there do the modern beaux and belles of its neighbourhood affemble on a fpot, renowned in the days of chivalry for the martial tournament, and in thofe of claffic fame, tor the poetic difplay of the court of Comus.

The noble but neglected refidence of Crofis cafle; Shobdon court, the fine feat of Lord Bateman ; and Berringen, the highly ormamented place of Mr. Harley, attracted our attention as we defeended into the rich vale of Herefordfhire, abounding in orchards and hop-grounds, and encircled with hedge-rows of elms.-Deep in this plain, and furrounded by wretched roals, we found the old and ill-paved town of L.cominfler, obfervable only for its large church, in which the Saxon and Gothic forms of architecture are extraordinarily bended.-At a few miles diltance from this tow", under the Dimmoor hills, which divide this vale from that of Hereford, we foug he the vencrablemman of lampon-comet, built by King IIenry IV. of Lamealter, when earl of Hereford, afterwads poffeted by the earls of Coningthy, and at prefent the feat of Lord Malden. Mach addition having been made of late to this place, it may now be called a highly finifhed and clegant refidence; but the old towers, and grateways appared to me the moft interelting part of the fructure. The
vOL, 11.
grounds alfo are well laid out in the modern tafte, yet two great hills covered with rich wood, far eclipfed the new creation, and we lamented that fome of the old avenue shadbeen facrificed to make room for young plantations.

Proceeding along the vale from Leominiter by an execrable road, and paffing beneath the two high conic hills called Robin Hood's butts, we foon reached the poor town of Weobly, diftinguifhed only by its high Spire, and fituated beneath fome fine rifing grounds, which opening into the great plain of Herefordfhire, difclofed all its riches again to our view. The filver ftream of the Wye flowing through its enamelled meadows, and the bold projections of the Black mountain with the Van of Brecknockfhre, now hailed our return to that delightful part of South Wales, where the hofpitable manfions of our friends again received us after our long and interefting travel.

## Char. VI. - General Obfervations on Wales, andits Inbabitants.

HAVING thus fulfilled my defign in makiug a thorough furvey of the principality of Wales. I cannot properly conclude this work withoui recording a few obfervations on the manners of the people and the nature of the countries I have defcribed, following nearly the fame line which I purfued in my remarks on Scotland and its inhabitants.

The divifion of Wales into itstwo great diftrifts of North and South, and the feveral counties contained in them, is fuppofed to have been marked formerly by as great a variation in the manners of their inhabitants, produced by local cuftoms prevailing in each, and the fyftems of hoftility which exifted under their feveral princes. The frank and earneft temper of the Welch, aided by a natural degree of characteriftic pride, kept up the fpirit of thefe diftinctions long after the caufes of them had fubfided, and few nations have fhewn, in modern times at leaft, fo frong an attachment to the cuftoms, the traditions, and the long-traced defcent of their anceftors. Infenfibly, however, in the lapfe of time, are thefe points of variation from their neighbours finking into oblivion, their afperities have been foftened down by mutual intercourfe, and what remains is far more pleafing and curious than offenfive to a franger.-The provincial divifions have long fince ceafed to prefent any material difference in manners, except where peculiar circumftances (as in almoft the whole of Pembrokeflhire, and a part of the coztt of Glamorganhire), have introduced a totally different people. Even the greater feparation between the inhabitants of North and South Wales has, in a confiderable degree, difappeared; their manners being fo blended that, except the uniform and almon exclufive attachinent to the mufic of the harp, it is now dificult to difinguifh the few traces of originality which have been fo long boafted by the native of North Wales as proofs of his fuperiority. The intervention of a third nation has in great meafure effected this, and the domineering influence of the Englifh character has in a manner amalgamated itfelf with two cullateral maffes, which might perhaps, though not infimilar, have never otherwife thoroughly united with each other. Englifh laws, Englifh judges, and above all, the contantly increafing connection with Englifh familics, muft in time do away every effential difference between the iahabitants of the two countries, and if another century is allowed to roll on in profperity, even the lanuage of Wales feems likely to be loft, and thofe traits of peculiarity, which we now find it difficult to collect, will vanifl.

Refinement has not yet attained to fo high a pitch in Wales that the focial virtues fhould be extinguifhed, or even much obfcured by apathy; among thefe virtues may jufly be reckoned that fingular attachment of its inhabitants to each other, which prevails moft eminently in private families, and univerfally in the whole community. Thus is the general band of union ftrengthened by reciprocal good offices between all orders of people, the rich affifting the poor with a kind of parental folicitude for their welfare, and the peafants exhibiting that veneration towards their great land-owners, which they have been accuftomed to fhew from age to age to their anceftors. So harmlefs a relique of the feudal dominion is productive here of much benefit to fociety, for inftances of oppreffion and tyranny are very rare in modern times, nor perhaps are thofe in power more difpofed to mifufe it, than thofe under them to fubmit to an undue exercife of it. Yet is even this happy trait of character in danger of being loft as refinement increafes, if the gentlemen of Wales, following the example of thofe of England, defert their proper ftations, and lofe once that high eftimation which the impofing prefence of an active and upright landlord has tranfmitted to pofterity.-A more ufeful or dignified being indeed can hardly exilt than a native man of landed property in Wales, living with credit in the manfion houfe of his anceftors, and exercifing his talents for the general good as an upright magiftrate, a friendly neighbour, and a liberal benefactor.

High firit, energetic animation, and courage, may be accounted frong points of the Welch character; and thefe, when properly exhibited, cannot fail to create refpect and admiration. That zeal which attaches the numerous branches of families to each other, and the tenants to their landlords, often calls thefe propenfities of the mind into action, nor are there wanting examples, in which they have been difplayed with a force and fentiment almoft bordering upon romance. A ftriking inftance of natural, as well as national intrepidity, was fhewn in the fpring of 1797, when crowds thronged together on the firt rumour of the French invafion; peafants unufed to military difcipline, ranged themfelves under the fandard of Lord Cawdor, and even the wonen of Pembrokefhire contributed to difmay the enemy.

Hofpitality, that engaging affection, which may take root in every nation, but which retreats in general from the feats of opulence and luxury, is peculiarly adapted to the difpofition of the Welch, and wherever an opportunity has occurred, I have often witnefled its fafcinating influence. This ever-blooming flower frequently adorns thofe rugged tracts which would feem almoft impervious to the haunts of men, in the moft dreary wilds it charns the wearied fenfes of the traveller, and it flourifhes eminently in the remotef vallies of Cambria.-Open, ingenuous, and confiderate, the native gentleman of Wales difpenles freely around him the benefits he receives from his pofition, and fupports the character he derives from his predeceffors by a well-timed and liberal attention to all who fall within his fphere of action. No afperfion can be more falfe than that which has defcribed the Welch as averfe to ftrangers, and well may thofe travellers contradict it, who coming into the country properly recommended, have been fhewn its curiofities with all the encrgy of zealous attention, and entertained with that kind of inpreflive welcome, which may be fought for in vain in more polified diftricts.

Some few defects appear amidft the many valuable qualities of the Welch; but even thefe may frequently be traced to tite excefs of virtues, and as the general civilization increales, they will no longer be obfervable. Hence has the natural character for animation fometime partaken too much of warnth of temper, and a hatinefs of ex-
preflion lias gained the Welchman the reputation of being quarrelfome. Conviviality in too great an extreme, has in fome focieties led to habitual intemperance; the minute attention to ancient culloms has often retarded improvement, and the vencration fhewn to a long line of anceftors has occafienally degenerated into the ftiffnefs of fat mity pride. The higher orders of fociety have already, in great meafure, emancipatel therifelves from thefe fhackles, but the lower are yet flow in following fo laudable an example. Among them the prevalent vice of drunkennets is apt t" fofter the feeds of eviry other evil; a litigious fpirit, too ofien fomented indultrioully by the atts of chica:e, fuperfedes frequently the natural tendency to fair dealing, an habitual idenefs thuts up the fources of induftry, and a want of attention to cleanlinefs, encumbering peverty, degrades it by the fqualid appearance of want, raggednefs, and difeafe. - Thefe flades in the national charactur, which are by no means to general as they have been, already faling imperceptibly beneath the funfline of prolperity, and the introduction of arts and manufactures, mult ultimately yield to that enlightened firit which arifes from an enlarged'intercourfe with other countries, and the regular progrefs of improvement in every branch of induftry.

Man has not alone been confidered in the bleflings fo liberally beftowed, for the face of Nature mult abundantly confefs her benign influence, and Wales far exceeds all its neighbouring diflrias in romanti : beauty. In cultivation and refinement, it certainly as yet falls fhort of its powerful and polifhed miftrefs; but in the rude grandeur and unfettered fublimity of wild rocks, lofty momitains, and rapid torrente, few countries can furpals it. Its vales, fertile, pitturefque, and well inhabited, frequently burlt upon the fight of an aftonifhed traveller with a charm difficult to be delcribed, after he has traverfed the long and dreary wafte of the intervening mountains. Fine rivers, abounding in romantic fcenery, pervade the principality in every direction, and ifluing from theircentral mountains, form in their curves thofe vallies through which they difport themfelves in tineir paflage to either fea. Thefe ftreams are moftly rapid in their origin, but many of them change their character, like the Severn, from the nature of the countries through which they flow; and fome, like the Wye, after experiencing fuch a change, refume at laft their priftine appearance, and become again engulphed in rocks and mountains.

The Severn may be faid to belong indifcriminately to either divifion, while the Dec, with the Conway and the Dovey, in North Wales, may be fully thought rivals to the Wye, the Uike, and the Towty, in the fouth. The Brittol channel and the mouth of the Dee may be confidered as actharies nearly equal in magnitude; the romantic beauties of the Tivy, the Yftwith, and the Rhydol, may be balanced with thofe of the Clwydd, the Drwydd, and the Mawdoch; nor can the broad bafin of Milfordhaven in South Wales, be thought infinilar to the lake of Bala in the North, either in the grandeur of its form, or its barenefs, while the feenery attendant on its curving branches may anfwer to that which decorates the Menai ftraits betueen Caernarvonfhire and Anglefea, - In the height of its mountains, their rocks, and cataracts, North Wales mut certainly claim the pre-eminence, nor can the wild tracts furrounding the bafes of Snowdon, Cader-Idris, and the valley of the Dee, be matched by correfponding objcects in its fouthorn neighbour. - - In cultivation and abundant population, South Wales may jufity bear the palm of preference, and that divifion peculiarly excels in the effect produced by ich plains and vallies, thickly overfpread with towns and villages, and bounded by a majellic outline of hills, which in many parts afpire to the grandeur and elevation of mountain,

Each country may boaft its vales, which generally take their names from their ap. propriate rivers: the vales of Clwydd and of Montgomery are the only very expanded ones I know in North Wales; but thofe of the Dee, the, Conway, and of Felliniog, are wonderfully fuperior in romantic features, and the majely of the furrounding objects. Thofe of the Wye, the Towey, and the Uike, in South Wales, excel both in extent, population, and placid beauty, intermixed with various majeflic features; thofe of the Taaffe, the Neath, the Tivy, the Yftwith, and the Rhydol, partake much of the appropriate fcenery of the leffer vallies of North Wales, but do not fully equal them.-The towns and villages differ not much in either country, but are more abundant in South Wales, and in both they have experienced improvement from occafional circumftances; great roads towards Ireland have been introduced through each, and in both have manufactures been eftablifhed with much firit and eflect, fo that the coal and iron works of Merthyr-Tydvil and its vicinage in Glamorganfhire and Brerknock fhire may vie with thofe of copper in the Paris mountain in Anglefea, and the various eftablifhments near Holywell in Flinthire. This advantageous acceflion of commercial importance is gradually. increafing in perfection, and canals made to tranfiport its productions are now forming to pervade the country in various directions, and facilitate the intercourfe of the feveral divifions with each other, and of both with England.--Throughout the whole of Wales are to be traced in various parts the military roads and feveral curious reliques of the Romans; the monuments of ancient Britifh grandeur are ftill more univerfal, nor do the ivy-mantled abbey or the ruined caftle appear any where more frequent, or in more picturefque pofitions. The proud towcrs of Caernarvon, Conway, and Harlech, with the abbeys of Vale-crucis and Bafinkwork, diflinguifh North Wales; and South Wales may as juftly pride itfelf in the magnificent fragments of Caerphilli, Pembroke, and Kilgarren caftles, with the fplendid monaftic remains of Tintern, Llantony, and Strata Florida, and the princely ecelefiaftical ruins of St. David's.

Thus have nature, art, and even the veftiges of decayed grandeur, adorned both parts of this interelling portion of our illand with peculiar and mutual advantages; for the increafing improvement of each happy tract we may be allowed to hope, from the continued favour of Providence, and the fuccefsful induftry of man. So, when that happy period arrives, in which all local diftinctions of its parts are loft in the perfection of the whole, the impetuous firit of the Welch, corrected by, and correcting in its turn, the tempered perfeverance of the Englifh, may contribute to confirm, and prolong to future ages, the energetic refpectability of the Britih character.

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## THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF A NEW TOUR IN WALES, IS EXTRACTLD FROM MIR. MALKIN's TOUR.

SINCE the firft edition of this work was publihed, Merthyr.Tydvil church has been taken down, and is re-building on a larger fcale. The chapel is finifhed, and licenfed by the bifhop. On my vifit to this place, in the fummer of 1806 , I found that great improvements had been made in the town within the laft two years, Many new freets, in addition to thofe before mentioned, have been built, which are fufficiently ftrait and wide, and more have been laid out. The new honfes are in general good, and fome of the older ftreets have been re-built on an improved plan. Mr. Maber, the rector, has lately obtained an act of parliament to enable him to grant leafes in the glebe for building. Thefe leafes are in general for three lives, but fome of them for a term of years. Nearly the whole of the glebe has been laid out in regular freets for building ; but the effects of the fcheme cannot be afcertained for fome time,
the profits will be uncertain, and the dilapidation very great. Should this fpeculation anfiwer, it may becalculated that when thefe leafes expire, the annual rents of the houles, with other advantages which will accrue from an extended population, will render the rectory of Merthyr-Tydvii greatly fuperior in yeally income to the bihop$\therefore$ Landañ. It is a curious circt niftance, that a few years back the whole revenue of the rectory, which was then more than three hundred pounds per annum, was infufficient to pay the parochial rates. I think, if my memory is correct, that in one year Mr. Maber paid five pounds more than he received from his living. The poorrates are tremendous, owing to the influx of ftrangers to the works.

A very good canal, of which fome incidental notice has before been taken, is made from Merthyr-Tydvil to Cardiff. It was begun about fixteen years ago, and completed in June 1798. From the tide-lock, where it enters Penarth harbour, up to the town of Cardiff, i. is navigable, as was before mentioned, for fhips of 40 tons; but from Cardiff to Mesthyr. Tydvil, it is navigable for barges of 100 tons: the head of this canal, at Merthyr-Tydvil bridge, is 568 feet five inches higher than the tidelock, two miles below Cardiff, where it falls into Penarth harbour; and for a part of this diftance it dkirts precipitous mountains, at the height of near 300 feet above the river Taaffe, which it clofely acompanies through its whole length. This canal has upwards of forty locks on it, in the fpace of twenty-fix miles, which is its whole length; and it is crofled by more than forty bridges. The new tram-road runs nearly by its fide. It was couftructed under the firft ait of parliament ever palied for thefe roads. On the twenty-firft of February 1804, ten tons of iron and feventy perfons were drawn for nine miles by the power of feam.

Merthyr.'Tydvil has three market-places, which are well fupplied twice every week, on Wednefdays and Saturdays. It lias feveral fairs in the year; and in the fame parifh, ta the top of a mountain, about two miles out of the town, there is a very ancient market-place, with a large public-houfe and a cottage or two. Here weekly markets liave been held for at leaft 800 years, during the fummer feafon, from the fourteenth of May to the fourtenth of October. This fingular market is in its feafon frequented by great numbers. There are alfo feveral large fairs for caitle chiefly held bere.

The neighbourhood of Merthyr-Tydvil abounds with excellent coal, iron ore, very good mill.ftones, and lime-ftone rocks, in which are found beds of black marble, equal to that of Derbyhire. They afford marble of various other colours, fome variegated like the Broccatello in the South of France. In this country impregnated with iron, chalybeate fprings abound. Excellent flag-flones for paving, and a very good kind of flate for covering roofs, are plentifully found in this neighbourhood, and indeed throughout the mountainous diftrict of Glamorgan. While I am on this fubject, it will not be impertinent to obferve, that though the French are, generally fpeaking, infinitely behind us in all the ufeful arts of life, they have a manifent fuperiority in their mode of tiling and flating their houfes. The roof of a houfe in Paris is as fymmetrical a part of the building as the elegant ftone front; nor is the one difcernable from the other but by a near and curious examination; but our clumfy and inartificial roofs either disfif?:e the architecture mof unmercifully, or are concealed by the unworkmanlike device of a parapet, which contributes neither utility nor ornament, beyond the negative apology of covering a defect. Malkin's Soutb Wales, 1807, 2 vols. 8vo. I. 276.

The Difcription giacn by Mr. Malkin of the clafical Houfe of Havod (fince unfortlonately deftroyed by Fire) weill, though fomecubat prolix, intereft every Reader of Tafte.

BEYOND the lead mines, the fimoothnefs of the road, a narrow fripe of cultivation by the Yftith, on which, however poor, the bewildered eye fixes as a reflingplace, a hill in front, crowned with the novel ornament of a plantation, befpeak the approach to objects more chearful, to a fcenc of brilliant enchantment, prepared behind the fhifting caverns and magic-ftruck abodes, which feem only placed there to heighten the effect, and be withdrawn. I do not know that I was ever fenfible of more pleafure or relicf, than on the unexpected fight of that woody hill, at my firf vifit. The road turning fuddenly to the right, leads up to Pentre Briwnant inn, one of the moft wretched and deftitute imaginable, in a fituation that challenges the refidence of a nobleman. It is placed on the edge of a very high hill, overlooking the continuation of Cwm Yfwith into Havod grounds, and backed by a large mountain towcring above it, furmounted in its turn by higher elevations, rifing to the top of Plin-. limmon. 'The barren an's gloomy prevails over the landfcape; but the foftening features to the left add an inexpreffible charm, and render the fite of this poor inn a fubject of picturefque admiration and envy. The premifes are on the fame eftate with the lead mines. They are miferable, and miferably kept: yet are the attractions of the vicinity fuch, that many parties are induced to bear with the privations of the place for days together, while they explore fometimes the wild, and fometimes the cultivated beauties furrounding them.

The entrance to Havod by this approach, is at the fhepherd's cot, on the hill to the South. The defcent bythe foot-path fromPentre Briwnant inn is fteep and romantic. The foot-bridge acrofs the ftream affords a fcene of picturefque and entangled wildnefs. The hard and milk-white rocks above are worn into a whimfical variety of fhapes, The wood around and below hangs its ormamental fringe over the rugged workmanniip of nature ; while the torrent, foaming between its rough and deepened confincs,
falutes
lalutes both the cye and ear in its tumultuous paflage down the declivity. The encircling hills, which hem in the low recefs on every fide, with here and there a fingle cottage on their brows, impofe an afpect of dignified retirement on the whole, while the lower view, penetrating the groves that exquifitely furnifh what the name implies, a fummer retreat, gives a furetafte of the plafures to be enjoyed within the donain. It is a characteriftic of Havod, that it does not unfold itfelf at firtt: there is no approach by which the franger's admiration is arrefted at the gate. The way by the thepherd's cot, leading only round the farm, is not a carriage road. It is the leaft friking of all the entrances, and therefore, perhaps the belt. Some of the younger platations form the only clothing of the hills in this angle; but thefe proinife hereafter to rife into flately woods. For fome little way, we encounter the roughrefis and diforder of an entirely new creation. High as is the ground on which we thand, the ulterior poofect is interecped by a manly rock of great compans and slevation, protruding its fhatp corners and projecting fraguents in every direction, almon divefted of foil, and but lately a mere object of barren horror. Yet has this hopedefs experiment been fubmitted to the planter's hand, and that with practical fuccefs. Every year the hardy firs are extending their holder fhoots, and more richly adorning that ruggednefs by contralt, which their utmont luxuriancy can never tame. If fuch be the character of this rock, as you pafs under it on high ground, ! need fearcely bay how ornamental it appears, when viewed at various points from the depth of the vally. The road winds round this promontory, and efaying from its obftructions, fuddenly opens on fuch an afiemblage of beauty and grandent, ftretched out to the very timits of the perfipective, as few fipots on this ifland can equal for furprife and fingularity. After having been travelling at the foot of Plinlimmon, to find the hed of the Yhwith, with its groves and meadows, fill far bencath the level on which we are ftanding, is fo unexpected a circumitance, that we rather ftart, as at the withdrawing of a curtain from before a picture, than believe it a reality. The winding of the river, here feaming impetuoufly over rocks, there fpreating its broad and glaffy furface, like a lake; the endefs woods, hanging on the mountain fides in long array, fometimes rifing to the top, but oftener contralted by the maked ridge; fome planted there by nature, before all attefed evidence of human habitation; yet more that owe their luxuriance to the novel and well diretted efforts of their owner; tracts of cultivation, picturefquely circumftanced, breaking out in the diftances, and deffroying the uniformity ;-all thefe, and a thoufand other indefribable beauties, confpire to render the firt gencral view of this place fo fatisfying, as to fet at defiance all hazard of difappoointment from the moft fanguine anticipation. Nor will even the annual vifitor look with a faniated eye at the growing inprovements of the feene whether natural or artificial. The poirt of view I am deferibing is fitl further adorned by the elegant fipire of a beauiful little church, embofomed in the highelt woods of the oppolite hill. This chur:h was finified but a few months before my firft arrival, and hat no exiftence when the latelt delcriprion of Havod was written, but now rifes into one of its firt ormanents, and amounces to the ftranger a new order of things in the wilds of Cardiganthire. At the time of my fummer vifit, I had not the advantage of being with the family; but I had been overtaken by appointmeat on my way, by an intelligent and indelatigable frime, in whofe company I had determined to explore, whatever we could difover that was intereling, beyond the route of the cuftomary attendant. We imn dately decided to make for the churd, and, for that purpole, leaving the oroader road, cromid a wooden int-bridge, with one rail, picturefyuty overhung with a luxuriant oak, over a decp-bedded, black, and rocky mountain brook. The
natural timber here is nurtured and drawn up, under the protection of the warn and fheltered dingle, to a fize and growth the moft magnificent and flourifhing. The afcent to the church through the wood is fteep, but the path is fecure and fmooth. The church-yard may rival, for romantic accompaniments, that of Aberedwy, and for intereft aimoft Briton Ferry. It commands, through a natural lattice-work of intervening groves, the cultivated valley below, and the naked Theepwalks of the heights oppofite. It i. difficult to avoid fmiling at the pompous devices, by which the country people aint at teftifying their refpect for the deceafed. They fometimes even afpire fo high, doubtiefs by the benefit of clergy, as to tag their vernacular panegyric with a Latin couplet. With refpect to the church itfelf, I hall referve what I have to fay of it, till I come to fpeak of the eftablifhments at Havod. We defcended by asother richly fylvan path, through the hanging wood, and came out at the bottom of the mill cafcade, on the mountain brook before mentioned. Here is a fimple alcove, which at once affords accommodation to the admirer of nature, if he wifhes to prolong his flay, and adds :a unobtrufive decoration to a fpot frc wning on the ligher pretenfions of art. The volume of water is rather fcanty, e:cept in floods; but the fall is fo broken by intervening rocks and foliage, and the top altogether sicened by a huge mals, that it occafional poverty is not difclofed; indeed, after tempents, .t forces its way over every obftruction, and tumbles headlong in one enlarged and tremendous cataract. It is woft advantageoufly feen from the building, at the diftance of fome hundred feet. Between it and the alcove, there is a ruftic foot-bridge, wiich compofes well in the picture. The pool at the bottom boils impetuoufly, and the current rufhes forward, Aruggling anong rocks, or engulphed in deep cauldrons, and darkened by the fhadows falling from the excavated fides. The whole courfe of the brook to the river, is fo fteeply inclined, that it furnifhes an uninterrupted fucceffion of fomething approaching to calcades. We now purfued the path through the woods, with occafional fpots of pafture and tillage, feen through the opening viftas, till we came to the new carcige road to the houfe. Here the grand mafles of wood which clothe the hills, the Xitwith again roaring obftreperoully along its bed, or fometimes fweeping over its broad and pebbly channel, offered themfelves more amply to our view at every ftep. A fudden turn, mof' judiciounly managed, brings the ftranger unprepared almoit before the very portico of an elegant manfion, which he had been expecting to have d cried from afar. The fituation of the houfe is admirably chofen, comamanding the river with its winding vale from the thelving ground on which it fands. The lawn nop." elegantly, but naturally, down to the water; and immediately belind it, rifes a witt beautifully wooded hill, as if formed for the purpofe of giving fhelter and an air of repofe to a claffic refidence. Majeftic woods, reaching to a great extent along the acclivity, at once protect and adorn the cholen fpot; while the fheep-walks on the other fide the Yftwith, topped by rocks, that thruft their projections among the very clouds, remind us by what a ftyle of nature we are furrounded, in the midft of an artificial p.radife.

But the principal walks, and thofe of great extent, are on the oppofite fide of the river. On crolling the lawn fiom the houfe there is an appropriate wooden bridge over the Y ftwith, fupported in the middle by a ftone buttrefs. "The frame work of this bridge is fo conitructed, as hitherto to have withftooc ee impetuofity of the torrent, and its fimplicity accords better with the fcene, than the higher efforts of refined art would have done. Acer laving paffed it, by keeping along the road to the

[^22]farm, you foon begin to rife from the valley in which the houfe and gardens are em' $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{w}}$ fomed. The roal goes to the top of the mountain; but after having afcended fom: way, a path to the left, carricd on a very high level, very narrow, and cut with great labour out of the folid row leats through the moft romantic recefles of this interefting : ace. The noife of abmunt rills, the mofly flones, the wild and tangled underwood, the larger :imber, with which the fide of the precipice i ; chned, fead and till the attention, wthont allowing time to look out for objects byond, or contemphate the depth helow. On a tudden, a mafs of rock in front feems to flop all further progrefs: it thrufts itfolf perpendicularly acrofs the paflage, and its bafe is fixed far beneath. On upproaching it, the folid mountain is fou.d to have been perforated, though its fubflance is fo lard, as to have occafinned the greateft difficulty, and frequently to have turned t:e tools of the workmen. The darknefs of the chafim, with the brawling of lefler fails incefliantly underneath, combines a fort of picturefque falling with the poetical gloom of this unufual paflage. After creeping through, the fmooth and flippery path, narrowing, and becoming more tremendous as it afcends, winds round the front of a mofly promontory, which unfolds, from its abrupt elevation, a full view of the beautiful and fublime effects combined in this extraordinary domain. Standing on a narrow ledge, half way up the rock, with a perpendicular precipice helow, and another of equal height above, we have on one fide, the river fweeping through the valley, and dividing it into equal parts, harmonioully correfponding as well in magnificence as extent. On the other fide, the largeft of thofe many mountain torrents, which embellifh or make grand this glorious feene, forces its way down to join the Yftwith; its roar loud and inceffant; its foam fparkling partially at intervals through the network of intervening foliage, or efcaping from behind the rock that obtrudes itfelf on the confined and over-fhadowed channel.- Cultivated ficlds, intermixed with all this wild beauty; a range of oppofite hills, precipitous and ftately as thofe on which we are placed, fplendidly arrayed with hanging woods; the elegant church fpire, jult rifing from among the ires, and aflerting its new-born honours in this fylvan retreat, carry our admiratin without abatement from point to point, and make us hefitate, whether to prefer : weater or the more diftant objects; the ruder alpect of nature in her majellic :mod, whe piticious efforts of fenfible and modeft art, to graft convenience and improvement of the peculiarities of mountain fcenery, without fighting taftelefsly againft its charact $r$. ')n emerging from the foreft, we foon arrive on a tumuloully formed knoll, $\mathrm{lc}^{\prime}$ 'y, verdant, and unencumbered, which commands a ftill more ex. tenfive profpect of the valley, and takes in nearly the whole of Havod. It has been regretted by fome, that the houfe was not built on this proud eminence; but it appears to me, that good tafte and comfort were both confulted in the choice of the prefent fituation. The inducement to explore fhould never be withdrawn, by a fivecping furvey from a balcony or portico: however wide the range, the idea of magnitude is impaired, by the very poflibility of comprehending it all at once. Here are foretts, rifing upon the river on each fide, bordered with rich paftures, and interfiperled with fhepherds' cots; the jagged rock, or finooth and verdant mountain, near whofe fummit vegetation languifhes; and the bare hills that terminate the feene, and mingle with the horizon, in contrall with the luxuriance of Havod. But fuch feenes are better vifited occafionally, than continually fatiating the eye, and palling on the imagination. Nothing can be conceived, if I may fo expre's it, more domeftically picturefque, than the fummer dining-room, with the hall door thrown open towards the water, and the rich and clafical little hill rifing-before the window on the other fide. 'This elevated
fituation could have afforded nothing fo elegant or fo appropriately beautiful. After continuing round the brow of this mijeftic hill, we fuddenly clofe ill upn the brook, which forms fo remarkable a feature in thefe grounds. A cafcade of mighty force, immediately announces itfelf by its roar; and the furprize is the greater, as the feene that meets the eye alfigns no caule for the impreflion on the ear. As we creep along the winding and flippery path, a dark hollow in the reck attrats our notice on the right; the din of falling water reverberates through the cave, and nakes us hefitate about committing orirelves to its damp and ghorny recelles. By a fimple but fuccefsful trial of art, the ternination of the paflage forwards fecms to difappoint our hopes, when on turning fuddenly to the left, a rude aperture admits the light, and a fparkling fheet of water, in front of the aperture urges its perpendicular fall from the rock above, into a deep bole below the cave te lace and mannner of viewing this portion or cafcade is the moft happy on is left unfatiatec!, and earger in its way downwards, from t foliage nor herbage ; noth: ture's cabins. The moft ftrik have been devifed; and the more fo as the sriat rough what unulual channel the brook ir
I receiver of its abundant waters. 'There is neat. ; ck and water, confined as it were in one of ma-㱜 is the lmminous appearance of the foaming element, feen from fo dark a thum, glittering as if with gems. My friend Mr. Stothard, who was here on a vifit in the year 1805 , has lindly furninaed me with this fingular ferne, delineated by his own pencil on the fpot, as well as with a view of the valley from the hill where it was propofed that the houfe fhould have been built, as frontifpiecces to thefe volumes. Entrulting fuch fubjects to his language rather than my own, I fhall now take my leave of the cave, with obferving, that after heavy rains it is inacceffible, and next proceed to the defcription of the great catcade.

After defcendiag by fteps of loofe flate from the eminence at which the firft jet of the whole brook is feen, a rude bridge leads acrofs the channel of the torrent, relieving all uncertainty as to the outlet from the pool below the cave, and accounting for the echoed founds that have beat upon the car throughout our paffage up the ravine. In front of the bridge, at a little diftance, the ftrean comes tumbling over in a continued fall of about too feet, including that part of it which has already been defcribed. 'Ihe portion here prefenting itfeff to our admiration, is where the overflowing of the deep boiler projects itfelf angularly over the fmooth rock, and leaps down the ledges of its rugged and precipiate delcent, in a broken fhower of vexed and ftormy foam. The difpofition of the rocks that line the bed of this turbulent flream, to narrow its boundaries arai impede its progrefs, helps greatly to give it that individual character which diftinguifhes its concomitant feenery from the common-place exhibitions of artilicial management, where it is attempted to graft exotics on the homely confiftency of nature; to refine her where the meant to be rude, to force her into grandeur or playfulnefs where it was her will to be foher. Neither is it to thefe leading circumfances of picturefque wonder, that our pleafurable emotions are confined. The luxuriance of the berlage is increafing with every year; the fides of the precipice are clothed with new fprung thoots, or rivers by the venerable trunk of fome immemorial oak.

Alter hating crofied the torrent at the bottom of its perpendicular fall, and exhaulted the topics of contemplation on its brink, we may follow its Ateep declivity on the northern fide, till it joins the main river. There was no walk marked out when Mr. Cumberland defcribed it; but the path is now commodious, and the return is agreeably diverfified, by committing ourfelves to its direction. Indeed, the rocks, tirough which the brook cuts its way, are fo grand, and fo well adapted from their


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quality of fchiftus, to receive the mof varied and romantic fhapes by attrition, that ficarcely any part of the walk can be confidered as more interefting. After defcending a few paces, a refplendent little rill trickles down the rock above our heads, and contrafts its diminutive beauties with the large and lofty ftature of the great cafcade. The precipice on the other fide, from having been our ftation, is become our object: the line of the path is obfcured by height and diftance, and intercepting herbage, where the rock relaxes its fterility, and yields by partial fpots to the impregnation of heat and moilture. The fcene is narrow and tortuous, lofty and overfhadowed: a little fall at every angle fixes the foot, and enchains the ear and eye; the fream as it winds, is feen alternately and difappears: as we look down, the rugged bottom feems yawning to receive us; if we look back, the crag projects above our heads, the downward rufh of the torrent threatens us with its deluge. At length the dingle joins the more extended valley; a long and fteep defcent of rude Iteps conducts us to the dam, artificially conftructed for the purpofe of irrigating the meadows. This dam forms a pool, into which falls a regular cafcade of about 20 feet, while the precipitoufly inclined chaunel of the brook above, furnifles a fuccefiion of flathing eddies and whirlpools, cutting through rocks too prominent to be overleaped, or raging over trunks of decayed oaks, which have tumbled long ago athwart the bed of the flream. A piece of grazing ground, formed with due attention to picturefque inequality, renews our acquaintance with the impetuous Yfwith. After crofling it by the fone bridge, and again croffing the other mountain brook below the mill calcade, we decline into a fheltered walk, level with the river, leading to as unexpected a creation of fairy gaiety, as lies within the fcope of the moft fortive fancy. A gaudy flower garden, with its wreathing and fragrant plats bordered by fhaven turf, with a finooth gravel walk carricd round, is dropped, like an ornamental gem, among wild and tovering rocks, in the very heart of boundlefs woods. Nothing can be more enveloped in folitude, nothing more beautiful or genial. The fpot at prefent contains about tho acres, fivelling'gently to meet the fun-beams, and teeming with every variety of fhrub or flower.

- But this delicious retreat has not yet arrived at its perfection. It is intended to enlarge it, by making the river the boundary; and it is lill further to be ornamented by a Doric tenple, from a defign in Stwart's Athens. There is another flower-garden, of very different character, and fill more figgularly fituated, to which frangers are never admitted. Almoft behind the wall of the lowey garden, there is a very grandrock, lofty and naked, flanding alone in the midft of woods, too extenfive for the eye to meafure. This rock is an object from almoft every part of the oppofite hills. Its top is a natural platform, as if placed there for the purpofe, on which is now erected a column to the memory of the late duke of Bedford, which forus a principal ornament of the place, as well from affociation, as from its fite and execution. Behind this rock, the mountain rifes higher, and is covered with the dwarfifh growth, to which alone the ridges of thefe hills give birth. In the centre of the thicket is planted a flower-garden, fo carefully fheltered and judicioufly difpofed, as to realife a paradife in the wildernefs. The talte in which it is laid out, is not fo fudioufly ornamental as that of the garden below' ; it aims at a coincidence with the peculiarities of its fituation, and exhibits in a nurfed fate many of the moft curious plants, which are the natural growth of high expofures in foreign climates. The mofs-houfe gives a her-mit-like air to the retirement; and the vafe, which I left my friend Mr. Ban’ss in the act of placing there, infcribed with a few lines from the mufe of Mr. Rogers, to consmemorate a domeftic circumftance, will finifh moft happily the contemplative charac-
ter of it form

The the loy pafs an particu have d the rea fcribe purpof 1 trod racy as and $p$ light a is fo $g$ ferentl throwr change houfe the be but $\cdot$ th rather
ter of the fcene. [This I have fince had the pleafure of feeing more than once; and it forms a moft interefling circumftance.]

The cold bath is the only object to detain the attention in the fequeftered path from the lower flower-garden to the lawn : but there are many other walks of large compals and extenfive variety about the grounds, not to te explored in a fingle day. In particular the road towards Yfpyty-Yftwith, which I meant to have defcribed, but have dwelt fo long already on the picturefque beauties of this place, that I fhall refer the reader for the reft to Mr. Cumberland's eloquent and fuccelfful "Attempt to defcribe Havod.' I fhall only juft obferve, that in tracing the principal walk, I have purpofely taken the direction contrary to that of Mr. Cumberland. At another time, I trod in his fteps, with tis book in my hand, and found myfelf affifted by the accuracy as well as interefted by the vivacity of his detail.

The houfe was built by Mr. Baldwyn of Bath in the Gothic, with pointed windows and pinnacles. It does much credit to the tafte and talents of the architect. It is light and airy, though capacious, and avoids that appearance of over-building, which is fo generally the fault of manfions that are fhewn. Originally the offices were differently placed, but, being thought to prefs too forward into notice, were afterwards thrown into their prefent form. The arrangements have, indeed, undergone various changes; and the library has been added under Mr. Johnes's own airection. But the houfe itfelf, as Mr. Baldwyn planned it, has never been altered, nor could it be for the better. I have indeed heard it objected, that the rooms are not large enough; but that depends entirely on the object of the owner, which I take to have been rather elegance and comfort, than oftentatious magnificence.

The rooms which are fubnitted to the curiofity of flrangers, confift of a hall, a mu-fic-room, fummer and winter dining rooms, a library, and a drawing-room, each rich and appropriate in their ornaments, and furnifhed with fpecimens of art, not fo numerous as taftefully felected.

There are in the hall two large pictures, by Hodges, reprefenting the interview of Captain Cook with Otoo, and the landing at Eramango.

A favourite Newfoundland dog, by Opie; a favourite horfe, by Gilpin ; and a favourite fpaniel, by the fame painter.

A fruit-piece, by Michacl Angelo Caravaggio. This muft have been one of his earlieft performances; for he began with fuch fubjects, but afterwards devoted himfelf entirely to hiftory and portraits.

Still life, by Roftracker in 15,37 , whofe genius inclined him to fuch fubjects, and carried him to as high a degree of excellence as the path he had chalked out to nimfelf feemed to admit. The higher views of art, that now prevail, have confiderably diminifhed the value of fuch pieces. Befides thefe are Sir Charles Hambury Williams, a copy from Mengs; the portrait of a lady, both the artift and fubject unknown; an antique buft of Iris, in red granite, and two tables of lava from Vefuvius; an antique fatue of Ariadne, very beautiful, but the head is not its ewn. The drapery is admirable; and the grapes taken up in the folds afford in exquifite fpecimen of elegant defign, and delicate execution. Bernieu's fountain in the piazza Navena at Rome; Derby; flire bifcuit china; a fragment of the bafe of Pompey's column at Alexandria; and a petrefaction found in the old bed of the Nile, brought by Colonel James Lloyd of Mabus, on his return from the expedition from India to Fgypt, and given by him to Mr. Johnes.

Over the chimney-piece in the mufic-room, is a holy family by Barocci. The religious fubjects of this artift are peculiarly excellent. He attended equally to correct-
nefs of defign, and harmony of colouring ; but he did not lay hi:nfelf out for the praife of original genius. He did not attempt to conceal that he imitated the beft of his predeceffors; and his models are eafily to be diftinguifhed.

Under this is Lord Chancellor Thurlow.-Copy, Gardner.
On the left hand is a portrait of Mr. Viganoni, by Pelegrini, a prefent from himfelf.

A ruined alchymift, by Salvator Rofa, poffeffes that wonderful force of expreflion which gives fo rare a value to all his genuine works. The attitude and action of the principal figure in this piece unite individual character with all the propriety of gencral nature. The freedom of pencil, the fpirit and fire of imagination, itrongly mark it as the production of this ma:tcr.

On the right hand is the portrait of Mr. Johnes of Lanfair, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, whofe art called forth all the inveterate pecularities, whether of intrinfic character, or temporary modes, which render his paintings contemporaneous clironicles of the times, with the lighter papers of that great defcriber Addifon, but leave behind no general inftruction, no topic of imitation to the profeffor. His wigs are moft faithful and elaborate reprefentations.

Under this is a view of the bridge of St . Maurienne, by Deane.
Between the doors is the aflumption of the Virgin, by Bundetto Luti. This picture was a prefent from R. P. Knight, and had been an altar-piece at Lugano, where it was purchafed. The works of this artift are nuch coveted for the tendernefs and delicacy of their manner, the claffical tafte, if not the critical feverity of their defigning, and the mellow beauty of their tints.

The Elijah and the angel, by Rembrandt, is a curious picture. It has been faid of this artif, that he painted himfelf in his works. He was a miller's fon, and born in 1606. He began his career of fame and fortune at Anifterdam in the year 1630. His performances foon got into fafhion, and his fchool increafed daily. The literal copyift of whatever came before him, colouring was his great object. As he could fcarcely read, he was very carelefs about the felection of his ftorics. The walls of his painting-roon covered with old drapcries, wcapons, and grotefque armour, conftituted the whole of his ftudy; and thefe, with a cheft of drawers full of old cloaths and other rubbifh, he was accuftomed to call his antiques. Yet was he not without a good collection of Italian prints and drawings; but they had swer of opening his eyes to his own defects. His manner is unfinifhed, and ain - .er unlike the nicety of his countrymen. His pictures are rough and difagreeable on a near infpection, but at once harmonious and forcible, when viewed at a convenient diltance. If any fpectator came too clofe to a newly-finifhed picture, he always turned him back, under the pretence that the fmell of the colours would give him the head-ache. He was rather a manncrift, than an enlarged and phiisfophical ftudier of nature. Cuftom and education attached him to the manners of his own country. Yet was his genius fine, his expreffion exquifite, his flroke admirable, and his colouring beyond all rivalhip. His lights were painted with an uncommonly thick body, but he perfectly undertood the nature and property of his colours, to that he preferved them in all their frefhnefs. He painted few hiltorical fubjects; and thofe fow were, as in the inftance before us, altogether inferior to his portraits. There was a vulgarity in his treatment. His forte was a fimple topic, which required not the higher powers of compofition. His heads of old men are executed with fo laborious an exactnefs, as to reprefent even the hairs of the beard, and to make out minutely the very fur upon their caps. His earlier works were the molt laboured : his enthufiafm evaporited
as his reputation increaled; and he afterwards contented himfelf with the trade of an artift.

The fleeping Cupid is faid to have been by Elizabeth Sirani, one of Guido's miftreffes, and retouched by himfelf. I expreffed a doubt in my firt edition, whether fhe was old enough to have bcen either his miftrefs or his difciple. But the following paffage from Heueickens "Idée general d'une collection d'Eftampes," confirms the firt mentioned by writers in general, though at variance with certain dates, which make her only four years old when Guido died. "Il vaut bien la piene de former un volune des difciples du Guido, $\mathcal{G}$ principalement de ccux, qui out imité dans la gravure leur maitre. Il y entrera : Simone Cantariai, dit il Pcfarefe, Domenico Maria Canati, Lorenzo Coll, Giovan Andrea Sirani, Elizabctb Sirani, and Flaminio Torre, tous peintres, qui ont gravé on meme tcms." She is recorded as a memorable example of early genius. It is dangerous in poffefs merit in Italy. Elizabeth Sirani was poifoned.

At the end of the room is a defcent from the crois, by Vandyke, very much in the Ayle of his mafter, Rubens. The thoulder of the Magdalen in particular, and indeed all the flefhy parts, exhibit an underftanding and practice of colouring, that prove him to have been a clofe obferver of Titian, and no unworthy follower of the Venetian fchool. The child pointing at the wounds is an inftance of that exquifitely natural expreflion, which none but the moft accomplifhed pencils can attain. This is a pieture that would do credit to any collection.

There are, at this end of the room, feveral other pictures; particularly two landfcapes, by Berghem and Both. The rivalfhip between thefe mafters was fo clofe, that a Dutch burgomafter gave a commiffion to cach, with the promife of a confiderable premium, beyond the ftipulated fum, to the artift, whofe work fhould be adjudged the beft. Ona comparifon of the piftures, the arbitrators were unable to decide; and their liberal employer prefented each with a gratuity, equal to what he had defigned for the vistor. The latter was diftinguifhed as Both of Italy, from his long abode in that country. He was a pupil of Abraham Bloemart, as was his brother Andrew, whom De Piles niftakenly calls Henry. The two brothers were infeparable, as well in the evercife of the pencil as in friendfhip, till an unhappy cataftrophe befel one of them, who was drowned in a canal at Venice. John painted the landfcape, and the figures were inferted by Andrew, yet fo much were they influenced by the fame genius, that the mixture of hands was not difcernible; and they walked at no very awful diftance behind the reputation of Claude Lorrain. The figures of Andrew Both were infiuitely fuperior to thofe of Claude. After the fatal accident, the furvivor left Italy, and retired to lis own country.

Under the Vandyke, is a picture, diftinguifhed by the title of Euc Houes. This wonderfully fine head is by Muralez, a Spanifh painter, known in his own country under the furname of El Divino. This diftinction might have been conferred either on the excellence of his painting, or the nature of his fubject. The works of this mafter are little, if at all known in England.

In addition to thefe, are two views of Matavia Bay in Otaheite, and Fayal, one of the Azore iflands, both by Hodges.

There are likewife two pictures by Claude. In the landfcape of one he has introduced a view of Trajan's arch at Ancona. The other is a fea-piece. Thefe are not in his beft ftyle, but they are believed to be genuine. This young paftry-cook, who could fcarcely write his own name when he went to Italy with the humble view of exercifing his talents on confectionary, might have difputed the palm of ignorance with Rembrandt; but both were well read in the rules of nature, without confulting
any inferior author. His firft attempts were in the fervice of Saffi, a pupil of Paul Bril. Claude Jorrain allifted him in preparing his colours. Saffi and Claude's elder brother John, an engraver of wood cuts, taught him a few principles of the art. He aftervards pafied two years at Naples with Goffredi, who taught hin landfcape, architcature, and pertpective. But on the whole he owed little of his ability to his mafters. He fucceeded very indifferently in figures, though he attended the drawing fchool daily during his refidence at Rome, Lauri and Courtois frequently inferted them for him; but when he did them himfelf, he ufed to fay jeftingly, that he fold the landfcape, and gave the figures into the bargain. He had no objcetion to rubbing out. His diftances are admirable; and no man better practifed a jult and proportionate degradation in the tones of colours. He was indefatigable in obferving the circumflances and accidents of nature in the ky , whether the riting or fetting of the fun, rain, thunder-clouds, or any other ftriking effects. On his return home, he comnitted his obfervations, to cauvas, and treafured them as hints to be introduced into his regular works. 'Sandrart obferves of his trees, that they appear to rufte, as if put in motion by the wind. Baldinucci has fpoken highly of his knowledge in perfpec. tive : but critics in general have agreed, that this praife muft be underftood as confined to the aerial, and that he was by no means a perfect mafter of the lineal. The truth and frefhnefs of his colouring, his aptitude in reprefenting the time of day, and the varying appearances of light, are the leading features of his excellence. On the whole he has generally been confidered as the moft perfect model for landfcape painters. Tables of verde antico, and alabaltro antico, with corners of porphyry, a vafe of Derbythire fpar, and a buft of Mifs Rofe, daughter of George Rofe, Efq.; formerly of the Treafury, by Banks, make up the remaining ornaments of this elegant and clatical rooul.

In the dining room, there is a family picture by Romney. The perfons introduced are Mr. Mrs. and Mifs Johnes, Major-General John Lewis, and Doctor Stevenfon. The likenefies are correct and pleafing, and ihe fory of the fortune-teller is fufficiently well managed; but the painting is wafly and poor, and by no means fit to challenge competition with thofe matters, with whom its ftation in this houfe unavoidably brings it into comparifon. Over one of the doors is a very fine unfinithed head of Lord Thurlow, by Romney, after one fitting only; and over the other, a portrait of R. I. Knight, Efq.; by Webber.

The chimney-piece in this room is from the claffical cliffel of Banks. The heads of Socrates, Plato, Alcibiades, Sappho, and three other ancient worthies, form its principal ornament, and the draperies are renarkably well worked. Between the windows are bufts of Lord Thurlow, by Rofli, and of the late Duke of Bedford, by Nollekens. The former is a faithlul and characteriftic portrait. The fubject is a fine one, and has been finely treated, with the exception of one error, into which the artilt has been betrayed by the proverbial eyebrows of the noble original. In his endeavours to lay hold of fo remarkable a feature, he has fucceeded in making them fufficiently heavy; but they are not worked like hair, and the heavinefs is the heavinefs of a folid lump, not that of a bufhy excrefeence. 'The likenefs of the Duke of Bedford is correct but not animated.

In the Pefaro library, juft fitted up for the reception of that valuable purchafe, is the Elijah, by one of the very early Greek painters. This picture was given, on the reformation, by the abbot of 'lalley, in the county of Caerinarthen, to that brauch of Mr. Johnes's family which then refided at Dolecothy. How long it had been in poifeffion of the monks at Talley is not known; but it it has remained in this family ever
fince. It is undoubtedly a very great curriofity; though mote to be valued as fuch, than for the merit of the performance. It has been attributed to fome of thofe matters, who after the unfortunate extirpation of painting, revived it asout the clofe of the thirteenth century. But there feems little doubt of its being !alf a century older, and that it may be referred to one of thofe Greek artifts, who were invited to Florence, and infpired Cimabue, confined as were their own powers, with the ambition of reftoring the art of painting. Confidered as the attempt of that ignorant age, it reflects the higheft credit on the ingenuity of its author. The beft part of the piece is the compartment with the chariot. It poffeffes a coufiderable portion of elegance and freedom. The other pieces in this room are, a portrait of R. P'. Kuight, by Lawrence, and two drawings, by Mifs Johnes. In the palfage, removed out of the room, which is now the Pefaro library, are Herodias's daughter with John the Baptitt's head, by Michael Angelo Caravaggio. The vale and calcatelli of Tivoli, by Delaney. The tennple is artificially introduced to heighten the cffect. Its actual fituation is in the vicinity of the town. The painter of the landfcape is unknown.

In addition to thefe, there is a fketch by Vandyke, fuppofed to be defigned for Lord Strafford. A view of Newcaftle in Emlyn, by Ibbetfon, which does no inadequate jutice to that fingular fpot. The ruin is a fiue fubject, and has not been loft upon the artift. Another of $\Lambda$ beryftwith, by the fame artift ; in which the drefs and character of the Welch peafants are well preferved; and portraits of Robert Lifton, Eff ; T. Johnes, and a French courier, by Wickftead, and four finall views of fcenes within the grounds at Havod, by Jones, of whom fome brief memoirs have already been given.

The anti-library has lately been completed. A ftaircafe formerly occupicd the area, which is now converted into a claflical apartment, fo that it occafioned an incommodious and unfightly accefs to one of the fineft rooms in the kingdom. This anti-library is arranged in the form of a chapel, in which is placed fome very curious painted glafs. In the large window, there is an uncominonly fine portrait of the Cardinal de Bouillo:1, kneeling to his tutclary faint, which may with good reafon be fuppofed to have been defigned Ly Holbein, and burnt by Albert Durer, as were the other parts. The arms of this cardinal are blazoned on the covering of his kneeling defk. He was attached to Francis the Firft, but changed to the party of Charles the Fifth, who gave hinn the Archbifhopric of Valencia, and the cardinal's hat. The painted glafs in this room formerly belonged to a German convent, fupprefied by the Emperor Jofe; ${ }_{j}$ b. The higheft excellence of colouring in this branch of art is here attained, while the ufual portion of accuracy in drawing, and fidelity in copying after the mafter, are far exceeded. The reception that Holbein met with in this country, was highly creditable to Henry VIII. and his court. The tafte of the monarch was confpicuous in his patrouage of the artift; and the liberality of Sir Thonas More, in parting with his valuable pictures to his mafter, for the fake of engaging that powerful protection, was not unkiudly rewarded, when Henry returned the pictures, and declared hinfelf fatisfied with commanding the hand, that could paint their equals. There is only one other work of art in this room, which is a Cleopatra, by Guercino. His frong lights and fladows gave wonderful force to this as well as to moft other of his pictures. He preferred the Venctian to the Roman fchool, and devoted his principal fudy to the attaiument of excellence in colouring. There is a powerful and lively exprefion in this piece, which gives a value to the mafter, not only as a colourif, but as an imitator of nature.
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The library is an octagon, with the light admitted from the dome. It is furrounded by a gallery, fupported on pillars of variegated marble. Thefe pillars are very magnificent, of the Doric order. The fymmetry of this room would be perfect, if the pillars were not fomewhat too large for their height. This circumftance arofe from fome error of meafurement among the workmen, when the room was building. As it is, however, it reflects high credit on the owner of Havod, who was, in this inftance, his own architect; and this library is the triumph of the place. It opens into a confervatory, 160 feet in length, filled with rare and curious exotics, with a walk down the centre. The doors are all pannelled with plate-glafs; fo that when the entrance door of the library is fhut, and the communication open, the view from the end of the confervatory, through the library, into a feeming fecond confervatory, almoft realizes the fictitious defcriptions of enchantment. Nor is the firt entrance into the library, with the paradife of rarities beyond, lefs ftriking.

Over tha chimney in the library there is an ancient mofaic, dug up at Tivoli, near the villa Adriana. The fubject is unknown, but fuppofed to have a reference to one of the Greek tragedies. On the mantle-piece are bufts of Mrs. Johnes and Mifs. Johnes, by Banks.

In the confervatory there is a piece of fculpture, by Banks, which for claffical defign and delicacy of execution, would of itfelf place him anmong the pureft followers of the ancient and beft examples, if his fame had not long fince been eftablifhed on a. firm foundation. The fubject is, Thetis dipping Achilles in the river Styx. The figures are exquifite; and the monfters of the Styx, carried round the bafe, are poetically fancied, as well as ingenioufly fculptured. The writer of this account is in poffer. fion of the original model: No cafts have ever been made. There is at the extremity of the confervatory a mafk by the fame artift.

The drawing-room is completely furnifhed with Gobelin tapeftry, of great beauty and brilliancy, and the whole furniture is in the French tafte, to correfpond with the hangings. This is the only room which affects fplendour of decoration; and as pecu-. liarly appropriated to the ladies, it is judiciounly contrafted with the more fober ftyle of the adjoining apartments. The colonnade front is occupied by another fuit, which, is never fhewn to accidental vifitors. In thefe rooms the fame tafte is preferved, and they are enriched with many ornaments and curiofities, in harmony with the purfuitsof the occupier. Among the number are, a drawing of Auguftus's bridge over the Nar, by Jacob More; two paintings done on wax, from the Vatican, by a Roman, and feveral coins; among the number, fome of Sir Hugh Middleton's fineft pieces, Roman rings, and other curiofities of antiquity, found in this part of Cardiganfhirc. Hogarth's Southwark fair is, however, the moft rare and valuable gem in this little collection. The humours have never perhaps been more univerfally collected into one picture. This piece alone would have juftified Lord Orford in characterizing Hogarth. as a writer of comedy with a pencil. Its value is much enhaneed by the circumftance, that many of the perfonages are undoubted portraits. The artift has borrowed the liubject of his fhow-cloth from Laguerre. It reprefents the ftage mutiny. Some light is thrown on the figures by the farcical ballad opera of the Stage Mutineers, or a Playhoufe to be let, publifhed in 1733, the year in which the picture of the Southwark fair was painted. The other thow-cloth exhibits the Sicge of Troy, compofed by Settle, which was a great favorite at ail the fairs. The figure on the rope is defigned for Signor Violante, 2 cek brated vaulter in the reign of Gcorge I. The tall man on ano-
ther fhow-cloth was Maximilian, the Saxon giant. The man lying from the fteeple was Cadman, who afterwards broke his neck in a fimilar experiment at Shrewfbury.

But it is time to refrain from the enumeration of particulars, and to take my leave of Havod with a fketch of its general character. In laying out the grounds, art has been no further confulted than to render nature acceflible. Indeed, nature has in this country fo obftinate a will of her own, that the would fcarcely fuffer a tafte, the reverfe of that fo purely difplayed, to interfere with her vagaries. There is one reflection, which is particularly pleafing at Havod. Notwithltanding all that has been done, the place is yet in its infancy. Moft of the fine refidences in England are finifhed, and many beginning to decay. But Havod, fifty years hence, will ftand alone in grandeur, if the plans of its firt former are not abandoned by its fucceffors. What we now fee is the fruit of only twenty years. In 1783, it was a wildernefs. There was indeed an old houfe belonging to the family; but it was deferted as an untenantable refidence, and the very eftate held of little account. In 1783 Mr . Johnes determined to fettle here. In 1803, Havod was as I have defcribed, and as the numerous friends of the owner can bear witnefs to having feen it. Hills planted by the very hands of the prefent inhabitants, have already rifen into opulence of timber; other hills are covered with infant plantations of luxuriant promife; and more of the lofty wafte is now marked out, to be called into ufefulnefs and fertility, in a fucceffion of ufeful autumns.

Larch treeshave been very fuccefsful on thefe hills; but Mr. Johnes's attempts have not been confined to this fpecies of timber only; he has engaged in an immenfe extent of general plantations, of which it would not be uninterefting to the practical agriculturif to give fome brief account. From June 1796 to June 1797, four hundred thoufand larches were planted, and very few of the plants failed. Befides thefe, in the fame year, two hundred and fifty thoufand other trees were planted, of which fifty thoufand were alders, and the reft elm, beech, birch, afh, and mountain aflı. They a! throve well, but the beech flourifhed more than any, except the larch. About ten thoufand were planted to the acre. From October 1797 to Oetober 1798, ten thoufand oaks were planted; from one to two feet high; and from October $179^{8}$ to April 1799, fifty-five acres were fet with acorns. In the fame fpace of time in which the plantation of oaks was going forward, twenty-five thoufand afh trees were planted, of which not more than five hundred died, and about four hundred thoufand larch trees. The larches were all two years old feedlings, and were always planted on the upper parts of hills. The larches planted at the height of from eighteen inches to two feet in the year 1796, were from ten to thirwa feet high in 1802 . The medium growth has been from twenty inches to two feet cach year; but the fhoots of one very favourable feafon were from two feet and a half to threc feet, and in fome inftances three feet eight inches. The whole number of trees planted on the eftate from October 1795 to April 1801 , amounted to two millions and fixty-five thoufand, of which one million two hundred thoufand were larches, without including the land fown with acorns. But the fyftem of planting is to be extended on a ftill larger fcale, till nothing nothing naked breaks in upon the fcenery, except fome rock, whofe picturefque effect exempts it from obedience to the cultivator. Nor are thefe, great as they may juftly be confidered, the only improvements in progrefs. The general fytem of farming is purfued with fpirit and judgment, and the dairy may be faid to have been brouglit to perfection by collecting the different breeds of milch cows, and comparing their merits. The long eftablifhed prejudice, that varieties of cheefe cannot be produced on
the fame land, is completely refuted by the experience of this dairy, which produces Parmefan, Stiton, Gloucefter, Cisefhire, and every other kind, to excellent in guality, and to exact in the imitation of fhepe and tavour, as to deeive the molt accurate eye or palite. The crops of wheat, barley, rye, and potatoes, have been abundintly thanifhing in favourable feafons, where it has been confidered as madnefs to attempt their growth. Some even of the very high and expoled grounds have been brought into cultivation, and bid fair in the courfe of time to repay their labour and expenfe. The plan here purfued has been given to the public in a little pamplet, entitled, "A Cardiganhire Landlord's $\Lambda$ dvice to his 'lenants." More than forty convs have been imported from Holland, and are now naturalized anong thefe mountains, befides Devon, Scutch, Guernfey, and moft other breeds.

The number of labourers employed about the farm is very great, and their comfort. able cottages, interfperfed among the woods, with the houfes of the bailiff and gardener afpiring even to elegance, convey more the idea of a flourithing colony, than of a private gentleman's relidence. There are other befides agricultural intitutions, of a nature farcely to be expected in fuch a place. A printing prefs, with all the neceflary materials for carrying on large and extenfive works, is eftablifhed in the grounds. Here Mr. Johnes printed his tranlation of Froilfart, under his own intmediate fuperintendance. A fehool for the gratuitous education of girls, has for fome time been opened, under the direction of the refpectable patronefs; and it is propofed hereafter to eftablifh another fchool for boys, on a liberal foundation. A furgeon and apothecary has an amual penfion for his attendance on the cottagers of the eftate; and there was at one time a difpenfary for the whole neighbourhood once a fortuight at the houfe; but this, for fome reafons of expedience, has been difcontinued. With refpect to the church, which has been fo often mentioned, as giving a finifh to the various profpects, it merits particular attention. There was before an old building, in very bad repair, ferving as a chapel of cafe to the mother church of liglwys Newydd. It was firlt propoled that this ruinous chapel fhould be reinftated at the joint expence of the parih and the proprictor of Havod; but the patience of the latter could not accommodate itfelf to the delays and evident reluctance of the former. Wyat gave a drawing, with which no fault can be found, except that perhaps the pinnacles are not fufficiently light and pointed; and the church rofe into its prefent ornamental form without the afliftance of the parih. It is attended every Sunday by the Havod family, their vifitors, fervants, and about two hundred of the neighbouring peafantry, comfortable in their appearance, decent and devout in their behaviour. The uniform and characteriltic drefs of the people has a peculiar and pleafing effect. 'The fervice is in Welch, and therefore not very edifying to the Englih part of the congregation. The interior of the church adds elegance to fimplicity and cleanlinefs. There is already an altar-piece by Fufeli; and the large window in the family feat is to be filled with painted glafs, of a fimilar quality and merit with that in the anti-library. It may well be fuppofed that the farm yards are all furnifhed with buildings and implements, the molt novel, extenfive, and complete. The farm has been entirely furrounded with fone alls, which though tremendoully expenfive, are abfolutely neceflary to the fuccefs of agricultural projects in this country. It has of late heen a cultom more entertaining than delicate, to take every opportunity of bringing the modes of private life before the tribunal of the public. On fuch a fubject I fhall content myfelf with obferving generally, that the habits of this family are regular in themfelves, paternal in the care of their dependents, and hofpitable in the reception of their friends__Malkin's South Wales, 1807, 2 vols. 8vo. II. 2.

## Section I'.

BEFORE we proceed to give a particular account of the places wo vifited on this ifland, and the picturefque fcenes that prefented themfelves, a general, but concife, defcription of it may not prove unacceptable to our readers.

The life of Wight was a part of the territorics anciently inhabited by the Belgre, and was brought under fubjection to the Ronans during the reign of the Emperor Claudian. By them it was called Vecta, or Vectis. It was afterwards conquered by Cerdic, king of the Weft Saxons, who peopled it with Jutes, a tribe that had accompanied the Saxons into England. Cadwaller, a lucceeding king of the Weft Saxons, is faid to have made himfelf matter of it fome time after, and to have maflacred moft of the iuhabitants. Having undergone many other revolutions and invafions, it at length, together with the lilands of Jerfey and Guernfey, was erected into a kingdom by king Henry the Sixth, and beftowed on Henry de Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, whom he crowned the fovereign of it with his own hands; but the duke dying without iffue, thefe iflands loft their royalty, and again reverted to the crown.

It is fituated oppofite to the coaft of Hamphire, from which it is divided by a channel, varying in breadth from two to feven miles. It conftitutes a part of the county of Southanpton, and is within the diocefe of Winchefter. Its greateft length, extending from eaft to weft, is more than twenty miles; its breadth, from north to fouth, about thirteen; and above feventy miles in circumference. The form of it is fomewhat of an irregular oval. Newport, the capital town, which is feated nearly in the centre of the ifland, is upwards of eighty miles diftant from London.

The air in general is healthy, and the foil fertile. The north part affords excellent patturage and meadow grounds, while the fouth is a fine-corn country. A great number of fheep are likewife fed upon a ridge of mountains running through the middle of the ifland. Their wool, which is remarkable for its finenefs, is a valuable article of trade to the inhabitants. Among the natural productions of this ifland, is the milk-white tobacco-pipe clay, of which large quantitics are exported, and likewife a fine white fand, of which drinking.glaffes, \&c. are made. A more particular account of thefe will be given when we fpeak of the places where they are found.

Such is the purity of the air, the fertility of the foil, and the beauty and variety of its landfcapes, that it has been often ftiled Thec Garden of England. Parties of pleafure are on that account frequently made to it; but thefe excurfions are generally confined to Caribrooke Caftle, the Needles, and a few other places: while it abounds with delightful fenes which recommend it to the attention of the artift. Of the principal of thefe we fhall endeavour in the fublequent pages to give our readers fome idea.

The craggy cliffs and rocks by which this ifland is encircled, form a natural fortification, particularly on the fouth-fide. Sandown fort defends the only part which is left by nature open to the invafion of an enemy.

[^23]It is divided into two hundreds, feparated by the river Medham or Medina, which gives name to them; they being called, according to their fituation with refpect to that river, Ealt and Weft Medina. Thefe hundreds contain three market towns, filty :wo parilhes, and about twenty thoufand inhabitants.

The morning after we had landed at Cowes, was not lefs beautiful than the preceding evening had been interefting. The firt object which attracted our attention on the ifland, was Cowes Cafte. It is a fmall fone building, with a fenicircular battery, fituated on the welt-fide of the river Medina. Oppofite to it on the eaft fide of the river was formerly another fort of the fame kind; and when entire, they jointly protected the harbour ; but the latter is now fo totally demolifhed, that there is not The leaft veltige of it remaining. The caftle at Weft Cowes was erected by Henry the Eighth ; it is a plain building, with a platform before it, on which are mounted a few cannon. The works have lately been repaired by ordor of his grace the Duke of Richmond.

The beft view of it is on the decline of the beach towards the bathing machines. Here the cafle affumes another form, and fhows the round tower with the diflant battlement. A group of trees clofe the view in one point ;-the opening of the oppofite fhore, among the trees, is agreeable and friking.

The town of Weft Cowes ftands on a rifing ground, at the mouth of the river Medinat. Its appearance, when near it, much refembles Gravefend water-fide; but the internal part is far more pleafant and commodious;-the ftreets however are narrow, and the town upon the whole indifferently built.

Cowes owes its origin and increafe to its excellent harbour; where thips are not only fecure from forms, but fo happily fituated, as to be able to turn out either to the eaftward or weftward, every tide. It is well peopled, and enjoys a good trade for the fale of provifions, efpecially in time of war, when large flects of merchant flips often ride here for feveral weeks, waiting either for a wind or convoy. The inhabitants are in general genteel and polite, without being troublefonely ceremonious. Many gentiemen belonging to the navy, have feats adjoining to this town, amongit which are thofe of Captain Chriltian and Captain Baikerville. Mr. White has one here, and another on the banks of the Medina, called Fairlec.

Eaft Cowes, which lies on the oppofite point of land, has very defirable beauties with regard to its appearance and fituation, together with convenience for families that is not exceeded at Weft Cowes; but it has not the fame advantages with refpect to bathing.

The fare from Cowes to Portfmouth and Southampton, as well for paffengers as for their horfes, carriages, \&c. is fettled by the corporation of Newport; by which neeans impofitions, that might otherwife occur, are prevented.

The market is well fupplied with fifh from Torbay, and Southampton river; the former has the fuperiority for turbot, the latter for foles. Upon the whole, the accommodations at Cowes are equal to thofe of any other watering place, and much more reafonable. The town is enlarging, and from its pleafant vicinities attracts every year an increafe of company.

From Mr. Lynn's cottage, at the top of the hill, a very extenfive view fweeps the diftance. Cowes lies in a bird's eye view, with the full profpect of the veffels in its road, and the oppofite woody point. The hills of Ports-down are very diftincly feen; but from their remotenefs, and the large body of water that lies between, we had not (except at times, when the ruffling wind caught in fudden patches on the water's furface) a fufficient interefting fcene to defcribe, farther than as to its extenfivenefs.

The evening being clear, we fet off for Newport. The road from Cowes to that place is equal in goodnefs to any in England. A hedge row hemmed us in on both fides, and prevented us from enjoying the profpects that furrounded us. A houfe at the extrenity of Cowes, received its name of Birmingham, as the neighbours report, from the poffeffor of it paying his men with counterfeit half.pence.

On the road lies the village of Northwood, and to the left of it is Midham, the feat of Mr. Green.

The Foreft of Alvington, King's Foreft, or Parkhurf, by which names it is feverally called, opens very picturefquely;-a bold range of hills, with St . Catherine for its crown, binds the diftance. The lines or the hills are charmingly irregular, and blend into each other's fweeps.

On the left hand, the curve of the river takes an opening, and thines with reflections of the neighbouring thores. To the right, the grandeur of the hills gradually diminihes, and they are at length obfcured by the promontories of the forelt.

The general hofpital of the ifland fands adjoining to the road, about half a mile before you reach Newport, where thofe who unfortunately are obliged to court the umbrage of its charitable walls, are treated with great humanity and attention.

The entrance to Newport is fuch as we generally find when a river meanders near it. A bridge is the principal object; but this is too contemptible in its appearance for a picture. Its ufual companion, the bufy mill, lies on the right hand of it. At St. Crofs, on the left is the feat of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The town of Newport is perhaps the pleafanteft in this part of the kingdom. The houfes are plain and neat; the frects uniform; and, except at the weft end, all regularly paved. The church is alfo a confpicuous and leading deature to its neatnefs; but it is fomewhat remarkable, that though belonging to fo populous a place, it is only a chapel of eafe annexed to the little village of Caribrook.

Here are two affembly rooms, and a neat theatre, lately erected; together with a free grammar fchool which was built by public fubfeription; the fchool-room.is fifty feet long, with convenient accommodations for the mafter.

Two markets are held here every week, in which great quantitics of all forts of grain and provifions are difpofed of, not only for the ufe of the inhabitants, but for fupplying the outward-bound fhips, many of which, as before obferved, touch at Cowes. When. I mention the market, I mult not forget to notice all the farmers' daughters who refort to it with the produce of thi ir farms, and at once grace it with the charms of their perfons, and the winuing afi bility of their behaviour. There is not perhaps in the kingdom a place where fo masy luvely girls attend the market as at Newport; and, at the fame time they are drefid with a degree of elegance far beyond what is ufually obfervable in perfons of their rank. You fee them, with health and fprightlinefs in their. looks, lightly difmount from their forefters, and conveying their bafkets, each to her chair, tender their buttor, eggs, and fowls to fale, with a graceful eafe and complaifance, without making ite of thofe arts that are gencrally practifed to procure cuftomers, or ever abating of the price they alk. On the two principal market days held herc, viz. at Whitfuntide and Michaelmes, it is not uncommon to fee thirty or forty of them all drefled in fo genteel a ftile, and behaving wish fo much maffected complaifance and dignity, that a franger might be eafily led to the them for perfons of quality on mufqueredc. The appearance of thefe charming girls ant only excited our, wonder and adiniration, but we found that they attracted the envy of all the farmers" daughters on the neighbouring coants. The market houle is in the middle of the town; and they have alfo a new market appropriated to the fale of corn.

The town of Newport is fituated fo nearly in the centre of the ifanit, (the exact centrical fpot lying not a mile to the fouthward of it, that it is thereby rendered alike convenient to the inhabitants of every part. We couid not acquire a minute account of the number of perfons of both fexes refident in it, but the houfes are fuppofed to amount to near 600-they are chietly conftructed of brick, and in general are not lofiy.

Newport was incorporated by James the Firft, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen; who, I might fay without flttery, are much more deferving the title of gentlemen, than fome who have paffed under our infpection fince the commencement of our tour.

Few places afford better accommodations for genteel people, who may viit this ifland, either on parties of pleafure, or for the benefit of their health, than Newport. The defire of giving fatisfaction feems to be the predominant feature of thofe who keep the principal inns; and by their civility and conveniences, they have of late years ataracted much company.

## Section II.

AS we purpofed kecping the coaft from Newtown, we croffed the country to that place. In our way we entered the foreft of Alvington, and purfuing a tract (high road there was none) that inclined to the north-weft, at length ftruck into a fony lane, where we had an excellent view of Carifbrook hills; whofe mountainous appearance was relieved by a woody valley, that gently floping from the forelt brow, gradually dwindled into the dale.

Still purfuing our courfe through the fony lanc, we paffed a copfe of oaks, where the mountains juft mentioned received every flafh of grandeur the folar rays could produce. The fea, on the right, now opened gradually, and afforded us tranfitory views of the mouth of Southampton river, of Lutterel's Folly, the entrance of Beaulieu river, St. Leonard's, and likewife of Lymington creek.

As we afcended thefe northern eminences, we had a view fufficiently extenfive to perceive that a range of hills, or rather mountains, runs through the centre of the ifland. I think I may with fome degree of exactnefs fix their commencement at Carifbrook Cafle, as a valley opens between then, that takes a direct courfe from the moft northern extremity, Cowes, to the foot ot St. Catherinc's.

Thefe mountains fweep to the fouth weft, and terminate their range a little beyond Calborne. Here another dale feparates them from Afton downs, and the Yarmouth hills, which decline rather more to the weftward. Frefhwater-gate and Allumbay may be clearly difcerned throughout the whole way, after you have paffed the fureft.

Alvington foreft is alnoft entirely void of what generally gives the denomination of a foreft to a tract of land; except a few pollard oaks, no trees of any confequence are to be feen upon it, till you fkirt its borders; there indeed the oak luxuriantly intermixes with the afh and elin.

At the entrance of Newtown we met with one of thofe fubjects fo often touched by the pencil of Mr. Gainfborough; a cottage overhadowed with trees; while a glim. mering light, juft breaking through the branches, caught one corner of the ttone and fint tabric, and forcibly expreffed the conception of that great mafter. A few faggots, with a cart under a hed, formed the fhadow part of the fore-ground; and the New Foreft, rearing its leafy tenants above the proudly fwelling waves, clofed the diftance.

From its name, we expected to have found Newtown, a town, br at laaft a large village; bat were quite aftonifhed when we faw that it confitted only of fix or feven houfes. Many circumftances, however, tend to fupport the conjecture, that it was ence a place of much greater confideration. In the reign of King Richard the Second, it was burnt by the French, and foon after rebuilt.

Newtown-bay, or as it is fometimes named, Shallect-lake, makes its entrance about half a miie below the houfes; but its opening wants the general accompaniments, wood and rock, to render it grand.-The banks are infipid, being devoid even of fufficient boldnefs.-The point meanly fhrinks into the fea, without a fhrub to court its fony flatuefs. From the frequent breaks that open through the wood, Hamphire was perfectly picturefque; - the fea, as a body, added frefh glows to the colouring, and pleafingly varied the landfcape.

The corporation of Newton, (for fmall as it is, this place has to boaft a corporation, confifing of a mayor and twelve burgeffes, and fends two members to parliament, annually mect at the town hall in order to chufe the magiftrates for the year enfuing. The manfion in which this meeting is held has more to boaft from its fituation, than from its elegance as a building. 'The only things in it worthy of note for their antiquity are the the mayoralty clair ard table. The building is of ftone, and contains three rooms, with a cellar and kitchen underneath. A flight of fteps lead to the council-chamber, or hall.

Shallfeet-lake falls in agreeably at the font of the hill; while the village and wood rife to the lef,, with the downs of Brixton in its difance. Saltern, and Hamfled point relieve the Frefh-water cliffs, and bind its land view to the eaftward.-Here thofe who travel for pleafure Mould purfue the woody tract to the village of Shalfleet, where they will find at every avenue frefh beauties mantling to the view. A body of water is preferved by dams at the foot of the town, where a mill, entangled in the branches of its woody fides, is an agrecable object for the fore-ground.

On the fide of a hill, well covered with trees, fands the town of Shalfeet. Little to excite curiofity is to be feen here except the church, which from fome antiquity about it, appears to have been in the Gothic flile; but, like many of the churches in this illand, it has been robbed of its antique windows, which gave an air of grandeur and folemnity to it, and beautificd (as they term it) with modern cafements. We have before cenfured this mode of beautification, and by this freth inftance are prompted to remark, that all thofe who view with pleafure the relics of Saxos and Gothic architecture fill extant, muft behold with difguft the awkward attempts of thefe good people to correct what 'Time has brought to that flate of perfection moft pleafing to the eye of a perfon of true tafte.

Nothing further worthy of attention detaining us, we again made for the Yarmouth road; which having croffed, and left to the right, we bent our courfe towards Hamftedwoods. The gates we had to pafs, as the roads chiefly lie through the farmers' grounds, were almoft innumerable; and the foil principally confifting of clay and marle ; in fome places the roads were extremely bad. The land, however, is very productive, and is cultivated to the road's fide.

The principal part of the land about Newtown, and extending to the fpot we were travelling through, is the eftate, as we were informed, of Sir Richard Worlley. It is not deficient towards the north-weft in woody fcenes, but thefe are too thinly fcattered to furnifh a proper fubject for a painter. The elns range too regularly to pleafe, and the clumps are too formal to combine. Nor is the ftiff appearance of the near hedge-
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rows, which encircle the corn-fields, by any means grateful to the fight; on the contrary, fo clofely placed, they are highly difgulting. When it is poffible to bring them properly into the focus of the eye, on the decline of a hill, or on a gentle rife, where they may blend into each other, then indeed they give peculiar pleafure.

From Hamfted we had the oppolite view of Newtown; but fo encompaffed with trees, that little of the buildings were to be difcerned. We had however a perfect view of Gurnet Point to the north-ealt; and of the town of Yarnouth, as well as of Hurf Caftle oppofite to it, on the fouth-weft ; while Lymington to the north weft perfected the picture.

From Hamfted we once more returned to the Yarmouth road, and entered it at Linwood Green. Mr. Barrington's feat to the left, with its furrounding woods, are in fine order ; and gracefully fill the left hand fcene.-At the entrance of the common we obtained the nobleft view the ifland had as yet prefented us. Had not the fea towards the Ifle of Portland caufed fo large an opening, it had every appearance of a Wefmoreland feene. The hills rofe with all the majefty of the Skiddaw mountains; the valley produced a lake, with a loncly copfe to eafe its winding fhores; while the downs of Afton falling to the more flately fweep of Frefh-water cliffs, clofe their boldnefs behind Frefh-water church.' Nor were the Cariibrook hills lefs diitinguifhable; their irregular pile bringing in a proportion to the effect.

The valley was crowded with its ufual inhabitants, various kinds of cattle, and launched into every extreme the voluptuous hand of Nature could beftow; the foliage of the fore-ground harmonioully difplayed its glowing verdure, and enchanted the fight. Every hill brought its foot to the dale, and formed a frefh avenue for the winding ftrean.The fpire of Frehh-water, darting forth from its vernal attendants, caught the roving eye, and gave additional charms to the diftance. Nature here feemed yet to be in embryo, and fcarcely to have begun, what, in a few years, will excite in the mind of every fentimental beholder the higheft pleafure and admiration. The fcene behind it was not equally inviting : the point of land between Yarmouth town and Hamfted head broke up in the middle of it, and feparated the mountains from the thores of the fea. Here Southampton water juft crept in between the diftances, and brought its woody range to the furface of the river. Yarmouth, which lay before us, did not appear fo interefting as it ought to have done, from its lying quite flat in the point of view from which we faw it.

When we entered the town, we were not a little difappointed, but it was an agreeable difappointment. From its appearance at a diftance, we expected to have feen a contemptible place; but, on the contrary, we found the buildings in general neat and clean, though rather low. They were moftly of fione, or whitewalhed. If Yarmouth was paved, it would be little inferior to Newport in neatnefs.
Having often heard of Yarmouth caftle, we went to fee it; but how unlike a fortrefs! Scarcely any thing of ftrength appeared about it, and as little worthy of obfervation. The view from it was the only fatisfaction we obtained by our vifit, and that was far inferior to mary fcenes we had paffed before.

The conveniences of Yarmouth are very great, both to its own inhabitants, and to thofe of the oppofite fhores. A paffage-boat paffes to and from I.ymington every day, with accommodations both for paffengers and horfes. And the paflage from one Chore to the other being but from five to fix miles acrofs, it is thereby rendered reciprocally convenient to thofe who refide on the weftern parts of the ifland, and to the inhabitants of the lower parts of Hamphire and Dorfethire.

Thi: thores abound with a great variety of fhells, which are not found in fuch quantites sny other part of theifland. The finh on this coaft are chiefly foles and other flat $!$., and they are caught in fuch plenty, that they contribute greatly. towards the fupport of the poor.
The borough of Yarmouth fends two menbers to parliament, and ranks as the third town in the ifland. It is likewife a corporate town, to which confequence it was raifed by King James the Firtt. The charter directs, that when a mayor is to be elected, the inqueft by whom he is to be chofen, confifting of ten common council men and two commoners, fhall be fhut up in the town-hall, without provifions \&c. till nine out of the twelve agree in the choice.

Its diftance from Newport is ten miles; but the road for pleafurable travelling is the worft in the illand. There are not lefs than 52 gates to be paffed between the two places, which greatly adds to the irkfomnefs of it.
The river Yar prefents a beautiful entrance, and takes a double courfe. The branch to the fouth-ealt paffes the valley before defcribed, and faunters up to Tapnell; a village fituated at the bottom of Afton downs. The other branch forms a more confiderable body, and feen from Frefh-water, appears as a lake, the hills meeting, and the fhores projecting, fo as to prevent the eye from perceiving its communication with the fea.

The oppofite fhores of Norton, which form the entrance of the river, are pleafingly diverffied with broken grounds and groups of trees; and likewife with interpofing cottage roofs that break the too regular clumps. It is navigable to the mills of Frefh-water, where the bridge preferves a lufficient body to add grandeur to the landfcape, and allow fcope for the pencil.

## Section Ill.

HAVING refrefhed our horfes, we fet out the fame evening for Frefh-water Gate, taking the road that had brought us to Yarmouth from Linwood Green. We then ftruck into the firft right-hand road, leading to the bridge that crofles the fouth-ealt courfe of the river.
Here the bridge became an object. From the hills adjoining to Yarmouth it is viewed to fome advantage, but here it redoubled its harmony with the valley. - The fun was warm and declining.-The ivy that had helped to deface its gides, now brightened its appearance, and gave, as an atonement for its ravages, its friendly aid to bind the building, and variegate its general tints.-Nor did the hills in the diftance diminif the fplendor of the fcene; a wood fwept on the other fide of the bridge from hill to hill, and formed a perfect amphitheatre.

The colouring was fuperb-and rich; a glow of purple ftained the diftance, while the faint rays of the fun juit caught the bridge, and glided along the tops of the wood. The fide-fcreens lay, one in a half tint, the oppofite one entirely in fhadow; the whole blending fo uniformly, that it had the moft pleafing effect we had feen in any view during our whole route.

At the decleufion of the fun, efpecially in the month of September, the grandeft affects of light and fhade are obfervable. The movement of thefe rapturous tranfits of Nature are inflantaneous; and if not clofely obferved, fly before the eye is half gratified. The colouring at this time is always chafte; and the length of the fhadows from the mountains, in general contine the light to a principal object; which, if it does not as quickly ilrike the imagiuation as its motion is halty, every beauty muft inevitably be loft.

I am convinced that the remnants of light in an evening are much finer when the fun returns to the fouth, than when in the fpring it approaches the northern hemifphere. Nor does it lofe any of its luftre by fetting where the ocean conftitutes the horizon. In general its lights are clearer, and diffufe a greater variety of colours to the land; while the water babbling up in gentle waves, catches its rays, and gives us the very foul and fpirit of Claude's mafter pieces.

The evening drawing on, we haftened towards the intended fpot. Thorly furprized us when we entered it. From the maps of the ifland we had been led to expect that this parifh contained a confiderable village; but a few houfes only prefented themfelves, and thofe furrounded by woods. Wilmingham is a pleafant fpot, but nothing further.

From Afton we had a frefh view of the fcene we had had from the entrance of Yarmouth. The cliff of Frehwater Gate rofe with majeftic grandeur, but from its chalky corner abruptly obtruded itfelf. The lines of Afton downs ranged beautifully; while the nobler afcent of the downs of Frefhwater doubled their fplendor; a gleam of light ftole over the hills, and prefented the woody vale with force and bloom. The furzy fcrub that fraggled on the furface of the mountains, was a great helpmate to foften their fides. The laft, but not the leaft addition to this view, is the village on the oppolite fide of the water, whofe reflections gave every different hue to heighten the ftudy. We much regretted the want of a fore-ground, as nothing but a patch of ripe corn continually encountered the fight. Nor could we help wifhing for a few of thofe feenes that prefented themfelves in the New Foreft; fome of its noble oaks would have fully completed the grandeur of the feene before us.

We now afeended Afton down, and for the firt time had an uninterrupted view of the fea. The profpect was fine; - the evening was ferene; - and the billows, as if forgetful of their ufual boifteroufnefs, feemed to be lulled to a fate of trauquillity by the warblings of the feathered fongfers in the neighbouring groves, whofe little throats poured forth, in moft melodious notes, their grateful tranfports to the Great Giver of their daily food.-To add folemnity to the fcene, the fluttering fails of the furrounding veffels lay motionlefs; nor admitted even the genteft breath of the zephyrs that wantoned about them.

On the right lay the fpot called Frefhwater Gate, which, we were informed, derives its name from its being placed there to prevent the water of an adjacent Ipring from uniting with the fea. This derivation, however, does not feem to be very well grounded.

A cottage is the only habitation to be found here, but that cottage, which is kept by a publican, affords every accommodation a traveller can wihh for; and frequent parties of pleafure are made to it.

The cliff that form Freflwater-bay are very high, and when you look down from them, you find a degree of terror excited in the mind. Many parts of them, unable to withftand the conftant ravages of the fea, have been wafhed down. On the left hand of the bay, two large maffes of the cliffs have been torn from the fides, and have fallen perpendicularly into the water. In the bottom of one of thefe fragunents, there is a large chafu, forming a perfect arch; the other appears to be fill unhurt by the depredations of the fpray.

From this fpot St. Catherine's appears the moft fouthern boundary of the inland; and owing to the chalky clifts which are about half way up its fide, on a platiorm of green, is frequently taken for fome ancieat calle. The fhore towards
it is rocky, and the cliffs cxceedingly fteep, with fmall tufts of grafs growing on their fides.

But when we viewed the cave of Frefhwater, we were loft in wonder at the direful effects of the raging foam. Thefe cliffs meafure, from the furface of the fea at low water to their top, near fix hundred feet. The cave is a natural cavity in the bottom of the rocks, forming two arches. Thofe who vifit it can only enter at low water. The infides of the arches are overgrown with mofs and weeds; and ferve as a fine contralt to the fea and cliffs. Several pieces of rock, which have fallen from the afcents, block up the paffage into the cave at half tide. Among thefe, one in particular, much larger than the reft, rifes fome feet above high-water mark; the form of which I bave particularly fketched, and it accompanies the annexed view of this romantic fpot.

Stakes are faftened to the rocks, and others are placed on the fhore, to which cords are fixed, that paffing from ftem to ftern of the boats belonging to the place, prevent them from being beaten to pieces by the furf, or carried to fea when the wind blows hard. The bottom is a fine fand; and from the healthy fituation of the fpot, would be an excellent place to eftablifh a bathing machine; but there being no houfes near, a confiderable objection may arife from that circumfance.

On this flore the naturalift will find numerous attractions for his fcientific refearches. A variety of foffils are impregnated with the rocky fubfance of the cliffs, together with native fpars;-copperas fones are frequently thrown by the tide on the beach; -and pieces of iron ore, in its primitive ftate, are fometimes frewed along the Shore. Veins of rocks, fhooting from the cliffs, run to'a length that cannot be afcertained, into the fea. At a diftance they appear like water-pipes; and on examination, are found to confit in the middle of a vein of black rock, covered with an incruftation of iron. The fhape of the fe veins is fingular, but very regular, and pointed; they dart into the fea among the other rocks which form the entrance of the cave.

Several cavities appeared to be in the rocks as we viewed them towards the Needles, but none of them led to a fubterraneous paffage of any length. There are three or four at the bettom of the range called Main-Bench, but none equal to FrchwaterCave.

Having made all the obfervations we could on this bay, and the night creeping on apace, we retired to the village; but not with any very fanguine hopes of meeting with agreeable accommodations. We, liowever, found fuch, as all thofe who are in purfuit of the beauties of Nature, and can leaft on the delightful fcenes fhe prefents, will readily put up with. To fuch, a favoury rafher, a flice of brown bread, with a draught of home-brewed beer, is a feaft; the humble pallet, a bed of down.

Wiflhing to view a fun rife on thefe hills, we rofe by break of day; but fo different are the morning and evening fcenes of the ifland from thofe on the oppofite fhores, that it is fcarcely to be credited, unlefs you narrowly watch every operation of Nature. We expected to have feen the finn burf from beind the caltern hills, and immediately featter the dewy fubftances that fall in.great profufion here; but inftead of viewing his rays contending only with the morning vapours, as the day broke, a thick condenfed cloud reared itfelf from the fouth-eaft, and continued to increafe in its fize, till it enveloped all the hills in a gloomy flade. Shortly after, a glimmering ray of light fkirted the horizon, and diffufed its beams to every point, but that in fo weak and faimt a man-
ner as was far from pleafing. From its earlieft approach, at the dawning of the day, we had entertained hopes of feeing the fun gild the tops of the mountains with all its brilliance, and break with graudeur on the neighbouring coppe; but in this we were difarpointed. We were informed by the farmers refident here, that they fcarcely ever knew the day break in this manner, with clouds accompanying the opening dawn, but that the enfuing day proved very hut. For once, however, they were miftaken: during this day the rain frequently delcended on our heads in torrents.
Allum Bay was our route on the fucceeding day; where our expectations were not in the leaft degree difappointed. In our way to it, feveral confined views, at the foot of the mosntains, bad mech the fame apparance as the Cumberland and Weftmortand hitls give to a picture - a flone-fided cottage, with one half of the roof flated, the other covered with a moffy thatch, furrounded by pleafing clumps of trees and projections of rocks from the overgrown ferny heath; -while a fhattered gate bounds fome nearly-ruined fony wall, that inclofes a flock of fhecp, and confines them upon the rugged fecp.

Scenes of this kind frequently fkirted the road's fide till we reached the fummit of the pah that led to the warren. Here a new feene rufhed upon us, as pleafing as it was picturefque. The declivities of the valley was a fine fpecimen of broken ground; -the burrows of the little inhabitants of the warren added relief to the rocks and verdure that adorned its fides;-and a mixture of gravel and marle, with here and there maifes of white fand, contributed to the perfection that was vifible to every difcriminating eye; - while the Needles terminated the firft fight, the ifle of Portanid compofed the greateft diftance.

As we defcended the road, a horfe, tied to a bufh, obftructed our progrefs. Suppofing it to belong to fome vifitor, like ourfelves, of thefe picturefque feenes, who, finding the hill too flecp, and the road too rugged, to ride down with fafety, had difmounted and walked down, we followed the example he had fet us:-but what was our furprize, when coming up with the owner of the horfe, we recognifed him to be my worthy friend, Mr. La l'orte, a very ingenious artift!

Before our arrival, this gentleman had ranfacked the fpot; and did not hefitate to Fronounce the fight equal to any he had ever feen, either in or out of the ifland we were upon. As from the nature of our plan, our fecimens of this place muft fall very flort of the numberlefs beauties it exhibits, for a more extenfive reprefentation of then we will beg leave to refer our readers to the works of the before-mentioned artift; from whofe chafte and correct pencil every beauty, juftly and pleafingly delineated, may be expected; and from his rapturous exclamations when on the fpot, we are not without hopes that the next exhibition at the Royal Academy will be graced with them.

The mountainous cliffs that form Allum Bay are terrific in the extreme; a huge angle of rock, fhelving over your head, is the conftant accompaniment of the heights; and many of them are near feven hundred feet from the furface of the fea at low water.

In thefe rocks the progreffive operations of nature in their formation are eafily difcernible. - We found them to be compofed of a regular gradation of fubitances, from a watery clay to a perfect and fubftantial petrefaction. The winter blafts, and incefint ra-ages of the fea, frequently hurl large tufis of earth from the llupendous beights to the flrand beneath; and thefe, lying there immovable, gather from the
undulations of the waves, fmall theils, foffils, and pieces of flint; till hardened by time, and the petrifying quality of the water, they become at length a perfect fubHance.

We broke feveral large clumps, which had undergone this tranfmutation, and found that they had attracted every marine production. In their primary ftate they appeared to have been chiefly clay, without any durability. Their fecond ftate was, when the water had thrown its floating weeds round their fides, and had juft begun to attract the foffil particles and pieces of broken fhells, which, entangling in the mofs and fegments, there remained, and contributed to their growing Arength. In their third progreffion we found, that fint and fpar had forced their way into their centre, and cemented the earth together, till, in the courfe of time, the water had petrified, and clothed them with copperas fones and iron ore for their outward coat. Their fourth and laft flage was, where, the waves having wafhed them every tide, they plainly exhibited, on their outward appearance, all the foregoing fubftances entirely converted to hard folid rock. The minutenefs with which we examined thefe ftones left us not the leaft room to doubt but that falt water is poffeffed of the power to petrify, in a deries of time, the fofteft and moft diffoluble affemblage of earths.

The fine white fand before mentioned is found here, about a hundred feet above the furtace of the beach, of a peculiar quality. The flratum lies between two others of clay. This fand is the only fort that is to be found in thefe kingdoms fit for making white glafs; it is likewife ufed at Worcefter for manufacturing china; nor will any other do for thefe ufes. The miners employed in digging it informed us, that this vein, from repeated examinations, has been found to run entirely through, from the extremity of the point oppofite to Yarmouth to the duwns of Afton. It belongs to Mr. Urry, of Yarmouth, and the profit arifing from it is very confiderable. As often as the weather will permit, veffels lie in Allum Bay to load with it.-Here likewife is dug the tobacco pipe clay before fpoken of.
The compofitions of the foil which form thefe ftupendous heights are of the greateft variety we ever meet with. - The bottom is a hard mixture of flint and chalk, whofe durability is able to encounter any attacks but the ocean's fury. The next vein is a black foftifh mud, or watery clay, over which is an ochre of a bright caft. Here the fand-pits take their rife, whofe fratum, meafuring ten feet in depth, is fituated on the hard plain floor of ochre before mentioned, having above it another vein of much the fame quality. Over thefe we obferved a variety of coloured clays and earths, fome of which were of a perfect pink and green hue, with the interpofition of chalk, flint, and mould, without diftinction. In fhort, I fcarcely think that any part of the kingdom produces, in fo fmall a compafs, fuch a mixture of foils.

The workmen are feldom able to continue working at the fand-pits longer than the month of October; fometimes not fo long. In the winter, the fea, agitated by the violent fouth-weft winds, which then generally blow, breaks into the pits, and, undermining the other heights, brings down the whole force of the mountain. When thefe crafhes happen, they may be diftinctly heard at the village of Frefh-water, though two miles diftant.

This fufficiently accounts for the great quantities of rock that bind the fhores. When they fall to the water's edge, every tide, as before obferved, adds permanency to their fubltance. A little nearer to the chalky fides of Frefhwater downs weftill found greater cavities in the earth. The quantity of rain that in this part fweeps
along the downs, here fiuds a vent. The day being rainy and boincrous, we enjoyed peculiar fatistaclion from vicwing the ravares incellantly committed by $\mathrm{i} .-\mathrm{A}$ - bold Itream iffucd from the top of the rocks, which joined feveral fmaller ones about a quarter of the way down; where, violently burfing on the large clumps of iron ore from which the earth had been wafhed, they gave grandeur and beauty to the fecne. When the torrents caufed by the rain are very violent, they carry all before them from the heights, leaving their impregnations on the furface of the earth. Large malfes, of a green colour, appeared on many of the points, which we fuppofed to have been caufed by the quantity of copperas that lies on the rocks; and we likewife found feveral fones ftrongly infufed with a tincture of that mineral.

Nor are thefe clifis deficient in iron; feveral fprings iflue from the fides of them, which, in their paffage to the fea, leave a fediment behind them unctured with it. A great quantity of iron ore lies along the beach, which, like the rucks before deferibed, had received additional flrengith from having been expofed to the air and fea. Some of thefe we found as foft as clay, and many harder than the rocks themfelves; for, on oppofing their frength, the iron remained whole, while the rocks chipped in pieces.

Thefe rocks and earths, when the water leaves them, appear very like the Glaciere mountains, in Switzerland; feveral hundred points fhoot upwards, gradually decreafing in their circumference. We obferved that the fprings, even when not augmented by the rain, formed two or three cafcades; and thefe, at the time we viewed them, were by no means contemptible ones. We thought them fo interelling that we took the annexed view of them. But it muft be obferved, that as thefe feenes, from the before-mentioned devaltations, alter every year, they may not perhaps be found exactly in the fame pofition as when viewed by us. Whether they are or no, it is certain they will not be feen to lefs advantage, as every fummer adds frefh, though tranfient beautics to them.

The time to fee them in their greatef perfection muft be while the fun is fetting; his buans then giving additional force to every touch nature fo wantonly fports with; as they thand at the clofe of the day directly in his focus.

We now pafied along the beach, ftill nearer to the white borders of the Necdles, where freh objects enchanted our fight. A ftupendous afcent, near five hundred feet in height, with another rather lefs, one of them of a perfect pink colour, the other of a bright ochre with its foot covered with the green fediment of copperas, had an appearaice as wonderfil as uncommon. So fudden a difierence, though fingular, mutt, when blended in a picture, produce a charming harmony. The only fiff objuet was the white cliffs; but the glare of thefe was rather alleviated by the weeds which hung down them, and the blue furface of the flints.

The point that extends to thofe fatal rocks, called the Needles, (which once, there is not the leaft room to doubt, formed the extremity of the land,) is near a quarter of a mile in length. From its fides flow feveral Itreams, but they are too fimall to form a body. 'Thequality of the water of thefe flreams is allowed, by feveral gentlemen who have analized it, to be very good. They are chiefly chalybeate; but one we tailed left the rancorous favour of copperas behind. It was not, however, fufficiat to aflect the flomach. 'There is every probability that this long wafte will in time become, like the Needles, a terror to Seanean; but it will require many centuries to bring to grand an object to perfection.

As we returacd, a number of fuall fones rattled down from the fides of the rocks, which we thought, at firlt, were thrown by fome playfome boys who were above;
but we foon found it was occafioned by the fheep that were grazing on the very brink of the precipice, fome of whom had even got below the edge, in order to pick up the herbs that ikirt its brow. 1

The only inhabitants of this dreadful promontory are gulls and puffings, who refort to it about the month of May, to breed, and leave it towards September. The country people refident in this part of the inand are very dexterous in taking the eggs of thefe birds. This they do by means of an iron crow, which they fix into the ground on the top of the cliffs, and fufpending themfelves from it, in a baiket faftened to a rope, they get at the nefts.-A method not unlike that purfued by the gatherers of famphire, from the fide of Dover Cliff, as defcribed by Shakefpeare, in his King Lear:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "_Half way down } \\
& \text { Hangs one that gathers famphire 1-dreadful trade I } \\
& \text { Methinks, he feems no bigger thau his head." }
\end{aligned}
$$

As foon as the men get thus fufpended, they halloo; upon which the birds quit the holes wherein their eggs are depofited, and flying away, leave then a prey to the unfeeling plunderer. The eggs of thefe birds are found here in great plenty, and this is the only part of the coift where they build. Some of them make even the Needles a receptacle for their young. Strangers frequently buy thefe eggs through curiofity; but they are feldom eaten, except by the country people who take them, and who likewife fometimes deftroy the birds for the fake of their feathers,' by knocking them down with fticks as they fly out of their holes.

The chief food of thefe birds is fifh, which they take with extraordinary agility, picking them up as they fkim along the furface of the fea. The puffing is a fpecies of the feagull, differing from it only in colour, its heads and wings being promifcuounly covered with brown fpots.-Many gentlemen refort to thefe cliff, in order to enjoy the amufement of fhooting; and as, upon hearing the report of the gun, feveral hundreds of the birds leave their holes at a time, and hover about, they generally find excellent fport.

At I.ymington the Needles have a very pleafing appearance, not unlike that which St. Catherine's makes when feen from Frefhwater gate. The fingular effects that time has wrought on the beach of thefe celebrated rocks, was the laft thing which engaged our attention. The pebbles and flints lying on the furface of it, are perfectly fruooth, from the repeated friction of the waves, and the force with which the fea dafhes them againft each other; fo that they appear exactly like a great number of marbles, only of a more confiderable fize. Here likewife many veins of iron, refembling water-pipes, like thofe at Freflwater gate, before defcribed, launch a long way into the fea; and, although the bottom is fandy, it requires a thorough knowledge of the coaft to land clear of the rocky parts.

The weeds, called here by the country people delfe and tangle, grow and flourifh on thefe rocks; and they are likewife fuperbly touched with a bright yellow mofs, which adds relief to the other tints that flrew the fhore. Allum is alfo found here, but in no great quantity, nor very good in its quality. From this circumfance we may fuppofe the bay to have received its name.

## Section IV.

WE now left this place, but not without great regret, having received inexpreffible pleafure from its tremendous grandeur; of which we have endeavoured to give our readers fome idea in the annexed plate. Having mounted our horfes, and being joined by the gentleman we had accidentally fallen in with, we fat out with a defign to afcend the downs of Frefhwater; but miffing the road, we attempted to climb the mountain. The nipperynefs, however, of the grafs, occafioned by the rain, and the fteepnefs of its fides, prevented us from carrying this defign into execution. We accordingly difmounted, and, with great difficulty, regained the road. And we would take this opportunity to caution all thofe who vifit the Ille of Wight, not, in any part of it, to leave the beaten road, if they can poffibly avoid it ; for though the people of the country, who are not eafily terrified at any intricacies, can readily find the neareft way from place to place over the downs, yet if you do not perceive a track to lead up the hill, you may be affured there is no paffable road that way.

Having regaled ourfelves at Frefhwater gate, we again mounted the downs of Afton. From the extreme height of thefe plains, and of the adjacent ones, we generally found the fummits of them barren, while the vallies are exceedingly fruitful; and where the hills are cultivated, and grain fown, from the almoft continual north-eaft winds that fweep over them in the winter, and their being expofed to the foorching rays of the fun in the fummer, (a contraft unfavourable to vegetation,) we often obferved, that while a part of it was green, the reft was ftunted and parched up. This difference in the ripenefs, together with the fmallnefs of the ear, even in its higheft perfection, renders the cultivation of corn on thefe elevated fpots very unprofitable, and not worthy of the farmer's attention.

They, however, afford a fweet and rich pafture for fheep, and fome are kept upon them; yet not fo many as there might be ; nor is it in the power of argument to prevail on the farmers to extend fo beneficial a branch. The fheep in thefe parts appear to be of the Dorfethire breed-tall, and well fleeced; and the mutton is equal in goodnefs to any in Great Britain.

Wifhing to keep as clofe to the fea fhore as poffible, we now made for Compton Chine; but met with nothing interefting till we croffed Compton Down; we then came to a fmall village, called Brook. The chine of Brook has a greater chafm to prefent than Compton; but even this did not cone up to our expectations. The village of Brook lies in a recefs formed by two mountains, which fhelter it from the violence of the winds.

The places to which, in thefe parts, the name of chine is given, are breaks or chafms in the cliffs, which feem to have been occafioned by fome violent eruption or infringement of the ocean. Through fome of them we obferved fprings to flow.

From Brook we croffed to Motiiton; and in our way paffed through a foil entirely different from any we had hitherto feen. For near two miles the furface of the road confifted of fand, perfectly red. Under this was a vein of white fand. And beneath that a great quantity of iros ore, intermixed with fint and chalk.

The variation of the foil in this ifland is beyond defcription. They may be truly termed the vagaries of nature; in which the fports with uncontrolled extravagance. Every year, to an obfervant and frequent vifitor of the illand, the prefents fomething
new ; and in every alteration hie feems to be more luxuriant. To-day we find her thrufting forth fome bold promontory into the fea, in order to check the impetuous waves, and afford the mariner an afylum from their fury. Tomorrow, unmindful of the magnificence of her former work, fhe hurls the foaming wave againft its ftately fide, and levels it with the humbler fhore; and probably after having tumbled this precipice headlong down its craggy fteep, fine forms a rugged ftony channel for fome rapid torrent, produced by the heavy rains that fo frequently annoy the weftern coafts of England; which rufhing down its fide, forms at once maffes for the artift, and prefents a pleafing fight to the curious fectator.

The hills of Yarmouth, as well as the vallies of Newtown and Shalfect, ware no longer vifible, as we proceeded to Mottifton, being intercepted by the Brixton mountains, which, from their height, except directly in the road-way, are utterly impaffable. 'The village of Mottifton is a very defirable fpot, pleafantly ituated, and commanding charming views of the fea. The church is antique, but almoft robbed of its grandeur by the modern mode of beautifying we have fo often cenfured.

About half a mile from the village, after we had left it, a fcene prefented itfelf that ftruck us with furprize and admiration. The village, behind us, which is almoft furrounded by woods, juft opened fufficient to prefent its church, fpire, and entrance; together with an old houfe of fone, which the fun caught full upon; -the trees lying in Chadow, formed the fore-ground ;-while the diftant cliffs of Frefh-water, Main Bench, and Scratchel's Bay, clofed upon the verdure of the wood which furrounded the village, and brought it out; the relief was aftonilhing, and the fight peculiarly pleafing. The fea lay in fhadow in the diftance; and feveral veffels, with light glancing on their topfails, finifhed the view.

Such fcenes frequently encounter the eye here, but fall infinitely fhort when defcribed, of what they are in reality. To pourtray them in their own glowing colours is not in the power of my pen or pencil ; to point out fuch as are moft friking, and to give a defcription as nearly adequate as poffible, is the utmoft I can do.

The downs of Brixton on our left often afforded fine back-grounds. A number of rocks ftart from the brows of the hills, the mofs and grafs charmingly blending on their furface. A few patches of white, occafioned by holes which the fheep had made to lie in, were rather difgufting to the fight. From the very great height of the rocks, the fheep that grazed on the brows of them appeared like dots of white; they, however, when they grouped, ftrongly heightened the effect. There was a littlenefs in the valley before us, occafioned by feveral aukward clumps of ill-grown trees, that broke the fine fweeps it took. The hill of St. Catherine's and Appuldurcombe terminated the view. Black Down alfo prefented its loftinefs, and added to the fcene.

We left Pitt Place and Chilton Chine to the right, and paffed on to Brixton, or, as it is called here, Brifon. The corruption of this proper trame renders it neceffary for me to mention, that the names of places are not unconmonly corrupted in thefe parts. Nay, if you inquire the road to any place, calling it as it is ufually written, the odds are confiderably againft you, but that they tell you there is no fuch place. Even the people of Newport indulge themfelves in thefe liberties: fo that unlefs you have a map with you to rectify their nifnomers, you are very often at a lofs how to proceed.

Brixton is one of the largelt villages in this part of the ifland, and, in my opinion, one of the pleafanteft. The road through it is clean, and kept in good order. It is conveniently fituated, in point of diftance, from the bay to which it gives name. The parih church belonging to it fands towards the fkirts of the village; but this alfo has
had the iron hand of embellifhment laid on it. A Aream paffes through this place, which takes its rife near Mottifon, and empties itfelf into the bay at Jackman's Chine. At the bottom of the village, as we courfed its fides, we obferved this brook to widen, when it afforded a pleafing effect.

The inundation of the fea, completing what fome eruption had begun, forms here a fiort declivity, overgrown with fcrubby buihes. There is alfo a boat-houfe here, where feveral boats are kept in readinefs to affilt the unfortunate mariners, in cafe of thipwrecks, which are not unfrequent on this coal. The bay, as to its appearance, affords nothing very pleafing to the fight; every wave, however, that broke upon its beach, where there is a conftant furf, brought a charin with it.

This furf we foon viewed in all its terrors; for the morning turning hazy, a form commenced, which obliged us to take fletter in the boat-houfe. From hence we faw the fea, with its wonted fury, waging war with the more peaceable cliff; while the torrent, in wild career, rufhing from the heights down the clay and fony feep, forced its way through the foaming billows, and tinetured with its ftreams the borders of the bay.

After waiting an hour, by which time the form was abated, we again fet forward, with a determination to fkirt the boundaries of the cliffs which lay neareft to the fea. Several receffes obtrude themfelves on the land, but without producing that terrific effeis we had frequently feen them do.

We fwept round the Bay of Brixton, but received no very great pleafure from viewing its formal plains. On our left we obferved Black Down to open, and prefent us with a view of Culver Clifis, which lie at the caftern extremity of the illand. The vallies throughout the ifland frequently form a curve round the foot of fome dreadful precipice, and lead your fight to the moft beautiful fcenes. We were here gratified with one of thefe; which, difdaining all bounds, began its opening at Sandown, to the caftward, and turning round the foot of St . Catherine's, joined the vallies of Brixton and Chale, and from thence ran on to Freh-water. Notwithftanding we were now on the loweft part of the ifland, we had a very plain and diftinct view of its extremeft bounds.

It may be neceflary to remark, for the benefit of thofe who vifit thefe parts, that, in going round this coaft, great inconvenience attends keeping clofe to the fea; as the road over the downs is impaflable for carriages, and even very troublefone to thofe on horfcback; there being near fifty gatss between Frefh-water gate and St. Catherine's, and thofe of the wort kind. In almoft every field we were obliged to difmount, in order to cut the cords by which they were faltened, otherwife we lhould not have been able to have proceeded.

Continuing our route, we came to Barns Hole, which might properly be deemed a chine. As the operations of Nature in the formation of works of this kind admit of many hypothefes, I fhall give my opinion of it with diffidence. Barns Hole is a vaft chafin in the earth, fronting the fea, which extends a confiderable vay towards Brixton; and, as you enter it, infpires the mind with horror. The entrance iat the appearance of leading to fome fubterraneous paffage, which furnifhes a retrr il $S_{11}$. If robbe, ,o The fides of it are four hundred feet high, meafured from th. wal-t, anc are coated on the outfide with a difnal black earth, which confirms the terror impreffed on the imagination by the firft view of it. It is furrounded by a loathfome, unfruitful foil, and fearcely a fhrub cares to cling to its fteep afcents. A fream paffes through it that empties itcui. "to the fea.

The reflections that arofe in our minds on viewing fuch a combination of Ariking effects, were, that they mult have been occafioned by fome great convulfion of Nature; who, being internally overloaded, difcharged the extraneous matter by fome terrible eruption. This fuppofition feems to be confirmed by the quantity of minerals, and the variety of foils, that are found about it. Several fpecimens of fulphurous matter, though not very ftrongly impregnated, lay on the fhore.

## Sgetion V.

WE now made our way towards Atherfield Point, leaving the village of Atherfield, and alfo Kingtone, to the left. A great noblenefs of valley extends all the way to Chale; but it is too much cultivated to afford an artift fatisfaction.
Still continuing an the downs, we came to that point of Chale Bay which is calles Atherfield Point, traverfing nearly the fame kind of foil and country we had hithen done. The hills of St. Catherine began now to form a noble appearance. At Frefh-water, as we obferved before, they looked like caftles; here they appeared like fortrefles of great ftrength. From the regular breaks in tile rocks, and thefe being not unlike gun-ports, or embrafures, they might, about twilight, be cafily wifif taken for fuch.

Its heights are grand and pieturefque, and they.clearly prove that this ifind, wi h regard to its formation, has every advantage; for where the fea would, from the pat being moft expofed to its fury, have committed a breach, the land, boldly rifing, pritects it from every inundation. And, if we may judge from what the inhabitants fay of it, the Ifle of Wight has fcarcely its equal in the world. Its land (fay they) is fertile; its hulbandmen induftrious; its females prolific ; its hills a fure protection from the devaftations of the fea; its coalts too rocky to admit the approach of an cnemy; and, above all, its inhabitants chearful, good tempered, and hofpitable ; all uniting in the wifh and endeavour to render their ifland attractive in every refpect to ftrangers.

I mult here remark, that the parts of the ifland we were before fpeaking of, are fo unlike the eaftern thores, in point of appearance, that was a perfon to be fuddenly tranfported from one part to the other, $I \mathrm{am}$ of opinion he would fearcely believe he were upon the fame ifland.

We now paffed Walpan Chine, and another fmall infringement of the ocean, where are a few huts belonging to fome boatmen and fifhermen, which feverely feel the ravaging effects of the fea. About the middle of Chale Bay, on the top oi the clifis, there fands a houfe, which appears to have been erected for the reception of travellers; but at the time we paffed it, it was locked up, fo that we could procure no refrefhiment.

We now arrived at one of thofe cavities beforc defcribed, called Black-Gang Chine, which we were informed received its name from a gang of pirates who formerly made it their place of refidence; and its appearance feems fully to confirm this fuppofition; for it is far more dreadful to behold than thofe mentioned in the foregoing fections. The fize of the chafm, and its tremendous fhelving rocks, cannot fail of infiring the mind with horror. The inagination, while viewing it, may almoft lead the inquitive traveller to fancy that the earth had juft opened her horrd jas , and from the very fpot on which he then food, had entombed in her bowels fome unwary traveller, who, like himfelf, was prying into the wonderful operation: of N . fure.-1 never belield fo awful a fight as theie ponderous fleeps exhibit. This fidis ui the chaf!e, which are
little fiort of five hundred fect high, are fhelving, and many parts of the top are over. fipread with hrubs.

On its fummit a fpring takes its rife, and winds !owly down to the fea. The flownefs of its courfe prevents it from proving detrimental to the cliffs. The water iffuing from this fpring is of a peculiar nature. It acts as a gentle aperient. When firit pourcd into a bottle, it is as clear as cryftal; but after remaining in it fome time, a very confiderable fediment appears at the bottom. We feparated fome of this fediment, and found it to contain particles of iron ore, which emitted a fulphurous fmell. Several copperas fones lay about, efpecially in the freains proceeding from the fprings, which feemed to be in their native flate. Some fpecimens of rock allum were likewife flrered round, but not in the fame profufion as at Allum Bay.

Mary, fhips have fatally experienced the deftructive effects of the rocks that line Chale Bay.-They jult lurk underneath the furface of the water, and, in conjunction with the Cape of Rocken End, occafion very heavy fwells, efpecially if the wind be fouiherly. When the tide runs trong, and the wind is fouth-weft, if a veffel is not far enough to the fouthward to weather the point of St. Catherine's, fine is fure to be upon the rocks. It is fill within the remembrance of many, that, during one tempef. tuous night, not lels than fourteen fail met their fate in this dangerous bay: and fcarcely a winter paffes but what accidents of the fame kind happen. But as for fonce years paft boats have been kept in readinefs, and men are conftantly attending to afford every affifance upon fuch occations, many lives have been preferved.

We are forry, however, to be obliged to add, that the favage cuftom of plundering wrecks, and fripping the dead, whenever thefe accidents happen, too much prevails among the country people refident on the weftern coaft. Deaf to the calls of humanity, thefe unfeeling wretches hear with unconcern the cries of the fhipwrecked marincr, flruggling with the boifterous waves; or fee the beauteous corle of fome fair pafienger lying lifelefs on the beach, perhaps ftill preffing a beloved infant to her bofom. Intent only on fecuring their ill-got property, they cannot beftow a thought on the unfortunate; nor will one among them fuffer a tender fenfation to make its way to his heart.

To procure a reftoration of the property thus inhumanly obtained, or to bring thefe lawlefs plunderers to jultice, is equally impracticable; as every one fhares in the plundit, it is the intereft of every individual to unite in concealing or defending it.

The falvage ufually allowed for faving merchandize from thips wrecked, may fometimes be thought worth attention, and be the means of protecting it from avaricious depredators; but as it is feldom that any emolument arifes from the prefervation of lives, little attention is in general paid to that point. Were a premium to be offered by government for every perfon preferved from a flipwrecked veffel, and a medal, as a badge of diftinction, added to it by fome great perfonare; or was a fociety to be eftablifhed for the promotion of fo benevolent a purpofe; many that now perih for want of needful affiftance, might be reftored to ufefulnefs and fociety.

It has been known that the moft daring excrtions on thefe occafions have met with a very inadequate recompence.-An inftance of this kind is fill talked of in the life of Wight. At the time the Juno, a Dutch frigate, was loft on this coaft, a finuggler, wih four other perfons, ventured out to her affiftance, notwithtanding they were in the extremeft danger from the violence of the furf, which every inltant made its way over the boat. 'They, however, at length gained the thip, and brought ofif, and fafely landed the whole of the crew, except three perlons, who were wathed off the ratt.

HASSEL.
And for a deed which Britifh feamen alose could have accomplifhed;-a deed worthy of the higheft praife, and the moft ample remuneration;-the only recompence they received, was a paltry ten pound bank note.-Can we wonder then that fuch exertions are not more frequently heard of ?

We could not pafs the fatal fpot where fo many brave feamen, the fupport and glory of this commercial kingdom, find an untimely grave, without heaving a figh; and, at the fame time indulging a wifh that fome method may be devifed to prevent every avoidable decreafe of fo valuable a body of men.

Leaving this gloomy track, we proceeded to the village of Chale, which lies ajocut a mile to the left of the Chine, and is but a fmall and irregular place. The church, which was founded during the reign of Henry the Firft, is, in the tower part, very much like that of Carifbrook, but not fo large.

As you afcend the hill beyond it, looking back, the valley toward Freflwater ap. pears very extenfive;-Brixton down binds the right-hand freens;-the ocean diminifhes to the left; -while the cliffs at the Needles clofe the land view, and in fome degree foften the formal valley. 'Too great a number of unpleafing lines range down the dale, which throws a ftiffnefs over it.

The people of the ifland call it a garden; and fo it really is; but in too great a degree to pleafe an amateur of the true picturefque. This part of the ifland, as to its appearance, differs very much from the northern part, which is occafioned by a want of wood to give a variegation to its colours. A famenefs runs through the whole, the downs of Brixton excepted, which in fome parts are fcrubby, with broken ground; but in this not equal to what we afterwards faw on the eaft fide of St . Catherine's.

From Chale we mounted St. Catherine's Hill, which we found far fteeper than any we had hitherto met with; and nearly the whole way was not very fafe for a horfe. The road lies on the fide of a precipice, at leaft three hundred feet high, and tremendous to look down ; the oppofite fide is bounded by a bank. After fome difficulty we at length attained its fummit.

This hill is faid to be the higheft in the ifland ; but whether it is fo we will not take upon ourfelves to fay; as, after frequent experiments, fuch as comparing it with the appearance of the other hills, we fill remained in doubt.
Stories are told by the inhabitants of the parifh of Chale, of the finking of Week down, which lies about three miles off, in the intermediate way between St. Catherinc's and Shanklin down. They fay, that formerly Shanklin down, through the interference of Week down, could only be feen from St. Catherine's; whereas now it is vifible from Chate down; confequently cither Week down muft have funk confiderably, or Shanklin down muft have increafed its altitude. And fome of the old people te!l you that this has partly happened within their own remembrance. So wonderful are the operations of Nature, that it is not for man to fay, "It cannot be ;" but this is an event fo far out of her ufual courfe, that I own I could not readily give credit to it.
On the top of St. Catherine's is a light-houfe and a beacon, neither of which are now ufed. The tower ferves, in the day-time, for an excellent land-mark; it being near eight hundred feet above the level of the fea at low water. A fmall part of the chapel is remaining; it is in form an octagon, and by fome called the hermitage, from the circunftance of a prich's having tomerly immured limfelf in it from the world.

Aswe examined the infide of this place of holy retirement, the fory of Dr. Goldfnith's Hermit inflantly occurred to our remembrance, and impreffed itfelf on our minds. The hearth whereon he had once trimmed the cheerful embers; the wicket; and many other circumftances, led us to fancy, that this might have been the fpot where Luswin had taken up his abode; and that the pleafing tale owed its birth to the Hermitage of St. Catherine's. The wildernefs alone was wanting to complete the imagined feene.

The views from the hill are very extenfive, and likewife reminded us of that elegant and natural poet who, in his "Traveller," from among the $\Delta$ linine folitudes looks down, and thus exclaims:

> "Ye glitering towns, with wealth and fplendor crown'd, Ye fechs, where fummer freads profufien round, ye lakes, whofe veffels catch the bufy gale, Ye bending fwains, that drefs the flow'ry vale, Jor me your triburuary thores combine Cieation's terant, all the world is mine."

We had from hence a complete view round the inand, except in one point, which was interrupted by the downs of Brixton, thefe lying too near the fight.-To the welt, the inands of Purbec and Portland were very difinguifhable ;-the land towards Lymington feemed almoft to join the inland; a fmall part of the channel by which it is feparated being vifible, but barely fufficient to let you fee what it was; - the New Foreft reared its oaks on the hills, and ranged to the mouth of Hampton water;-the point towards Monckton fort was perfectly confpicuous, and the hills of Portidown clofed its extent;-we could alfo fee land at a very great diftance to the eaftward; and it is affirmed by fome, that the point which forms the bay of Brighton, is to be perceived from hence.

The Culver cliffis bound another valley, which, as before obferved, joins Brixton Iale. The wooly defeents of Ride feemed to flope gradually to the water's edge, and foftened tine harlher lines of the nountains.

On the fide of the hill of St . Catherine's that lies towards the fea, the defeent is quite perpendicular, till interrupted by a fimall flat green of no confiderable width, when it again defecnds in the fame abrupt manner, to the water's edge. The river Medina takes its rife at the font of this hill, and after paling through Newport, empties itfelf into the fea at Cowes. The fources from whenee the river originates, are fecured by this hill from any inundation of the fea; which the inhabitants fay was never known to happen on any part of thir coafts, except during the winter months, in a fmall degree at Gurnet bay.

When we defeended the lill, an odd circumftance attracted our notice, which though trivial in itfelf, we mention, as it may appear as fingular to our readers as it did to us. It being harveft une, a chearfulacifs and jollity feemed to prevail at a farm-houfe we paffed at the bottom of the hill, which did not extend to the whole of the inhabitants; for we obferved that a fane gane cock and his fathered mate walket about in a meiancholy mood. In:fead of " proudly ftruting before his dame to the flack, or the barn door," as the cock deferibed by Milton did, poor Chanticlecr went flowly on, with a large picce of flat itick taftened to his breaft, follow d by his folirary companion, cance l'artict, who hada chog tied to her leg, of the lamek:ndis theie tixed on the legs of liorecs, though not fo large. And this was done we fuand to prevent their entering the
the fields, and committing depredations on the newly reaped corn. We foon after faw feveral others hampered nearly in the fame manner.-A fight at once fo droll and fo novel, afforded us no little entertainment.

From St. Catherine's we croffed the common fields to Niton, which is frequently termed Crab Niton, from the great number of crabs found on that coaft. The want of a good road to this village makes the vifiting it very inconvenient to travellers. The foil here is of a different nature from what we had hitherto paffed; it appeared to confift of a fine mould, without any mixture of its favourite accompaniment, chalk.

From the top of St. Catherine's this village prefents itfelf as one of the neareft; Godfil, Brixton, Mottifon, Chale, Kingfon, and feveral others are alfo within fight.

The village of Niton has nothing of novelty to attract attention, nor has it even pleafantnefs of fituation to boaft; it being entirely immured between two hills, fo that there is neither a view of the fea, nor a good land profpect to be had from it. There is a neat brick houfe in it, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Barwis, which is the only one worthy of notice; all the reft are cottages, intermixed with a few farmhoufes.

From hence we took the right-hand road to Buddle; where a part of the cliffs break up, and form the commencement of thofe called Under Cliff. The appearance of this immenfe pile of rocks is noble, picturefque, and grand; and fo facious are they, that the downs of Chale are fupported by them. All the broken rocky parts, which have been feparated from the main body, are overgrown with fhrubs, and fweetly foften their rugged texture. Several cottages rear their heads from among the bufhes, and, by contrafting art with nature in its rudeft fate, fhow to great advantage the romantic face of the latter.

This point affords a great variety of objects:-a clump of bufhes frequently relieves a piece of rock, which, as if afhamed to fhew itfelf, hides the greatelt part of its grandeur in a bed of mofs, or clay. Here, as juft obferved, the commencement of Under Cliff, towards Steep-hill, or Steeple, as it is commonly called, takes place. And the name of Under Cliff is not improperly given to it; as a huge precipice, of a very confiderable height, hung fhelving on our left-hand for many miles. In fome places it was at leaft five hundred feet from the level of the fea; in others not quite to much.

## Section VI.

NEAR Niton we received fo cordial and hofitable a reception from a farmer refiding there, that to pafs it unnoticed would argue at once a want of gratitude a: $\mathbf{d}$ fenfibility. - It was one of thofe delicious moments that a heart fet in unifon with Sterne's, could alone fully enjoy - the pen of Sterne alone truly deferibe. - The power of obliging feemed to make happy; - the eyes of our kind hoft fparked with pleafure when we partook of the refrefhment fet before us; - nor could our moft earneft entreatics prevail on him to remit his affiduities. We found in this humble fhed the plenty of a palace, without its irkfome pomp and parade. All here was eafe, content, and happinefs.-Happy in himfelf, and happy in his connections, care has not fipread a wrinkle over he brow of our beneficent entertainer. - His countenance fpoke a heart ferene and placid, from a confcioufnefs of its own benignity. The at-
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tentive parent and the fond father alo obetraycd itfidf in every word. - "My children," cried he, in enumerating his comforts, " 1 confid $r$ as one of the greatelt of the blelings heaven has beftowed me; wathout then bife would be imtupporable." Speaking afterwards of his fituation, he faid, "linvy never entered this manfion. -I covet not wealdh; - the little I have I lie down contented with, and rife in the morning full of gratitude to the Great Giver; nor do I know a greater pleafure than in fharing that little with others." As the worthy man faid this, the twar of fenfibility flarted to his eye, and communicated to thofe of my friend, whole hand he had fqueczed daring this pious impromptu; and 1 could perceive a fympathetic drop fteal down his cheek alfo. "My God!" exclaimed my friend, catting a look towards the farmer's wife and children, " this is, indeed"-Here he ftopped, and, turning, left the room. How did my heart alfo vibrate at the affecting fcene! - But to return.

Having taken leave of the worthy farmer, with every expreflion of gratitude our lips could utter, we left his hofpitable manfion, and proceeded to Steep tiill. The aftermoon was, beyond defcription, enchanting; the fecnes delightful; and every thing tended to keep alive that gentle flame of benevolent fenfibility which the foregoing incident had juft lighted up in our bofoms.

The great hand of Nature feems to have judicioufly felected this fpot for exhibiting one of her grandeft frokes. The entrance to the cliff is from the road, which was apparently forced over rugged fteeps, that would otherwife have been impalfable. A grand burf broke on our left, its heights pleafingly variegated by clinging fhrubs. On the oppofite fide of the road lay a huge mafs of rock, that had fallen from fome overloaded eminence, and which ferved as a counterpart in the fore-ground. Many others obftructed the labour of the hutbandman, and contributed to eurich the fubject.

A ray of light crept imperceptibly on the rocks to our left. -The effect was foft, but not cqual to what a ftronger light would have produced. Tranfits of light and Ahade are continually ftraying over thele heights, which, when caught by the eye, fudden as the effict is, cannot fail to imprefs the mind with ideas of grandeur; and though the pencil might not be able to touch thefe tranfitions, the mind is not the lefs convinced of their eflicacy.

For noblenefs of fore-grounds, I am of opinion, this fpot is not to be exceeded, if equailed, in England. The rocks in general are finely tinted, and lie in malles extremely large; nor does the foliage fall ihort of its other beauties. In this part, uurtured by the foutherly wind, vegetation is mof luxuriant. A vernal-green all, fpreading its branches to the way-worn road, is often feen entwining its charms with the fately oak, each adding grace to the other's grandeur.

The vegetative effect which the foutherly wind has on the trees, fhrubs, and plants of this inand, is worthy of remark. long before any of them arrive at maturity, through the prevalence of the wind from this point, they all incline towards the north, nodding their ftately heads, as if they fet the chilling blafts of Boreas at defiance. In the vallies, where they are fheltered by the furrounding hills from every pernicious blan, they thrive with an aftonihing degree of luxuriance. -This obfervation may feem to favour of exaggeration; but fo far from it, that no defcription it is in the power of my pen to give, can come up to the piturefque beauties thefe fpots afford, or convey an adequate idea of the rapturous hours I have paffed in contemplating them.

The road to St. Lawrence is through the fame myfterious tracts of rocks; but it is kept in fuch gool repair, that a carriage may pafs with great fatety. lixcept here and there a fmall clump of trees, with a homely farm fheltering itfelf in them, nothing futher worth attention Arikes the traveller till you approach that village.

The extenfion from the cliffis to the fea-fhore, is here above half a mile broad, and pofieffed, if poffible, of far more grandeur than thofe we had already paffed. Several huts tkirted the road; liut we did not obferve a houfe of any fize or confideration near it. The ehurch of St. Lawrence is perhaps the finalleft at prefent llanding in any of the diocefes of England; wihh a ftick of a moderate length you may reach to nearly two-thirds its height at the weft gable end. From the fize of the parilh, the ufual congregation cannot confift of more than twenty people, and cven thole muft fit very clofe, I hould imagine, to find room.

Having frequently heard of a waterfall at this place, we had pleafed ourfelves with the hope of feeing a grand difplay of Nature; but were not a little fuprized to find it nothing more than the water of a fpring in the village babbling over a few fones.- It is almoft too inconfiderable to be noticed.

As foon as we had viewed this celebrated waterfall, we returned to the road, and took a view of the village, which is fmall and Araggling. The road from Whitwell enters the clifis here, and joins the other road in the village. - Great pains appear to have been taken to render it paffable; nor have thefe pains been unattended with fuccefs; -it exceeds the moft fanguine expectations that could have been formed of it; when firft undertaken.

There are many things in nature which not only appear incomprehenfible to a car fual obferver, but which cannot always be accounted for by the naturalift.-Of this we met with an inftance here. We could not help furveying, with a wonder bordering on aftonifhment, the fheep that had got over the edges of the craggy precipices, from the downs they grazed on, and lay in the hollows of the rocks, in order to fhelter themfelves from the heat;-we even obferved their bleating young ones carefully to defcend, and reach their dans in fafety.-How, thus fearlefs of danger, they leave the plains, and venture on thofe hazardous declivities, where the leaft talfe ftep muft be attended with deffruction, is, we believe beyond the comprehenfion of the moft fagacious naturalift - So extraordinary did it appear to us, that nothing but ocular demonftration could have convinced us of the truth of it.-The account received from a peafant, had we not feen their fituation, would have met with but little credit from us.

A phenomenon of another nature, but not lefs fingular, prefented itfelf to us here. When we fat out from Knowle a form feemed to be pending in the horizon; and by the time we had reached St. I.awrence, we heard feveral claps o thundel. As every incident which tended to produce piatarcfque effects inftantly attracled our attention, we caft our ejes towards the fea, in order to obferve whether any alteration had taken place on its finooth furface; when, to our great furprize, we plainly perceived a veflel, within eight miles of the fhore, labouring under the effeets of the ftorm, and apparently in the greateft diftrefs. And what was extremely ftriking was, that though the fea where the veffel happened to be, rolled (as it is commonly termed) mountains high, yet not a breath of that air which was there fo tempelluous, rufled the water on the heach beneath us.-An operation of nature that had never before fallen under our infpection; and we greatly regretted not having with us fome insenious painter, in the marine line, to take an exad reprefentation of it.

A light, rendered more bright by the contraft, had fpread itfelf round the electric cloud, which was thus venting its rage upon the helplefs fhip, and rendered the fcene more gloomy. By a glafs, we could perceive that the laboured much under the violence of the ftorm, and every wave came full fraught with danger. For near an hour did the tempeft permit us to behold its raging at a diftance; but at length a brik wind fpringing up, it made its way towards us, and we fhould have fhared in its "pitilefs peltings,' had we not retired to a neighbouring cottage, where we continued till it had palled on.

Having returned the owner of the cottage to which we had retired, our thanks for the kind attention thewn us, we once more mounted our horfes, and had from hence the completeft view of Undercliff, towards Bonchurch, that any part affords. The houfe of the Honourable Wilbraham Tollemache appears full in frght.

The view from hence is too confufed for all the parts of it to be contracted into a landfcape; but for the fight, it has every gratification the warmeft imagination can wifh. The numbers of the rocks, and the uninterrupted verdure twining round them, with large maffes of broken ground, compofe a fcene fuperb in the extreme.

The rain, which had juft ceafed, had left its fpangles on the bladed grafs, faint imitation of the cryftal drep gently fealing down the cheeks of beauty; and as the fofteft emotions of pity are excited in the manly breaft by thefe, fo did thofe add new charms to the verdure of the cliffs.

Every plant and fhrub was clad in its gayeft veft, and nature feemed to be adorned with her livelieft fmiles, and to breathe forth her fweeten fragrance.-A briar had courted the embraces of the everlafting ivy; the feafon had juft tipped their leaves with the remembrance of September, but no more than added luftre to the union. A few afhes hung vibrating from the precipice, bedecked with all the bloom that fummer could befow upon them. While the humble thatch of the fcattered cottages, befriended by the downy mofs, glared in the brighteft yellow; which but tended to foften the mellower tints of the furrounding plants. In fhort, the fcene exhibited a profufion of charms.

To this the declining rays of the fun did not a little contribute; every fhrub or plant on which they glanced, when gently moved by the paffing zephyr, feemed to bow their heads in grateful acknowledgement to the great fource of vegetation.

The road fill continued over the rocky afcents of thefe cherful hills. To give an exact reprefentation of all the fcenes we paffed, is not in our power;-fuffice it to fay, that they are pleafingly irregular.-Every hundred paces, though on fuch elevated ground, lead up a frefh hill, or elfe fkirt the defcent with a floping flowery or. chard.

The evening had beamed forth its laft rays on Steep.hill Cottage, as we paffed ite elevation; and lulling all nature to repofe, rendered it neceflary for us to feek an afylum for the night.

## Section ViI.

GREAT as the pleafures were which we had enjoyed the preceding day, they did not exceed the fatisfaction we received from the perniffion granted us to view Steephill Cottage. This was once the villa of the late Right Honourable Mans Stanley, then governor of the ifland; but now it belongs to the Honourable Mr. Tollemache.
It was ereded by Mr. Stanley, and, from its fituation, muft have coft an immenfe fum. From feveral concurring circumfances, vie were led to helieve, that even bring-
bringing the water up to the houfe was attended with a very confiderable expence.

It is in the true cottage file. - The roof confifts, cottage like, of humble thatch; and the outfides of the walls are covered with white compofition: forming together a rural and pleafing appearmce. But its infide, for neatnefs and elegance, beggars defcription.-It is at once fo plain, fo truly elegant, and, though finall, fo convenient, and fo pleafant, that I think I may venture to fay I never met with its equal.

The entrance leading from the gate to the houfe, is lined on both fides with lofty elms and afhes, which form an avenue that reaches almoft to the door of the hall, where a difplay of tafte is feen in the furrounding tlowers and fhrubs.

On the left hand, before we reached the houfe, food an urn; and on the right hand, a chair formed of the rough brunches of trees, which, though fimple, was curious.

As you enter the hall the fight is encountered with frefh beauties; it is not fpacious, but in the extreme of tafte.-Here are a few pictures by Vandevelde, with feveral by other mafters. But on entering the dining room, we found an exquifite difplay of the powers of this mafter's pencil.-We fcarcely ever remember feeing a collection of fhipping to be compared with it.

The piece in particular which hung over the fire-place, is, without exception, one of the fineft by that mafter. - The fubject is a hip in a gale of wind, under top-fails. The handling is wonderful; and the penciling clearly pronounces it to be a chif d'ouvre.
'Two others of confiderable merit hung over the doors: we imagined them to be by Brooking.-They are finely touched:-the fea, in one of them, is fpirited to a degree. There are alfo fome by De Velieger, executed in a fine manner, particularly the view of Scheveling.

Laft, though not leaft, two landfeapes attracted our notice; which, at firft fight, we thought to be Gainborough's.-The colouring clear and beautiful; the draving not lefs great ; the finifhing in his beft ftile - We were however much furprifed when we were informed, that they were not actually executed by that great mafter, but copied after two pieces of his, by the Honourable Mr. Tollemache, the poffefior of the villa.

I fhall not hefitate to pronounce, that were thefe pictures hanging in fome fnug corner in town, the moft experienced connoiffeur, on getting a fight of them, would im-mediately conclude them to be originals. They only want time to mellow their frefh appearance, and then few would be able to difcover the difference.

The fubject of one is a cottage; down the fteps of which a country girl is defcend-ing.- $\Lambda$ favourite fubject of that eminent and much lammented mafter. The other trily depifured to us the mind of this paragon of natural genius.- it was a fmall piece of water, with a grey horfe in a market cart, fipping the furface of the pool. The diflance of both is foft and harmonious, and adds double luftre and effect to the fore-grounds. Of all the copiers from Gainbornugh, no one perhaps ever caught his touch and colouring with greater exactnefs, or has been more chafte in the drawing, than Mr. Tollemache, in the pieces referred to.

There being company in the houfe at the time we were there, we were prevented from feeing the upper part of it;-a difappointment we fubmitted to with regret; as from what we had feen on the ground floor, we had but little doubt of the remainder being furnilhed and decorated with equal elegance and tafte.

The outlide of the houfe is no lefs free from oftentation in its appearance, than the infide is devoid of every falfe allurement to catch the eye. The principal view from it is towards the welt; where a bow window projects, that like the roofs of ail the other parts, has only humble thatel for its covering.

A pleafing lava lies before it, which gradually declining, prefents the whole range of St. Lawrence on one fide, -the extremity of the ocean on the other. On the right fide, at the bottom of the lawn, you pafs the wicket that leads to the garden, which, from its lituation, cannot fail of being productive. The rocks protect it towards the north, and the fea breczes fan it from the fouth.

From hence we paffed the wing of the houfe, and entered a path that leads to the grove before mentioned. The offices are fome of them in the village, others are adjoining to the houfe. On the left hand fands the green-houfe and Itabling, but they lie confiderably lower than the cottag.

To enumerate the many delightful viciflitedes of this fairy ground, is beyond the power of a pen. I thercfore fhall conclude my defcription of it with faying, that to find a lpot where thofe who refide in it are fo much refpected, -where its vicinity is fo pleafing, -its fituation fo romantic, -and its tout cn-fimble fo bewitching,-is next to impotible.

Mr. Tollemache has likewife a brigantine yacht, which, when the weather will permit, lies here to grace the ruder fcenes of nature. The infide of it, we were informed, is equally as elegamt as his villa, and fitted up with the fame tafte; but we had not an opportunity of viewing it.
l'arties frequently come to the New Inn, at Steephill, to dine; where, though they might not find the fumptuous entertainment of a modern hotel, they will meet with every convenience for ferving up a cold collation.

Even in this reclufe and humble fituation a ray of tafte is vifible. The houfe being fmall, the proprietors have encouraged the irregular branches of a fig tree to repofe itfelf on an artificial fupport ; thereby forming a kind of canopy, which fpreading over a daifey-mantled carpet, ferves as a pleafing and agrecable receptacle, in which parties continually dine, al frefo. On the oppofite fide a prouder walnut fpreads its branches over the feats, and likewife fhelter the chearful guefts from the fcorching beams of the fun.

The profpect from thefe rural fheds is very pleafing, but, in point of landfcape, rather contracted. The hill from whence the village derives its name binds the lefthand fareen. The valley opens beneath to the road where Mr. Tollemache's yacht ufually lies. To fhew how much we were charmed with this place, I cannot help, making ufe of an expreflion of the late Mr. Quin's, on his leaving Chatfiworth: "I thought 1 hoould at times have broke my neck in getting there; but when I was there, I thought I hould have broke my heart to leave it.".

The fhore here is very rocky, and, when the wind blows frefh from the fouthward, very dangerous for thips. At such times the yacht leaves her ftation, and makes for Sandown B.y, or for Spithead.

The inhabitants fay, that within the laft twenty years the fea has greatly incroached, at this part of the coalt, on the land. But if we might judge from the pieces of rock with which the fland is every where ftrewed, and which mufl have fallen from the eminences at the time the fea wafhed their fides, (and this, from every apparent circumflance, muft have been the cafe at fome period or other,) it may rather, I think, be concluded that the contrary has happencd. The country people, however, think otherwife.

A number of ravens build in thefe cliffs, and likewife hawks, of a fpecies pecuitar to this fpot only; -they are of the falcon kind, and found to be the only fore proper for the fport of hawking. Jack-daws, crows, and many other birds, alfo make then their habiations, and breed on them Some of the f:rs Gay they have heard of eagles being there: others are of a different opinion. fre, , the fituation of the rocks, fuch a circumilance is not improbable; but as this bird is generatlv an iahabitaut of colder climates, we were rather inclined to give credit to the affertions of the latter.

The people of this place are chiefly fifhermen, who in the fummer feafon take great quantitics of crabs and lobfters. For this purpofe fome of them fink more than a hundred wicker pots, or more properly bafkets, at a time; which they bait with whatever kind of flefh or garbage they can procure. And here it may not be improper to liint to the gentlemen of the ifland, that whenever they lofe a dog, they cannot feek for it in a nore likcly place; though moft probably they may chance to come too late to recover it while living. I have myfelf feen feveral fine pointers tied up in their huts at a night, which, before the fucceeding day has broke, have been made not "worms meat," as Mercutio was, but food for crabs and lobfters. The coaft abounds with fhell fifh of all forts, to the great convenience of the lower ranks, who purchafe them at three pence per pound; that is generally the price fixed when boiled, and they are always fold by weight.

A fifh of a very peculiar nature is fometimes taken here, to which the fifhermen, from its circular form, give the name of the fun-fifh. The appearance of this fifh is extremely whimfical, and Nature feems to have been in a fportive humour when fhe firft fathioned it. In fhape it is nearly round, and does not, like moft other fifl, branch out into any part that might be termed a tail. One part however is rather pointed, at which the head is fixed ; the fhoulders are placed at the thickelt part; after which it becomes rather oval ; and it has four fins, fituated at the extremities. Taken altogether, it is a droll compofition. We could not help refembling it to a fchool-boy, who, having worn his long hair for a confiderable time dangling down his back, has it, on a fudden, cropped clofe to his neck.

We had been informed, that here, alfo, we fhould fee a cafcade; our expectations however werefoon put a fop to, by beholding a little fpring, trickling down the fide of a hill in a contracted channel, devoid of every appearance of grandeur ; and poffeffing nothing worthy of notice, but the large fone by which its mean clue was broken, and which was fufficient to fuftain a body of water fifty times more weighty than that running over it.
Leaving Steephill, we continued our courfe towards Bonchurch; during which feveral curious fludies for colouring prefented themfelves, till we paffed the corner of a precipice, from whence the begiming of Little-town Down commences. The fhelving fides of this precipice hang tottering over the brink of the deep abyls, and threaten an intrufion on the road.-It forms a noble fide-fcreen for the general view of Bonchurch; -while from it the fea has a variegated appearance, and finely alfifts the landfcape.

On firft viewing the mountain to which the name of Little-tewn Down, is given, a traveller may be led to fuppofe it Steep-hill. Its fides, like that, are almoft perpendicular, and, as feen from the road, are formed like a fugar-loaf. A few houfes lie at its foot; the road to which from Appuldurcombe is dangerous in the extreme. The hill itfelf is a noble picturefque object; and forms an elegant back-ground to relieve
the broken part of the road on which the cottages fland. Here are as many choice picces of broken rocks, and fore-grounds well verdured, as at Undercliff; only more contrafted. 'The foil again alters here, and appears to be compofed of flint, with great quantities of tobacco-pipe clay.

## Section Vill.

A I.TTTLE. farther on we came to that beautiful fpot, the cottage of St. Boniface; the funmer refidence of Colonel Hill. This building, which is chiefly of brick, is neat and phain; and the grounds romed it, though not large, are well laid out.

To thofe who delight in the pleafures of retirement, and can relifh the focial enjoyments of a few friends, and a fmall family, I know not where to point out a better adapted to fuch purpofes than the cottage of St. Boniface. It is fo retired, that it might almont beftiled a hermitage ; and at the fame time it boalts of all that Nature can beftow. Vegetation thrives here with the utmoft luxuriance.-The downs at its back, fhelter it from the north; and the ftunted branches of fome fcattered oaks and fucklings thade it from the fouth.

There are few places of antiquity but what have fome extraordinary forics told of them. Among thofe circulated in this neighbourhood, is the following :-A gentleman miftaking his road during a heavy fnow, and defcendiag, in confiequence of it, the fleep down of St. Boniface, on horfeback, he was fo affected by the danger he was in, that he vowed if ever he reached the bottom of the hill in fafety, he would, as a memento of the kinduefs of Providence, purchafe the land and prefent it to the church of Shanklin. And we were informed by Mr. Hewfon, the prefent incumbent, that a fruall parcel of land, of about an acre, was given to the living, as fupposed in confequence of that vow.

It is truly laughable to fee the manner in which the fhepherd's boys, when defired, defeend thefe Ateeps. Seating themfelves on the head-bone of a dead horfe, they guide themfelves down the fteepent declivities with incomparable art, and with the velocity of a flag. Nor was any accident ever known to have hap ned to them, though the tops of fome of thefe downs are little fhort of a mile from the fea.

On this rural and romantic fpot are feveral fprings, the water of which is of the purelt kind. Thefe fprings emptythemfelves into the fea, and form frall cafcades.

From this place we returned to the main road, and continued our route through Bonchurch, the name of which feems to be an abbreviation of the church of St. Boniface. The cottages that compofe this place are frewed in a very picturefque manner. They are conftructed of fone, with patches of flate and brick, and are all thatched. The village is nearly furrounded with trees, and harmonizes fweetly with the oppofite cliffs.

Here the downs of Bonchurch begin; and they firt the heights for a confiderable diftance. Very few cattle are kept upon the adjacent farms; fcarcely ever more than are fulficient for their own ufe. The reafon given for this by the farmers, is the want of hay to fodder them with during the winter. But that want, in my opinion, might eafily be remedied, if proper attention were paid to this part of agriculture.
The downs of Bonchurch now fwept to the left, and prefented a new fcene to us. Dumnofe point was the firft head land towards the fea, on our right. The downs of Shanklin joined thofe of Benchurch to the left, and formed a perfeet amphitheare.

The chine of luccombe, or as the country people call it, Bowllioop, was eext place we vifited. Swecping round the brow of the downs, we entered the ley wear Luccombe farm, and made our way to the chine.

This cavity is by no means fo decp or terrific as Black-gang chine, being ariegated with fhrubs and trees. It is indeed rather too much fo, as they prevent you from viewing a water-fall which meanders from feveral fprings in the dale. The defcent of the chine to the fea is very feep, and in a wet feafon impafible. On the top of it ftands a cottage, fequeftered in a fmall wood. A fmall wooden bridge croffes the chine to it, underneath which the ripling water has a pleafing effect.

A great quantity of copperas appears to be impregnated with the earth, by the green colours that lie intermixed on its furface. And on the fhore are likewife quantities of iron ore, which has been tried, but the quality found not equal to the expence that would attend working it.

The clifis of thefe parts, and round about Dunnofe, confift of black and brown clay, hurtful to the fight, and haplefs to the feamen. The principal ufe made of this chine, is faid to be that of a receptacle for finuggled goods; many hundred cafks of which are fometimes fecreted in its cavities, and there fecurely concealed. But, thrcugh the attention of the revenue officers, this has of late been in a great meafure put a fop to.

Re-afcending this chine, we purfued the track that led to Luccombe farm, the appearance of which from the valley is by no means defpicable. The vale is furrounded by the downs before mentioned, and well wooded.-The fummits of the downs, when the clouds are low, and roll on their furface, produce a charming effect; and at the fame time leave the mind in a ftate of doubt as to their real altitude.-This induced me to take the annexed view.

The evening fcenes here are never equally pleafing to thofe of the morning; which may be attributed to the foft effects of the fun being loft, through the interference of the mountains, long before its decline.

We enjoyed this view with every advantage a fine evening could produce.-The farm houfe was pleafantiy encircled with wood, and juft prefented a fufficiency for the fubject;-a broken ftone wall, with fhrubs, having taken off the lower parts from the cye; -while the fmoke iffuing from the chimney of the houfe glanced the wood, and foaring up the hills, blended at laft with the clouds which hovered on the mountain's brow. On our left the rocks had a pleafing effect, and clofed the view on that fide.

We now made for the downs of Shanklin, which are before faid to have miraculoully increafed in their height, and where every fatisfation might be received, as to views, that the iffand can poffibly beltow.

Our firt fight, taken from Smerdon beacon, was Appuldurcombe, that feat of Sir Richard Worlley, which lies at the bottom of his park. The woods at its back, from this point of fight, are apparently very thin of trees; but the houfe, though a bird'scye view, is pleafant; as alfo is the artificial cafte, known by the name of Cook's Cafte, which ftands oppofite to it. The downs of Bonchurch and St. Boniface range down to the park, and form a circular recefs.

The principal objects in the valley are Wroxall farms, which in fome meafure allevate the drearinefs of the hills. Rather more to the north, the valley opens, and prefents Godfhill; -and traverfing your cye fill more towards the north, it expands itfelf, and at once difplays the chief part of the ifland. This moft luxuriant dale extends en-

[^24]tirely
tirely from Appuldurcombe to the mouth of Cowes road, after paffing between Carifbrook and Arreton hills.

Here the downs of the latter reared their heads to clofe the eaftern valley. They range almoft to Brading, where declining their regular lines, they introduce the creck of Fifhborne and Brading harbour to the right ; while Foreland point appears the extremity to the eal.
The eye fill roving, Culver cliffs drop their heights towards the bay of Sandown ; where the valley again begins, and leads to the centre of the ifland; and there turning round the hills between Godhill and Black Down, it enters the vale of Brixton. The Needles to the weft form the other extremity.
From the extenfivenefs of thefe views, notwithflanding we were now convinced that the hill of St. Catherine's is the highef land, we are of opinion that this is the better fpot for taking a general view of the ifland. The channel of the Solent is perfectly vifible from it, and there is likewife a clear view of Southampton; whereas thefe from St. Catherine's were intercepted by Black Down. Spithead, and all the coalt of Suflex, are likewife clearly and diftinctly feen from hence.

The evening advancing, the clouds began to gather round the whole ifland, though fcarcely a breath of air was perceptible. Not an evening paffed while we were in this part of it but we obferved the fame extraordinary appearance in the atmofphere to take place. Jult where the fun had fet, a fmall gleain of red was vifible; in every other part a gloom appeared that alnoft feemed to threaten a general diffolution. A heavy black vaporous body dragged itfelf lingeringly from the eaft; while a confufed mifty cloud, that hung over the fouthern hills, feemed but to delay its fury till the other was ripe to affift it in convulfing the earth.
Struck with a phocnomenon which we had obferved conftantly to attend the clofing in of the evening, we waited fome time near the Beacon, to fee the event of it; when fuddenly the clouds became rent into a thoufand fragments, all of which haftily difperfing, funk below the horizon. From what caufe fo extraordinary a circumftance proceeded, I will not pretend to fay: leaving the folution to abler meteorologits, I hhall content myfelf with the foregoing reprefentation of what repeatedly caught our attention during the month of September, but which, from its frequency and harmlefnefs, might not have been thought worthy of notice by the people of the inand.

Croffing the downs, we now entered the road to Shanklin. As you approach this village, its vicinity is finely diverffied with wood and common; and the woods are particularly well ftocked with wild pigeons, whofe plaintive notes on a fummer's evening lull the mind into a pleafing melancholy. The fhynefs of thefe birds renders it very difficult to thoot them.

On this tract of common, a few oaks, irregularly fupporting each other, fhelter a fpring that falls into the beginning of Shanklin chine; which is every where, till it reaches its main body, fhaded by afhes and elms, whofe pleafing irregularity forms many charming groups. It paffes through a fmall artificial arch, made of ftone, and forms a cafcade; but as its channel here docs not exceed three fect, and is very fhallow, it is but when the rains are violent that it deferves the name of a cafcade.

The firft part of the village of Shanklin, as you enter it by the way we did, contains the church, which is fituated in the middle of Mr. Jolliffe's farm-yard, generally called Shanklin farm, from its being the largeft in the parifl.

Too many are the beauties of this place to be defcribed in the fpace we can allot for it.-The village is loft to the fight, in a perfect wildernefs.-The afh trees, by which it
is furrounded, are equal in beauty to any in England; they dart their ftately branches to the higheft pitch that conflitutes grandeur, and line the chine from its beginning to the principal cafcade. In the courle of the rivulet before mentioned, feveral fmall fprings join it; when it precipitately rufhes on to the end of the alh grove, where, in one body, it enters a chafin cleft in the carth, and now forms the beft cafcade we had as yet feen.

The village of Shanklin affords every gratification a liberal mind can wifh for. Few places can boaft of greater happinefs. Its inhabitants are like one large family: ill nature is not known among them.-Obliging in the extreme, they appear to be the happieft when their vifitants are beft pleafed.

Was there a poffibility of procuring a bathing machine at this place, there is no doubt but the well-known hofpitality to be found at the houfe of Mrs. Williams, would attrat numbers to partake of the pleafures of this heavenly fpot. Under her peaceful roof the traveller may be accommodated with every convenience a village can afford; and even luxury itfelf might find its cravings gratified.

The only alloy to their happinefs the inhabitants are fenfible of, is the uncertainty of the tenure of that happinefs. Doubtful of ever reaping the fruits of their induftry, they meet with little encouragement to render their lands as productive as they might be made; the leafes by which they are held being only granted for three lives, unrenewable; when thefe are extinct, they devolve to the original landlord. And in the fame manner is the firit of induftry damped on all this part of the Ile of Wight.

The chine being the principal object here that attracts the notice of travellers, I took the annexed faint iketch of it during a very heavy rain. -The mouth of it, towards the fea, appears to have been rent by fome fudden eruption of over-loaded Nature; and the effects of this concuffion extend for full 2 quarter of a mile, in a line to the village, where its progrefs was probably ftopped by the folidity of the rock.

A flight of fteps has been made in the chine for the convenience of the inhabitants, in order that they might afcend and defcend with the greater eafe. A gentleman of the ifland, in a tour round it, has afferted (believing, or being betrayed by the country people into the belief of it , that thefe were not artificial fteps, but occafioned by the eruption. They would have impofed the fame deception on us; but when they faw that we treated the idea with ridicule, they candidly acknowledged that it was their cuftom to endeavour to deceive ftrangers in this point. On a fmall level, half way down towards the fea, ftands a finherman's hut, which has the charm of relieving the moft rugged appearance of the cliffs.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, who once refided here, we underfood, was at the expence of making a road to the waterfall; but from the water that ravages the bottom of the chine, and the violence of the wind in the winter, it foon became impaffable.

The bottom fill continues firm, and we ventured as far as the cafcade. Many clumps of earth, which have fallen from the promontories that form its declivities, obftruet the paffage. We found it to be well covered with plants and flrubs, that negligently break the career of the flream.

The chine has four turns before it reaches the waterfall, all of which bear a proportionable degree of that fublime awfulnefs fuch a fcene naturally infpires. When we had reached its extremeft limits, the fall exhibited more grandeur, and cleared itfelf of the precipice with greater boldnefs and majefty, than we had ever feen in any before. A few fhrubs hang on its fides, and fip the fpray arifing from the agitated foam, the fprinklings of which produce that vernal mofly bloom that fo often contrafts the other vegetation, and doubles its wonted fplendour.

It fcarcely admits of a doubt, but that Shauklin chine, like the others, is a rent in the rock, occafioned by that internal combuftible matter, which reduced the whole of them to their prefent ftate. Its fides are flongly impregnated with iron, copperas, and fulphur. About onc-third of the way from its head there is a chalybeate fpring, with an unufual fcum on its furlace, and a fediment of iron in its. channel.

While here, we were convinced, from occular denonftration, of the effect the rain has on this fream. At fuch times the body of water is very confiderably increafed, and the waterfall fo fwells, as to become an object worthy the notice of the curious. It pours down through all the foregoing channels, and rufhes with violence into the fea.

The beach here has a fine fandy bottom, entirely free from rocks or ftones; which renders it a very defirable place for bathing. To the right, a well-known hill, called Horfe Lodge, projects into the fea, and forms the fouthern extremity of Sandown bay, binding behind it the point of Dunnofe. On the left it is bounded by Culver cliffs, and affords a fine recefs for fmall vefiels during a gale of wind.
The fpots moft diftinguifhable from the chine are Sandown fort, and the feat of M1. Wilkes. The fituation of the latter appears from hence to be extremely pleafant, and to command very extenfive views.

Returning from the chine to the village of Shanklin, a fpace of about half a mile, through corn fields, we had another view of that place; but, as before obferved, there is little of it to be feen; the fight being obftructed by the lofty trees which furround it. The down behind it, whofe fides are well wooded, terminate the view.

To add to the beauty of this fpot, an uncommon number of finging birds of various forts, haunt the fequeftered vale, and by their fweet notes, give a chearfulnefs to every returning morn. I muft not omit to mention one circumftance which redounds to the honour of the inhabitants of Shanklin.-So fenfible are they of the value of liberty, that, during my fay here, 1 did not obferve a bird to be immured in a cage throughout the whole place.

Ungrateful muft be thofe who, enjoying freedom themfelves, and fenfible of the vaIue of it, fhall refufe it to the fweet choritters, whofe carols afford them fo much pleafure. Afk the captive, that, naked and forlorn, lingers out a miferable exiftence in a loathfome cell, the gnawing fetters rending his flefh, and hunger wearing him to the bone; and he will toll you, that freedom is the gift of Nature to all her children, without exception; and inhuman muft be thofe who deprive rven the feathered race of that right. Or, as Thomfon much better defcribes the inhumanity of confining birds in cages:
> "Be not the mufe afhamed hete to bemoan Her brothers of the grove by eyrant man Inhumane caught, and in the narror cage From libenty confin'd, ard boundlefs air. Dull are the pretty flaves, their plumage dull, Ragged, and all its brighe'ning lultre loft; Nor is that fprightly wildnefs in their notes, Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech. $O$ then, ye friends of love and love taught fong, Spare the foft tribes, this barbarous art forbear ; If on your bofom innocence can win, Mufic engage, or piely perfuade."

When we had returned to our place of refidence for the night, a fcene prefented itfelf that, had it fallen under the infpection of Mr. Wright, would have received ample juftice from the mafterly touches of his pencil.

A parcel of countrymen, who had juft returned from the harveft field, had fought the ficlter of a fhady retreat on the green plot which ftands before the houfe, in order to wipe the fweat of induftry from their honeft brows, and to regale themfelves after the fatigues of a fultry day. In all that careleffnefs peculiar to thele people, they had happily grouped thenifelves, and in fuch a pofition that the light of a glimmering taper thone full on their faces, and produced a fine effect.

At the fame time, near the extremity of the branches that fheltered the ruftics, the moon, darting her filver beams on part of the houfe, and playing on the boughs of the trees, gently glided away to the fea, and caught every returning wave as it rofe. On the left, the cliffs of Culver were plainly difcernable through the trees, and feemed to have combined their charms to leighten the fcene, and delighten the imagination. For near an hour not a fingle cloud obftructed this pleafing light, but every inftant added frefla beautics to the landicape.

## Section IX.

LEAVING Shanklin, we paffed the village of Lake, and made for the feat of John Wilkes, lefq. This villa, though not large, has every requifite to make it a defirarable abode. The houle is rather low; it is however extenfive, having had many improvements made to it by its prefent proprietor; whofe judgment and tafte in all the elegancies of life are well known. It ftands on an eminence, and commands the whole profpect of Sandown Bay.
The greateft deficiency oblervable here is the want of wood; that would give it a preference to moft other parts of the ifland. But the trees around Mr. Wilkes's manfion do not thrive to his wifhes.
The infide of the houfe is plain, but elegantly fitted up, and abounding with every convenience that can tend to the accommodation of a family. On the right fide of it a marquée is erected, which ferves for a fummer houfe, and, for tafte, is equal to any thing of the kind we had ever leen. Several curious engravings from the antique, grace its fides; and we faw feveral others lying on the tables; but the latter were not to well executed as thofe hung up. At the farther end of the marquée, over a fpecimen of conjugal felicity in baffo relicvo, is the following infcription, engraved on a marble tablet:

> To filial Piely and May Wilkes. Eleced by Joltin Wilkes, 1789.

The gardens are well taid out, and compenfate in a great meafure for the want of wood; and the young fhrubberies now around it bid fair to fupply that lofs, and to complete the beauty of this defirable fpot.
Few of the gentlemen who refort to this ifland on fummer excurfions but what muft remark the wonderful contrafts of it; and I muft again obferve, that were a ftranger
ftranger to be taken from Allum Bay, or Under Cliff, and placed here, he would imagine he was got into a different country.

Between this place and Shanklin, within the latt twenty years, the fea has intruded full thirty feet on the land. The broken ground throughout the whole of the way from Sinall Hopes to Shanklin chine, is a fufficient proof of the truth of this obfervation.

Our next deftination was to Sandown fort. This fort commands the bay from which it takes its name. It is a low fquare building, flanked by four baftions, and encompaffed by a ditch. The lownefs of it fecures it againft any attacks by fea, as the fhots from the flips pafs over it. During the laft war feveral privateers entered the bay, and attempted to deftroy it, but were not able to fucceed in the attempt; beating down a few chimnies was the height of their atchievements. It was repaired, not many years ago, at a confiderable expence; and there are feveral matter gunners, with a fmall garrifon in it; fo that this part of the coaft is defcnded by it, during a war, from the attacks of an enemy.

From Sandown we made for Yaverland; a fmall village fituated at the foot of Brading downs. In our way we coafted the cliffs of Culver, the inhabitants of which are chiefly gulls and pigeons. From the latter it receives its name, cul r ne being the Saxon word for a pigeon. Formerly this kind of bird was more numerous on thefe rocks than any other fpecies, but they are of late much decreafed; many of them however ftill remain.

Looking back, we had now an advantageous view of the downs we had croffed the preceding day.-Appuldercombe houfe was perfectly difcernible, as was alfo the view from it of Brading harbour ; which few would have imagined. The valley opened between the downs of Brading and Yaverland, and prefented the harbour of the former, with the road of St Helen's. The fpot of wood called Queen-bower, was very confpicuous to the fight; while the extremity of the vale apparently clofed at Black Down and Gaetcombe hills.

Purfuing our way ftill by the fea fide, we came to the Foreland, the eafternmoft point of the ifland. From thence we met with nothing of novelty till we reached Bimbridge point, where the entrance of Brading haven commences. The adjacent land is well wooded, and very agreeable to the view.

The haven confifts of an extenfive tract of marfh land, amounting to upwards of eight hundred acres. It is covered every tide by the fea, which flows through a narrow paffage. Many attempts have been made to procure a conftant entrance into this haven for fhips of burden, but without fuccefs; the fand being driven in as faft as it is cleared away. From this circumftance, one of the fecureft and moft extenfive harbours in the channel, wherein the fhips at Spithead and St. Helen's might find a ready retreat, in cafe of neceffity, is unfortunately rendered ufelefs.

We now traverfed the banks of the harbour, and fkirted its borders, as near as the road would allow. From its woody banks and checrful afpect the tranfparent water receives every pleafing impreffion they can poffibly beftow. Two houfes, genteel in their appearance, lay to our right ; while Nunwell, the feat of the ancient family of Sir William Oglander, faces the harbour.
From hence we fill kept to the left, wifhing to have a perfect view of the marhe: of Brading, as well as thofe of Sandown. From the hatter the ifland receives every advantage fuch a tract of land can yield, the greateft part of it being appropriated to the cultivation of corn. It is well watered, and a fmall river runs through it, that keeps i
in a continual fate of verdure. A great number of cattle are grazed upon it; nature having happily furnifhed this bleffed fpot with a profufion of the fweetef herbage.

The valley leads down to Newchurch; a place we intend to vifit before we leave this ifland, but thall not be able to include it in the tour we are now on, round the coafts. On our right-hand the oppofite fhores of the lake were no contemptible object, clad as they were in Autumn's gayeft veft. The water infringing on this fide as well as on the other, we had all its diverfified effects. This vale furnihes pafture for a confiderable number of cattle, but not proportionable to that of Sandown.

Once more entering the road, we purfued our way to Brading, with a defign to courfe the fhores of the oppofite fide of the harbour. Brading, though one of the largeft towns in the inand, has not a fingle object about it to render it the fubject of particular attention. It is merely a town, without any of that diverity moft others have. Even its church is obliterated by the ill-judged carefulnefs of the worthy overfeers; and what unce might have invited, now difgufts the fight.

Meeting with nothing to detain us in the town, we paffed through it, and purfued the right-hand road, in order to track the boundaries of its lake on the fide, of which we had a view in the morning; and having travelled about half a mile towards the north, we Aruck away to St. Helen's.

The fouthern Chores of the harbour are far pleafanter to view than its northern. Breaks between the mountains introduce the main valley of the illand, with a diftinct view of Sir Richard Worley's feat, and the hill of St. Catherine's. The vale before mentioned, extending from Appuldurcombe houfe, had greater beauties than in any point of view we had hitherto feen it. The trees fell charmingly into each other, and formed fmall coppices; while the downs, which furrounded it, rofe with more than common grandeur.

The bay of Brading takes feveral fine fweeps, and mof pleafantly contrafts the fcenes.-Many woody promontories run into the harbour, and give grace to its boundaries.-The road to St. Helen's is on both fides lined with trees, which renders it delightfui.-We found much greater appearance of noblenefs here, in every path we purfued, than the oppofite vallies had to boalt. -To our left the country was chiefly wood. -The road to Ride, throughout the whole way, was covered with oaks, which, as they were juft affuming the autumnal colouring, thone with unfpeakable fplendor.

The village of St. Helen's confifts of a few fcattered huts, conftructed chiefly of ftone, and thatched. It is not improbable, from fome ancient accounts, but that it was formerly of much greater confequence than it is at prefent. There is a large farm in the narifh till called the Priory, it having been a cell to an abbey of Cluniac monks in Normandy. The old church was fituated fo near the fea, that is was endangered by its encroachments, upon which account a brief was obtained by the inhabitants for erecting a new oue, about the beginning of the prefent century.

There are feveral quarries near this village, from which the materials are procured wherewith all the buildings for the lower ranks, in this quarter of the illand, are conaructed.

The air is remarkably healthy and clear; and what is no lefs obfervable, pleafure and tranquillity feem to brighten every countenance. From what fource it proceeds I will'bot, pretend to fay, but the inhabitants of the illand appear to poffef, a fund of
cheerfulnefs and good humour, that is not fo confpicuous in any other part of His Majelty's dominions.

The farmers in general are a focial, hofpitable, and worthy fet of people; and many of them by their induitry and attention, have acquired very confiderable fortunes. If their be any degradation to their character, it is that of moiltening their clay with too copious draughts of potent liquors. This propenfity however is not partial, but predominates throughout the whole ifland; and it might be urged in extenuation of it, that the nature of their foil, and the intenfe heat of their fummers, allow of a greater excefs in this point than many parts of England. It is a foible that commences with their earlieft years, and "growing with their growth," few of the farmers on the mother inland, feafoned as moft of them are, would be able to cope with thofe of the Ifle of Wight.

The convenience of St. Helen's is well known to all outward-bound Thips paffing through the channel, as mott of them take in here their live ftock for fea; poultry being extremely cheap, and all other provifions proportionably fo.

Through the efficacy of a bill procured by the gentemen of the ifland for fecuring the farmers from the depredations of foxes, badgers, polecats, and other noxious animals, the ifland is kept very free from them. liven to let one of them loofe is an offence punifhable with tranfportation; for were they once to take root in the ifland, from the number of coverts in the cliffs, $太 \mathrm{ic}$. it would be nearly impoffible to extirpate them.

While we were there, we were informed that a fox, which had been reared from a cub by a gentleman near Newchurch, broke his chain, and made his efcape to the cliffs of Shanklin; where, as ufual, he lay concealed in the day time, and committed his depredations during the night. At length being luckily detected in carrying off fome poultry from Shanklin farm, he was fhot; and this is the only infance of any mifchief being done by thefe animals for a great number of years ;-I believe within the memory of the oldef inhabitant.

At the bottom of the hill of St. Helen's a land mark is placed as a guide to mariners; from which Dover Point binds the entrance to the harbour of Brading. This point is near half a mile from the foot of the hill where the village of St . Helen's flands, and is covered chiefly with fand and furze. This is the point that choaks the harbour, and obftructs the entrance of fhips of burden.

From this view the harbour appears like a lake. -The land clofes it from hence on all fides, and makes an excellent ftudy.-The woody fereens of St. Helen's run all the way along its banks to Brading, where it is joined by thofe that encircle the town. -Nunivell woods blend in the back-ground with thofe of Brading, and frefhen the feene.-The valley fill continues open, and permits St. Catherine's to form a part of the diftance.-On the left the water takes large fiweeps round the point of land which falls into its bafon.-The downs of Binbridge range along the ghores, and form the fide-freeens.

Outward-bound thips not only take in their poultry, \&c. here, but likewife their water; which is found to be preferable to that of molt other parts. Eaft-Indiamen have been known to carry it to their deftined ports, and bring fome of it back, in as fweet a flate as when taken from the fpring. And it has this further advantage, that when at fea, it recovers itfelf fooner than any other.

Nettleftone Priory, which lies about a mile and a half from St. Helen's, became the next object of our vifits. We had entertained hopes of finding fomething out of the common line, in a place that might be fuppofed to bear the vencrable remains of anti-
quity; and indeed the entrance to it quite tranfported us;-a grove of nodding elms towered over the avenue; but we were not a little furprized to find thefe expectations foon difappointed. The farm mentioned before, (to which it is now converted) has not in its appearance the leaft trace of its having been the abode of a holy brotherhood. Neither antiquity nor beauty was to be feen about it.-Nothing more than a dirty farmyard prefented itfelf.

Paffing through this, we entered the garden of Sir Nafh Grofe.-The old manfion, which filll retains the name of the Priory, is plain and neat, but frall. An additional houfe has dately been begun by that gentleman, and bids fair to prove a very defirable refidence. - The profpeets from this fpot, of the fea, together with the coafts of Suffex and Hamphire, are very extenfive, and give it the preference in point of fituation, to many in the inland.
Near the Priory feveral falt-works are eftablifhed, which for convenience exceed the general run of thefe works.

## Section X.

FROM hence we returned through Nettleftone village, and proceeded towards Ride. The road we now paffed through is in excellent repair, and the country exhibits a very different afpect to what it had hitherto done.-Woods, abounding with oaks, encircle the roads and villages.-Thefe oaks, however, are not poffeffed of the grandeur of thofe produced in the New Forefl. Formerly the Ine of Wight was chiefly covered with wood; but from its contiguous fituation to the dock-yards at Portfmouth, the fouthern vallies have been confiderably difmembered of it.

The foil changes here again, and confifts of mould, fand, and gravel. Several grafs farms lie near the road, and clothe the vallies with pleafanter tints than we had paffed.

On our right lay St. John's, late the feat of Lord Amherft, but now of Mr. Lake. The houfe ftands on a rifing ground, and commands very extenfive views. The woody fcenes of Ride lie before it, with the fea at its back front. The building is plain, but very neat, and difpays great tafte; it befides poffeffes every requifite to make it a complete and commodious manfion. The grounds belonging to it, though not extenfive, are well focked.

From its fituation it becomes a very defirable fporting lodge; the woods around it affording fhelter to a great number of har s and pheafants; and as care is taken to fecure them from the depredations of poach rs, there is feldom any want of fport. The woods likewife abounding with fprings, woodcocks and fnipes are alfo found here in plenty.

The road proceeds from hence to Ride.-The principal part of this place is termed Upper Ride, which lies on the top of the hill, in a clear pleafant air. It is a plain and neat village, and has feveral well-built houfes in it. A great deal of company refort to it during the bathing feafon, the accommodations being nearly equal to thofe at Cowes; but the principal reaton for preferring this to the other watering places, is the many fine rides which frike out from it; and, in general, the roads are rather better than in many parts of the ifland.
Lower Ride is a Araggling place, and has a nearer refemblance to the fubjects Vangoen fludied, than to thole of any other mafter. Several fmall veffels are built here; and the inhabitants are moftly fifhermen, and mariners employed in the coalting trade.
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The paffage from hence to Portfmouth is the neareft from any part of the inand.It is thought to be rather more than feven miles acrofs; but the boatmen fay not quite fo much. Boats pafs regularly every morning, at feven o'clock in the fummer, and nine in the winter, from hence to Gofport and Portfmouth, to the great convenience of thofe places; the inhabitants being chiefly fupplied with their butter, eggs, and poultry, from hence, and other parts of the illand.

Cowards the weftern extremity of the village are the bathing houfes, whofe fituation is preferable to any on the oppofite fhores, both on account of the purenefs of the water, and the conveniences. The coalt off this place is fhoal for almont a mile; fo that thips of burden are prevented from lying near. Every accommodation neceflary for parties, during the bathing time, is to be procured at Ride; and the pleafanmefs of its fituation, and its rides, exclufive of thefe accompaniments, are great inducements for Atrangers to vifit it.

On the road from Ride to Bimftead delightful fcenes frequently prefent themfelves. Before we entered the village, a fine piece of broken ground opened, and gave us the beft view of Spithead we had as yet feen. On both fides, the oak and the afh formed beautiful fcreens, leaving a fpace juft fufficient for the water and diftance to make a grand appearance.

Many old ftumps of trees lay fcattered near the road, that, with a team of horfes, formed a fine group. -The horfes belonged to a farmer, who was loading felled time ber on one of thofe picturefque long carriages, juit fuited to the romantic appearance of the fore-ground; and which produced as complete a compofition as could be defired for fuch a fcene.-A well-known favourite fubject of the late Mr. Gainlborough.

Paffing Bimftead, we entered the woods that encircle Quarr abbey.-Their noblenefs is grateful to the eye, and gives the mind a finer idea of a true fketch of nature than thofe we had paffed when we left Nettleftone Priory.-All was regularly irregular ; and they played off every charm to the greateft advantage, over a brook, whofe rapid ftream murmured againft the pointed furface of the fones; while the boughs kindly condefcended to thade its cool retreat.

Hitherto we had never met with trees on this ifland in fo thriving a condition as thofe which now fheltered us. An immenfe number of wood pigeons inhabit thefe folitary walks, whote melancholy notes. added to the fill filence that reigned throughout the grove, infpired us with a facred awe. - All was huflied; -not a leaf was ruffed by the paling breeze. - At length we reached the abbey;

> "Where pious beadfmen, from the woild retired, In blifsful vifious winged their fouls to IIeaven; Whie future joys their fuber tranfports Gr'd, 'They wept their erring daye, and were forgiv'n.
> Where burn the gorgeous altar's lafting fires? Where fruwns the dreadful fanctuary now? No more Religion's awful flame afpires! No more th' afylum guards the fated brow !
> No more fhall Charity, with fparkling eycs And fmilcs of welcome, wile unfold the door, Where l'ity, liftening ftill to Natuie's cries, Befriends the wretclied, aud selieves the poir !"

This celebrated abbey was founded in the reign of Henry the Firft, by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The monks by which it was inhabited were removed from Savigny in Normandy, and were among the firft of the Ciftertian order that came into England. It probably received its name of Quarr, or as it is called in fome of the old grants, Quarraria, from the fone quarries that are in its neighbourhood.

It was anciently encircled by a wall, near a mile in circumference, the veftiges of which fill remain. At its back nods a venerable grove, that gives folemnity to the fcene; and from it there is an opening to the fea, which furnifhed the holy fathers with an opportunity of contemplating the wonders of the deep.
The greateft part of this ancient building is demolifhed; a few of the walls only fill remain. The architecture, as far as can be now judged of, was a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. The church or chapel of the monaftery may yet be traced at the eaft end; and fome vaulted cellars are difcernible at the weft end. Of the walls that are ftanding, fome are converted into barns, by being covered with thatch, and others degraded in $w$ fties or ftables.

The farm-toufe adjoining to it is a modern building, and tenas much to diminif the venerablenefs of the ruder veftiges, which time has brought to a ftage beyond perfection. A few years ago a great deal more of the abbey was in exiftence; but now not an interefting view of it can be taken.

All its former grandeur lies a wreck to time; and from the dirt Arewed around by its different poffeffors, the principal part of the building is embowelled in the earth, and overgrown with mofs and rugged fern. Its diftance from the fea is very inconfiderable; and there is ftill remaining, juft above high-water mark, fome appearance of a fort, which was built for its defence in the time of King Eduard the 'Third.

We could not leave the poor remains of this once grand and venerable pile, without fighing at the depredations of time, and lamenting the havock it has made on thefe abodes of piety and peace.

Proceeding through the other avenue, we bent our courfe towards Wootton-bridge. The road from the abbey was finely wooded with oaks, and contributed to keep alive the gloomy ideas that had taken poffeffion of our minds. This cover continued for fome time; but when an opening took place, the choicelt variety of tints diffufed themfelves round the tops of the trees, that can be imagined. The leaves of the oaks had juft become rubid, and mingling with thofe that had fallen from the afh, which were nearly yellow, produced a fine and glowing colour.

The branches of molt of the oaks that were arrived at maturity, were difrobed of their leaves, on a few of their boughs. This, at fome times, produces a beautiful offect; at others it is difgufling; but as this uncertainty depends on the manner of their growth, and their fituation, the knowledge of it can only be obtained by ocular obfervation.

A thoufand turns and forms of trees may prefent themfelves to a judicious eye, and few of thefe perhaps might pleafe. - The noblelt oaks frequently have too great a number of branches, and thefe branches may be over-loaded with ramifications; when this is the cale, but little verdure appears on them. At other times thefe trees, when deprived of that luxuriance, have a great quantity of mofs gather on their bougls; which, in the middle of the fummer, blends too much with the green leaves; but towards autumn, when the leaves turn brown, they appear, owing to the heat, quite grey and vivid_-So alfo in the morning at fun-rife, when the dew has well mointerted this mofs,

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and thrown a glofs over the other parts of the wood, they fline mof beautifully, and form noble colouring.-But fo momentary is the effect of this operation of Nature, and fo quick the tranfition, that it fcarcely can be difcerned by the carelefs eye. The principal beauty of pitturefque reprefentations depending in a great meafure on the obtervance of thele minutia, they are not unworthy the attention of the artift.

As we palled through the wood, we fell in with a buck and doe; - but we found they were not natives of this part;-fuch as efcape from Sir Richard Worlley's park, and this frequently happens, generally make for thefe woods.

At the extremity of this range of cover, we came clofe to Wontton-bridge hill; which for convenience of water carriage, claims a fuperior rank to many other parts of the infand. - Here every diverfity encountered the fight.-A great plenty of water lay in the valley, which was delightfally wooded on both fides, down to its banks.-Its views are extremely pleafant, and quite different from any we had hitherto feen. The left hand prefents an entire fcreen of woods, which gracefully pafs from Nunwell to the foot of Afhey down, whofe height terminates the diftance, and forms a noble back.ground.

The fun was fetting at the time it fell under our infpection, and it powerfully impreffed with its rays the tops of the flrubs. Many fweet hues from them alfo broughit the livelieft colouring on the trees; nor was their reflection on the briny mirror lefs beautiful. - Several tranfitory freaks of the evening beamed, with an expreffion beyond all defcription fine, in the water.- The tide was in; and as on this fide Wootton-bridge mills the wind and weather have no effect, it was a placid lake; and fained with the higheft glows the hand of Nature could imprint. It is true its tarn has not an equal degree of grace with thofe in the northern parts of England, but it has an innumerable diverfity of objects to recommend it.

The right of Wootton-bridge leads to the fea. This we failed down, and were as well plealed with the beautics of it, as any we had before feen. The only deficiency we could perceive was the want of rock, that great affiftant to landfcape. A few of thofe clifis with which the fouthern fhores of the ifland are overloaded, would have rendered this one of the completeft and moft beautiful lake-views in the ifland. Its right fide has all the woods of Quarr Ikirting its fhores, which are anfwered by the oppofite fides, where the fame texture prevails. - A few interpofitions of corn and grafs break among the woods, and reach likewife to the water; but thefe are too fmall to add much grace to it.

On our return, the mill and bridge broke the firf diftance of the water;-cver which the woods that ranged along Afhey down united themfelves to the others that fwept along Arreton downs; where they appeared to be broke by a few ftraggling hills which joined the road to Ride.

Having feafted our fight for a confiderable time on this delightful view, we pafted on for Barton, formerly the feat of Lord Clanrickard, but now the property of Mr. Blachford. A convent or oratory of friars, of the order of St. Auguftin, was founded here in the year 1282; whicl was granted in the year 1439 to the college of Winchefter.

## SEction XI.

WE now quitied the high road, and turning to the right hand, palied through feveris corn fields till we reached another cople of a confiderable extent. The quautity of vood growing in this quatur of the inand is nearly incredible, when comparcd to the
other parts :--the latter appear a defert to it. This diverfity renders it at once pleafant and ftriking ;-and gives a far greater fcope for the pencil than a common vallcy, thinly Arewed with hedge-rows, pofibly can.

The right-hand road led us directly to Barton Houfe, which fands upon an minence, and commands fine profpects. - When viewed from the foot of the hill it has a very pleafing cffect... 'The hnule is an ancient building, and the appearance of it fuch as we generally finu ae manfions which were erected about the reign of Queen Eliza-beth;-the windows are compoled of leaded cafements, which are all funk in the wall. The late noble poffefior of it, Lord Clanrickard, whofe ufual refidence it was, made feveral additions to it. - All the fides of the rooms are of wainfeot, formed into fmall pannels, in which are affixed a number of reprefentations of the crofs.

Here was likewife a chapel ; but the building is now appropriated to lefs facred purpofes, bcing converted into a warchoufe for wool. A great lamenefs runs through the whole houfe, both in its internal and external parts. The mode of its conftruction, with fo many gable ends towards the front, gives a great formality to its appearance; as do the tall chimnies; both of which appear difgulting in a picture.

The lawn before the houfe is plealiant, but too regularly planted with clumps of evergreens, that favour more of the dullnefs of a citizen than the tafte of a nobleman. We had, however, a fine view from it of Stoks bay to the right, and of Hampton water to the weft. The fea-view was a great relief to its other profpects, and by far the beft.

Oiborne, the feat of Robert Pope Blachford, Efq. was our next object. The road from Barton Houfe, (which, as before obferved, belongs likewife to this gentleman) is not of any confiderable length, and at the fame time without much novelty.

This feat may be ranked as one of the beft chofen refidences in the ifland. On a fine fpacious lawn that leads to the fea, flands the pleafantly-fituated manfion.-The views from it are as extenfive as they can be on the northern fide;-Spithead has a fine appearance from it ;-fo has Hampton river.

The building is very large, and has atl its offices behind it. The infide is equally convenient and roomy; and is now receiving confiderable improvements.

From hence we touched at Old Caftle-point, and had a profpect of Weft Cowes on the oppofite fide of the river ;-but nothing more prefented itfelf than what we had feen on our firft arrival at the ifland
As we had before, in our way to Newport, rode along the weftern boundaries of the river Medina, we now made its eaftern fide our principal object. After leaving Eaft Cowes, the firt curve of the river prefented itfelf a little beyond Ofborne. In this fweep its courfe is fine, and forms a perfect view. The oppofite fhores are foftly touched with wood and fern, and fhare no inconfiderable part of its beauties.

Whippingham now forned the fore-ground. But concluding that the river muft make a confpicuous appearance from that place, we defcended to it. The church of Whippingham is as curious an object of the kind as we ever beheld; and unlike every one we had yet feen. The tower, inftead of having battlements or a turret, has two gable ends, and reminded us rather of a houfe than of a church.
The vicarage, formerly the feat of Dr. Lewis, is now the refidence of Mr. Barrington, junior. - The houfe is conftructed partly of wood and partly of brick-It is rather low, but exceedingly pleafant, and a fit pattern for thofe who wifh to combine tafte with pleafure. - The front of it is towards the river, and it has a very confpicuous view of the oppofite fhores. - From thefe windows the fineft and moft diltinct view of the diver
is feen.- Without entering into a minute defcription of the infide of the houfe, we would juft obferve that the bed-rooms, though fmall, are fo judicioully fitted up, that crory convenience attends them.

As you approach Newport, you there perceive the river to meander in delightful curves, while the loaded barks, proudly fkimming along its tran!ucid bofom, adil lultre to the feene.- Carifbrook Caftle, with the hills and downs of Gatcombe, clofe the view towards the fouth; as the King's Foreft does to the weft, and the downs of Arreton to the calt.

The mill belonging to Mr . Smith, known by the name of Botany-bay Mill, lies to the left of the river, and is juft feen terminating the curve of the tide. In point of fituation for exlibiting a variety of fcencs, this mill ftands unrivalled on the banks of the Medina. Its grounds are finall, but fo well laid out, that every neceffary is foon to be procured. There are but few houfes in the village of Whippingham, and thofe principally belonging to farmers.

Rifing now on the high grounds, we had more diftinet views of the hills round Caribrook than beforc. The evening at the fame time clofing in, one of the heavy purple harbingers of approaching night had nearly dropt its ac̈rial curtain before the declining fun.-Yet fo warmly did its power beam on every object it caught, that its glow appeared to be contracted only to fline with double vividnefs.-Livery plant it touched was perfectly on fire, and fcarcely confined its hues to the turf on which it grew.

By the time a few minutes more had elapfed, the fun had defeended below this gloomy mantle, in which night's dreary fcenes were foon to be enwrapped; and finding a paffage from the brow of Alvington foreft to glance the renains of his departing rays, he tinged with them the oppofite wood;-but fo faintly that the green but barely received its yellow tints.

From this mellownefs of tint, however, the colouring was foft, without too frong a glare. At the decline of day the fhadows are fine and broau, and affift the imagination in acquiring a proper idea of this great branch of the art, -and how properly to apply it. - The hills of Swanfon imperceptibly crept to the fight, and glided off to the valley of Shallect, where a fmall interpofition of the fea finifhed the feene.

The river continued to diverfify its turns at every ftep we advanced, till we reached Fairlee, the feat of Mr. White. This houfe ftands on an eminence, and commands both views of the river.-The opening from Cowes road to the Mother Bank and the Brambles, from hence is beautiful, and exhibits fine traits of the feenes in general pro. duced by fea ports. The front of the houfe, which is chiefly brick, is towards the river. The other part has feveral long buildings annexed to it, without either novelty or elcgance. The infide is plain and neat ; befides which it has nothing very remarkable to boaft of. The lawn, before it, reaches to the water-fide;-it is fpacious, and gives a noblenefs to the building.-On its left is a wood, which thirts the fides down to the river.-The right is open, and defcends to the fame point.

Heavy clouds had for a confiderable time been hovering in the horizon; -they now rolled over our heads, and poured down upon us their tremendous contents.-The thunder loudly roared in awful peals; -the rain fpouted on us in cataracts;-and the lighening darted forth its moft vivid fulphur. - When the rain had fomewhat abated of its fury, the lightrings exhibited the fineft prefentations we had feen fince we came upon the ifland.-The flafhes being remarkably long in their continuance, the illumination they threw over the adjacent parts was grand beyond defcription; and detained
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us by its beautics for near an hour, abforbed in wonder and admiration.-The town of Newport received from its brilliance every difplay it was in the power of light to give it, and appeared a perfect fot of beauty ; - while the river and the furrounding wood derived from it their proportion of grandeur.

The form had now vented its fury, and heavily rolled on ; when, paffing the corner of Bleak Heath, we entered Newport at the eaf bridge, having completed our tour round the extremities of the ifland.

## Section XII.

OUR next object was to vicw the ifland from its central mountains, and to explore the picturefque beauties which the middle parts of it afford in fuch profufion. For this purpofe we took our route to the eaftward; and leaving Newport north road, we fell in with the foot of Arreton downs, at Shide Mill, about a mile from the town.

The fituation of this place is very beautiful; and, unlike moft others in the ifland, has a few trees encircling each of the houfes, with the river Medina meandering along the valley.-Palling its bridge, we perceived the hills to rife to a great height, and form a noble fore-ground.-The bridge, though not confiderable, becomes an object, and finely breaks the freaky lines of Gatcombe vale to the right.

The road on the downs is very fleep, and moftly chalk and gravel. As we afcended, the valley opened in a lovely manner, and prefented a charming variety of objects to engage the attention.-Gatcombe hills bounded the view to the right, and fkirted the dale to Black Down, where it joined the hill of St. Catherine's, and terminated the valley.

Gatcombe houfe from hence is a confpicuous object, and from thefe heights receivcs a full difplay of its beauty and fituation. From the hill we had a llight view of Mr. Roberts's feat.-There the vale broke away to Godhill, and fwept, to the left, under the park of Appuldurcombe, from whence it took its courfe to the fide of Queen Bower, where the valley of New-church commences, and both terminated at Sandown.

The village of Arreton lay clofe under our right, and prefenting itfelf in a bird'seye view, was pleafanter to the fight from this point than any other we had yet obferved it in. Crolling the downs to the left, we viewed the woody fcenes of Ride and Woottonbridge.

Cowes harbour is feen from this down to great advantage;-cvery cu:ve of the ftream is perfectly difcernible from it, and exhibits a greater varicty than can be precured from any other fpot; - ihe woods range down to it in perfect grandeur, ani conceal all thofe littlenelles that fo often broke upon us when leen fro.n every other quarter. Alvington foreft bounded its oppofite fhore, and opened its feenes towards the vale of Shallleet, where the fight was clofed. The road of Cowes, diminifhing to a pleafing avenue, prelented its veffels at anchor; - while Luttrell's Folly and Callhot caftle were perfectly vifible.
'The morning was grey, ani' clearer than the mornings generally are here.-A haz:nefs frequently interrupts the fight; but not that fort which at fun-rife fo finely extribits the extravagance of Nature, and difplaying every wanton ak upon the mountain's head, gives pleafure to the fight, and grandeur to the landfeape; -it was of a more dewy fubfance, that juft freaks the horizon, and at the lealt approach of warmth difperfes.

From Cowes the valley was richly lined with wood, and fo harmonized, that every gaiety we could pollibly have wifhed for was produced. Still the weods continued to
difplay their grandeur, till an opening at Wootton-bridge broke them. - We had 2 fine profpect of this little lurking fot of Nature, and viewed it in its gayelt velt.-It had been feen before by us towards the conclufion of a former day, but now it was poifefled of all the diverfified effects of a morning, which fcattered gladnefs over every furrounding branch.

The water was at too great a diffance to produce more than variety; but this it did in fuch profufion as had never before been exhibited to us. $-\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ fteam, arifing from its furface, glided along the boundaries of the adjacent woods, and, creeping up the oppofite hills, feemed to glory in uniting all the feenes in one point.

The houfes that bound Wootton-bridge were now buried in the aërial fubfance which feemed to envelope every part with its foften bloom.- The trees thone with double luftre, and prefented all the luxuriance that verdure could difiphay.

The fea, in our diftance, was blended with the fiky; and nothing appeared to be wanting to render the portraiture complete but the pencil of Mr. Morland, whole well. known knowledge in nature, compofition, drawing, and colouring, would have given, if poffible, a higher finiflh than Nature herfelf had done.

The glorious fource of light and heat now gradually began to break up from the caft, and foon difpelled this refrefhing effervefcence of Nature. -Ties vapours almont inftantaneoully ceafed to glow, and retiring, introduced to the fight the remaining woods that diffufe themfelves in this quarter.

We could not difcern any part of the venerable walls of Quarr abbey.-The village of Ride we could juff fee; but fo fmall a part of it, that only a few houfes were vifible over the trees. The veffiels that were pafling near its fhores had their hhare in the fcenes, but not to that extreme we wifhed. Still the woods alternately cheered the dale, and threw frefh luftre on the feene; while on our left, at the foot of Afhey downs, they continued to range entirely to Nunwell.

To thofe who have no relifh for piAurefque fcenes, thefe defcriptions may carry with them the appearance of too much warmth, and the views feem to be verbally pourtrayed in colours too glowing ; but thofe who have a talte for the fine arts, and are poffeffed of fo much judgment and fenfibility as to be charmed with the picturefque beauties of Nature, will, undoubtedly forgive the feening enthufiafm; and accompanying us fep by ftep, view in idea the fcenes we reprefent; and find the fame romantic ardour and admiration excited in their minds by the defcription that we found excited in ours by the viczus.

## Section XIII.

PROCEEDING a little farther, we arrived at Afhey fea-mark, a triangular pyramid, conftructed of fone, about twenty feet high, and defigned as a guide for fhips failing from St. Helen's to Spithead. From this point of view we had a large fwecp of the ifland.-Before us lay the harbour of Brading, bounded by Bimbridge downs to the right, and by St. Helen's to the left.

The feenes from this part are grand beyond defcription, and too extenfive for us to be able to defribe their limits.- The coalt of Suffex bounded the diftance before us, and appeared with every beauty that a dittance can be admired for.
We now paffed on to Brading downs, and viewed from thence the fame fcenes we had done from Afhey fea-mark. After re-enjoying that view, we fkirted the oppofite brow of the downs. - Here the valley of Sandown opened in quite a difierent garb to what the woody fcenes of Ride had juft prefented to us.

The rows of hedges were formal, and too regular to be pleafing. - The ouly grandeur was the oppofite downs of Bonchurch, which rifing at Dumnofe, fwept away to thofe of St. Boniface and $\Lambda_{\text {p }}$ puldurcombe park. - Thefe form noble back grounds, and when you approach nearer, admit of nice pieces being caught from them; as many foregrounds prefent pleaty of wood and water verging on the brow of their hills.

We next came to the woods of Knighton, the forms of which are beautifully pictu-refque.-Here the feat of Mr. Bifiet broke on our fight - Few would imagine that fuch a charming foot could be found in fo reclute a dale, and receive any affintance from the hand of art.-Knighton houfe, though ancient, exhibits much tafle and judgment in its conftruction:-notwithftanding it mult have been often repaired, it feems not to have loft an iota of its original beatity. - In the front the windows are all latticed, and retain their antique pillars of fone for their prefent fupporters.

One part of the building is finely variegated by the iry that binds its gable ends. Thefe gable ends are the only parts that appear ditgunting; -there are too many of them; which of courfe rather hurts than heightens the effect.

On each fide of the houfe there is a range of woods; but a fufficient fpace is left between them to prefent fome very beautiful profpects.-On one fide the hill of St. Catherine's is feen ; on the other the downs of St. Buniface.-From the left-hand fide, going to the houfe, a few pieces of water make a very pleafing addition to the foreground, and bring every thing into great harmony.

Here the view breaks, and prefents the valley of Newchurch :-the houfe forming the right-hand fcreen,- the woods the left,-and water in the'middle, -with fine broken ground. The hills of Queen Bower terminate the firlt diflance ; the downs of Bonchurch finifh the view ; but they rife from this fpot with a much greater degree of grandeur than from any point of view we had hitherto feen them in.

The houfe ftands on an elevation confiderably above the common level of the earth. -A wall fupports the grounds lying at its back; and even a part of the garden is raifed by thefe means to a parallel with it.

The woods to its left form a fiveet recefs, and invite to a contemplation of the charms which every where prelent themfelves. In fuch a fituation the mind is naturally led to contemplate the enchanting ficenes which Nature has fproal around; and infpired by the tight,
" To look through Nature up to Nature's God."
Pope.
In fuech a moment, how vain and unfatisfutory do the moof brilliant fenes of a gay and diflipated life appear!

The trees are large and well grown, and hang in thofe carelefs attitudes that convey a lure pleafure to the cye. From fuch a conbination of beauties this place muft yield to very few in the ifland. Its being to contiguous to Newport, and likewife at a convenient diftance from all the eaftern parts of the inand, makes it a chofen fpot. The woods are faid to have beetl lormerly ftocked with a great number of phealants.

The infide of the houfe is roony, and, like its outward appearance, favours of the antique.-A few pietures grace the rooms.

Leaving this fequeftere! vale, we proceeded to the town of Newchurch, which $\mathrm{i}_{\text {; }}$ fituated about a mile from Knighton.- In our way we met with nothing more than its
valley to entertain us; which is well watered, and boafls as rich a foil as any in the neighbourhood.

The entramee to Newchurch is up a hill, rather fteep; and withont any pretenfions to thofe picturefque beauties we expected to find there. The church is olk, but not intercting ; nor is there any thing out of the common line in the appearance of the houfes, which are chictly inhabited by tradefmen and labourers.

The view from the church-yard is the beft the place affords.-From thence the hills of Gatcombe appear to join thofe of Arreton, and, blending with Knighton, terminate with Culver cliffs. The valley was the molt interefting ; after which Knighton houfe formed the next principal fubject; and both were clofed by Alhey down.

From hence we paffed Qucen Bower. On the top of 's hill llands a peafant's hut; -but if fine profpects and enchanting objects give a pre-eninence, this foot is more befitting the manfion of a peer. The views from it are nearly the fane as thofe feen from the oppofite downs.

Purliuing our way down the bower, we crofied to $A f p$, where the greateft depth of the valley is plainly perceptible. From thence we paffed Cherry gardens, and turned to Landgard, the principal houfe of which is at prefent occupied by Mr. Smith, an opukent farmer. The oak and elm groves that furround this manfion render it a pleafant refidence. Its views are rather clofe and contracted, but upon the whole agreeable.

From Landgard we pafied clofe under Shanklin downs, and croffed to Wroxall, a fmall village near Appuldurcombe. The latter lying directly in our route, and having procured admifion tickets, we entered the park and proceeded to it.

## Section XIV.

APPULDURCOMBE park, the feat of Sir Richard Worlley, is fituated in a valley, which takes one of the moft extenfive courfes, and might be confidered as one of the principal dales, in the illand. Our readers may remember the mention we made of this houfe when, in our circuit round the inand, we took a view of it from the downs of Yaverland and St. Helen's. We then could not fo well judge of its fituation; but we were now convinced that it was pleafant. The harbour of Brading broke in between the downs of Yaverland and Brading, and prefented the coaft of suffex to bind the ditance.

Thofe Enecs and hedge rows which had difgufted our eye when we looked down upon then from Antey downs, now viewed from the houfe, dropped into the focus of whe other, and rather refembled a wood than that what they really were. Taken a.itegether, the fituation of Appuldurcombe houfe is pleafant, but not poffefed of that gradeur which refults from the ruder boldnefs of Nature.

This mantion, which is built of freeftone, is large and beautiful.- There are four regular fronts to it, of the Corinthian order, the principal of which is adorned with wo wings, and has a lawn before it. The offices all lie at the back of the houfe, where frangers who come to view it ufually enter.

The firlt room we were ufhered into, after paffing the fervants' hall, was the great lall-a moft fuperb and elcgant apartment, embellifhed with the choicell productions of the arts.

Some beautiful piedures adom the walls, particularly the fubject of the Salutation, by lora. Barbicreus, oppofite the door ; the drawing of which is chaffe and firited;
the colouring dark, but with a fine effect.-Over the fire-place, on the left hand, is the Confecration of a Bifhop;-the fubject not interctting, but highly finifhed. Thefe pittures, we undertood were purchaled by Sir Richard Worlley, when lately abroad.

A portrait by Vandyke, is alfo in the beft nile; as are a Virgin and Child, and feveral others, by Holbein, Sir Peter Lely, Carracchi, \&c. all in the firt mamer.

The butts likewife difplay judgment in their lelection.-That of the river Nile is an elegent piece of fculpture; -the fymmetry of the limbs is graceful, and the whole finely proportioned.-The fixteen Cupids are delicately touched, and equally well grouped.

Several antiques grace the pedeftals; among which the Genius of Hercules, the Achilles, and the Bull, are fome of the belt.

The roof is fupportec' $y$ eight beautiful pillars of the Imic order, refembling porphyry, highly ornamented.

From hence our"guide conducted us to the diang parlour.-Here we were gratified with a fight of fome of the finett pietures ever produced by the pencil of Zuc-carelli.-At the extremities of the room hung two of the largett 1 ever faw by this great mater; and, if I may prefume to fay fo, 1 think them the beft.--In my hum. ble opinion, thole at Windfor and Hampton Court, from recollection, are nut faperior.

That on the right hand as you enter the room, has every requifite to render a picture complete;-the compofition is grand and elevated;--the figures in the foreground are fpirited; and at the fame time there is a peculiar foftuefs in the countenance of both the women which ftamps an evcrlating creciit on that knowledre of the parfoons this mafter was known to pofiefs. -The only difparity was in the cattle, which were rather out of proportion, ly being too long in the back. The buildings are in the ftile of louflin, and happily mavaged; the back grounds are poffeffed of all the fire and colouring that can fet off a picture. Upon the whole, this claims the fuperionty over every other piece in the room.

Its companion is nearly on the fame fubjeet, and beantiful in the extremeThe light and fladow in this piece, give the fpectator a thorough knowledge of the pitch to which painting can be carried.- The others by this mafter likewile clam attention.

Twoby Berghem alfo grace the room. - It is needlefs to make any comment on the performances of this well-known mafter, cxeept juft faying that they are in his beft flike. I an forry to be obliged to add, that they are fo very highly varnifhed, that in a few gears there is a probability of their being entirely obliectated. - Indecd two many in this eollection have undergone that deftructive procefs, to the great difappointment of Thme, who would otherwife have handed them down wih pleature (1) pofterity.

We were now conduted to the drawing-rona, which is pleafantly fituated, and the fumiture extromely beautul. Renming from this rom, wo mesot the limary, where nothing befides a figure on the celling atracted our partiendar :ttemion. - This chamed our warmett praife. - The fubice is an angel in the atatoon of thing. - The coleuring is heautilal; the drawing fill more fo - One of the lews, which was forefiontened, appared to be the tene of Ciprimi ; and ind es the whe of the figure lod us to fuppofe that it was the proluction of that attill.-But as: it was place, in ligh, we could not take upon us to pronounce to a certainty its mather.

We next paffed into an interior library, where frefh beauties attracted our notice. A Sun-fet, on one of the higheft pannels near the door, was the firft object that caught our syes. - It was a piece of fuch merit, that we could have viewed it for an hour, without finding the leait abatement in our pleafure and admiration.-The iubject was a Sea-port, executed in the molt finifhed Itile. -'The colouring was warm but free from glare;-and fo foftly blended was the whole, that a completer copy of Nature was never feen. -The veffel in the dillance is handled with peculiar judgment, and exemplifies the nice conception of the matter.

A whole length of Sir Richard Worlley, in his regimentals, by Sir Jofhua Reynolds, hangs in one corner ; and a picture by Barrett, of that wonderful fpot, Sieephill, likewife graces the room; together with a few old heads, \&c.

The little drefling-room contains a fet of Italian views in water colours; among which is an eruption of Mount Vefuvius. There is alfo a view of the Egyptian Pyramids; with feveral different views of Athens; all in the higheft rank of the art.Thefe we likewife found were what Sir Richard had lately brought over.

The organ-room boals alfo of feveral beautiful pittures. - One by Reubens, over the door, is in his firft flile of colouring; -the half tints are foft and harmonious, and fhow the excellency of his pencil;-the fubject, Nymphs bathing. A large picture of Boors quarrelling, in an excellent file. One by Palamedes, of a Merry Making, which is placed under the foregoing, has alfo a claim to merit.

A ftoning of St. Stephen, with a Jofeph and our Saviour, are pictures in a capital ftile. There are two good pieces by Gerard Dow; -the firft his ufual fubject, a woman looking out of $a$ window; the other, his mother at work. A fmall piece by Van Helmont, of Boors regaling, is in the belt ftile of of that mafter. The confumptive boy has merit;-but, as well as conjumptive, the artift furely intended him for a langaijhing one.-Hinting our doubt on this head, we were informed by our guide, that the former was meant to be expreffed by the artift.

Paffions, or corporeal affections, of a fimilar tendency, from the fimilarity of their reprefentation, fonctimes caufe a doubt of the painter's intentions, efpecially where no diftinguifhing traits are to be met with; fo the appearance of a confumptive perfon, and one languifhing from extreme fenfibility, might be miftaken by the fpectator; and he may be led to doubt, as we did, of the painter's defign.

Returning to the veftibule, we there alfo obferved feveral piatures of the firt rank. Among them was one of Liberality, by Sir Joflua. What 1 have already faid on a former occafion of the merit of this firit of living artifts, renders it unneceflary for ine to fay much of this picie. I cannot forbear, however, obferving that the countenance of the female figure, reprefening Liberality, is fuch as his brilliant imagination ufiually forms.-Every beaty thines alike confpicuous; and hard it is to know which is the lovelieft feature in her face; - each is fo charming, that it bids defiance to the critic; and the tout cr. jomblc is fuch as will be modern at any future date. -The hair, loofely difhevelled, flows partly over the fhoulders, and adds beauty to thofe charms that Sir Jofhua is fo peculiarly happy in, when be is painting a female from his own imagination.
The picture of Daniel in the lion's dea, after the origimal in the poffeflion of his Grace of Hamilton, is here; but it hangs almolt beyond the fight of an indizerent eye. -The original is accomited one of Rubens' mafter pieces.-Several prints have been engraved from it.

A pilaure of young Mafter Worley, by Mr. Cofway, is over the door.-Time fecens to have mellowed the colouring, and to have brought it to the higheft perfection.

A Dog and dead Fox, by Mr. Elmer, is painted with all the nature the pensil of that gentlenan pofieffes. Several other pieces of great merit alfo atorn the walls.A fine ftatue of Apollo Belvidere ftands on the faircafe.

With thefe remarks thall we take leave of the infide of the houfe, as recent orders from its owner forbid the admiflion of ftrangers up fairs; which we could not help lamenting, as we were informed that it contains fixty rooms, and that the walls of moft of them are decorated with pictures. But if thofe in the rooms above are as much obfeured by dirt and varnin as the principal part of thofe we faw below were, we may venture to pronounce it to be throughout the collection of a perfect connoiffeur.

I have known many gentlemen purchafe at an extravagant price, pictures that have been fcarcely vifible; as if merit confifted in obfeurity.-Ir particular, I once faw a confiderable fum given for a piece by Rubens, which was totally devoid of colouring or defign, (as many even of that great mafter's have been, though thefe branches of the art were his forte, while others of far fuperior merit, by a modern artift, attracted fcarcely a look.-With little lefs prejudice in favour of obfcured antiquity, do a great part of this collection feem to have been chofen.

The fureft way for ftrangers to obtain a fight of the infide of this manfion, is by an application to the prefent poffeffor of the Bugle inn, at Newport; where, befides procuring the means for partaking of fo defirable an entertainment, they will find the comforts and conveniences of a home, though at an inn.

Leaving the houfe, we now paffed througll the lodge and the park, towards God-fhill.-The entrance into the park is by a handfome gateway of the Ionic order. An obelifk of Cornih granite, of a confiderable height, ftands in the park, which was ereSted to the memory of Sir Robert Worlley. One of the views from the houfe is directed to an artificial cafle, placed on a rocky cliff, about half a mile from the park, which is gencrally known by the name of Cook's Caftic. The lodge is a neat plain building.-The keeper's houfe fta' ds on the left, at the foot of a fmall copfe.

A great deficiency of wood appears through the whole park.-Several fmall clumps ot regularly planted trees fraggle in many parts, and afford but little gratification to the fight. And I cannot help here remarking, that in the appearance of this manfion and its envirous, there is fuch an unaccountable want of that combination of objects, to which our Gallic neighbours give the happy term of je ne fcai quoi, that not all the art imaginable could raife it, fumptuous as it is, to infipire that pleafurable feeling, which the plain and humble roof of Stecphill cottage imprefles on the mind at firt fight.

The termination of the park breaks rather abruptly, and lets in the hill of St. Catherines on the left, and on the right thofe of Cheverton and Brixton.

At Appuidurcombe there was formerly a cell of Benedictine monks, founded by Ifabella de Fortibus, about the end of the reign of King Henry the Third. This cell was made fuborthate to the abbey of St. Mary de Montifburgh in Normandy, but was diffotvel with the reft of the alien priories, by King Henry the Fifth. Previous to its diffolation, it hel been given by Henry the Fourth to a convent of nuns, at that time ftauding wihout Aldgate, London.

Having pafice the park firm, we arrived at the outer gate of the park, leading to Godhill, to which place we proceeded.

## Section XV.

THE town of Godnill is very neat, though fmall, and contains a proportionable number of inhabitants. - Its church ftands upon an afcent, and gives name both to the place and the parifh; and, as the people here fay, through a circumftance equally as fabulous as the rifing of Shariklin down.

The architecture is partly Gothic, but, through the ufual mode of modern beautification, the w he is not to be difinguifhed. However, when we viewed it, two of its gable ends hat juft fallen in, which broke the formal appearance of its extremity, and introduced a beautiful fpecimer of its ancient fpiendor. The ivy had twiftel off many of its difagreeable angles, and added beauty to its Gothic appearance. Its prefent fhattered fate might have arifen from its having been ftruck by lightning in the year 1778 , when great damage was done to $i t$. This church was anciently appropriated to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy.

Upon our entering the porch, we obferved abftracts from feveral acts of parliament fixed againt the door, and among them one that excited both our curiofity and rifibility. -It was from an act made in the feventh of James the Firft, which enacts, that every female who unfortunately intrudes on the parifh a fecond illegitimate child, flall be liable to imprifonment and hard labour in Bridewell for fix nilonths.

Now as the number of females on this ifland much exceeds that of the males; and as, from the mild temperature of the climate, circumitances frequently arife among the lower ranks that render the intention of this act of no effect; we could not help thinking this public exhibition of the abftract as rather a rigorous exertion of juftice.

We found it was not very unufual here for the young men, from the deficiency of numbers juft fpoken of, to pay their devoirs to more than one young woman at a time; and as it is not potible for him legally to unite himfelf to all of them, he generally befows his hand on her who had firft prefented him with a pledge of their love.-This, however, is feldom done till the approach of a fecond pledge from the fanc perfon :enders fuch an at of compaifion needful, in order to avoid the confequences of the tremendous anathema fixed on the church door.

Leaviag Godlhill, we paffed the valley to Shorwell, which is but a fmall fpot. Northonurt was the next place we made for. - Here - Bull, lifq. has a feat, which is pleafantly fituated, and commands extenfive views.

Findiug nurfelves nearly in a part that we had vifited before, during our tour round the coaft, and confequently where no frefh information was to be obtained, we turned our horfes, and purfued our route up Chillerton-ftreet; from whence we thirted the oppofite fide of the vale of Gatcombe.

Here every luxariance that could be withed for, ftrewed the valley. The fpring which rifes at the botom of St. Catherine's, londing its courfe down the dale, relieved the continued groups of wood lying is its circle. This תream, which is faid to be the fource of the river Medina, has the honnur of being called by that name, long before it can make any pretenfons to the denomination of a river.

Chillerton down now frequently bounded our left-hand view; - the eppofite valley that led to Sandown. which has been twice deferibed, was hidden for a confiderable dillowe ; - finurat interpofitions of ladicap:, however, made amends for the want
of it.-From a little rifing ground a beautiful difplay of the utmoft variegation fometimes fhone forth till we arrived at Sheat.

On the top of a pleafant rufticated hill, ftands a fmall homely village of this name, where, at a farm-houfe on the right-hand, oppofite to a finith's fhop, we met with another inftance of the kindnefs and hofpitality of the people of this ifland; who, I muft here again repeat, are not outdone in the exercife of thefe virtues by the moft hofpitable and civil of the inhabitants of any other part of Great Britain.-I may truly fay, in the words of a writer twell known for his knowledge of men and ma'ners, that at moft of the farm-houfes in this intand,
"- Ev'ry franger finds a ready chair.".

We have only to add relative to Sheat, that its vicinity is furrounded by fimail woods, which pleafingly amufe the eye.

Defeending a ilope of about half a mile, we arrived at Gatcombe houfe, formerly the feat of Edward Meux Worlley, Efq. but now the fummer refidence of Captain Ratray. This manfion is fheltered at its hack by a plantation of pines, and has an agreeable profpect.-It is chiefly conftructed of brick, without any external ornaments; but there is a great degree of neatnefs and fimplicity in the appearance of $i$.

The infide is very roomy, but has neither piture, nor any thing extraordinary in its furniture, to attract particular notice.-However, though it has not to boaft of its former fplendor, the affability and genteel behaviour of the amiable females refident in it, the benign iniluence of which is not confined to the vicinity of Gatcombe, ftill ranks it among the moft celebrated manfions of the ifland.

A fine lawn fpreads its verdant turf before the houfe, and extends to the road.-On its fide front a profpect flill more charming is feen.-A beautif-l piece of water lies in the bottom; and it is agreeably planted with trees.

The oppofite downs of Arreton range delightfully to the valley of Newchurch, and finely interpofe between the town of Newport and the downs of Appuldurcombe.-The valley receives no little degree of luftre when viewed from Gatcombe.-The hill that over:lhadows Shide mill is very fine, and produces every thing requifite for a firlt diftance. -Alvington foreft forms the fecond; with an agreeable break of the river Medina between it and Ofborne woods.

The river from hence had a fingular effect ;-while a heavy cloud hung over Alvington foreft, the water received the full force of the intervening light, and the dillance terminated in a glowing blue, or rather a mixture of colours.

Leaving Gatcombe, we proceeded to Whitcomb, through a hedge-row, which: bounded the road on both fides, and paffed on till we came within fight of Newport. Here a different fcene prefented itfclf, and gave us a jufter idea of the foreft than we had as yet imbibed.

From Newport, a valley ran along the bottom of Caribrook hills for about three miles, where it joined thofe of Shalfleet, and clofed the view at Newiown. Before us, both Eaft and Weft Cowes were perfectiy vifible ; while Stokes bay and Spithead prefented many a fwelling fail ; the harbour of Portínouth and Portddown hill clofing the fight.

## Section XVI.

TURNING to our left, we now proceeded towards Caribrook caftle, a place rendered famous by the confinement of King Charles the Firft. - That unfortunate monarch, after being betrayed by Hammond, the governor of the ifland, became his prifoner, and was confined in this cafle.-ibut as Sir Richard Worley, in his Hictory of the Ifle of Wight, has fo fully treated of this fubject, and that from fuch excellent and indubitable authorities, little remains for me to fay of the hiftorical part.

On an elevated piece of ground ftands this once impregnable fortrefs. - Nature has contributed very confiderably towards its ftrength, as it is fituated in fuch a manner as to command every point beneath it. - The circumference of the ditch, by which it is furrounded, is about three quarters of a mile, and fufficiently wide to protect it from any attacks that an enemy, at the time it was erected, could make upon it. Though now dry, it was undoubtedly fupplied in former times with water.

The citadel appears to be the moft ancient part of any in the building. -The time it was founded being a matter of difpute, the following conjectures relative to it may not appear ill founded.

It is well known that the Romans were in poffeffion of this ifland; and that after them Cerdic, King of the Weft Saxons, ruled over it;-now as both thofe people conftructed fortifications wherever they fixed themfelves, it is more than procable that this fortrefs, the principal one in the ifland, and of undoubted antiquity, was originally erefted (I mean the moft ancient part of it) by the former, and improved by the latter. And if it be admitted that the well in the callle yard is a work of the Romans, which it undoubtedly is, as they always made a point of procuring water though at ever fo great a depth, which neither the Saxons nor Normans were fo particular about, this puts it out of difpute that they had eftablifhed a place of defence of fome kind or other on this fpot.

Little mention is made of it during their time, but in the reign of Cerdic it is faid to have been of confiderable ftrength, and in a good flate of defence. Somse are of opinion that it was originally built by Whitager, one of Cerdic's generals, from whom it took the name of Whitgaraburgh, which was afterwards contracted to Carifbrook; but he might only have enlarged or repaired the Roman rampire, and, as was cultomary with the Saxons, given a new name to it.

The prefent ftructure was built as an improvement to the old fortrefs, by William Fitz-Ofborne, one of the principal commanders in the Norman invafion, and on whom William the Conqueror, as a reward for his zeal and fidelity, beftowed the lordfhip of the Ifle of Wight, and created Earl of Hereford. This nc'leman likewife founded the prigry here.

The caftle and its appendages, from that period, became the property of different poffeffors, till it came into the hands of Lord Woodville, who fold it to King Edward the Fourth; fince which time it has been affixed to the crown. The arnss of that nobleman are carved in flone over the large gateway, and on cacla fide are the rofes of the houfe of York.

In the yard of the cafle is the well before referred to, the depth of which is faid to be threo hundred feet; and it has always twenty feet of water in it. The perfuns who

How the cafte, generally let down a piece of lighted paper into the well, in order to exhibit to ftrangers a fingular effect that attendsit; a fream of air rufhes down into it from the mouth, with fucli violence, as to extinguifh the flame long before it reaches the botton.

Another circumftance, not lefs extraordinary, likewife attends it; a pin of a common fize being diropped into it, the found it caufes by falling on the water, though at fo väft a depth, may be difinetly heard.

The water is drawn up by an af\&; who has performed this duty upwards of fourteen years. And the animal that preceded the prefent, officiated in the fame employment (for which purpofe alone he was kept) during a much longer period; having lived forty years within the caftle walls. It.e method ufed in drawing the water is by a wheel of difteen feet diameter, in which the afs turns as a dog does a fpit.

The mention of thefe creatures leads me to digrefs for a moment on the longevity both of the brutal and the human fpecies, refident on this ifland. So kindly is the temperature of the air, that beafts as well as men, frequently live here to a great age. The number of each at prefent exifting, who have exceeded the ordinary limits of life, is very confiderable.

Among the former are feveral horfes belonging to fome of the inhabitants of Newport, which, if the affertions of their mafters may be depended on, are turned of thirty years of age. And fcarcely any of thefe kind of animals but what retain their ftrength and ufefulnefs from 12 to 20 ycars. Thofe ufed here are in general a finall breed, named forefters, natives of the ifland, which, on account of the rough and fony roads, are found more ufeful than a larger fort would be.

This caftle having fallen greatly to decay from the confant ravages of time, was repaired, and the works enlarged, by Queen Elizabeth. 'That princefs erected a platform towards the back part of it, on which fome cannon were nounted. She likewife rebuilt the gateway, and added a bridge at the entrance. On the arch of the gateway, upon a plate of brafs, are the initials of that queen's name, E. R. and the date 1598, the year when thefe additions and alterations were completed. But this plate is now fo over-grown with ivy, that not the fmalleft part of the infcription is to be feen.

During the ufurpation of Cromwell it was garrifoned by his forces; and he placed peculiar confidence in thofe $\mathrm{v}^{\text { }}$ ? were fationed there; as may be learned from many circumftanees attending the mupifonment of King Charles.

Ir. order to enter the caltle by the principal road, you pafs through the great gate, which is flanked by two large round towers. This gate and the towers are thofe mentioned to have been built by Lord Woodville, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The lattice wicket, though it has been fo many years in ufe, is not in the fmalleft degree injured by time. Both the infide and ouffide of it are lined with iron bars, and they muft be feveral tons weight.

Having paffed this gate, you enter the cafle yard; where on the right hand ftands the chapel. From the date over the door, this building was erected in the year 1738; and it ftands on the fcite of one which was in exiftence before the conqueft. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a cemetery belonging to it; but neither are at prefent made ufe of.

On the oppofite fide, a part of the walls lie in ruins, and more is daily falling to de-cay.-Near thefe they fhew you the window at which King Charles is faid to have attempted his efcape. As you procced, on the fame fide, is a large modern-built ftone houfe, which was defigned for the refidence of the governor; but it has been converted vol. 1 .
to a hofpital for the military, - The prefent governor, Colonel Lee, we however heard, intends in future to make it his fummer refidence.-A little farther to the right is the well before defcrited; beyond which are the remains of another old houfe wherein cattle have been kept.

To the left, in a corner, is a flight of iteps that lead to the top of the citadel.-The profpects from hence are very extenfive; but as the fame feenes have been already deferibed, a repetition of them will be unneceffary. In the infide of this recefs are the veftiges of a well, which is faid to have been forty fathons deep; but it is now nearly filled up. The citadel (or, as it was anciently called, the keep) is fituated upon a piece of ground confiderably higher than any other part; an elevation apparently artiticial, and moft probably al work of the indefatigable Romans.

We next afcended the ramparts and platform which bad been erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.-An entirely new feene lies in the valley below thefe. Though it is but fimall, a very pleafing varicty difplays ittelf in the bottom; and the fame is continued round the whole of the remaining walls of the cafle, except where tine, or the want of materials, have levelled a few of their fupporters.

The outward appearance of the caftle is very picturefque, and affords many pleafing views.- The ground on which the walls ftand is finely broken, and well verdured.

The height of the cafle from the valley is at leaft 300 feet; which gives it every advantage that any fipot on this fide the range of mountains extending to Yarmouth and Frelhwater could poffefs, both as a place of defence againft the weapons anciently ufed, and at this time as affording a grand and agreeable fight.

Several advantageous views may be had of it from different parts of the village of Caribrook; and, indeed, for ocular fatisfaction, the views from thence are the moft admired. - When feen from almoft every fpot around, it affords a fund of delight to the traveller whofe mind is fufceptible of the tranfports which picturefque fcenes excite; efpecially to thofe who love to contemplate the fretted Gothic arch; -the nodding battlements; or the ruined tower;-all which tend to recall to his memory the ancient ftate and fplendour of the Englifh barons.

Having again paffed round the boundaries of this ftately relique of the fortreffes of former times, we defcended to the village of Carifbrook,-which, independent of its delightful fituation, is by far the pleafantef village in the vicinity of Newport.-A murmuring ftream, bubbling over the pebbles that obftruct its courfe, becomes a pleafing object for its lore-ground, ad adds to the beauties of the place.

To which the church likewife affords no mean affiltance; it being the moft picturefque in the ifland. - That which comes neareft to it is the church of Chale;-the latter, however, is not quite fo large, nor the appearance of it fo much in the Gothic Aile.-The tower is of confiderable height, and it has feveral fpires, or, more properly, architectural ornaments, that greatly embellifh it. The large window is much fuperior to any of thofe in the other churches of the ifland. In thort, a line fymmetry runs through the whole building, and procures for it that preference it fo jufly clains.

The houfes and cottages in the village are likewife very picturefque, and not only harmonioully pleafing to the fight, but furnifh a fubject not unworthy of the pencil.

The priory, which is fituated near the church, was formerly a convent of bluck monks. It was at firft a cell to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy ; - afterwards to that of Montgrace in Yorkfhire ; - and at latt to the Ciftercians at Sheen.

This, with the cafle and the church, are the whole of the relics of antiquity here; but it now wants all thole additional parts of which it was once comp-fed, to renuer it

## HAsSEL' TOUR OF THE ISLE OR WIOHT.

worthy of notice.-The walls are fo inconfiderable, and the whole of the remains fo meanly formal, that a view of it does not infpire an idea of what it formerly muft have been.-The wall on the weft fide contributes to form a hovel for carts, and is thatched over.-The other parts are covered with ivy, and mofs; without one pleafing object around it.

## Section XVII.

DEPARTING from hence, we entered the road to Yarmouth, intending to 1 kirt all the ridge of hills which we had feen, and have already defcribed, during our prior route from Newtown and Shalfleet to that feaport.

The road, after leaving Carifbrook, is cut on the fide of a chalky hill for near a mile; and commands the beautiful vale of Park-hurft, the whole of the way from Park green, till the eye reaches Shalfleet lake, where the woods of the New Foreft range in the diftance, and clofe the view of the intervening part of the Solent-To our left hand the ridge of mountains commenced, which Shoot away towards Allum Bay on one fide, and to Afton on the other.

The next fpot we came to of note was Park crofs;-a moft luxurious fcene, and poffeffed of every requifite to make it an ineftimable pitture. The fore-ground was bounded by a few noble oaks, and a piece of water, relieved by the Downs of Boucombe. The valley was clothed with every tint that the declining fun could diffufe among its vegetations; nor was there in any part throughout the whole a want of water.

The feene at once delighted and amufed us; as it confifted of wild Nature fcattering beauties over the richeft profufion of landfcape that could encounter the fight.

On our right the downs rofe with fplendour, and gave a noblenefs to all that was fpread beneath them; while the vallies, fniling, as if in gratitude for the bounties which nature had ftrewed with fo unfparing a hand over their furface, contributed their utmont aid to complete the voluptuous fcene.

For luxuriance, this little fpot claims a fuperiority over many of the other vales in the ifland, beautiful and picturefque as moft of them are. The floping banks that form its bounds are fweetly variegated with all that can pleafe the imagination; -the cheering beams of the fun, though declining, fhone with unwonted luftre;-the timorous herd, fcattered underneath the noble oaks, difplayed their fpotted vefts froma amidft the Cheltering thickets;-while carefully erect, the more fearful does, attended by their frightened fawns, ftood liftening to a few noify village curs that yelped from an adjacent farm : a combination of fcenes, warm from the hand of Nature, all tending to imprefs the mind with thofe exquifite fenfations which are only excited by fuch calm and tranquil fcenes.-Scenes, that while they delight the eye, and elevate the imagination, amend the heart, and difpofe it to the exertion of every amiable propenfity. For my own part, fuch fcenes afford me greater fatisfaction for the inftant, than it would be in the power of unbounded empire to beftow.

Such were the pleafures we received from a contemplation of the vale of Alvington. With regret we left thefe lovely fcenes to defcend to views which will not bear a comparifon with the foregoing.-The hills to our left hung flothfully over us, as if indifferent whether or not they appeared agreeable in our eyes.-A diftorted elm, in a falling pofition, bent its branches to the ground, and feemed confcious of a miferable ex-iftence;-while the very flints and chalk that compofed the fubftance of the ground,
greatly added to the inequality that was fo vifible between them and the valley over which they nodded. At length the willow woods of Swanfon in fome meafure cheered the fcene.
On an extenfive rifing plain ftands Swanfton houfe, the feat of Sir Fitz. William Barrington. - The manfion is plain, but pleafing to the view, and is feen to the beft advantage on the road from Newtown leading to Yarmouth. On the right it is encompaffed by a tract of woody land, and at its back are the downs of Boucombe, and its own coppices.

The infide of the houfe is very antique, but remarkably neat.-The ftaircafes and walls are chiefly wainfcotted with a wood which we took to be oak or walnut, and were remarkably fhining.

From the drawing room there is a fine view over the furrounding country. We found this apartment to be genteel, without any of that heavy grandeur we had feen at Appuldurcombe. A hip piece over the fire place, by Brooking, or Peters, attracted our attention. - It has all the ufual fpirit of thefe mafters.-The fea is peculiariy well handled.

In the breakfaft room there are feveral ancient portraits of the fanily, and fome of them very highly touched. - One in particular of Jonas Barrington, Eff. painted in $166_{+}$, is fuperior to any of them.
The other rooms on the ground floor are likewife fo fituated as to command pleafing views of the Solent fea and the New Forct.

In a bed room, on the firft floor, we faw a portrait in miniature of the lady of Mr. Barrington, of Whippingham-a moft delicate and highly-finifhed picturc.-The attitude graceful, with every charm to render it a mafter-piece The artilt has been peculiarly happy in the likenefs, and he has almoft done jullice to the original.

Paffing through the bed rooms, we obferved that they were elegant, but, at the fame time, without the leaft appearance of tawdrinefs; and each had a dreffing-roon annexed to it.

We now returned over the hill; and pafing a delightful range of feenery on the right, with the opening of the north fide of Brixton down to the left, male for the village of Calbourne, which is fituated at the foot of thofe downs.

In a triangular recefs of elins and afh fands the village, abounding with every plea fure that retirement can furnifh, to render it defirable. - The church is fimple, withuia any leading features to attract notice.

At the foot of the hills run feveral fprings, which form a refpectable fheet of water, and at length produces a fmall artificial cafcade. The overflowing forms a brook, that has a communication with an arm of the haven of Newtown.

The principal houfes here are that in which the reverend Mr. Porter refides, and another fituated oppofite, and divided from it only by the road, belonging to L. T. Holmes, Efq. mayor of Newport. The latter, gencrally known by the name of Weftover houfe, ftands on an eminence, and has commanding profpects over all the north-weft part of the illand, as well as towards Alvington and Parkhurft, down to the river Medina. The hofpitality of this manfion is too well known to all ftrangers to need $a n$ encomium here.
I. caving Weftover to the right, we proceeded into the Yarmouth road, where the hills of Frefh-water, on the left, rofe with as much fplendour as when we law them before from Wilmingham.-But as we have already defcribed thefe fcenes in our route from Yarmouth to Frefh-water, a repetition of them will be needlefs.

We now returned to the road we had purfued before to Newtown f but nothing occurred more than had been furveyed by us in our prior route.

As we are about to complete the account of our tour round the ifland by land, it may not be amifs to obferve, that when we fet out from Newport, to pafs round the ifland, we commenced our obfervations relative to the coaft, from Newtown, and omitted to begin at Cowes, (which in fact is the leaft noticeable, in point of novelty or beauty, of any part on the whole illand,) in order to enjoy the feenes from Alvington, which at that time more particularly engaged our attention.

Croffing now the left ftream of Newtownat Underwood, we came to Elmfworth, a rurak little fpot; from whence we had a dintinct view of Thornefs Bay, part of which has a great variety, and is well wooded. All the oppofite fhores of Hampfhire were thofe we continually had feen from the interior parts; and though the Solent feemed to be broader, it loft a confiderable degree of that grand appearance it had exhibited when feen at a greater diftance.

We had, howevor, feveral hafty touches of Nature; for the clouds that fo frequently furround, as before obferved, a September fetting fun, twice difplayed a perfea piece of compofition.-The beams of the fun, darting from behind the diftant clouds, touched the higher part of the foreft with a foft lifllt, which gradually declined as it advanced tou ards the water; where all the fhore, for a great width, lay in obfcurity, as did a part of the fea; till near mid channel, another gleam of light broke forth, and ran through the feene; when, reaching Thornefs Bay, it died gently away, and left the land, from the beach to a parcel of oaks that hung over a piece of water in the foreground in an entire fladow

Pafling through Grcat Thornefs, we entered Rue-ftreet, and made for the fonequarriss at Gumet bay. The foil here is fo various, that the fabftance of it changes almoft every quarter of a mile; -fometimes it confifted of a black mould;-then of clay ;-now of chalk, gravel, or loan ;-and in this manner it varied till we entered thevale of Gurnct marfh.
During the winter the fea makes frequent intrufions on thefe marfhes, and fometimes renders them almof impaffable.

Proceeding onward, we arrived at the fone quarries, as they are termed; but the fa, by its inceffant attacks, does more towards loofening the fones than the labours of the workmen. - All along the thore runs a vcin of very durable fone, a part of which the waves, almoft every tide, bring down.

The feene here is totally different from moot of the other parts of the coaft, forming notle mafles of true rock; - but though there is an air of grandeur about them, they are inferior in this refpect to thofe of Allum Bay.

The works at Portimouth are confructed of the ftone from hence.-When the weather permits three or four floops generally lie in the bay, in order to load with it. Its coat is proof againt the unremitting attacks of time, or of the weather. The furface of it is much firmer than that brought from Portland or Purbeck; and it is held in higher eftimation by the isibabitants of this illand, who conftruct moft of their dwelling. houfes with it.

Returning from the quarries, we had a moft luxurious profpect of tine vale that leads from the marihes of Gurnet to Alvington foreft. The trees grow down on both fides to its bottom, and it is terminated by the mountains of Carifbrook and Catcombe.

From hence we ftruck down to the feat of Mr. Collins, at Egypt, the northernmoft point of the ifland, and paffed the land we had fo trequently viewed from the Hamp-
aire
mire Mores. Eaglehurft and Calihot Caftle are the moft remarkable objects from hence, and are greatly adorned by the wood and water that encircle them.

Now ftriking into the road that leads to Cowes, we paffed the church, and, defcending the hill, entered the town, - having viewed the ifland in every direction that a horfe road would afford.

## Section XVIII.

" FROM amber throuds I fee the morning rife:
Her rufy hands begin to paint the Skies I
High cliffs and rocks are pleafing cbjecte now, And Nature fimiles upon the mountain's brow ; The joyful birds falute the fun's approach : 'The funt too laughs, and mounts his gaudy coach ! While from his car the dropping gema difil.'-
I.Ez.

IN an hour like this, -with the mind awake to every fenfation fuch a cheerful morning, amidtt fuch pleafing feenes, could infpire,-did we commence our voyage, in order to take a view of thedifierent fhores of the ifland from the circumambicut fea.

We are embarked;-the fails hiver in the wind -the tide has begun to ebb;-and we leave the harbour of Weft Cowes. Stretching to the northward, we cleared OldCaftle point, where, as already mentioned, there was formerly a fortification, of which only a part of the fcite at prefent remains.

The point, as we pafied it, received no incunfiderable addition to its beauty from the blooning rays of the morning. - The woods and fhrubs by which it is covered, defiended to the flore, and produced a clear view of its fafcinating bauks.-In this refpect, the thore was pleafingly lined, without too much formality.

Standing in with it, we paffed down the eaft fide of Obborne, of which we had a good view ; as we likewife had of Norris fea-mark. - The former of thefe is feen to advantage, in one point of view, from the water; but in all others, its beauties are obfcured by the great number of oaks that furround it.

Verging fill on the fhore, we paffed the fpot where Barton houfe ftands; and failing on, came to the fcreens of wood that range down the extremities of King key. The principal trees which compofe thefe fcreens are oaks, and they thone in every luxuriance that a mift, breaking over their tops, through the attractive power of the fun, could produce. A creek enters here, and runs inland for fome way; but it is very inconfiderable, both as to its depth and grandeur.

Continuing our courfe along the fame kind of fhore, we arrived at Fifhborne creek. This fweet fpot we had already coafted from the mill to the fea, as mentioned in a former account of it; therefore nothing more than we had then feen broke on our fight, except the fun difpelling the vapours of the morning, which hid the higheft fummits of Ahney down.

We cbferved with pleafure that the valley was in a perfect light, while the tops of the furrounding mountains were buried in total oblivion by the hazy dew.-Many are the tranfits of light; and greatly different are the effects of the morning and evening.-The colouring at thefe times varies fo much, that it requires intenfe ftudy to convey properly by the pencil every tint which proclains a fun-rife.

The moft forcible tint on the fun's afcending the horizon, is a bright yellow, and entircly free from thofe reds that attend an evening declination;-grey gleams ufually
accompany Its afcenfion; and if not ton frong, they difpel in a fhort time after it is rifen. When thefe clouds become of a more obllinate texture, they commonly obicure the fun for fome time; -at that noment the colouring becomes a deep mazatine blue, with tinges of white above its centre, and ftrong lines of warm yellow at the bottons.

During all thefe effects, the fea receives an aftonihing diverfity of fhades, but particularly a bright Saxon green. If the light can break any where on the fore-ground through the cloul, the other parts in thade nearly correfponil with the depth of colour in the cloud; while the furf that beats on the fhore, being Arongly impregnated with fand, Mhines in a light ochre.

As I have friquently watched the breaking of the :aorning on the ifland, I generally obferved thefe eflects to be produced; efpecially in September. - During that month a fun-fet gives fincr colours than at any other time of the year; which may be aitributed to the great flrength of the vapours that are then exhaled from the vallies, and produce ftroager colours ;-and thefe, when feen in the diftance, have all that fire and warath with which Mr. Loutherbourg fo finely pourtrays fuch feenes after Nature.

This glow in the works of the artift juft mentioned, I have often heard feverely cenfured, as being unnatural ;-but from the frequent opportunities I have had of comparing his works with the operations of Nature, I may venture to fay, that he approaches as near to Nature as any living artift. And nithough his works have furnihed a fubject for the fatirical pen of Peter Pindar, I muft add, that © fhould be happy if I could difiern as much true tafte and judgment in the pen of the later, as in the elegant and natural pencil of the former.

Pafling tith houfe and the woods of Quarr atoc, we tacked to the eaftern extremity of the Mother Bank, where the view exten ed toom the entrance of Southampton water to that of Portfmouth harbour,-Little elfe prefented itfelf more than what we had feen on our paffage to the illand.

A large recefs of water intrudes on the lands near Quarr abbey.-Here was formerly a ftone quarry of fome confideration, but now little ufe is made of it.

Still coafting the ifland, we paffed the village of Ride, which, as already obferved, exhibits a perfect fac fimile of Vangoen's defigns. The houfes hang on the water's edge, with a few formal trees about them;-they appear to be fmall,-many of them mere cabins. Nothing interefting is vifible near this place.

We conitnued tacking till we made Appley, where feveral points break at once on the fight. The thore here is very rocky, and formerly produced a great quantity of durable ftone; but as the beach is very dangerous, and it was deemed unfafe to venture on it, the principal quarr"s worked at this time on the illand are thofe of Gurnet.

A little farther on is Old Fort, where the land is more diverfified.-Near it are fome falt works.

The fame kind of fhore prefented itfelf till we had got beyond Nettleftone Priory. -A great quanty of rock has here fallen from the cliffs, and tinctured by the iron ore that lies among it, gives a diverfity of colouring. -The fhores are alfo ftrongly infufed with copperas, and have frequently a fimilar appearance to $w$ at we faw at Allum Bay; but they have not that variety of boldnefs. Juft at the bottom of the hill of St. Helen's we had a good view of the Old Church fea-mark, which we gave fome account of when treating of that fpot.

Croffing from St. Helen's point to that of Bimbridge, we had a very diftinct view of the vale which reaches from Brading to Appuldurcombe. We have already obferved, that the great quantities of fand which is continually drifting into the harbour off the mouth of which we now were, had rendered ineffectual every attempt to make it a receptacle for thips of burden.-Many experiments for that purpofe, excited by the apparent atility of the plan, have been made; but they have all proved fruitefs.

Leaving the fandy point of Bimbridge, we next came to the eaftern extremity of the ifland, to which the name of Foreland point is given.-Here the cliffs begin to affume another appearance, with regard to the foil.-A fine fandy beach extends the whole of the way from the Foreland, over Bimbridge ledge, to Culver clifis.

Thefe cliffs are very high, and, like thofe of Frefhwater, appear white and grey, with fmall interpofitions of verdure clinging to their furface.-They are inhahited is already noticed, chiefly by gulls.-This fpecies having been driven by the puffings and other birds frem Mainbench and the Needles, take up their refidence here; and one peculiarity relative to them is worthy of notice:-lt is not uncommon to fee many hundreds of them floating on the water, without any other motion than the billows cecafion; during which they keep in a direft line, not one of them being in the leaft before the other, and in a clofe compacted order; -the young ones efpecially fometimes preferve this regular pofition for many fucceflive hours.

Wild ducks are alfo found on this coalt in great profufion; but it is very difficult to get near them, as they dive at the moft diftant approach of danger;-the only time to get a fhot at them, is the moment they recover the furface of the water from their immerfion,

In this cliff there is a cavity, which the country people tell you was formerly a hermit's cell; but from its fituation, with regard to the tide, which frequently flows into it, I fomewhat doubt the validity of thefe good peoples conjecture. - The hole extends to a confiderable depth, but has nothing to recommend it to notice, except its dreary fides.

As we firited along Sandown bay, as clofe to the fhore as the depth of water would permit, we found that the bottom confifted of a fine hard fand, and ran off with a gradual defcent from the cliffs. - The downs of Yaverland, viewed from it, appeared very high, and gave a noble effect to the bay.

## Section XIX.

THE next attractive object from the water is the beautiful fituation and profpect of Mr. Wilkes's feat. - When viewed from hence, it has a much handfomer appearance than from any nearer point;-and much I doubt which claims the preference,- the view of it from the water, or its own profpects of the water.-Indeed both are alike inzerefting and deferving of notice.

More to the fouthward of the valley the rocks affuric a deeper die, and a part of them ate perfectly black.-This appearance arifes from the nature of the foil, which, from the pieces of earth found on the beach, much refembles nate, only of a darker hue, and of a fofier texture. Shewing fome fpecimens of this earth to a gentleman we!! verfed in natural hiftory and mineralngy, he informed us, that wherever fuch a fubfance is met with, it is a certain indication that veins of coals are near. This in. formation feems to confirm the account we had before received, of there having formerly
merly been coal mines in thefe parts belonging to the WorRey family, but which had long ceafed working, the produce of them not having proved adequate to the expence.

Joined to the feveral fpecimens of ninerals, we obferved the rocks at low water to be covered with weeds of uncommon brightnefs, which proved a fine contraft to the gloomy colouring of the cliffs.

A fifh of a peculiar nature, called a fand eel, is found in this bay, and here only ;in fize they feldom exceed three or four inches; are very thin; and refemble a fmelt, both in colour and fragrance.-The inanner in which they are taken is very fimple.The fibermen, at low water, turn up the fand with a three-pronged fork; when the fifh, which lie buried therein, leap out, and are taken.-Great quantities are caught here by this method.

Another particular fpecies of fifh is likewife feen here in equal abundance, to which they give the name of Sandhopper, from its motion, which confifts of a hop or bound, like that of a grafshopper; in all other refpects it refembles a fhrimp, as well in make as in colour. At low water they lie in vaft numbers on the fhore, and furnifh the hogs in the neighbourhood with an excellent and nutritious repaft. As foon as the tide goes down, many of thefe animals refort regularly to the beach, where they devour them with great voluptuoufnefs.

As we pafled Shanklin Chine, it loft no fhare of its grandeur, but rather appeared to greater advantage; efpecially the afcents of Horfe lodge; which form the fouthern extremity of this bay.-The fides of thefe are abruptly broken, and are pleafingly irregular; with frequent traces of channels caufed by the impetuous freams of torrents. The colouring with which the furface of this rock is tinted, is in general black and cold, without a fufficient quantity of fhrubs or mofs to variegate it.

The next object that attracted our attention was Dunnofe, a point of rocky land lying to the fouthward of Luccombe Chine. The fhore here is thickly ftrewed with iron ore and copperas, and has a very difagreeable appearance from the water.

Over this, when the veffel kept to windward, in order to weather the point, the downs of Luccombe and St. Bonniface feemed to clafh near on its awful pendant fides; and appeared a terrific object-The afcent of this tremendous rock, from low-water mark to the top of the downs is near feven hundred feet.-Some idea of its extreme elevation may be formed from the appearance of the fheep that graze on its fides.Viewed from the veffel we were in, as the was failing on, at no great diftance from the Shore, they appeared like fmall white dots, devoid of all refemblance to their natural fhape. - Even the adjacent chine of Luccombe did not command that attention as when you defcend it from its vale.

On account of the great number of rocks which ftretch from hence into the fea, this coalt is dangerous for hips of burden, and hazardous to any veffel larger than a wherry.

The day beginning to clofe very faft, when we had reached thus far, we found ourlelves obliged to make for Steephill, in order to pafs the night.-The coaft continued all the way to that place in the fame rugged uncouth ftile; forming nothing but cliffs, and a few waterfalls.- Of thefe we had not a fufficient fight when we paffed it before in our land excurfion, but being now on a level with it, we were able to pay more attention to it.

Some of the cliffs are white, others more of a clayey nature, but equally pictu. refque, being adorned with clinging fhrubs.- $\mathbf{A}$ few boat-houfes belonging to fifher-
men, with their 'uskets for catching crabs lying near them, are the chief objects, except the rocks that adorn the fore-grounds, and two or three ftaved boats.-A fuall waterfall likewife, that forced itfeif over a large flone, and made its way to the fea, rufhed very rudely and picturefquely through a few fhrubs, which encircle its courfe, and thrive with the nutriment it affords.

The hills of Bonchurch appeared as a very pleafing contraft to the white cliffs which bordered on the fhore, together with noble maffes of rocks, finely variegated with mofs, ivy, and young fucklings. - The cottages in fight have every rude beauty befitting fo admirable a compofition, and rather add fublimity to the fubje:t than otherwife.

With great caution our feamen conducted us to Ventnor mill.-This object lofes its precedence when feen in any other point of view than near;-indeed nothing but its novelty entitles it to attention.

This mill, at its head, has a double pond; and when, through a heavy rain, the water pours with univerfal violcuce from the mountains, the people belonging to it immediately give it vent, otherwife the whole fabric would be wafhed into the fea.

The variety that is vifible between Culver cliffs and this fpot exceeds credibility.
The wind dying away, and the tide making in very ftrongly from the weftward, we now betook ourfelves to a wherry, and landed under Steephill.

We had once before taken up our refidence at the inn at Steephill; and then, as well as now, we met with every accommodation we could wifh for;-and, upon occafion, three or four travellers may be accommodated for the night ;-but when a party vifits it, I would hint to them, that more than the foregoing number cannot fleep there with convenience.

The houfe of the Honourable Mr. Tollemache, before defcribed, is from hence a defirable object, but too much fecluded from the fight by the quantity of wood that furrounds it.-At a greater diftance I have not the imalleft doubt of its becoming fill more interefling.-And indeed we found this obfervation verified upon looking back, as we paffed it, the next day.

The hills of Steephill range with great beauty, when viewed from the fea, and are not inuch furpaffed by any in the ifland. -What moft claimed our admiration in this fpot was the combination of the rocks, and, at the fame ime, the diverfity of them.At Allum Bay fearce any fhrubs cover the rocks there ; they are not however lefs beautiful on that account; for as they lie in large maffes, flhrubs meanly fcattered would only ruin the effect.

Here the rocks are folid, with fquarer angles; they are notwithtanding finely harmonized, and abound with all the boafts of Nature to complete the fight. This part would fuffer much in beauty were it not for the verdure which dkirts its fides.-Inmenfe dells would otherwife continually prefent what Nature has fo happily thrown into fhadow, and thus relieved the eye from being hurt by its defetts.

## Section XX.

IN the morning we re-embarked, and food again to fea, in order to avoid the dan gerous confequences of its rugged botton near fhore. - When the tide flows gently in, and the water juft covers the tops of thefe lurking rucks, unlefs you have a tiflerman, or at leaft a native of the coaft, with you, you fland a chance of having your boat
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ftove by them-Even experienced feamen are difagrecably fituated when they land here, without being well acquainted with the coalt.

Procceding now clofe to the fhore of Undercliff, or Underwath, as the country people fometimes term it, we found the appearance of the coaft very changeable, but highly tinted with its hanging woods and variegated foil.-At every avenue that would admit of it, fome broken bold promontory ftruck the fight, and continually clofed the fide fcreens.-Thefe mountainous tracks often prefented greater beauties when feen from the fea, than when we were between them and the cliffs that bordered on the Atrand.

At the time we had paffed Undercliff on horfeback, the fhore was entirely hid from us, and we could fee nothing but the downs, which hung fhelving over our heads;-but now we reaped every advantage that diftance could give, as it blended the heights with all that compofes landfcape; namely, rock, wood, mountains, and water.

The village of St. Lawrence prefents a greater degree of novelty than of grandeur: it however ferves to relieve the difagreeable appearance that the fhore is at intervals pofiefled of. A number of bat-houfes are feen, belonging to the fifhermen; who, between the employment of fifhing, which they follow as often as the weather will permit, and occafional labour on fhore, gain a comfortable winter fubfiftence.

Wc obferved here the finall cafcade, which, as already mentioned, had been magnified, by a gentleman who wrote a tour round the ifland, into a fize that impreffed the mind with the expectation of feeing a Switzerland cataract.-Though in point of magnitude it is far fhort of what, from that account, we were taught to expec, it is upon the whole pleafing. -The fhrubs that grow from its fides act in harmony with the other parts, and give an agrecable glow to the refl of the tints,-making a fmall defirable ftudy.

Still tracing the fhore, we met nearly with the fame objects that had ranged theforegoing parts, particularly the rocks and fhrubs, till we came to the rocks which terminate the range of Undercliff, near Crab Niton.

We have already mentioned that the village of Niton receives the additional denomination of Crab, from the fifh of that name, which abound on its fhore; -but we did not then add, as we fhould have done, that this term gives great offence to the inhalitants, who generally conceive that it is meant to denote their being crabbed, or illnatured.-They therefore, whenever their place of refidence is mentioned, and the word crab attached to it, immediately take offence, and are ready to refent the fuppofed indignity:

The fact is, that the term is given to it to diflinguifh it from another place in the illand, which founds the fame, though it is not fpelt in the fame manner; namely, Knighton, near Newchurch, where Mr. Biffet's feat is. We have been tlus particular relative to fo trisial a circumillance, as the want of a knowledge of it minht fubject a ttranger, who may inadvertently ak the road to it, to a churlifh reply, if not to a downright affiront.

The break of rocks from the termination of Old Park to that of Niton down, where it again commences, is near half a mile. - The opening leads to the Newport road; and likewife to Godfhil' and Whitwell, which lic behind the downs that encircle the fhore.

A little farther to the weftward, we arrived at the fouthernmoft point of the illand, well known hoth by the name ol' St. Catherine's and Rocken-Race end; -a part that could not but be agrecable to $u$ :, as near it we experienced the hofpitality of the farme,
mer, whofe benevolence nd enviable fituation "ee have before fpoken of and would, wifh to commemorate upon all occafions.

Thefe rocks, which finally terminate the range of Underwath, are higher than any of the others.-Sir Richard Worfley fays, that the hill of St. Catherine's, from its top to the water's edge, meafures feven hundred and nfty feet;-judging from its appearance, I think the depth rather grentes.

When viewed from even a fmall diftance, they appear more like fortifications than any other object I can think of. - Joined to ie awtulnefs which they naturally infpire, they poffefs an eminent degree of that fpecimen of Nature we feldom meet with. The terrific afeent of St. Catherine's is well verdured; and though bold in its declination towards the fea, has nothing difgufting in its appearance.-A valley, apparently formed by art, ranges round the wefternmolt part of it. - Near the bottom, on the eafternmoft fide, is a fertile fpot, with feveral cottages on its cheerful brow.-The trees alfo exhibit a convincing proof of the prevalence of the wefterly winds, as they all bend their lofty tops tow ir ds the mountains.

Having weathered the point of Rocken end, an entire new feene prefented itfelf.Chale's dangerous bay int: :-:. wuntered the fight.-Of this we had taken a thorough view before, and nothing new was obfervable, but a fill greater deformity in its uncouth, reftefs, billowy thore.

The principal objects from it are Walpan and Blackgang chines, with the dropping well of the latter.-All this part is poffeffed of that kind of appearance which, while it excires horror, ftill pleafes the imagination; as we fee Nature running rio!, and overleaping all bounds.-But while the thus pleafes the fpeculative traveller, the appears terrific to thofe whom chance or accident may drive upon the coaft. When viewed from the fhore, the rolling billows, tinged with refracted rays of light, convey exquifite pleafure to the mind; but at the fame time they may be fraught with deftruction to the unfortunate mariner.-There is fcarcely perhaps a Ipot in the univerfe mure peculiarly adapted to excite thefe opponent fenfations than Chale bay.

Little of novelty is to be met with from hence to Frelhwater, except the finall variation in the douns of Brixton and Cheverton.-The valley between thefe downs and the fea is entirely hid from the fight.

Paffing Atherfied point and Compton chine, we entered the bay of Brixton, where the fea rolled in with increafed fury, and became really tremendous:-its foaming billows tore up the fand on the beach, and died the water; giving, at the fame time, a fpecimen of their ufual deprecations on the thore. There is great reafon to believe, that if the fea continues thefe incurfions with the inceffart violence it has done for the laft ten years, that in a few centuries this bay will vie with that of Sandown in extent, shough it will never be able to equal it in grandeur or noblenels.

The chine nemed Jackman's, is the principal one in the bay.--This leads to Brixton village, where the brook already defcribed, paffes through from Mottiftune.

Still coafting on, we paffed Brook chine and Compton village, when we reacl ed the bay of Frefhwater, the romantic beauties of which had before excited ous warme ft feel. ings; and thefe we now re-enjoyed. - Here the craggy rocks of Undercliff are entirely lolt to the fight.

All the way from the cave along the Main bench, are a number of chafms in the cliff, fome rent half vray down, with continual receffes and cavcs at the bottom. Va-
ricus kinds of the exotic feathered race are their inhabitants; who, like the folitary lape. wing, avoid the haunts of man.

Few places can produce a finer ftudy for reflections. -The rocks, though not pieturefque themfelves, have great charms when imprinted on the fubjacent mirror; their jints are then finely harmonized, and give noble broad effects of fhadow.-They are compofed, in a great meafurc, of grey flint, which, when blended with the Ahrubs, is rather pleafing than picturefque.

Several fprings, that flow from the fides of the mountain, precipitate themfelves into the fea; but they all appear too contemptible for the pencil.

Paffing the cliffs of Main bench, we once more arrived at the Needles, and from thence entered Allum bay; but were obliged to keep a confiderable diftance from the Shore, as we had done all the way from Steephill. From the water the land has a remarkably beautiful and picturefque appearance. - Its variegation and fudden knolls are not among the leaft of its beauties. - The abrupt ridges, and fmall falls of water, are: alfo very interefting.-When a ftream iffues near five hundred feet from the furface of the ground, and precipitates from that height, though it might be but fmall, it cannot fail of giving pleafure to the fpectator.

Such-a fall may alfo be accounted picturefque, though it does not deferve the appellation of grand.-The continual interruption the fream meets with from the clumps that accidentally lie in its way, are, however, of great utility to an ar-tif.-It is only enlarging the fream and diminifhing the rocks, and a reprefentation of this fpot in a picture might delude you into a belief that it was a Switzerland beauty.

Thefe little liverties are allowable to an artift, except when an exact reprefentation of the fpot is required; -and even then he may enlarge the waterfall to any dimenions, as in the rainy feafon it is a perfect torrent; but when the fwell is over, it affumes its former moderate fize.

## Section XXI.

THE appearance of the coaft is nearly the fame throughout the whole way to Totland bay and Warden ledge, with only a fmall variation in parts where the devaftation of the ocean has implanted a greater degree of horror. It is not uncommon to fee large crags overhanging a broad beach, the fea having undermined them for a confiderable depth, and left clumps of earth and fones, fo firmly cemented, that they fometimes hang in this pofition for many months, terrific in appearance, and a dread to the miners.-We were however alfured that they feldom remain in this fate abovetwo winters, and even when brought to a level, they are for a long time a continual nuifance.

The poinc of Carey's fconce introduced us to Yarmouth road. - This is the nearent projection of the ifland to the neck of land on which Hurft caftle ftandso-It was between thefe two points that, according to fome writers, waggons loaded with tin ufed to pals over at low water, in order to tranfport that metal from Cornwall to this ifland, froin whence it was hipped to France.-An abfurdity that, in my opinion, is too 2pparent to need refutaion.

For, as a convincing proof that this "I rait could never have heen paffable for carriages, it is to be remarked, that the tide always begins to flow at tis Needles before it is low water in Portfinouth harbour; confequently there mult always be a confidesable depth. of water here.

From this circumfance it is highly improbable that a paffage was ever attempted Bere- - Befides, we find that Sou hampton was one of the firf fea ports erected on the weftern coaft, and that it was, foon, the earlieft times, the mart to which foreign flips feforted.-So that there does not appear to have been any occafion for the Cornifh people to bring their tin by fo hazardous a palige to the Ille of Wight, in order to export it.

It has likewife been thought by fome that this point of land was anciently united to shat on which Hurit caftle ftands; but from this opinion I muft alfo berg leave to difonf. -From the depth of the channel, the folidity of the bottom, and the son-arpearame. of any broken rocks, like the Nuedles, on either fhore, I think I nay venture to fay that the conjecture does not feem to be well founded.

If fuch an union ever did exift, it mult have been at 3 very early period ;--but then, as it is moft reafonable to fuppofe fuch a feparation to have benal occafioned by fome violent conculion of the earth, it might have been expected that marks of fo didden a disjundion would fill have been viable.

Yarmouth road is much frequented by Hiis Majefty's cruizers, that are fitioned. in the channel for the prevention of fnuggling; and whofe efforts in that paint, to the fatisfaction of the fair trider, have lately been attended with great fuccefo.

They are pooliary indehted for this benefit to the conmander of the Hebe, whofe courage, praterce, and hamanity, are fo confpicuous, as to have gained him not only the elfem of due then his exartions are ferviceable, but even of the finugglers thenfelves. So medb cetbrated is be for the latter virtue, that happening while there to mentich the nanse of the caperin of the Hebe, I was alked by a feaman prefent, whether I meant the ienent Chornbsough.

Yarnouth is aifo we!! known to the gentlemen of the navy for the hofpitality of a naval officer"s houfe in that town, whofe owner, I believe, feldom wants company while a men of war lies in the road.

Leaviag the river Yar, or, as it is zenerally called, Frefhwater lake, on our right, we continued to thirt the coalt; which, for a confiderable diflance, exhibits one of thofe unueaning fsatures in landfcape that neither attracts nor pleafes the fight. The beach is comfortlefs, with a few infigniticant broken maffes and clumps; but it wanted at this time both colouring and verdure.

Abcut two miles from Yanmouth it affumes a gayer face, as it here forms the worhernmolt ridge of mountains; but from the fea they are foon loft to the fight, and appear to fall rather pioturefquely. 'Thefe mountains chiefly encircle the water of Shalleet, and, when feen from Newtown, are a leading beauty to the lake.

A quaatity of limeftone, and abrupt promontories, conftitute the character of this fhore, and in many parts it is weil tinted. In not a few of thefe feenes there was, however, a want of variety to make them interefling; for we often faw noble maffer of earth in pictureique fhapes, and pleafingly irregular, but, at the fame time, dcroid of the principal beauty, that of colouring.

One fpot gives you a chill, comfortlefs, gloomy black; another, perhaps, is of an ochre; and thefe tints of themfelves are infipid; but when the former has throw: off ita firth furly appearance, and verges towards a grey, collecting ab~ut it a few briare and wieds, it then becomes poctical, and give., fatisfaction.

Thefe fcenes are very frequent, and they maft be account ${ }^{5} ?$ by fuppofing that Nature has juft maffed her dead colouring.

The ochre of itfelf is likewife hurfful to the eyes when divefted of the fra ments of lovely mofs and clinging. lichens; and, if any thing, lefs pleafing than the form $r$;-but, on the other hand, juft calt its natural fhrubs upon it, with here and there a fmall cliafin, and an abrupt piece of limeflone, over which the verdure ruggedly falls in pleafing confufion, and it immediately becomes a ftudy.

In fhort the firts of Nature are fo various, that I farcely remember to have ever feen, in the difance of half a mile, two fpots fo exactly refembling each other. It is but a weary fruitlefs jaunt to endeavour to overtake Nature. Imagination prefents to my view an artift who hasarrived at a fcene, where, after having ufed his utmoft efforts, he produces a copy that nearly exceeds the original ; - and he thinks himfelf peculiarly happy: Lut on doubling a fmall cape or promontory, a frefh feene-prefents itfelf, that bafles all his fkill, and damps every expectation of being able to out-do it. - Yet ftill the mind of man is Nature ; and while he purfucs nobler objects than he can defrribe or pourtray, he gives us a faint emblem of Nature attempting to exceed herfelf.

But few novelties are to be feen along this joylefs fhore.-The fea forms feveral fmall bays, which rather alleviate the coarfe lines of the cliffs, and raife the imagination to expect at every curve fome brilliant copfe, or towering hill, to eafe the wearifome lincs.

Pafling the flat point of Newtown haven, we entered Shalfcet lake, where fplendid: hills encircle the unfullied ferpentine mirror.

From thence we proceeded to Thornefs bay, the fhores of which are more picturefque, and are affilted by the principal bcauties of landicape, viz. a profufion of wood and rock. The coaft continues edging towards the north, and forms feveral receffes, where frequent rills rufh down the uncouth clifts.

Weathering another point, we entered Gurnet bay ; the repofitory, as before obferved, of the fone with which the fortifications of Portfmouth are conftructed.-We found here two boats loading with the produce of the quarries, which, as likewife obferved, daily attend from that place.

The only part of this bay that afforded an agreeable picture of the land, was from the opening which looks towards the Caribrook hills. The valley is extremely fertile and well wooded, and ranges in pleafing forms till the mountains clofe the fight.

This feene is peculiarly picturefque towards the conclufion of the day, when thefhadows are broad and the colouring chafte; at other times it appears rather crowded and confufed; - bat when feen with a proper colouring, it is equal to any of the rural fcenes of the ifland.

The time of the day, when we view an object in landfcape, and the colouring then on it, prepoffefles us in its favour, or prejudices us againft it.-Thus what is all beauty in a morning fun, is obfcurity in the evening.-Therefore if a fcene which is grand and noble prefents itfelf, I always make a point when time will admit, to take a view of it both at the dawn and at the clofe of day; and, from fuch an attention, fronger ideas, I am convinced, may be imbibed even from one fcene, than from many, partially viewed.
Stretching now for the Brambles, we tacked, and once more paffed Cowes cafte; when we entered the harbour, having received the highef fatisfaction from an aquatic tour of two days, during which we had encircled the inland, and taken a view of the dif. Suent frizes it eyhibited from the fea.
"x, e have now finifhed our account of this pleafant, fertile, and happy fpot; and from the abfersations we had an opportunity of making during oar flay there, we were
confirmed in the opinion which had induced us to vifit it,-that for beautiful and picturefque views, feleft parts of it are fcarcely exceeded by thofe on any other of the coafts.

The pieafing variety of hill and dase with which it abounds, the delightful fituation of the gentlemen's feats, -the vens.rable remains of antiquity, -the rich and extenfive fea views that every where prefent ibscufelves, -and, above all, the grand and noble craggy cliffs, which at once ferve as a natural fortification to the ifland, and exhibit the molt magnificent and awful feenes;-all thefe combined muft maturally excite the curiofty of every admirer of the fuperb works of Nature; -and, at the fame time, they account for the frequent vifits that are made to the inand. - Indeed I know not where a party engaged on a pleafurable fcheme could find their expectations more fully gratified; -to which, I think I might add, the natural civility and hofpitality of the inhap bitants at large do not a little contribute.

A NATURAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ISLANDS OF SCILly, discaisino
THRIR AITUATION, NUMAgR, ExTANT, AOLL CULTUAR PAODUCR, RARITIRS, TOWNS, FORTIFtCATIUNB, TAADR, MANUPACTURA, INIIABITANTS
THEIR GOVEXNMENT, LAWS, CUSTOMS, ORANTS, QECORDS, AND ANTIQUitizs.
The Importance of thofe Iflauds to the Britif Trade and Navigation; the Improvements they are capable of; and Directions for all Ships to avoid the Dangers of their Rocks.
Illuftrated with a new and correet Dravgut of thofe Inea from an actual Survey, in the Year 1744, including the neighbouring Seas, and Sea-Coafts, next the Land's End of Cornwall.
TO WMCli are added,

The Tradicion of a Tract of Iand, called Lionefs, devoured by the Sea, fetrnerly joiuing thofe Ifles and Cornwall. Of the Caufe, Rife, and Difappearance of fome Iflands.

By ROBERT HEATH,
An Officer of His Majefty's Forces, fome Time in Garrifon, at Scilly. London, 1750, 8vo.

An Effimation* of the Quantity of Land in Acres, contained in each IJand, according to the Map.

| Zت̈ve large Inands inhabited by about 1400 People. |  | 1 St. Mary | 1520 befideathe garrifon 120 A cres joined to the Ifthmun. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $2 \text { Trefco }$ $3 \text { St. Martin }$ |  |
|  |  | 4 St. Agnes | $510\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { befiden the Gugh, } 90 \text { Acres }\end{array}\right.$ joined at low Water. |
| Whe Fanuly |  | ${ }_{5} \begin{aligned} & \text { Biyer } \\ & 6 \\ & \text { Sampfon }\end{aligned}$ | 330 |
|  |  | 7 St. Helens | 120 80 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Scattered Illands beariog } \\ & \text { Grafo. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 8 Teaa | 70 |
|  |  | 9 White INand | so |
|  |  | 10 Anne! | 40 |
|  |  | F: Great Arthur | 30 |
|  |  | [ 3 Great Ganilly | 20 |
|  |  | 13 Great Gannick | - |
|  |  | 14 Minewithen | 15 |
| so Eaftern IMands, Aocked with Conies, and fit forfeeding Cattle in Summer. |  | 15 Nornour | 13 |
|  |  | 16 Litte Arthur | 7 |
|  |  | 17 Little Ganilly | 6 |
|  |  | 18 Little Gannick | 5 |
|  |  | is Ragged Ifland | 5 |
|  |  | 20 Innifrnula | 4 |
|  |  | \%2, Mincarlo | 12 |
|  |  | :2 Guahall | 10 |
| 7 Scattered Inands placed about the largef. |  | 23 Northwithel | 9 |
|  |  | 24 White Ifland near Sampfon | 7 |
|  |  | 25 Round IMand | 3 |
|  |  | 26 Scilly Ifland | , |
|  |  | 27 Rat Ifland- | 1 |
|  |  | Sum Total 44851 <br> $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { The half, } \\ \text { improveable. }\end{array}\right.$ 224i Acres, at leaft, are tillable and |  |

N. B. Befidea the above, which are moft noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very fanill Inands bearing grafs; ard Rocks innumerable above water.

[^25]Several of thefe iflands afford tin, and fome alfo lead and copper. The tin is difcoverable by the banks next the feal, where the marks of the ore, in fome places, are vifible upon the furface : this I was affured by fome very confiderable Cornilh tinuers, in the year 1744; who defirel me to make reprefentation thereof to the prefont proprietor, for obtaining his lordhip's confent for their working of tin and other metals in Scilly, wherein they propofed a certain fhare to his lordthip free of expences; but I did not then fucceed.

The inands of scilly are don - inner from a very finall ifland, near them, firft called by that name; probably trom in antion, near dangerous rocks, fimilar to the rock Scylla, near Sicily ; mationol ty *irgil. And it is oblervable, that Scilly and Sicily have refemblance of fituation, in lying refpectively at the feet of their neighbouring tracts of Cornwall and Italy; fuppofing each of thofe tracts to hav : the figure of a human leg.

Scilly inands were antiently called $\dagger$ Sillina Infula ; for Severus Sulpitius, relating that Inftantius, a factious and feditious heretic, "nnifhed by Maximus, the Roman Emperor, exprefles himfelf'in thefe wotds: Ad Sillivam Infulam ultra Britannicumb deportatus.

They were alfo called, by the ancient Greeks, $\ddagger$ Hefperides and Caffiterides, from this weftern fit ation, and abounding with tin. And $\$$ Silures by Solinus; Sigdeles by Antoninus; ' $\quad$ the Dutch, Sorlings; and in feveral of the Tower records, and manuferipts of autiquity, Sully, or Sulley; which laft name is probably a contraction from Infule, as ifles from iflands. And in fome grants, or charters, they are called our Ines. The antients had a cuftom of deriving one name from another by tranfoofition of letters, for fignifying fuch things as were fuppofed fome way to have a relation. The rock Lifia, mentioned by Antoninus, lying between Scilly and the Land's End of England, by tranfpofition makes Silia. This rock is called alfo, By the inhabitants thereabouts, Lethowfo, or Gulf; and its making a great noife, like the rock Scylla near Sicily, by the tides rufhing againft it, is fignified by Lis; or Lifo, or more properly the antient Britif word Llais, which laft being tranfpofed makes Sylla; whac.ce might come our prefent Scilly, as lying near it, about which are many rocks of fimilar nature. But waving this trifling cuftom of authors, in finding out derivations, thefe iflands were firf difcovered by Hamilco, a Carthaginian, belonging to the Silures, a Phoenician colony in Spain; as Solinus reports. He was employed by that flate to fearch the weftern coafts of Europe. And Dionyfius Alexandrinus fpeaks thus of the Hefperides, our prefent Scilly.




Tranfated by Prifcian.
Sed fummam contra focram cognomine cicunt 2uam caput Europa, funt fanni fonder plene
Hesperides, populus enui" quas. : ztis lberri.

[^26]Againit the facred Cape, great Europe's head "h' Hefperides along the ocean fpread Whofe wealihy hills with inines of tin abound, And thout Iberians till the fertile ground.
They were called Oftrymnides, by Feftus Avienus in his poem De Oris Maritimis, or Book of the Coafts, wherein he writes:

In qun Infula fefe exerunt Oefirymnides
Laxe jucentes, et metallo divites
Stanni atque Plumbia multu vis bic gentis of; Superbus animus, efficax folertia Negotiandi cura jugis omnibur Nolufque cymbis turbidum late fretum, Et bolluyfi gurgitum occani focant. Non bis curinas quippe pinu lexere Facere mor'm non abiete ut ufue ef, C'urvant Pb. felo: fad rei ad miracu.'um Navigia juneiis Jemper aptant pellibus, Corioque vafium fapo percurrunt falem.

The ifies Oeftymnides are cluftering feen, Where the rich foil is ftor'd with lead and tin. Stout are the natives, and untam'd in war, Their fudy profit, trade their only care. Yet not in thips they drive the fcaly train, Nor with bold veffels brave the ftormy main. Unkill'd in arts to ufe the lofty pine, Untaught to build, or fubborn plank to join, They ikim remute, the briny fwelling flood, With leathern boats, contriv'd of Kins and wood.

Thefe kind of boats were ufed anno 914 , for we read of certain pious men tranfported from " Ireland into Cornwall, in a Carab, or Caroch, (the fame with Corracle) made of two hides and half; or, according to fome, of three hides and half. This account takes notice of about 145 illands called Scilly; but ten chicfly, befides abundance of hideous rocks, and huge flones above water, placed in a kind of circle, clad with grafs, or covered with a greenifh mofs; fome affording many forts of cattle, corn, fowl, \&c. but moft flocked with rabbits, herons, cranes, wild fwans, and fea fowl. The largeft takes its name from St. Mary, where is a canle built by Qucen Elizabeth, anno 1593 , called Stella Maria, or Star Cafle, with a garrifon. This ifland is about eight miles round: the reft were called Rufco, Brefer, Agnes, Annoth, Sampfon, Silly, St. Helen's, St. Martin, and Arthur. And two lefler called Minan-withan, and Minuififand, which feem to derive their names from mines. Strabo, in his third book of Geography, fays, the illes Caffiterides are ten in number, clofe to one another, and fituated in the ocean, to the north of the port Artabri (i. e. Gallicia) in Spain. That one of them is defart and unpeopled, and the reft inhabited by people wearing black cloaths, and coats reaching down to their ancles, girt about their breafts, and with a ftaff in their hand, like the furies in tragedies. That they lived by cattle; and ftraggled up and down like them without a fixed abode, or habitation. That they had mines of tin and lead, which commoditics they ufed te barter with merchants for carthern veffels, falt, and inftruments of brafs. And Euftathius, from Strabo, calls thefe people Melan.

[^27]chlani, from their wearing black cloaths down to their ancles. Theie are tine inands which Sulinus reports are fevered from the coaft of the Danmonii , Cornifh) by a rough narrow fea, of three or four hours in croffing over. That the in i, abilants thereof lived according to their old manner. That they had no markets, nor did money pafs among them; but they gave in exchange one thing for another; and fo provided themfelves with necefiarics : that they were very religious, both men and women; and pretended to have great $\mathfrak{k i l l}$ in the art of divination, or in fortelling of what was to come. And as to the healthfal fituation of their climate, Saidus was perfuaded that they lived fo long till they were weary of life; becaufe they threw thenfelves from a rock into the fea, in hopes of a better life. This was alfo the opinion of the Britifh druids. Pliny fays, that lead was firft brought from thefe iflands into Greece by Madracritus. The Pheenicians were the firlt who traded thither from Gades, concealing their voyages from others; the trade being fo gainful to them that they held it a great
 Strabo alferts. But the Romans, to find out their place of trade, employed fome of their veffels to follow a Carthaginian, or Phoenician, in his voyage thither, who perceiving their defign, run his flip on the next fhore on purpofe, rather than difcover to what place he was bound; and after bringing the reft into danger, efcaping himfelf, he received the price of his loft thip and cargo out of the common treafury, with a recompence for his merit. However, the Romans, by many attempts, found out this trade at laft.

Afterwards, Publius Craffus failed thither, and having feen them work at their mines, (which were not very deep) and that the people loved peace and navigation, he inftructed them in making improvements therein, notwithflanding the greater diftance betwixt them, and their own coaft, than that to Britain, hither the Roman emperors banifhed their criminals to work in the mines: for Maximus having palied fentence of death upon Prifcillanus for herefy, tranfported Inftantius, a bifhop of Spain, and Tiberianus, into Scilly iflands; their goods being firt confifcated. So alfo Marcus the Emperor banifhed one to Scilly for pretending to prophefy, and foretelling of things to come, as if he was infpired; at the time of the infurrection of Caflius, as fome imagine, who would read Silia Infula for Syria Infula, geographers knowing no fuch ifand as the latter.
This relegation, or tranfportation to foreign iflands, was one kind of banifhment in thofe days; and the governors of provinces could banifh in this manner, in cafe they had any iflands under their jurifdiction. If not, they wrote to the Emperor to appoint fome inland for the relegation, or banifhment, of the condemned party. Neither was it lauful to remove the dead body of the exiled perfon to any other place to be buried, without fpecial licence for fo doing from the Emperor. After the Komans had forfaken their hold in Britain, Scilly returned again to the power and poffeflion of its natives; and was afterwards fubdued, and added to the Englifh crown by Ethelfan, the eighth Saxon King of England.

The aforefaid Avicnus gives this farther account of thefe ifands.

Strabo calls a certain place among the Drangi in Afia Caffiteron, for the fane reafon that the Greeks called the inlands Cafliterides, fignifying tin. And Stephar:1s, in his brok de Urbibus, obferves from Dionyfius, that a certain innand in the Indinn fea was called Caffiterea, from tin. "But, over-againt the Artatri, on the north. ('ays Strabo) which are oppofite to the weft parts of Britain, lie thefe iflands, whici, they call Cafliterides, fituate, as it were, in the fame climate with Britain."

The famous lecland has given the following account of * Scilly. "There be countid 140 illettes of Scilley, that bere grafs, exceeding good palture for catail.
"St. Mary Ine is five miles or more in cumpace, in it is a poor town and a meatly ftrong pile ; but the trowes of the buildings in it be fore defacid and woren.
" The ground of this ifle berith exceeding good corn; intomuch, that if a man do but caft corn wher hogges have rotid, it wyl cum.up.
" Inifcaw longid to 'laveftock, and ther was a poore celle of monkes of Taveflock. Sum caulle this Trefcaw; it is the beggett of the incets, in cumpace a fix miles or more.
"St. Martines Ifle. St. Agnes Ine, fo caullid of a chapel theryn. The ifle of St. Agnes was defolatid by this chaunce, in recenti bominum memoria.
"The hole numbre almoft of $v$ houfholds that were n this ife came to a marriage or a feft into St. Mary Ine, and going homewarde were all drownid.
" Ratte Ilande. Saynat Lydes Ille wheryn times paft at her fepulchre was gret fupernition.
"There appere tokens in diverfe [of] the infettes of habitations now clene down.
" Gulles and puffines be taken in diverfe of thefe inettes; and plenty of conyes be in divers of thefe inettes. Divers of thefe iflettes berith wild garlick. Few men be glad to inhabit thefe inettes for al the plenty, for robbers by the fea that take their catail of force. Thefe robbers be Frenchmen and Spaniards.
" One Danvers, a gentilman of Willhire, who chicf houfe at Daundefey.
" And Whitington, a gentleman of Glocefterhire, be owners of Scilley; but they have fcant 40 marks by yere of rentes and commodities of it.
"Scyliey is a Kenning, that is to fay about an xx miles from the very weftefte pointe of Cornwaulle.
" $\ddagger$ Sir John Scylley, a Knight and his wife fum tyme dwellyng in "e Paroche of Crideton (near Excefter) are buried in the north part of the tranfept $r$ l.e eew church there."

In the ifland called § Inifcaw was a cell of two Benedictine monk:, $\because$ to St. Nicholas, belouging to Taveltock, even before the conqueft. This wh, ed to then by King Henry I. Reginald Earl of Cornwall, \&ac. Then : ; , hop Tanntr, who refers to Reginald. Com. Cornub. et Barthol. cp/ae, .a iftro Tavitochienfi. M. S. Penes Joljan. Maynard, Armig.

After King Ethelfan had conquered thefe Inands, at his return to Ennad, he built the church of St. Burian, in the utmoll promontory of Britain, we! d , where helauded.

## ST. MARY'S

Is the largeft of the Scilly Iflands, containing as many houfes and inhabitants as all the ref. Le's freatei length is about two miles and a half, middlemoft breadth almoft one

* Lela d's Itinerary, v. iii. p 7.
+ Rooms.
$\ddagger$ Ib. Cod. p. 44.
§ Tancer's Nutha Monallica.
and a balf, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference, lying in a projected and retracted figure.

The earth, or foil, is like that of Cornwall; but the air here is much wholefoner than the air of that county, being fo very brilk and healthful, that ficknefs is feldom known among thefe inhabitants.

The hills are rocky, rifing in fome places to a great heigltt; and are enriched with minera! fores. The vallies are fertile, and the fields here, like thofe in Cornwall, are inclofed with fone hedges. Alfo the heathy plains, and turfy downs, in ieveral places, of this inand, afford their ufe and pleafture. The higheft land yields a profpect of England on a clear day, and of flips going out and returning, at the mouths of the channels. Here is allio morafs ground, in two parts of this inland, called the upper and lower moors, which fupply the cattle with water in dry feafons. In the upper of which, the fartheft from Hugh-Town, is a pretty large and deep lake. But thefe moors, by their low fituation and ready communication with the fea, next to the fouthern parts of the ifland, are fubject to be overflowed by the high fpring tides; efpecially when thefe tides are lifted and driven over the moor-banks by fteong foutherly winds. The freh and falt water thus mixing together in the moors, render them long unferviceable to the cattle; and fur want of proper banks and fluices to defend their low-land, which might be effected at a moderate expence, their ground and ditches are feldom free from falt water, more or lefs, in different parts of them.

Nature has not been profufe of her rivers, purling fireams, trees, groves, woods, and other external ornaments to beautify this foot of ground ; but has bountifully fupplied their deficiency with intrinfic flore of freth fringes, fnbterraneous cafcades, and rich mineral hills; fixing the iflands before the entrance of two famous trading channels, (the Britifh and Briftol,) whercby the inhabitants thereof might benefit themfelves, by an intercourfe with forcign nations, as well as her mother country.

The latitude of St. Mary's Ifland is $49^{\circ} .55^{\prime}$. It is never cold in wiuter here, as in England, Ireland, and other neighbouring countries. Frolt and frow are very feldom known, and never to continue here longer than a few days.

The fummers are not fcorching, by reafon of the frequent breezes, Alying over the iflands.

Potatoes are cultivated in large quantities, and in as great perfection as in Ireland. Some families gather two crops in a year.

Very little wheat is produced; but of barley, as much as ferves this whole illand for making malt and bread for the poorer families, with an overplus, the year round. The deficiency of wheat is fupplied by facks of flour from England, of which bread is made by itfelf, or by mixing it with ground barley. The overtock of barley growing there is fufficient to furnifh malt and beer for exportation; but is ufually applied so lels advantage, in feeding cattle, or fwine.
leas, oats, and a grain called pillis, growing here, are fullicient for the iflud-expence of thofe grain, and to fpare. The pillis-corn ground, is ufed inftead of oatreal.

But little hay is made, which the catle feverely find the want of in the winter. Frefh butter and checle made in this ifland are fearce commodities; eggs are tive for a penny the year round, though they are fometimes dificult to get; but in the funner are always very plentiful. A very good fowl fells but for fixpence: and a conple of conies are ulually foli for the fame price. Frefh lifh, taken sbous the inands, are very cheap and pleniful; a turtot is fold for about one hilling and lixpence here, which, at london market, would fetcin a guinea.

Great

Great quantities of filh are taken by the inhabitants in the fpring and fummer feafons. which they prepare or fave, by opening, garbaging, falting, or laying in pickle, and afterwards drying in the fun. Some are laid by for yearly ftock to expend with potatoes, and others are kept for falc. They hang their firh out to dry againft the walls of their houfes, or fpread them upon their fone hedges, which are fometimes feen covered; but are fuddenly removed on the appearance of a form. The common dried fort of fifh ufually fells for three halfpence, or two-pence per pound; but the ling, which is the belt fort, and preferable to what is cured elfewhere, is fold for fix pence per pound, when it is fent out of the iflands; and for never lefs than four-pence upon the fpot; and therefore, as it is fo valuable a commodity, very little of it is expended in Scilly, but moft of it carried to market at Penzance.

The fifh are divided into three kinds, viz. round, flat, and thell-fifh. Of the round are denominated ling, cod, conger, polluck, bafs, eels, chad, fcad, whiting polluck, millet, mackerel, finelts, fprat, brit, barne, cudies, pilchards, hake, wrafs, whiflers, \&cc.

Of flat are denominated, turbot, thornback, foles, fcate, rays, flowkes, dabs, plaice, flounders, \&c.

Of ihell-fifh are denominated, craw-fifh, crabs, lobfters, mufsles, cockles, fhrimps, limpits, wrinkles, but no oyters aboui Scilly.

The cattle bred upon this illand are fmall, and the meat not fo well fed, in general, nor of fo pleafant a tafte, as in England. Hogs are here very plentiful, whofe flefh is reckoned excellent, aud the beft of its kind; though very good meat is killed here of all forts at particular feafons.

Beef common!y fells for two-pence-halfpenny per pound, and mutton for as much, or fometimes three-pence; which is alfo the price of hog-meat. Veal is about the price it is fold for in England, and variable: a quarter of lamb for ten-pence. But they have other fupplies of provifions and commodtries from Ireland, (beef, pork, cheefe, butter, foap, candles, \&c.) which come very cheap. But fince the late wars with France and Spain, and the reftraint of a cuftom-houfe upon fone of their neceffaries, trading veffels from that part of the world feldom put into the harbours of Scilly, which fometime occations a fcarcity among the inhabitants.

They are furnifhed with coals, by coafters from Wales, at about thirty fhillings per chaldron, but feldom for lefs than twenty-eight fhillings; the iflands affording no other fuel than turf, furze, broom and fern, which ferve the common peopie for their occafions of firing.

From July to November, pilchards fwarm about Scilly, as they do about Cornwall, and were the inhabitants encouraged in fetting up and carrying on a fifhery here as there, they would become as confiderable and ufeful fubjects, as their prefent richer neighbours; being endowed with as capable faculties of body and mind.

Here is no duty or tax on mait, and malt-liquors, which is one encouragement they have for improving their land.

Malt is made in the fame manner as in England, by thofe who make it in large quantities; except that Welch coal, otherwife called culm, is ufed for firing. The common people, who make it in limall quantities, turn their bed-room, or back apartment, into a malt-houfe, (after wetting their grain) and make a heated hearth, or kett!c, ferve for a kiln; and fo fave the expence of buying malt of the maltiter, who who is fome confiderable perfon in St. Mary's Ifland.

The malt-liquor brewed in gencral, has an unpleafant tafte for want of proper ikill or management in the brewing. Yet there are fome fanilies, who brew as good beer as any in England; which hews that the reft might do the fame, if they ufed the fame
fkill and judgment. Boer is fold here for two-pence a quart. And as there is a frequent demand for malt-liquor by fhipping coming to the iflands, it might be worth fome perfon's while to undertake the improvement of it, for the advantageous confumption of the corn, and general benefit of the iflanders.

Garden vegetables, of all forts, growing here, are in as great perfection as in England, but require defence from the blighting winds, which are of fo pernicious a quality, as not to fuffer a mrub or tree to grow up to any great height in the ifland, cutting off their tops, and turning their leaves black, as if they were burnt; and, except in Holy Vale, which is fheltered by the furrounding hills, there is not a place in this ifland where Pomona rears her head; that being the only orchard bearing fruit in perfection.

Nest this orchard, belonging to the moft commodious farm in St. Mary's Ifland, are fituated a very good dwelling houfe, barns, flables, yards, \&c. with forty acres of contigums land, in the fame vale, in the poffeffion of Mr. William Crudge, (fucceeded by his fon. Mr. John Crudge, as commifiary of mufters,) a family much efteemed for their cood qualities.

Very little wood, and that moftly hrubs, grows upon this, or any other of the iflande.

The land in general is dreffed with ore wood (by fome called ore weed) carried thither upon horfes backe, loaded with crooks of it, from the fea-fhore, where it is thrown up in great quantitics. Out of this ore wood, many of the poorer fort of people make kelp, by burning it to athes. The agent for the iflands takes it off their hands for rent, or accounts with them otherwife for the fame; who fends it to market in England, from whence it returns him confiderable profit.

The people plow and fow hare as they do in Cornwall, yoking horfes as well as oxen; and ufe reap-hooks for cutting their crops: in reaping they grafp the ftem of the corn very low, wh one hand, and cut it near the ground with the reap-hook in the other, laying it in even ranks, after the manner a feythe leaves it, where mowing is practiled. At this labour the men and women are equally painful and dextrous: but in the offiflands the women undertake the management of the harveft, while the men go a fifhing.

When the corn is dry, they bind it up in fmall fheaves, which, in building the mow, they place with the ears or beard of the corn outward, upon the fides of the ridge, (like the roof of a houfe) whereby it floots off the water when it rains. Some time afier, at a convenicut opportunity, when they have thrafhed out fome of their corn, they thatch the mow with fraw for ftanding the winter, or till they want to remove it ; and to fecure it from the force of the winds, they bind over the top with ftraw ropes, croffing on another, in a figure, like the fquares of glafs windows. Thefe ropes are faltened to fticks thruft into the lower part or fides of the mow. In the fame form they bind the thatch upon their houfes, after thatching them with a thin new eoat every year, to prevent its being torn off by the winds, which, in all thefe iflands, are very boitterous and violent, at fome particular feafons. Thefe flraw ropes, of the thatched houfes, are faftened to pegs drove into the chinks of the fone walls.

They have a cuftom of celebrating the conclufion of their harveft with a very plentiful feaft, which they call Nicla Thies; at which time feveral friends and neighbours of both feses are invited, who meet with pleafant fmiling countenances, at the houfe of the mow, where two or thee apartments are ufually filled with the company. The teveral courfes of difhes being decently introduced in their order, and removed, the Erifk liquor and converfation exprefs the firit and fenfe, as well as the hofpitality of
the people. The mufic afterwards plays up, and as many as choofe it, take a partner to dance. In this merry and frolickfoone manner, they pafs away the time till the next morning, with jovial companions, laffes, and bowls, verifying the proverb, "A feaft or a famine in Scilly."

A parfon having been at one of thefe entertainments, by the force of his inagination, (like thofe who fancy they fee figures, and the forms of animals, \&c. in the clouds) compared the diffcrent fhapes of thefe iflands, as they appear in the map, to the various difhes in one of thefe feafts, as follows:

## The Ifands compared to a Feaf.

I. St. Mary's, a fcate.
2. Trefco, a fide of mutton.
3. Bryer, a dried ling.
4. Sampfon, a leg of veal.
5. White Ifland, near it, a fole.
6. Annet, a lobiter.
7. Agnes, a venifon pafty, ncar it, half a goofe.
8. Tean, a capon.
9. St. Helens, a fhoulder of mutton.
10. Bigger White Ifland, a bacon ham.
11. St. Martin's, a plumb pudding.
12. Great Arthur,
13. Great Gannick, $\}$ a brace of conics.
14. Great Ganelly, a breaft of veal.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Scilly, Mincarlo, Guahal, Innifvouls, Northwithel, roaftbeef and fleaks.
20. Little Ganilly, a plaice.
21. Ragged Inand, a conger.

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 . Nornour, Minewithin, Round Ifland, Little Gannick, Litthe Arthur, Rat Ifland, pies and tarts.

The rocks, and lefler iflands, lying feattered about thefe, are as oyfters, cockles, and fhrimps, for garnifh; and the intermixed furrounding feas as the flowing tides of liquor to drown the care of the inhabitants.

Some thrafh their corn upon boards covered with canvas, and fome upon barn floors, as in England; others, who are not accommodated with barns of their own to thrafh in, borrow them of their neighbours.

They cleanfe their corn in a breczy day without doors, by fpreading it upon canvas, and throwing it into a cafure, or inttrument for the purpofe, whereby the corn falls down, and the claff is blown away.

They thrafh as they want, and flore the cleaned corn in a cafk, about the fize of a hog fhead.

There are many hand-mills for grinding upon emergency in all the iflands; but a wimd-mill, upon a track called l'eninnis, grinds the larger quantities. The miller feldom fails of conflant vifits and employ from his cuffomers of both fexes. His diligence fupplies the place of water-mills, of which here are none to hinder his encreafing trade.

Hugh-Town is the capital of St. Mary's, fituated upon the low-land of the ifthmus, which joins the high body of the ifland to the high-land of the garrifon, above the
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 HEATH'S ACCOUNT OF THE SSLANDS OF BCRLLYYtown, which is next it; being at the foot of the garrifon hill, on the back part, and wathed by the lea of the pool on its front, where flips are moored, or lie a-ground at low-water. And here the flone key, afore-mentioned, projects iffelf pretty far out, into the pool at the landing-place. (Vid. the map.) 'This town confifts of one long and two crofs ftreets, of flrong fone-built houfes, wherein are feveral thop-keepers and public.houfe keepers, folling many forts of liquors and commodities. Liquors are fold without licence, by as many perfons as pleafe here, and all over the iflands. The feveral trades of bakers, brewers, coopers, butchers, weavers, taylors, mantuamakers, fhoc-m.kers, fail-makers, a boat-builder, joiners, carpenters, mafons, fmiths, perriwig-makers, \&c. are exercifed in this town, either feparately or feveral together. The fteward's; or agent's new houfe, is a handfome ftrong piece of architecture, late$1 y$ erected before the front of the old one, at the farther end of the town from the landing place, next the banks of Percreffia, to the foulhward. At the hither end is a cuf-tom-houfe, with a collector, furveyor, and four other officers belonging, under the direction of the two principals. About two furlongs beyond this town, to the eaftward, is a curious fandy bay, called Pomelin, where the beach, from the mark of Hood to the mark of ebb, is covered with an e:zeeding fine writing fand, and of which fhip.loads may be gathered at low-water. On account of its plenty and brightnefs, it is fetched by the inhabitants $f \in$ : fanding their houfes in Hugh Town, and other parts of this infand; and prefents of it are made to many parts of England as a curiofity.

Upon the fandy beaches or thores, in other places, are gathered numerous pretty fmall thells, which are prefented for furnifhing of grottos. There are fome of a larger fize, picked up upon the fhores of this and other iflands, whicil are uled for the fame purpofe.
The greateft natural curiofities obferved in St. Mary's, are the rocks of Peninnis, and a fubterraneous paffage near thofe rocks, whofe entrance is called Piper's-Hole. There is no reafonable account to be given for the production of thefe huge rocks, (in fome refpects like Stone henge upon Salifbury plain,) but by an univerfal flood over the land, when this terreftrial mafs was diftorted and changed after an extraordinary manner; trees which have been found buried deep in the ground upon the tops of hills, and other places, cannot be accounted for but by fuch a miraculous caufe. Whatever produced the waters over the face of the earth, whether the change of its pofition, the flock of its frame, the chains thereupon, the gufhing from its entrails, joined with the rapid torrents from above, moving in various directions at the earth's furface, fome fubftances at that time were cjected, while others were immerfed; and from no other caufe affigned can the feveral firata of fubterraneous fhells, mixed mafles, inverted and deep whelmed trees, and nice and ponderous balancing of rocky matter at the earth's furface be accounted for. 'Thefe appearances are a proof of terreftrial chafms, torrents, and cjectments of quarry fubitances, and of the regurgitation of other fubfances, at fome time traving happened. Several of thefe kind of rocks in Scilly are amazingly huge in tome places, and balanced upon one another, and efpecially in places of this inned near or further from the fea; without comparifon either of height or ponderofiry, with the rocks of Penimis, caufing aftonilhment and admiration in the beholdens above ald others! Ir remember laving feen huge rocks and quarry fubltances in the midft of foreign iflands, as if they had been once wafhed by the fea; which night prot inly come from the canfes alove afligned.

Riding rocks likewife are to be feen in all countrics whete ftone-quarries abound. And in feveral parts of Cornwall near, and far off the fa, large rocks are feen fe-
parate, or riding in equal poife, as already defcribed; which muft be the expulfion of fubterraneous matter, left at reft in that pofition, after fome extraordinary concuflive caufe.

Piper's-Hole, the entrance of the fubterraneous paffage aforefaid, has its fituation under the high banks of Peninnis, (near the faid rocks) being about the fouth-weft part of the ifland next the fea, which wafhes its orifice at high tide. This paffage is faid to communicate under ground with the ifand of Trefeo, as far as the north-weft cliffs or banks of it, next that fea, where another orifice is feen that goes by the fame name with the former.

Going in at the orifice at Peninnis banks in St. Mary's, it is above man's height, and of as much fpace in its breadth; but grows lower and narrower farther in: a little beyond which entrance appear rocky bafons, or refervoirs, continually running over with frefh water, defcending as it diftils from the fides of the rocky palfage; by the fall of water hrard farther in, it is probable there may be rocky defcents in the paffage: the drippings from the fides have worn the paffage, as far as it can be feen, into very various angular furfaces. Strange ftorles are related of this paffage, of men going fo far in that never returned; of dogs going suite through and coming out at Trefo, with moft of their hair off, and fuch like incredibles. But its retired fituation, where lovers reireat to indulge their mutual paffion, has made it almoft as famous as the cave wherein Dido and Eneas met of old. Its water is exceeding good.

Upon the part of this ifland oppofite to Peninnis, is a fertile fpot of ground called Newford, where is a good dwelling-houfe, farm, garden, \&c. occupied by Mr. Roger Edwards, who is a member of the court of civil judicature; a family of worthy reputation. Here and in Holy Vale, the land affords milk and honey.

Beyond Newford, upon the north flore, is a fmall key, where boats land from St. Martin's ifland lying oppofite; near it flands a hut of convenient reception.

Many kinds of phyfical and fragrant herbs grow in St. Mary's, and in all the iflands, which the inhabitants gather in large quantities in the months of May, June, July, and Auguft. Thefe they diftil in an alembick, for naking cordials all the year. They cover the diftilled water, put into bottles, with the ftrong vegetable oil that comes from the herbs in drawing, which preferves it till they want it to mix with brandy and fugar for uif.

By the low fituation of Hugh-Town, or the ill contrivance of thofe who built it, being almoft level with every high tide, the water comes into fome of the dwellers' yards and houfes. And at fuch tines of tide, fome are greatly incommoded, as others living in the garrifon, ftanding very high, out of the reach of all tides, are greatly accommodated.

It would be a great happinefs to moft of Hugh inhabitants, if their town were removed, either into the garrifon, or to the high-land at the farther end of the ifthmus, next the body of the ifland, where no high tides could pollibly affect them whatever wind blows.

The town, as it is at prefent fituated, is fubject to be deftroyed by inundations of the fea; which, if it fhould happen in the night, the peonle are alfo liable to be drowned in their beds. For on September 26, 1744; in the afternoon, it being a very high tide, the fea rolled in vaft $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ mains, driven by the winds, and broke over the banks of Percreffa, next the fouthward, where it entered the town with fuch violence and rapidity, as threatened the levelling of all the houfes. One of the torrents, paffing directly over the ifthmus to the pool, took a houfe away there as it went; other parts
of it went through the fleward's former houfe, which it partly deffroved, filling the rooms, and carrying away the furniture with it: a third torrent beyond this came down and joined it, paffing both together through the freets of the town with great fury to the oppoite fea; alfo carrying away furniture, and filling the rooms of the houfes. The damages done to fome at that time, were very contiderable; but the agent, or fleward, fullained the moft. If it had happened in the night time, as it did in the afternooon, when feveral inhabitants were obliged to quit their houfes at the upper windows, and fly for refuge, it is realonably fuppofed, that thofe who now efcaped would have been drowned people. Moft of the inlabitants were drawn out of their houfes before this flood begun, by a curiofi:y to behold the profpect of the fea, appearing as if it was going to overwhelm the whole town; but they were foreed to fy before its fury, as it fuddenly paffed over its bounds, near which, among the reft, I happened to be prefent. At this time great fones were thrown by the fea into fome houfes flanding next it, in dilferent parts of the illand; the walls of fome houfis were beat down, and the dwellers therein had but juft time to efcape with their tives out of the windows before it. Moft of the low-land was overflowed, and fome of the Hone. hedges levelled.

About a mile up the ifland from the Hugh-Town, which borrows its name from the IIgh-Land in the garrion, flands Church-Town, co:fifing of a few houfes, with a court-houfe, (otherwife called Parilh-houfe) and alfo a church, at which lalt the people meet twice at their devotion every Lord's day.

About two furlongs beyond Chirch-Town, to the enflward, ftands Old-Town, fof tering upon the fea, againft tha oppofite part of a fandy bay. This town conhite of feveral convenient dwellings, fuitable to the dwellers, who live hy filhing, farning, felling liquors, and the excrifie of a fow mechanic trades. Both thefe towns received great damages by the late inundation, when the Hugh was overflow. ed, and a valt deal of michicf was done upon the Englifh coalls, by the fame florm. The fea paffed over the bottom of this bay, biween the two towns, (after throwing flones into the houfes on each fide of it, and breaking the walls as it entered,) and drowned the Lower Moors, before mentioned. The Of-illands, at the fame time, had fome of their low-lands .crlowed, and fome pools of their frefh water \{poiled.

Their buillings are of rock, or moor-ीone, which lie in great quantities upon the furface, but are chiefly dug from the quarics, a linte below the furface of the earth, where they abound. They cover with tile, but moltly with ftraw; the firf is brought from England, and laid upon the roofs of the houles here, as it is there; the latter is of their own procuct, and the method of covering is with a thin coat, which is commonly renewed every year when harveft is over, and they begin thrafling their corn, binding the coat with ftraw ropes, as has been defcribed.

They make their lime by burning of Englifh line-ftone, brought over in hipping for ballaft.

Their mortar is tempered with a fiftedearth, which they call ram, and is faid to make the flrongeft cement fo: Dinding the rock-ftone together.

The outfide chinks of the flone walls are filled up with white mortar, as well for ornamont, as for refoting of moilture.

Their brick is all brourht over, there being no proper earth that I could difcover, for making them in the iflands.
'Th

The apartments of their dwellings are apt to be damp on account of the rockftone walls, which are porous, and attract moilture; an infance of which may be feen in Trefco cafte, where the walls are of many feet in thicknefs, yet always appear very moit on their infide. By the diftillation of the moifture through the ftony fubflance, and mixing with the cement, a tranfparent matter, harder than the ftones, is produced, ficking to the fides of the wall, or lower fiones, where it drops, fhining like glafs; or hangs pendent from the upper ftones like ificles. The proper remedy to cure this danpnefs in rooms, is plaiftering well their infide, and wainfeoting over it; which, with kecping fires now and then, are fufficient.

All timber is brought hither, which is in ufe, and none grows upon any of the iflands. Some come in by wrecks, which is kept in the agent's poffelfion, for proper difpofal.

I al or fir, is ufed for moft occafions of building, fuch as roofing houfes and churches in the iflands, laying floors, lining rooms, making tables, \&c.

The apartments of fome houfes are fpacious and handfome, as in others they are fmall and contracted, where you may fee them adorned with faints' pictures, ears of corn and wreck furniture; the laft of which are fent them by the hand of Providence.

They have very good workmen, who make tables, chefts, drawers of mahogany, and other fine woods, \&c. which are here as col..pletely finifhed as any wheré. Thefe woods are cheaply purchafed out of fhips coming in from the Welt-Indies, or other foreign parts, in their return to England.

All the iflauds are defended tiy numerous rocks placed about them, the citadels of nature. But the inand of st. Mary, of which I have been giving a defcription, is likewife defended by a ftrong garrifon, fituated upon the weft part of it, overlooking the town and illhmus, and commandins the country that way and to the fea about the batteries, of which there are feveral flrong ones, mounted with fixty-four pieces of cannon, fome cirghten pounders. It alfo contains a company of foldiers, a maftergumer, and fix other rumers. A fore houfe, with arms for arming three hundred flanders, who are obliged to aflift the military forces at the approach of an enemy. An impregnable magazine. A guard-houfe, barracks, bridge, and ftrong gates; and, upon the fummit of the hill, above a regular afeent, going from Hugh-Town, ftands Ilis Majelty's Star-celtl', with ramparts, and a ditch about it. This cafthe commands a profper of all the iffands and feas about them; from whenee, in a fair day, are alfo beheld thips paffing to and fro, and Fngland as though rifing out of the lea at a diflance. Here the king's colours are hoifted and appear confpicuous aloft, for fhips to obleive and obey coming in. The Right Honourable the Earl of Godolphin commands as governor of all the ilhands; and a lieutenant-governor is here commiflioned to at uader his lordfhip by His Majelty, but not upon eftablifhment.

By the particular favour and bounty of the Earl of Godolphin, the ufe of the caftle, and all its apartments, wich all perquitites, or harbour dues of lhipping, drawing protefts, have been enjoyed by the captain of the company, commanding in ais lordhip's and the lieutenant-govenor's abfence, who never refide, being a very confiderable benefit. Ile has alfo the manuring and improving all the garrifon land, upwards of a hundred acres, the grazing of it with cattle, and the cuttiag and difpotal of all the iurf for firing; and has likewife the fole management of all the coals and candles allowed.

Befides the nhips putting into Scilly from abroad, it fometime happens, that a hundred fail of coafters are driven in by an eafterly wind, at which time each thip or veffel pays, at an average*, about two fhillings and two pence for coming to an anchor, or lying upon the ground, and hoitting the king's colours. And all mafters of hhips pay thirteen fhillings and four-pence for each proteft to the commandant, who, by fome, is fyled his excellency, commander in chief, and chief magiftrate, in the iflands of Scilly, and the generous prefents made to this gentleman by malters of fhips, with other tributary acknowledgements of his power and flation, render his commmand not inferior to that of fome Eaftern $\dagger$ governors.

His other conveniences are cellars and out-apartments, belonging to the caftle, with a fpacious kitchen and flower-garden, defended by ftrong walls, lying at the diftance of about half a furlong from the caftle, in a level turfy plain, extending to the brow of the oppofite hill. In the midtt of this plain are ftanding two circular walis of wind-mills formerly in ufe, which give a profpect like obelifks from the caftle apartments, or when viewed at a diftance.

Under the hill, towards the north part of the garrifon, fands a convenient dwelling, in which refides Mr. Abraham Tovey, malter-gunner, which was given him as a reward for his fervices to his country in the late wars; who, in feveral actions abroad, employed as an officer in the train of artillery, diftinguifhed himfelf as 2 brave man. He has the conveniency of good apartments, yards, garden, outhoufes, and cellars, (well flored) alfo a little houfe that fands under the hill, betwixt his dwelling.houfe, (next the fea) and the parade above it. The principal of which conveniences are beftowed by the generous board of ordnance. He is alfo fore-keeper, barrack-mafter, and collector of the lights. His feveral fons, in their figure and perfonal qualities, do reputation to their father and this country.

The aforefaid mafter-gunner has been entrufted with the menagement of the king's works, carried on in the garrifon and other places, for the better defence of the iflands. He has greatly improved the garrifon roads, as well as the batteries, by making them convenient for removing cannon upon, which before was done with the utmoft difficulty. One of which roads he has almoft completed round the line, next cic feveral batteries of cannon, and has caufed part of it to be hewn through a vait rock, or quarry-fubflance, where before it was impaffable. And all thefe roads are a pleafant way, where people walk for their health and amufement, as in the mall at St. Jannes's; the longet of which, of about a mile, may therefore be called the Mall of Scilly. Mr. Tovey's other works in the garrifon, and other parts of the iflands, fpeak for themfelves, though he has been pretty much envied and mifreprefented about them.

Entering the garrifon at the bridge and gateway, after paffing a fteep and rocky afcent going from Hugh-Town, you fee the guard-houfe immediately on the righthand, and the barracks on the left. Advancing farther, four broad gravelly roads appear; one turns thort to the left-hand, and runs under the garrifon-wall, almont round it; at the higher end of which is a ftrong battery on the left, overlooking the

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The gunner' For t oppofito perfon it was mifed es it, the
town, and commanding the ifthmus below, as well as the hills and country beyond it. Here is placed the warning gun, which is never fired but to give notice to the iflanders of the approach of an enemy, who theireupon affemble themielves in a pofturc of defence, and as many as can retire into the garrifon.
Many frong batteries are feen upon the left, walking round the garrifon, but a nooft powerful one near the Wool-Pack rock, one at the Morning Point, \&cc.

The nex ${ }^{\text {adad }}$, at entering the garrifon, and the broadeft of all four, goes ftrait torward; being a regular paved afcent as fal as the caftle, wefterly, ftanding upon the top of the hill. About the middle o. this broad road is the parade, where the foldiers are drawn up, do their exercife, and fire their fmall arms on firing days appointed by the government, and are here alfo ufually muftered by the commiffary, who refides in the ifland. At the hither end of the parade, to the left, is the hole, or military prifon. And a little beyond it, on the fame fide of the road, an old magazine, lately improved by Mr. Tovey, who has hewn away the earth and quarry, before lying about the back part of it, by which its commentition with the foil is cut off, and for the moft part cured of it's dampnefs. A fquare paved way is now carried round the walls, (which, and the roof are bomb-proof) being five or fix yards in thicknefs.

A little to the right-hand f the caftle-road, is another, running upon a defcent about I: W. to the fore-houfe, which ftands about the diftance of the cafle from the entrance of the garrifon.
Near the ftore-houfe is a fmith's forge, and working fhop, conveniently fituated for the fiparks paying a neighbourly vifit to the powder-room.

Adjacent to the fmith's forge is a carpenter's working fhop, and faw-pit. And at the batck of the ftore-houfe, the ftore houfe well, made at the expence of the board of ordnance; near which are ftrong batteries of cannon.

The right hand road, at entering the garrifon, leads directly in a dcep defcent to the mafter-gunner's, at about the diftance of a piftol-fhot from the commanding officer, in the cafle above him.

At this hither end, to the right of the mafter gunner's road, is a commanding battery, and at the farther end of it, a little to the right of his houfe is another ftrong battery, which commands the road for fhipping; as like vife does the fore-houfe battery, and other batteries adjacent.

A little to the right-hand of $n$ iter- eunner's gate, is a well of exceeding good water, efteemed the beft thereabout. This well is funk fquare-wife, about a yard each way, and upwards of half a fcore yards is depth, cafed up with rock-fone aid mortar, but fo as to permit the diffillation of the fprings through its fides near the botoom. It is fitted up with a windlace, chain, and very ftrong bucket, for the ufe of the garrifon, (there being no pumps in the inlands) and fupported with all the reft of the works, by the right honourable and honourable the mafter-general, and principal officers of his majefty's ordnance.

The ftore-well is feldom in ufe, except when the cafte-well, next the maftergunner's aforcfaid, is exhaufted, as it fometimes happens, by an ill ufe of that water.
For the better fupplying the inhaiuitants with water, a well has been opened in town, oppofite to the landing-place, that has been filled up and out of ufe, as long as the oldeft. perfon in the ifland can remember. In finking it deeper, wi a the rubbith with which it was filled up was removed, the miner difcovered a rich vein of tin ore, which promifed encouragement for working it as a tin-work; but there being none to undertake it, the well was cafed up with pieces of rock-ftone, artfully pileci upon one another,
fquare.
fquare-wife, like the cafle-well, in the garrifon, but without mortar or cement. And the depth of this well being funk much upon a level with the caftle-well, with a quarry hith lying betwixt them, it is probable, that the fprings, proceeding from the rocky fubitane: at the botton of each well, may communicate, by fubterrancous paffages, with one another. Hither the fe: in bring tincir watereafks to be filled, from their hips lying ext the town.

There are thal! Jw wells about the town in difigent places, the wace of which ferves only for ordinary ufcs. Other wells of very good water are to be met with all over the iflands.

At a fruall diftance from the beach, in the fandy bay of Pomelin, is a very good fpring lined round with ftones, under a flone hedge, and continually running ower: this is called the Moor well. Hither the feamen allo bring their water calks to fill for the Chipping at anchor in the pool, rolling them to the fandy beach next the water:s edge, where their boats receive them. And hither fom women of the Ifugh. Town, bring their linen to wah in the fpring and fummer, making a fre to heat the water, and drying their linen upon the fone hedges, or bunnes, near the place.
Upon a turfy fpot in Holy Vale, near the fruit orehard aforementioned, is a litte fountain always running over. This wate: ferves the neighbouring fanily to whom it belongs, and others who have a liking to ufe it.

In other parts of the ifland, where finging are deficient, there are deep pits, or feoops in the ground, the work of mature, for the reception of rain-water, to fupply the cattle. Several of thefe natural refervoirs may be feen in the oftifinds, and a very large one, called the Abbey jond, in the inland of Trefe. Near this pond are the ruias of an old abbey which was in ufe when the abbots of Taviftock abbey held their jurifdiation in Scilly.
The fprings in thefe iflands are very probably increafed by the barrennefs of wood and vegetables, fparing the draught of moifcure from the carth. The water paffing under ground, through the beds of tin ore, not being tinctured at all with its qualities, as the water is paffer through ftrata of iron, hews that in is not inpregnating. There is a well of forie are in this inand, called Lentevern well.

## Of Tradi.

IN the towns cos. Mary's, the people trade in feveral forts of ecmmodities, ufually fold in fhops, mis of which they are furnifhed with from England; and flips coming in, or paffing ty the ifland, fupply the reft of their occafions. With thefe ftrangers they fometimes exchange dried fifh, cattle, or provifions of the ifland, for fuch commo. dities as they want.

A flet of coalters, foreed in by an caflerly wind, is of advantage to the inamers, as well in their pilotage of them into the harbours, as in the traffick, and expences of the people a-thore. Commanders and paffengers ot thips from the Welt Indies, or other forcign parts, putting in, never fail of fhewing their liberality, and of leaving fome of their commodities and riches behind them. By this means the iflanders are fupplied with a ftock of rum, brandy, wine, and other fureign liquors, fome for confunption upon the iflands, and fome (by leave of the cuftom-houfe) for confumption elfewhere. Fur the fake of this trade, which is their principal dependance at prefent, the people of Scilly run very great hazards in going off with their Imall boats to fupply themfelves from fhipping paffing by, fhewing undaunted courage and refclution, in venturing, when the ftabrun mountains high.

There being no owners of houfes and lands in Scilly, the peoples' hind ances in the improvement of land and trade, are the fhort leafes, and fcarcity of houfes to be met with ; it requiring an intereft to procure a houfe, and another for a leafe of one. On whichaccount it was ufual here to engage houles at the deceafe of the prefent dwellers. If any houfes are built by leave, at the expence of an iflander, they become the property of the proprietor after a hort term : fo that no iflander polfefles houfe or land, but upen pleafure or leafe. The agent is the proper perfon to apply to for a houfe or land, or a leafe of either, or both; who has the direction and management of all the houfes, buildinge, repairs, rents, \&c. upon the illands. Who alfo has it in his power to difribute favour, or fhew vengeance, in equal meafurc. But the prefent agent is a gentleman, efteemed for his generofity, good fenfe, and humanity.

The following is an account of Scilly, from a manufcript, in the hands of William Jones, Efq. of London, (a gem ${ }^{\prime}$, w 11 known for his encouragement of literatur and the fciences, as well as k ive knowledge, and exact judgment ther ins who has favoured me with in or collection. The MS. feem nore than once, from his curious and va?
pofe:-
"The inhabitants are very civ1
nd are improved in trade and commerce. The lands are naturally very fruieful, a.uu could eafily be improved; but as thefe iflands are held of the crown by proprietors, the perfons in truft for the proprietors have ufually made their advantage of them, injurious to the iflanders, and the good intent of the repofers of that truft. But if, inflead of the cuftom of letting fhort leafes, (of about 21 years,) long leafes were let, as in Cornwall, and other parts, it would much encourage the inprovement of lands in Scilly, and foreigners to fettle there. And no doubt but thofe iflands are as well fored with tin as many parts in Cornwall."

There being no market in St. Mary's, the familics in the ifland agree to take their fhares of meat as fuit their occafion, when cattle are appointed to be killed ; that by befpeaking what meat they choofe, none is left unfold, but each family has their proper allowance. The people of this ifland are farther fupplied with feveral forts of provifions brought over in boats from the off iflands, when the weather will permit of a vifit from thofe illanders; or, as the time and occafion fuit them for felling their commodities. The inhabitants of Hugh-Town in St. Mary's, feeing one of thefe boats coming over, take their firft opportunity of meeting it, and the provifions, at the landing-place, or key-head, where all perfons prefent take hold as they can of what they like, and depart home to account with the boat-man at his leifure, who at this time is generally fo bufy, in obferving what things are taken by fuch and fuch perfons, that he has not then time allowed him to take money. And by this ditigent watching and attendance of fome more than others, at the coming over of thefe offiliand boats, there is a very unequal diftribution of fowls, rabbits, eggs, frefh fifh, frefh butter, \&c. brought over; occafioning difputes, fometimes, among friends and neighbours.

Their manufacture is fpinning theirown wool, knitting fockings of it, and weaving it into cloth, which ferve fur the cloathing of many of the inhabitants, who are by their firtuation, the fons and daughters of God's providence; and accordingly are otherwife cloathed and fupplied out ol' wrecks, fent in by the fea, the fpoils of their rich neighbours.

God, as he fram'd the whole, the whole to blefs, On mutual wants, built mutpal happinefs.


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)




Photographic Sciences Corporation

## Of the Off-Ifands.

ABOUT a mile fouth weft of the fouth 'part of St. Mary's garrifon lies St. Agnes ifland, otherwife called the light houfe ifland, upon which fands a very high and ftrong light-houfe, feen in the night at a great diftance, by which fhips going out of, or coming into the two "channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this illand, than any other of the Scilly iflands. It is alfo of ufe to all coafting veffels, crofling the channels. There is nothing particular in the foil of this ifland, different from the reft of the illands, (being in that refpect very much alike) nor of the dwellings, or defcription of places, except the light-keeper's habitation and employment, a church, in ufe for devotion, and fuch like.

The light-keeper has a falary allowed him by the trinity-board of 40 pounds a year, and 20 pounds a year allowed to his affiftant, which whole funt, till the coming of this. laft light-keeper, (Capt. ——Clark) ufed to be allowed to one perfon, without any affiftant. He is alfo allowed a dwelling-houfe, and a piece of ground for a garden by the trinity-board, as has been formerly the cuftom. And confidering his clole confinement upon this remote ifland, and the care required here to keep a good light, more than in other places, upon the Englifh coafts, encouragement ought to be given to a light-keeper, where our navigation, and the lives of His Majetty's fubjects, are the mof depending, by an augmentation, rather than a reduction of his falary.

This light is kept with coals burning near the top of the light-houfe, which being laid on in large quantities, and fometimes ftirred with an iron rod, the ruddy heat and tlameare ftrongly perceived, through the glafs frames, furrounding it, at a valt diftance upon the fea; yet, before the coming of this prefent light-keeper, I have known it fcarcely perceivable in the night, at the ifland of St. Mary, where it now looks like a comet. And fome are of opinion, (not without reafon) that in the time of the former lightkeeper, it has been fuffered to go out, or fometimes not lighted.

It is fupplied with coals by an annual fhip which comes freighted on purpofe. The hire of the carriage of which coals to the light-houfe, from the fea fide, where they are taken out, is an agreeable benefit to the poor inhabitants. The top of this light-houfe, (from whence, in the day-time, I have taken a view, 50 or 60 feet from the high ground which it ftands upon) commands a very wide, and remote profpect, upon the neighbouring feas.

What is further remarkable concerning this inland, is, that by its fituation, next to the numerous weftern rocks, more wrecks of hhips are fent in here by the fea, than toany other of the Scilly iflands; which make the inhabitants of it fome amends for their forlornnefs of abode. St. Warna, (by fome called Saneta Wauna) whom thefe people invoke, as their benefactor, in times of diftrefs, is fuppofed to be inftrumental in fending thefe wrecks, and of directing and prefiding over their good fortune.

About the middle of this ifland there is a cavity of finall depth, funk in the earth, confecrated to the memory of this faint, or holy fpirit; in honour and gratitude to whom, feveral of the inhabitants pay their annual devotions at the place, on the day after twelfth-day, cleaning it out, and ufing certain fuperfitious ceremonies in their thankfgiving; which beiug ended, they make a general feafting and rejoicing throughout the illand.

## Of Trefco Ifland.

ABOUT three miles and a half northerly of the moft northern part of St. Agnes illand, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's key, lies the ifland of 'Trefco, the capital town of which is called Dolphin, (probably from Godolphin) confinting of a church, and about half a fcore ftone-built houfes, after the manner of thofe built in St. Mary's ifland. And near the landing-place of Trefco, in fight of New Grimfly harbour, ftands a dwelling called Trefco Palace. This formerly ufed to be a houfe of refort for mafters of fhips, and ftrangers coming to this ifland; but the cuftom has fome time been altered to a houfe of better accommodation, inhabited by Mr. Samuel Blyth, farther up the ifland. Hereabout are feveral fcattered ftone-built houfes inhabited by labouring people.

Dolphin Town afore-mentioned, is fituated next the fea, towards the eaft part of the ifland, about half a mile diftant from the landing-place, on the oppofite fhore.

The inhabitants live in this ifland after the manner of thofe defcribed in St. Mary's, this being the next inferior illand in trade, and reputation of inhabitants. More wool is fpun here, and cloth and fockings made than in St. Mary's, or any of the other illands.

Upon the north part of this illand are to be feen the ruins of an old caflle; a little to the fouthward of which ftands a very high frong cafte built by Oliver Cromwell, commonly called Trefco Caftle, and lately repaired by Mr. 'Tovey. This caftle commands the paffage into New Grimby harbour, if men and guns were put intoit, and will kecp out privateers, and fecure fhipping there at anchor.

Upon another part of this ifland is a block-houfe, which, when fitted up, commands the harbour of Old Grimby.

Samphire, of an extraordinary kind, is produced here, and in other of the OffIflands, in abundance, and is ufed both for diftilling and pickling. The method of preferving it for pickling, at any time, is, by putting it into fimall cafks, and covering it with a ftrong brine of falt and water, which changes it yellow; but vinegar reftores it's greennefs in pickling. Being preferved after this manner, it is fent in fmall cafks to diftant parts for prefents.

In the year 1744, as a mafon was repairing an old houfe in this ifland, a fum of king Charles's half crown's were found hid in the walls by a deceafed dweller; the number of which appeared to be about 500 . The workman was taken into cuftody by the agent, who promifed him a fhare to difcover the number he had found, but he had fenfe enough to keep the whole prize to himfelf.

## Of St. Martin's I/Aand.

ABOUT two miles from the northermof part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaftermoft part of Trefco, lies the illand of St . Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermoft part, ftands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow Sound, appearing at a diftance, as confpicuous by day, as the light-houfe upon St. Agnes, but is not altogether fo high and large. It is built with rock-ftone, equally round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ferves to direct veffels croffing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

## Of Bryer I/hand.

ALMOST half a mile from the weft fide of Trefco ifland, to the weftward of the landing-place, lies the ifland of Bryer, which is inhabited by feveral families, foune of a generous difpofition, and perfons of able circumftances.

Samphire, and many kinds of medicinal herbs grow here, as in feveral of the other iflands, where they are gathered in their proper feafons.

The fea-birds, in all thefe illands, are looms, gannets, herons, herinfhaws, gulls, fea pies, mericks, \&c. The land birds, puffins, fripes, woodcocks, ducks, widgeon, teal, wild geefe, wild fwans, cawillys, pinnicks, curloes, \&c. in winter; befides the common birds, larks, linnets, black-birds, thruhes, gold-finches, kites, hawks, owls, \&ce- all the year. Fih are taken off here, and brought in; as they are likewife taken about this ifland for ferving the other iflands.

Here is a church, in which the people pray for a fupply of theirwants: the teacher belonging to which is a fifherman. His brother teachers in the churches of St. Agnes, Trefco, and St. Martin, are fifhermen alfo.

Among all thefe illands, (including St. Mary's) every man's fmall boat is his principal dependance, whereby he provides for the fupport of his family. Perfons, who are not in circumftances to become feparate owners of thefe fmall boats, join their fhares of expence in building them, and fo reap the fruits of their feveral induftries, in partnerfhip, according to the number of perfons concerned; which are from two to half a dozen, or upwards. There is but one boat-builder upon the illands, viz. Mr. John Coufins, who tives in St. Mary's, and builds at feveral prices, from five pounds to twenty, or upwards; exclufive of the expence of mafts, fails, rigging, and other boat furniture, differently required. And amongtt thofe who are feparate, or joint owners of boats, there is an emulation of out-building, out-failing, and out-braving one another. It is by thefe boats here, as by bred horfes for fwifuefs, in England; fome going fatter than others, though equal care is taken in the building of one, and breeding of the other. The mafter gunner's boat is the largeft, and reckoned the befl belonging to the inlands for freight and fpeed, either upon a wind, or before it; and is the fafeft to fail in about the iflands, or for croffing the feas to England. 'The " $\because$ "s is the next fleet racer, carrying weight in proportion to its inches. There ar ier fleet racers of note excelling upon, or before a wind; but the cuftom-houle ouat, carrying a light weight, is beft at giving chace with all winds; though by the management of its guide, and not flarting fair, it is fometimes diftanced.

There are feveral ftore-houfes at Hugh-Town, in St. Mary's, in which the agent lays up , and fecures the property of the lord proprictor of the iflands, taken out of wrecks, or otherwife belonging to his lordhip.

Befides the places already defcribed upon St. Marys inland, there are thefe, viz. Mount Hollis, Buffer's Hill, Down Derry, Carn Thomas", Carn Guarvil, Carn Lee, Perlo, Harry's Walls, Salley Key, Trimulethin, Mount Flaggon, Banfearon, Carn Morvel, Tolman, Giant's Caftle, Newfoundland, Toll's Inand, \&c. which require nothing very particular to be faid about them, the fituations of moft of them may be feen in the map.

The fudden fogs, fo common in Scilly, though never unwholfome, partly anfwer to the ufe of rain; which yet is feldom wanted here.

Thefe iflands have a natural ufe in their fituation, by caufing an indraught betwixt them and the land's end of Cornwall, whereby 隹ps going from one channel to the other, the more readily crofs the two tides, directly going out or coming in, at the mouth of both the channels.

The dired courfes of the main-tide coming in, being thus greatly broken and diverted crofs-ways, a little before its entrance into both channels, is in a great meafure prevented rufling directly upon the extremity of the land of Cornwall, and from encroaching thereby, in a larger degree, upon the $ן$ refent bounds of that county:

## Of the Inbabitants.

THE number of people upon the illand of St. Mary are about feven hundred, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the illands of Trefco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampfon; in the laft and fmalleft of which inhabited iflards, lives but one family, which goes to the places of worfhip in the other idands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by the means of a boat.

The men are loyal fubjects, endowed with much natural ftrength of body and mind, giving proofs of their fortitude in bearing fatigues and hardhips; are very good feamen and pilots; and want only an opportunity of education to render themfelyes more ufeful fubjects.

The women are very dextrous in the ufe of the needle, and alfo in talents of good houfewifry; nor do they want beauty, and other engaging qualities to recommend them.

The children, or youth, difcover very forward capacities for improvement, which, for want of fchools of education here, they are fruftrated in and loft. In the iflands of Jerfey and Man, fchools are not only endowed for the education of youth; but libraries alfo for public inftruction. Which noble benefits being as much wanted and defired in Sc:ly, it is hoped, that, among fo many generous benefactors, abounding in wealth and public fpirit in England, the fame good ends will be accomplifhed by them in thefe illands.

## Of the Government.

Mr. HEYLIN, in his geography, printed in the year 1674, and editions before that time, is miftaken in what he fays, "that thefe inlands are ordered for civil matters, as a part of Cornwall, and for military to the power of their own Governor, or Captain, fubordinate to the Lord Lieutenant of that county." For they were granted by patent from the crown, before the time he mentions them to be governed after that manner, to proprietors, who had alfo the power of the civil jurifdiction, as hereafter is fhewn. And the proprietors being fometimes governors, had likewife then the military power by comniffion, independent of the Lord Lieutenant for the county of Cornwall, except when he was alfo governor or proprietor of Scilly. But, in times, before any troops refided upon thefe iflands, Mr. Heylin's affertion may be true, as is alfo what he farther afferts, "that they were alfo fubordinate in the tin trade to the Lord Warden, and court of Atanneries in Cornwall; an officer and court erected for the benefit and regulation of the timers, who, by reafon of their employment in the mines, have many privileges and exemptions more than other fubjects; but of late are linited and reftrained by acts of parliament.". Thus far Dr. Heylin.

The learned doctor Gibfon, (the late bifhop of London) in his annotations upon Camden's Britannia, anno 1695, obferves, that St. Mary's ifland in Scilly had a town called by that nane: that the ifland was about cight miles in compafs; and that near the town is a good harbour for fhipping, in a fandy bay, wherein is anchoring at fix, feven, and eight fathom water. That at the going in, rocks lie on either fide. That the faid ifland had antiently a cafle which yielded to the force of time. But that Queen Elizabeth, anno 1593, built a new one, with ftrong ravelins, and named it Stella Maria, both in refpect of the ravelins, which refemble the rays of a far, and the name of the ifland. And for defence of which ifland the there placed a garrifon, under the command of Sir Francis Godolphin; and this when the Spaniards, called in by the leaguers of France, began to nefle in Little Britain. This account of St. Mary's Inand, which 1 find to be true, thwarts Dr. Heylin's opinion, as to its government, by the time of rebuilding the faid caftle, when the command of the garrifon was given to Sir Francis Godolphin, who is farther contradicted by that honourable perfon's being poffeffed of the civil power, before the rebuilding of the faid caftle. For before he had conferred on him the honour of knighthood, he had a grant of the Scilly iflands for 38 years, by a patent, or indenture, bearing date the $14^{\text {th }}$ of December, in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by my recital of the authorities of that grant, from the clofe rolls, (kept in the chapel of rolls, in Chancery-lane, London) to be referred to in the following hiftory. The date of which grant, anfwering, to the year of our lord, 1571, is 22 years before the year 1593, when St. Mary's caftle was built, and therefore thefe iflands had been many years under a feparate jurifdiction before the year 1674, or even 1600 , the time at fartheft when Mr. Heylin fays they were fubject to the civil power, as a part of Cornwall, under the lord lieutenant of that county. The firt grant of Scilly ended anno 1609. The next grant was made in the fccond year of King James the firft to Sir William Godolphin, for 50 years after the expiration of the laft term; the prefent term ending in the year 1659. The third grant was made in the twelfih year of King Charles the firft, to Francis Godolphin, Efq. for 50 years after the expiration of the former term, whereby his term ended in the year 1709. The fourth and laft grant was nade in the tenth year of King William the third, to Sidney lord Godolphin, for 89 years, after the expiration of the laft term to Francis Godolphin, Efq. and being granted (like all the reft) to his heirs and fucceffors, the prefent Earl of Godolphin has an inheritance of thefe fllands till the year 1798, when his term, and that of his fucceffors, will expire.

On the laft Saturday of every month, affemble the Court of Twelve, at the courthoufe, in Church-Town, where caufes are heard and deternined, by authority delegated to twelve perfons, and a prefiding military officer, as magiftrate, who direct the government in all the iflands. The exceptions to their determinations are, caufes touching herefy, treafon, man's life, or limb, property of land, and matters and offences on the fea, touching fhips; which laft belong to the determination of the high court of admiralty. And appeals of this ifland court are made to the lord proprietor, in matters which are fpecial ; who directs the juftice in the inlands.

Next to the magiftrate, whofe judgment is deemed of weight in the feat of juftice, fits the agent, (now Mr. Thomas Smith) who holds the balance. The reft in order are ufually, the chaplain, collector, commiffary of mutters, and feven other of the principal illanders; who are chofon at the relinquifhing, or deceafe of any one of them, by the majority of the furvivors of that affembly.

The perfon, who performs the church fervice at this ifland, is a chaplain, (but by fome called the miniller) who has nether inftitution, nor induction to this benefice,
nor vifitation from the bihop; but being bred a man of learning at one of the two univerfities, and failing in the church preferment which he was intended for, (as a rector of fome parifl) he obtains the performing of church offices in St. Mary's illand; for which office he is allowed a handfome falary by the lord proprictor, amounting, with the furplice fees, and a houfe allowed him to dwell in, to a good benefit. The tithes of the iflands are all the proprietor's, as fet forth in the fevoral grants in this hiftory.

The keys of the church are delivered to this gentleman, by the agent, when he is prefented to his office, and refumed on any incapacity, or unfitnefs for his duty; as was lately the cafe of a gentleman entrufted with the church-office here, who over-ftudied himfelf in myfteries of religion; and at laft went befide himfelf about what is paft human comprehenfion to know.

The chaplain of St. Mary's vifits the ifland of Trefco, at ealter, where he gives a fermon, and is very generoufly received. He performs his offices at chriftenings, weddings, and the lord's facrament for thefe iflands, at the other times, in St. Mary's ifland, where he refides. The off-ifanders in general come over to him for thofe purpofes.

The four off-ifland teachers, who are fifhermen, are appointed by the agent to read prayers, and preach in their refpective churches (of Trefoo, Bryer, St. Martin's and St Agnes,) according to the doctrine of the church of England. They are men chofen for their exemplary morals, and are no ill grace to the pulpit. Their reward is their reputation, in which they endeavour to excel; and they practife goodnefs for efteem. What is farther remarkable of thefe off-ifand clergy, they take no furplice fees, nor require any.

The firitual court of Scilly, is the ducking-chair, at the key-head, into which offenders (in language or morality) are put, by the order of the Court of Twelve, and receive their purification in holy, or falt water.

In the Ine of Man, fcandal and falfe report are punifhed by putting the offender's. tongue into a leather noofe, expofed to view upon a fcaffold; where the offender having flood for fome time, at the taking off this machine, (called a bridle to the tongue) the party is forced to repeat three imes, "tongue, thou haft lyed;" and fo ftand upon record.
Thus the diftinct branches of power (unperplexed with Magna Charta) are improved, as the freans of a fountain refines, and improves, by defcending over particular foils, and imbibing the qualities of them.

The inhabitants of Jerfey, and for the fame reafons thofe of Scilly, cannot be fued in any of the courts of Weftminfter, for any matter or caufe arifing within the fame; Scilly, as well as Jerfey, being a diftinct jurifdiction; one under the direction of a lord proprietor, as the other is under that of Bailley.

In the latter days" of King Edward !. and throughout the weak reign of Edward II. a great breach was made in the jurildiction of Jerfey, by itinerant judges going thither, peltering the poor inhabitants with quo warrantos, not only calling public grants and privileges in queftion, but alfo private men's properties, to their farther vexation, in remitting them to the King's Bench till the fitth year of Edward III., when they were reftored, by petition, to all their former rights granted by King John, and confirmed in the fame, with other franchifes and immunities, by a new and general charter.

From Jerfey, appeals may be made to council-board in matters of civil property, above the value of 300 livres Tournois; but not admitted for lefs value, nor yet in interlocu-
tories, nor in criminal caures, which are judged there without appeal. And herein is fhewn how infringements may happen in relpect of the grants privileging in Scilly, which fome have thought fit to difpute.

The punihments in Scilly are fines, whipping, or ducking out of hand. And it is oblerved, by the effect of thofe laws, that the people here are reftrained from committing offences, without feeling conviction by the ruin of their properties. Here is no prifon for the continement of offenders, which thews, that the people live upright enough not to require any, or that the place is a confinement of itfelf.

It is remarkable, that no venomous infects or creatures harbour in thefe iflands. And that attorneys, or fheriff's-officers, never fhew their faces among thefe people, wholive by their own diftinct property and induftry. The place is alfo clear of robbers, houfebreakers, and highwaymen, fince if any were difpofed to fet up thofe trades here, the limits of their fituation would render it next to impofible for them to efcape the hands of jullice.

Confables, overfeers, and church-wardens, are yearly chofen to ferve their refpective offices in the five inhabited illands of St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Agnes, Trefco, and Bryer, which are like fo many diftinct parifhes.

The Hole in the garrifon is the military prifon, and a difmal hole it is! for by it's contrivance clofe under a hill, the moifture upon the face of the fone walls runs down continually; and the bottom of a well, to lodge in, might challenge equal fafety and accommodation; though fome foldiers have been forced to pafs their time in forrow here three months, or more.

The inventor of this damp prifon moft certainly inverted the defign of Perillus's brazen bull, for thutting men up, and drying them to powder by a fire made under it, which Phalaris the tyrant being fhocked at, ordered the firft experiment to be made upon the contriver, Perillus, Nec Lex eff ju/tior ulla, quam necis artifices arte perire fuf. Nothing is jufter, than that every contriver of mifchief hould fuffer by his own invention. This chill punifhment, or confinement, (inftead of a dry lodging) is at the hazard of the prifoner's limbs, or life, till a court-martial, or farther punifhment can be had. But Mr. Tovey has lately altered this prifon much for the better. Whereas it is expreffed by the articles of war, that an officer or foldier under arreft fhall be brought to trial within eight days at fartheft from the day of his confinement, here being in Scilly not officers fufficient for holding one, and no certain means of a paffage betwixt Scilly and England, for procuring one clfewhere, an officer or foldier under arreft muft fuffer feveral months imprifonment before he can be heard, if his cafe fhould be jutt. 'Thus a late officer was confined to this room for fome months, for refufing to do what he apprebended he had no authority for, without written orders, which were denied him; that is, he would not compel the iflanders by force, to affift him in preffing hands for a man of war out of a merchant fhip in the harbour, or help him in fuppreffing a quarrel betwixt the crews; which confinement, it is fuppofed, was the caufe of his death.

The coin is of the fame kind and value here with the current coin of England, except the irifh half-pence, which are the only change in the iflands for filver, not intrinfic value, but of fmaller fize than the Englifh half-pence, and are not current elfewhere. Thefe half pence were firt introduced by Irifh traders hither, (fome of Wood's agents employed by their honeff proprietor.) At which time, an inhabitant or two, more avaricious than honeft, favouring the impofition, made a confiderable purchafe of them by weight, (fome fay at the rate of about one third currency) and fo focked the illands.

The filver and gold coin of late brought here was principally for the payment of the king's works, by which the illanders were benefited in the circulation of fome thoufands of pounds among them, received of the workmen for provifions and neceffarics; part of which workmen were foreigners from England, and about a third of them were their own people. The other money circulating here, is chiefly from the payment of the king's forces, (who are paid every two months, by the commanding officer) and alfo from flips putting in; by which their flock of money in trade upon the ifland differs, according to the vilits they receive from foreigners, depending on uncertain accidents and occafions.

The foldiers are quartered about St. Mary's, in farmers and fifhermens houfes, at four-pence per day ; except a very few living in barracks in the garrifon, who defire to provide for themielves.

The inhabitants in this country are not only contented with quartering the foldiers at four-pence per day, but fome apply to the commanding officer to have them quartered upon them for expending their common ifland provifion, (fifh and potatoes) and turning it into money.

Though moft of the private are public houfes, where liquor is fold, without licence, all over the illands, as well as in Hugh-Town, they do not hold themfelves obliged to quarter an officer, or accommodate him according to his rank, as being thought an inconveniency; who is therefore obliged to hire a houfe, to live in, at a confiderable expence, by making an intereft with the agent or people to get one.

The iflanders pay neither land-tax, malt-tax, or excife. They having no hereditary land in any of the inands, nor land that can be purchafed; and are backward in building houfes at their own expence, and improving their land upon leafe, for the reafons before obferved. If any do build houfes, which is but feldom undertaken, the property of thofe houfes, at the end of about 21 years, or perhaps 30 , (the utmoft time allowed for poffeffion) goes to the proprietor of the iflands.

As thete is no iflander a freeholder in Scilly, fo no perfon has a vote there for choofing members of parliament, nor are thefe iflands reprefeated by any; which fhew that they are no part of the county, or county.jurifdiction of Cornwall; but are diftinct from both, under a feparate government. Some of the illanders can vote in choofing members for Cornwall by their purchafe of freehold eftates there.

In time of divine fervice, money is collected at church in St. Mary's, for the benefit of the poor, who are bound to pray for the generous mafters of fhips, and other ftrangers, who contribute largely to their happinefs. And fome, at this time, are very liberal to the poor's box, who dwell in this ifland.

The time of the greateft fcarcity here is in the mo ths of February and March, when the illand-fock, laid in, but in part, by the common people, now deceived in their hopes of veffels putting in with farther fupplies, is almof expended; and when, perhaps, a paflage to England has not happened in three months. But fome perfons of better circumftances, and forefight than thefe, and not trufting to providence, beyond their forefight given, lay in a fock of foreign neceffiaries, fufficient to guard againft all difappointments; out of which ftock they fupply their neighbours at a good advantage to themfelves; and the occafions of fome who can afford to pay for their negligence, in not ufing their own forefight.

The cattle, fowls, flece, hogs, \& cc. in the inlands, moflly the property of the upper people in the country, and not of the common inhabitants or traders in the towns, the latter in time of fcarcity, are therefore little benefited by them, then fold at high prices by the owners, referving them for the firlt top market at frangers coming in. But the
ponrer fort of inhabitants never want a fufficiency of fifl and potatoes, (their common food) nor yet of beer and batley bread, which abound throughout the illands. The greateft fcarcity among the middling fort of people, is the want of common defirable luxuries ; but are never fo reluced as failors are often on board of fhips at fea. However moft of the ifland-inhabitants are very hofpitable and generons in their time of plenty.

They expofe their lives to great hazards in venturing off, in their finall boats at fea, to fave the lives of their fellow fubjects and others, by affifting thips in diltrefs. Sometimes they fave the people, together with the hip and cargo; fomertines the people only; and fometimes part of the cargo, when the people and vefliel are lot. But they are fometimes ungratetully rewarded liy the merchants for their fallage, who, of late, finding a pretence for taxing fone with unjuftiee, paid the whole number floort of their agreement made with the matter of a cloth-wreck, as alfo of the uliual allowance made in fuch cafes. This treatment reminds me of a true ftory of a rich clergyman in England, crying out to be faved, at the bottom of a well, into which he lad fallen by making a falfe ftep, by himfelf, at a chritening, rewarding his deliverer, a poor man_ going by, wholleard his diftrefs, only with a fhilling; alledging, as an excule fior not parting with his money, that his deliverer had hurt him ; which ingratitude occafoned the poor man's reply, "that if his reverence was ever faved again, it hould be by God Almighty." But I an informed, that, in the falvor's abridgment of the atorelaid falvage, a Cornifh jultice or two were prevailed upon by the London merclants, to take upon them the determination belonging to the court of admiralty.

The cuftom-houfe of Scilly (taking notice of the duties on commodities brought to the place) was erefted, in the time of Capt. John Crudge, about the year 169n, who then had there a company, and alfo the command as deputy governor. He obferving fome abufes committed in fmuggling to England at that time, his reprefentation thereof, occafioned the firt feetling of a cultom-houfe, with its oflicers, in thofe parts. This gentleman was father to the prefent Mr. William Crudge, of Scilly, late commiffary of mufters there, whofe father John Crudge, Effy. of Cornwall, married Urfula, fecond daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, according to the peerage of England, by Arthur Collins, Efy.

Salutes, to his Majefty's garrifon, by fhips coming in, are frequently received; and as often returned by the order of the commanding officer. And by flipping thus coming from England, or abroad, the inhabitants of thefe inands are furnilhed with news and topics for converfation ; as well as feveral kind tokens of the generofity of thefe ftrangers, with whom they fometimes make very friendly acquaintance. All civilites fhewn to flrangers are returned with fignal marks of refpect on board of their flips in the harbour, which continue there, fometimes, for fix weeks, or two months; during which time and no other, St. Mary's ifland, and that of Trefco, appear like a countrywake, or fair in England; where you meet with jovial hearty fouls, and generous fricndfhip.

## Of their Cuffoms.

Perfons of the middle rank are commonly addrefled by the title of uncle, or aunt fuch-a-one, cither according to their chriltian or fir names; as aunt Sarah, aunt Ginver, aunt Chefin, aunt Gilliver, aunt Sherry, \&c. Uncle Scaddin, uncle Ginver, uncle Frank, uncle Thias, uncle Sam, uncle Hicks, \&c. who are all perfons of fome note in the ilands.

Their ovens are large iron kettles, or pots, which they whelm over things to be baked, upon heated iron plates, or ftone hearth's; at the fame time covering the outfide of thefe kettle-ovens with turf-firing, which is their ordinary fewel. Thefe kettleonvens ferve alfo for boiling; fo that the inhabitants of Scilly may be faid to boil and bake in the fame oven. Thus they bake their large loaves of barley.bread. And their wheat loaves, and every thing elfe, are baked here according to this method, as properly as the common baking is done in Lingland. Here are fome common ovens, but feldom or never ufed.

Their method of brewing is pretty much the fame as in feveral parts of England, except, as before was obferved, that they do not, in general, brew their malt drink here in to great perfection as there : few having as yet attained that art; though a family or two can boaft of as good beer, or ale, of their own brewing as any in Eingland.

The common people man their malt with a piece of wins, or furs, in the mafh-tub, to prevent the malt ruming out with the liquor, inftead of a bafket ufed by fome, for that purpofe, which is a notable lirugality.

At the chriftenings there is great fealing; and the fponfors for the new-born are greatly carefied by the aunts, (efpecially by the aunt-nurfe and midwife) many ftrange things are relearled that happened in the times of their remembrance, when, by comparing notes, they agree, it is a good thing to marry, fince, unlefs their forefathers and mothers had fo done, they fhould never have met and known one another as true friends and neighbours: then t'other glafs goes round, (approved by a nod of aunt Sarah) to the next happy meeting on the like occafion. 'Their fpirits being thus elevated, and their tongues fet a running, feveral deep and warm topics, which the prefent occafion naturally furnithes, are handled with great fluency; which concludes the whole ceremony.

Their marriages are performed without banns, or licence. And the chaplain's fee for the ceremony is what he choofes to take; a guinea, guinea and half, or more, according to the hafte or defire of the couple to be married; or as the chaplain and they can agree. If they diflike the price, fixed by the chaplain, they are at liberty, he tells them, to crofs the water to England, if they can make a cheaper bargain. But confidering the trouble and expence of fuch a voyage, they generally comply with his terms; except when a couple go over to Lngland, (by advice of aunt Sarah) to keep the time of their marriage a fecret.

About 50 years ago, it was ufual for thofe inhabitants, who defired it, to marry by firf having their banns publifhed in the church at Scilly; for which, and tying the knot, the chaplain, in thofe times, was paid five fhillings, or not above half a guinea. But if the bams were not afked, nor defired that they fhould, the cuftom was then, as at prefent, for the chapthia to take what he could get. Soldiers and perfons, at that time, not in circumftances to pay for being joined, either joined themfelves, or were joined gratis, i. e. they were joined by vows, or taking one another's word, which was binding as lung as they could agree. And this fort of confcientious binding was obferved to holil as fant, and be as good a fecurity of their future felicity, as if the parties had been tied together with the facred Ihreds of matrimony. Their nuptials here are ufually celebrated all the wedding-day with mufic and dancing; conchuding with the bride's dance at night.

When an inlander dies, fome friends fit up the firft night with the dead body, where it is a cuftom with then to feaft chearfully during the time. The next day in the afternoon the buily is ufually carried to the ground, by fix or eight bearcrs, holding up
the ends of napkins, drawn under the coffin on each fide of it, as they pafs along. The mourners fing chofen pfalms, during the time of proceffion, and exprefs very great concern for the lofs of their friend, whom they lament is no more to be feen. A funeral fermon, when defired on the occafion, is preached by the chaplain, who is, well paid for his performance, and clains by the right of his office a fearf.

At Chriftmas time, the young people exercife a fort of gallantry umong them called "goofe-dancing;" when the maidens are dreffed up for young men, and the young men for maidens. They vifit their neighbours in companies, where they dance, and make their jokes upon what has happened in the iflands, when every perfon is humoroully told of their own, without offence being taken. By this fort of fport accorting to yearly cuftom and toleration, there is a feirit of wit and drollery kept up among the people. The maidens, who are fometimes dreffed up for fea captains and other officers, difplay their alluring graces to the ladies, who are young men equipped for that purpofe; and the ladies exert their talents to them in courtly and amorous addrelfes: their hangers are fometimes drawn, \&c. after which, and other pieces of drollery, the feene chifts to mufic and dancing ; which being over they are treated with liquor, and then go to the next houfe of entertainment.

The cuftom of goofe dancing was formerly encouraged by the military officers living in thefe iflands, who diftinguifhed themfelves by it among the ladies. They ufed to go in party-coloured dreffes, half of one colour to the right and left, or above and below; exercifing drawn fwords, in their dancing, at the houfes, where they entered and retired by proceffion of two and two. There was a ferjeant Kite who acted his part in company, which was repeating verfes in praife of a military life, and laughing people out of their money. At this time ferenades in the night were in practice under the windows of the fair iflanders, which at this day are not quite forgot.
They have a cuftom of finging carols at church on a chrifmas day, to which the congregation make contribution, by dropping money into a hat carried about the church when the performance is over; which is amufing enough.

On a Throve Tuefday each year after the throwing at cocks is over, the boys of this ifland have a cuftom of throwing fones, in the evening, againt the doors of the dwellers houfes; a privilege they claim time immemorial, and put in practice without controul, for finiohing the day's fort. I could never learn from whence this cuftom took its rife, but am informed that the fame cuftom is now ufed in feveral provinces of Spain, as well as in fome parts of Cornwall. The terms demanded, by the boys, are pancakes, or money, to capitulate. Some of the older fort, exceeding the bounds of this whimfical toleration, in the dufk of the evening, fet a bolted door, or window-fhutter at liberty, by battering in breach with large pieces of rock ftones; which fometimes makes a job for the furgeon, as well as for the fmith, glazier, and carpenter. And the way of making reprifal, in fich cafes, is by a rope draun acrofs the way of thefe mifchicvous and mafked batteries, by which they difmount their heavy artillery, making them afcend of their carriages, into the air, to return with their own weight.

Of kin to this cuftom in Scilly of throwing fones, the boys at Fxeter, in Devon, have an annual one (not fo hard) of throwing water; that is, of damming up the channel in the freets, at going the tounds of the feveral parifhes in the city, and of plafhing the water upon people paffing ty: this I was convinced of in May 1744, going that way to Scilly. Neighbours, as well as ftrangers, are forced to compound hoftilities, by giving the boys of each parifh money to pals without ducking; each parilh af. ferting its own prerogative, in this refpect.

As fuperfition, and efpecially that of witchicraft, has prevailed in all places of the Britifh dominions, fince there was an act of parliament ordainct to punifh it, and fupport its belief, (till the abfurdity of that act was wifely repeated) it cannot be expected that thefe inlands thould be quite free of fuch delufions. Some few here imagine, (but moftly old woinen) that women with child, and the firft-born, are exempted froin the power of witcheratt; and tell you a ftory of a bewitching woman, that bewitched a man with blindnefs, who refuled her a pin: as women and men here, like thofe in other places, are allowed to be concerned in the fafcination of one another; and about the time of aunt Sarah's childhood, (who is now wifely ftricken in years) fairies are faid to have frequented Buffer's hill, in St. Mary's ifland; but their nightly pranks, acrial gambols, and cockle.fhell abodes are now quite unknown. And haunted houfes, giants, and apparitions (lo terrible in Scilly fome years ago) are now, by application made to the knowing men of Cornwall, all charmed, caft in a fpell, or conjured out of the iflands.

As firt principles, education, and habit, are the foundation of future knowledge and belief, it is no wonder that notions, inftilled by fupertitious parents, nurfes, and other fuch like teachers, flould grow up into the inflexible tenets and opinions, they are found to do in fome minds; though thefe inlands are freer from fuperitition than many parts of the Britifh dominions. Different religions, or modes of thinking and belief, are propagated and eltablifhed in different parts of the world from firlt principles, education, and habit, in the maintenance of which fome are enthufiaftical enough to expofe their lives; though there is but one true religion, faith, or moral, proceeding from God, or the voice of nature. Hence we oblerve, that all thofe who deviate from the unalterable dictates of God and nature, fall directly into the religious errors of this or that partim cular counry, wherein they happen to be born, and are taughe their various and unwarrantable opinions from which the chriltian doctrine only is allowed to be exempt, in its primitive purity and revelation.

For modes of faih, let gracelefs zealots fight ; His can't be wrong, whofe life is in the light.

Pope.
The ine of man, defcribed by a late author, is faid to be fo much under, the arbitrary dominion of a certain priethood there, that the minds of the people are bound in fetters of fuperftition, and enflaved by ignorance, to an uncommon degree, if what he fays be true. For by his account they are tanght to believe in the power of working miracles, and the ifland is infefted with dxmons, apparitions, and witcheraft; notions which are not regarded in the inlands of Scilly, except by a very few of the old women. Mr. Dryden fays on this head;

By education many are mided,
We fo bo ieve, becaufe we fie are bred:
The pritt continues what the nurfe began, And to the cluld impofes on the man.

For want of male practitioners in phyfic, the few difeafes, and hurts, in thefe healthful illands have, for thefe many years, laft paft, been remedied by a fociety of ikilful aunts, conflituting a fort of college of phyficians in Scilly, of which aunt Sarah is the head or prefident, whofe judgnent, at a long confultation, is pref.rred to the reft, and who is firft applied to in all difficulties. When they affemble upon a wocful, delperate,
perate, or doubtful cafe, they refign the patient to God and nature, while the attending doctrets provides a warm room, a nurfe, and fit neceffaries, which co-operate with uncommon fucecfs. Common difeafes here, not proceeding from luxury, lazinefs, and intemperance, are cured by one of the fubordinate practitioners with a few fimples, without calling in the afiltance and judgment of a fecond or third graduate.

They are all good botanifts, and have added a great many herbs to their catalogue, as alfo reduced many of the compounds of their difpentatory. They infpect not into the motions of atoms, particles, and corpufcles, nor pretend to analyze fubftances, nor yet to explain conafions and attractions, denfries and rarifactions, which to them is unintelligible jargon. They attenpt not to anatomize matter, or account for its: various and wondertul effegs upon other matter, actuated by, or conflituting a confcious fuhftance. The mode of nervous fenfation, and of mifular motion are to them inexplicable; as are likewife the myfteries of digefion, trammutation, and nutrition; generation, gravitation, and cogitation. They aim not to difcover the feries of infinite caules, and their dependent effects; but endeavour to excel in the experimental knowledge of their art. Their fytems and hypothefes are to belp thofe in diftrels for pity's fake ather than for profit. They have no ambition to be thought fagacious as conjurors, by tignificant nots, hrewd looks, and myfterious hard words, nor do they affume an air of importance for the fake of a fee. Their whole art is delivered in plain and intelligible Inglifh (like a famous modern treatife of operations in furgery) and their fole view is to remove pain and procure eafe; for the performance of which their food will and experience are their directors; as a treat or value for their medicines is their only reward. And a fick ftranger, or iflander of circumflances, can feldom prevail with them to accept of any prefent till the cure is performed.
They have Itore of chemical and galenical medicines (like the brotherhood of foreign colleges) which are brought to thefe illands by furgeons of merchant fhips and hips of war, who are fometimes apothecreics. The fimples and compounds of their difpenfatory contitt only of fuch medicines as they have in the courfe of their practice, for fome hundreds of ycars, found moft effectual in removing hurts and difeafes to which the illands are clichly fubject, whercby they have retrenched their Materia Media to a very narrow compafs; rejecting thofe medicines found of inferior effect. They have fome difguifed noftrums and fpecifies, the true fecrets of which compofitions are depofited with the ir prefident. And the methods or medicines they prefcribe to their patients, they ftritly puriue, or take themfelves.

They read no lectures in anatomy, nor underfand any of thofe technical terms; being not brought up to Latin and Greek; nor do they puzzle themfelves about fibres, contextures, animalcula, prolific aura, ovaria, and fallopian tube. However they all muderfand the nature of propagation, and the operation of midwifry, at which they are all recknoed very flelfulartifts, to whom the prefent generation of Scilly are beholden for t.. eir apparance in the world.

They have no human theletons to fhew the articulation of the bones, whether by Gomplofic, Sutura, or Gynglimus; ner dothey keep any fluffed ikins of animals, whether of tifhes, beatts, birds, or infects, to thew their judgments and apartments equally wonderful! but they direct the flyping in of a joint, joining a limb, by comparing it with its fellow, at the fame time, applying foneching to cafe pain, and wripping the parts up till the cure is performed, or oher judgment, if necellary, can be procured. Wounds are foon cured by their foft bandages and cacellent warm balfans; and all fwellings they quickly reduce by their comforting warm pultices! very ncedful on fome occations in thele runote iflands. Affraging inflanmation, laying open, and removing obftacles, according
according to proper methods, they leave the general work of healing to nature, whofe art is wonderful. As to the prefident, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, (commonly called aunt Sarah) being a perfon of fingular fkill and circumftance, the does many acts of charity and benevolence to the poor-diftreffed ; to which the reft of the younger fifterhood, who are not a little amiable, contribute their parts.

The prefident is remarkable for her venerable long beard, which fome imagine operates miracuioully to the benefit of thofe who flroke it. Her deputy in furgery, bleeds, draws teeth, \&c.

## Of Hizory.

Ships being fometimes loft on the coaft of Scilly, by the negleet, or mifconduct of the feamen, efpecially in bad weather, the merchants and fome others, not always made acquainted with the true caufe of thofe misfortunes, have an ill-grounded opinion of the fituation of thefe iflands, as well as a blind prejucice to the diladvantage of the inhabitants; not diftinguifhing that flips are as liable to be lof on many other parts of the Englifh coaft, if due care is not taken by the filful mariner.

As to the Scillonians, whom a late * author has reflected upon for their conduct towards the merchant and perfous thipwrecked on their coaft, they are certainly much more known for their fervices to frangers, in fuch times of diftrels, than the Cornifl, or any other inhabitants on the coafts of England.

[^29]If a flip is not acquainted with the going at Scilly fhe mult hoift her colours, and fire a gin for a pilot, when one or more will prefently come off to carry her in, cven in very bad weather. And fo vigilant are all pilots in Scilly upon every fuch emergent occafion, that boats will put off from different parts of the iflands at the fame time, running the greateft hazard, endeavouring who fhall firl lay her aboard.

The pilots are paid from one guinea to five, and upwards, according to the weather, and the hazards they run in going off; and likewife of the value of the fhip and cargo, which they bring in.

Sir Cloudelly Shovel, a native of Morlon, near Clay, in Norfolk, after arriving to high homours in the fervice of his country, was loft near thefe iflands, upon the Giliton rock, returning from Toulon, October 22, 1707, and not upon the Bifhop and Clarks, as by fome have been reprefented. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lye-to, in the afternoon ; but Sir Cloudefly, in the affociation, ordering fail to be made, firlt ftruck in the night, and funk immediately. Several perfons of diftinction being on board, at that time, were loft ; particularly the Lady Shovel's two fons by her former hufband, Sir John Narborough, with about eight hundred men. The Eagle, Captain Hancock Commander, underwent the fame fate. The Rumney and Firebrand alfo ftruck and were loft ; but the two Captains and twenty-five of their men were faved. The other men of war in company efcaped by having timely notice.

At the ealt part of St. Mary's ifland in Porth-hellic bay, the body of Sir Cloudenley came a-fhore by the tide, after floating paft feveral rocks, and leffer iflands. Some relate he was firt found up a hatch, with a little dog dead by him, he endeavouring, by that meaus, to fave himfelf. He is faid to have been taken up by a foldier belonging to St. Mary's garifion, who buried him in the fand at Porth-hellic. Being afterwards fought, he was difcovered by the marks of his body, where he had been wounded, and was removed from thence by the Purfer of the Arundel on board that fhip in the harbour, where he was embalned by the order of the commander. His body was from thence conveyed to Plymouth by the Salibury, lying in Itate there, in the Citadel, till Lady Shovel ordered the removal of it to her houfe, in Soho-fquare, London. It was attended to the limits of the corporation by the mayor and court of aldermen with great poimp and folemity, the whole garrifon was nnder arms, during the time of procellion, and cannon fired by minutes, to pay the honours due to the memory of fo pullic a bemefactor. After the honours done him at Soho, with a folemnity deeply exprefling his Lady's and the public concern, his body was repolited in Wetminiter-atbey, among the herocs of renown, where the fad memorable fory is written upon his tomb-llone. His lady is faid to have rewarded the foldier who firf found the body with a penfion for life.

It is from the near fituation of the Moor-Ground to this bay of Porth-hellic, beforementioned, that fome have imagined it a place fit for improving into a fafe harbour for thips, which they think might be done at a little expence; and that there are other places, at hand, fit for building veffels, ready to annoy the enemy, or for carrying on trade. And by brr Clondeney's body coming a-lhore at this place fome fuppofe that it pointed at fome future benefit to this country.

About October, in the year 1736 , a flip richly laden, called the Triumph, Captain Crofs Commander, from Jamaica, for London, came al-fhore upon the weft part of St. Mary's garrifon, in a violent Itorm, and flriking near the Stevel Rock (fee the map) went all to pieces, with her cargo a float. The captain, carpenter, boatfwain, and moft of the crew were drowned, endeavouring to get a -fhore, with the feas running over them;
them; but the furgeon, mate, and a few of the fomen were providentially faved. Some were loft by attempting to fecure part of the money, fome preferved, with bags of it brour. m-lhore, and others bruifed to pieces anong the rocks. The captain (being fenfibir o incvitable fate) recommended the money to the care of the living, being :bout 10 , ol. fpecic. ' The rich furniture was faved by the iflanders, as part of the cargo, with a confitcrable quantity of the money, which was divided among the falvors, though the then commanding officer took proper fhere of it into poffeflion for the widow of the deceafed mafter. This accident is faid to be owing to the ill conduct of the crew inioxicating themfclwes with rum, at coning into the foundings, and the thick weather, by the account of thofe who efcaped.

About the year 1743, a Dutch Eaft-Indiaman, outward-bound, was loft of St. Agnes in about 20 , or 22 fathoms of water, with all the people. Their firing of guns, as a fignal of their diftrefs, was heard in the night; but none could give them affiftance. Many of their bodies foated a-hore at St. Mary's, and other iflands, where they were buried by the inhabilants. And fome were taken up floating upon the tide, and were buried.

A Dutch lady, with her children, and fervants, going to her hufband, an Eaft-India governor, was prevented feeing of him by this unhappy accident. A diver thereupon was fent, by the Dutch merchants, to difcover and weigh the plate of confiderable value. But the tide ruming ftrong at bottom, and the fea appearing thick, the diver could not fee diftinctly through the glafs of his engine, fo returned without fuccefs. This wreck flill remains as a booty for thofe who can find it.

The figure of the diving-engine (made of thick planks, bound together with iron hoops, and headel at the ends) was a tapering-veffel in which the diver was plugged up, with as much air as could be blown into it, with a pair of bellows, at the time of his going down. His naked arms went out at a couple of round holes, next the biggeft end; being exactly fitted to them, wrapped round with neats'-leather to keep out the water. Lying flat on his face, with his legs buckled down with fraps to keep him fteady, he looked through a piece of round glafs, fixed right before him, in the fide of the chgine, of about fix inches over, and two in thicknefs. Thus he defcended by the force of weights fixed to the under parts of the engine. He carries a life-line in his hand, which he pulls hard upon, when he feels too much preffure, or wants to be drawn up. This engine is likewife fupported with hoops on the infide, to counter act the preffire of the water without, in great depths. The biggeft end of it, where the diver enters, is made to take off, being fitted with crofs-bars and ferews, to fupport it, when duly fixed. A plug-hold at the upper convexity, lets in frefh air when the diver is drawn up; for at being opened, the confined air rufhes out. This plug faves the trouble of taking off the head of the engine, to give frefla air at each time of drawing it up.

Several wrecks are remembered coming a-fhore among theie iflands, which would be tedious to deferibe in all their difinal circumftances, and therefore I thall add but litte more on the fubject; but flall obferve that the people of Scilly are not fuch gainers by wrecks as fome have imagined; for of what they get out of the fea they oniy enjoy a proportionable part for filvage; the reft belonging to the proprictor, ou perhaps to the merchants. And as there is a military command, and civil power in the iflands, there rights are duly looked after, for the perions to whom they properly belong. What is faved at the hazard of lives from the devouring of the fea, the falvors are, by right of nature, as well as of reafon, entitled to a flare of ; the prefent agents' bufincfis being to diftribute juftice in that refpect. A dead whate came a-thore am: $17+5$ among the rol. 11.
off-iflands, by which the inhabitants of Trefco, Bryer, \&c. were benefited in the Sperma Cxti, fold for fix-pence per pound.

Since the damage in 1744, to thefe iflands, by inundation, for want of proper banks being kept up againft the low ground, the fame year a fire broke out by fome unknown accident, in the middle of the night, on October 24, 1774, in the lower rooms of the dwelling-houfe of Gilbert Leg, fituated upon the high part of St. Mary's ifland, called Mount Toddin; the flames of which left only the walls of the houfe ftanding; and confumed all the neceffaries that the poor fufferers had. One of their daughters at this time being in bed, in an upper apartment, who could not be got out, was burnt to death, and found half confumed the next morning. The poor parents; with the reft of their children, (miferably fcorched and bliftered, before they could quit the flames). had juft time to efcape with their lives, and were afterwards covered with great part of a new fkin, by a furgeon, who happened to be prefent, in the illands at the time of the misfortune.

As the naked diftrefs, \&c. of thefe poor fufferers called for immediate charity and affiftance, the benevolence of feveral perfons appeared very remarkable, in covering their nakednefs, and furnifhing them with neceffaries. The fhip Phoenix was loft on. September 19, 1745, upon the Gulf-Rock (before defcribed) in a fleet, under convoy, going from Scilly to the ifle of Wight, the men were then taken up, except two of the iflanders loft. This hip was a re-capture from the French, taken by one of their privateers, near Scilly, coming from South Carolina, loaden with rice, when French hands being put on board with intent of carrying her to the next French port, was brought, by miftake, among the rocks, where fome fiflermen of the inands, obferving it, con. ducted her into St. Mary's road, under the command of the batteries. This was effected by four fifhermen and a boy, who fince have received a moiety among them of 30001. falvage; the thip and cargo being valued at that fum by the London merchants, behaving honourably in this affair. The lofs of other fhips has happened upon this rock in the memory of perfons living; concerning the nature of which there are various accounts. Some report its howling, by the waves or tides formcrly rufhing through its cavities, (whence it was called Wolf) which noife fome pretend was a fignal for mariners to avoid it; but fifhermen in thofe parts being difturbed at the noife, filenced it, by filling up the vacuity with fones. A perfon taking a curfory furvey of the channel, in the year 1742, as far as Scilly, took one of his ftations at low water 'as he told me) upon this rock, where he obferved a cavity like a brewer's copper, with rubbilh at the bottom, without being able to affign a caufe for its coming there; and going to make his enquiry, the weather changing of a fudden, and beginning to blow, the leas beating over tim, he could not inform himfelf; but was towed off, with his inftruments, by a rope, caft from a hoat at diftance.

For the better fecurity of flipping in the channel he propofed, to the Trinity Board, the mooring of a buoy to this rock, in fuch a manner that it Thould fwing clear of the rock, carrying a bell upon it, fo as to ring by the motion of the waves, and to give notice of danger; but this jingling fcheme (of Buoy Bells, upon the Englifh coalts fur alarning us) was not then accepted; on a fuppofition, that the fifhermen (not af proving the mufic) would remove the bells, when they catched no fifh.

At Senen Church town, near the extremity of Cornwall, there is the bafe of an old ftone column, belonging to a building which was taken up by fome fifhermen, at the place ot the SevenStonte (mentioned at the begianing) of about eighteen inches in height, and three feet diameter at the circular bafe. Befides which, other pieces of building, and glats waduws, have been taken up at diferent times in the fanie place, with divers
kinds of utenfils; which circumftances, put together, perfuade that, where the Seven Stones now appear in the fea, it was formerly dry land inhabited; as it is not improbable that the city called Lions flood there, fpoken of by tradition, and that the faid picces of building and utenfils are a pa:t thereof. Nor is it lefs probable, that there was a tract of land called Lionefs, extending itfelf from the prefent Land's End of Cornwall to Scilly, or beyond, which, according to tradition, was fwallowed by the fea.

An eclipfe of the fatellites of jupiter was obferved at Scilly, which being alfo obferved at Greenwich, the difference of time betwixt the two meridians was found to be $26^{\prime}$ $40^{\prime \prime}$, which being turned into degrees (by allowing 360 to 24 hours) gives $\sigma^{\prime} 40^{\prime}$ for the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Scilly. The latitude of St. Mary's ifland was then obferved to be $49^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ and that of the Light Houfe ifland $49^{\circ}$ $53^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. The Lizard point of Cornwall and St. Mary's ifland I found to be nearly in the fame parallel of latitude; bearing eaft and weft of each other.

A Propofal, or Bill, laid before the Parliament by Mr. William Whifon, (April 25, 1716) for the better Dircction and Prefervation of Ships ufing the Britibh Channel.
"Whereas it has been many years found, by fad experience, that not a few thips failing into the Britifh channel, have miffed of their true courfe, and unexpectedly fallen either into the Briftol channel, or among fome of the rocks of Scilly, not without great delays and danger, and the lofs of many of them, of which Sir Cloudefley Shovel and his fleet are a late difmal inftance; and whereas the prefent Light-Houfe on St. Agnes illand there, though otherwife very ufeful, is fo far from being always an effectual remedy in this cafe, that as Dr. Halley, who has nicely viewed that place, has obferved, it is frequently not fafe to truft a fhip in the night, fince that very expectation feems often to have occafioned the lofs of many fhips. It is humbly propofed, in order to the fecurity of navigation in that dangerous fea, that a ball of light or fire be thrown up from St. Mary's, the principal of the iflands of Scilly every midnight, and three times more every night, to be proportioned as the neceffities of navigation fhall require. That the mortar and ball be fuch as may afford light above a degree of a great circle, or fixty geographical miles; and the found heard above one third of the fame diftance, both which we know from frequent experience may certainly be done. And that the propofer and his affiftants may be enabled, by a fmall duty upon the tunnage of mips, or otherwife, as to the wifdom of the parliament fhall feem meet, to fet about the fame defign immediately for the advantage of this nation, and the common benefit of mankind, William Whiston."
As the commerce and profperity of this nation greatly depends upon the fkilful na. vigation of Thips coming into the Englifh channel from the ocean, I have here, for public benefit inferted the judicious directions of the gentleman whofe name is underneath inferted, for the fecurity of homeward-bound Mips againft the dangers of Scilly, St. George's channel, or the French coaft, \&c.

## Captain Robert Brown's Directions for homeward-bound Sbips coming into the Englifh Channel.

Firft, I recommend that all fhips and veffels, coming off the ocean, be fteered in a parallel of latitude, not more nor lefs than 4930 ; keeping your lead going, endea-
vour to ftrike the ground in 100 or 120 fathom water, which I call the outer-edge of the Britifh bank or foundings; fteer from thence E. B. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. in order to kecp your latitule by the compafs, till by your $\log$ you have run 80 leagues from the above foundings of 100 or 120 fathom eaftward; then may you, haul to the northward, and make the land at pleafure. But if interrupted by clouds or hazy weather, fo that you have miffed an obfervation for feveral days, whereby you camot, with certainty, determine your hatitude; in fuch cafes, if you come into foundings from the weftern ucean, obferve, as before, to get ground if polfible, in 100 or 120 fathoms; which obtained, keep your log and lead going every hour, ftecring E. B. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. till, by your diftance, you have run from the aforefaid foundings 40 or 45 leagues, and fhoaled, your water gradually leffening to 60 fathom; then you may find it difficult to determine whether you are to the northward or the fouthward of Scilly; for the foundings on both fides I have often found to be pretty near alike.

Therefore to refolve this doubt, I recommend fteering a foutherly courfe from the aforcfaid diftance run, and depth of 60 fathom; and as you fail to the fouthward you will deepen your water from 6, to 70 and 75 fathom, which having done you may depend on the Britifh channel being open, and clear from the danger of either running a-hore on Scilly, or into St. George's channel; too often the fate and cale of fhips, who, for want of fuch helps, are fometimes loft with the lives on board, or dangeroully bewildered.

When you have got the depth of 70 or 75 fathom aforefaid, immediately alter the foutherly courfe to E. or E. B. S. till, by your diftance, you are fhot within Scilly iflands, the faid places lying about fixty-two or three leagues from the weftern edge of the Britifh foundings, then may you haul to the northward, and make the land as you think proper. But, if you come from the fouthward, the coaft of Spain, Portugal, or Bay of Bifeay, you mult be likewife careful how you come in with the channel in thick weather; for as you ftrike ground with your lead you will often find coarfe foundings; and, if near Uhant, gravel with fmall ftones, which ground is much fteeper than the edge of the weftern bank: for if you come into your foundings with the channel open, fteering to the northward to make the Land's End, Lizard, \&c. in running eight or ten leagues you will go from 100 to 75 or 70 fathom in the faid diftance; whereas, being to the weftward, you may rum 20 or 30 leagues, and not make more difference in your founding than aforefaid. So that, from what I have advanced, it will be cafy to determine whether you have the channel open or not; a difpute that has often puzzled the nooft experienced mariners, and fkilful navigators, ufing thefe feas.

However, I muft obferve, that fometimes, in the aforefaid foundings, I have met with a frong northerly current, at the rate of about one mile an hour, which and about 17 degrees variation weft at this time, fhould be duly accounted for, in order to keep the true parallel of latitude afore-mentioned; as likewife in fome fea-charts the latitude of the Land's End, Lizard, \&c. are laid down ten miles to the northward of their truc latitude. So that if thefe impediments are not all duly confidered, and allowed for, I fay, from what I have already obferved, an error may be eafily contracted, greatly endangering the lofs of a fhip".

[^30]The and a

Thefe dircetions being carefully obferved, your latitude and diftance will be corrected, and a tolerable knowledge of the flip's pofition may be inferred.

And I would alfo advife all hips to be careful how they deal with the French coaft ; for let the weather be as it will, after having run the diftance aforefaid, off the illands of Seilly, then make bold with your own, in order to flum falling in with the iflands of Guernfey, Jerfey, \&cc. which fo often ends in frightful circumftances of both flips and lives.

And lafly, obferve, that in founding a ftream and to the weftward of Scilly you will find bluith oozy ground; fo that when by your lead you have fuch ground, you may Le affured where you are, and therefore fhape your courfe accordingly.

The inlabitants of Scilly, leeling the effects of their remote fituation, are folicitons of improving their induftry, in being enabled to fot up and carry on a fifhery in the inlands; pronifing themfelves equal fuceels with the inhabitants of Cornwall, or other fubjects; their fituation for fucli an undertaking being inferior to none. Their hopes are ftill in having a drawback, or debenture, upon falt, allowed them, by authority of parlianent, like the ifland of Jerfey, whereby they would be enabled to fend their falted fifh to market. But, in their prefent circumftances, not being able to pay the Englifh duties on falt, till they can difpofe of their commodity, their fervice to their prefent generation is greatly retarded.

They cure moft of their fifh with French falt, purchafed for a low price. They exceed all others in the art of curing ling, which the Cornifh take off their hands, having none fo good of their own; who, by their county-intereft, I am told, hinder the promotion of thefe iflanders in the feveral branches of fifhery, for the lucre to themfelves.

There being no decked veffel, at prefent, belonging to the iflands, fit to put to fea in bad weather, or upon emergencies, the inhabitants are the more perplexed in their trade and fupply of convenient neceffaries. Nor can certain intelligence be given to England, for want of a decked veffel, if an enemy fhould attempt to land. In the paflages betwixt England and Scilly, made in the fraall ifland-boats, with the fea frequently breaking over them, paffiengers (like the iflanders) fhould be qualified to endure wetting or the weather, like fo many ducks: for when the boat is half filled with water, as it frequently happens, by the fea breaking in, the odds of finking to fwimming are pretty confiderable. However, the boatman undertakes to empty the water with his hat, or what comes to hand, without the leaft concern; though, notwithftanding his bravery, he is fometimes ghad to return from whence he came to look his friends once more in the face; for which he has but fmall time allowed him. A boat fometimes fills, or over-fcts, in being too defperate; when the Captain and all his crew fteer diroctly to the bottom. An inftance of which fort happened to a boat going from Penfance to Scilly fome time ago, when they took their departure from Mounts-bay; but we re never heard of fince. And misfortunes of this kind are too frequent among the iflanders in going from one ifland to another, by which accidents at different times thefe iflands have becin very much umpeopled. A fmall floop, in the poffeflion of the agent, though a bad hailor, and chiefly in ufe for his own affairs, afforded fome conveniency to thefe iflanders; but going over to England, in the beginning of the year 1745, in a decagod comdition, was broke up at Penfance for firing; there being no decked veflel belonging to the iflands ever fince.

A clergyman, of learning and capacity, lived in thefe iflands a few years ago, by whom many of the youths were greatly benefited, and inproved in their education, when the inanders in general received uncommonadvantage in their literature and morals; feve-
ral of shom have fince rifen to preferment in England, and become very ufeful members of fociety.

Monumental Infcriptions in the Church and Clourch-Yard of St. Mary's I/and, in Scilly.

To the memory of Frances the wife of Jofeph Hunkins, of Gatherly, in the parih of Lifton, in Devonfhlre, governour of the iflands of Scilly.

She was the daughter of Robert Lovyes, of Beardon, in the parifh of Boyton, in Cornwall, Efq. ; died the 30th day of March, 1657 , about the 46 th year of her age.

> Bleff foul, thy race is run, whilf we hehind
> Serive for that crown which thou, prepar'd, dial find, In Chriif, for thee, here fhall thy body reft, Till with thy foul it be for ever bleft.

Here lieth the body of John the fon of Thomas and Mary Ekins, of the ifland of Scilly, who was born the 16 th of February, 1670, and died the 4th of November, 1675, Non mortuus, fod dormit.

Ifere lies the body of Peter Rattenburgh, late commiffary of this illand, who died the 4th of May, anno domini 1709 , and in the 67th year of his age.

> The law of kindnefs was in his heart, and Truth and jutice in his lip and life.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth the daughter of Peter and Hannah Rattenburgh, who died March 22, anno dom. 1704, in the 20th year of her age. Alfo the body of Robert Rattent urgh, who died March 24, aged fix years and five months, anno dom. 1707.8. Likewife, the body of Fofcarinus, fon to Peter and Jane Rattenburgh, who died April 3, anno dom. 1708, in the 5 th year of his age. Here alfo, after having fucceeded his father as commiffary of the ifland not full three years, lie the remains of Martin, fon of Peter and Jane Rattenburgh, interred April 2, anno dom. 1712, in the 19th year of his age.

Here lieth Robert and Sarah Wyeth, late of Wood-bridge, in Suffolk: he died on St. Agnes ifland, in the 6gth year of his age: the died on this ifland, in the $7^{2 d}$ year of her age. They were buried on the 1 th and 17 th of Auguft, anno dom1717.

Here lieth the body of Jane the wife of Thomas Brown, of Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, mafter and mariner. He had born, by her, five fons and one daughter. She died in her paffage from Rochel, in France, May 4, 1713, and was buried here May the 6th following, being in the 3oth year of her age.

Here lieth the body of Dinah (I fuppofe Diana) the wife of George Hooper, who died the 5 th day of April, anno don. 1722 , in the 82d year of her age.

> In Cornwall was the born, Cornwall her breeding gave, Scilly a hufband, fix children, and a grave.

Here alfo lies the body of Henry, the fon of George and Dinah Hooper, who died the 12 th day of July, anno dom. 1720, in the 49th year of his age.

With fome others, of which thefe are the principal.
The language fpoken in Scilly, is a mixture of the weft-country dialect, with the common Englifh.

For a lift of the abbats, who governed in Scilly, fee Mr. Brown Willis's mitred parliamentary abbeys, v. i. p. 170. Wherc, from the firf abbat Almerus, made at the finifhing the church, anno 981 , he enumerates 32 to the time of John Dymington in the year 1458, who obtained for himfelf and fucceffors, abbats of Taviftock, the ufe of the mitre and all the pontifical habits, as may be feen by the patent printed in Rymer's Fodera. This patent contains the power of benediction at mafles as other bifhops ufe. To follow any fuit in the Popes court to him and his fucceffors for ever. With licence granted to receive letters and anoftolical bulls, to execute, read, or caufe to be read, without moleftation or annoyance of any of the faid abbats, their proctors, favourers, counfellors, affiftants, adherents, publifhers, \&cc. for putting the fame in effect, notwithitanding any ordinances, provifions, acts or other claufes before containing the contrary: witnefs the king at Weftminftr, the 3 d day of February, $3^{6}$ H. VI. with this John Lymington to John l'eryn the laft abbat, he enumerates five abbats inclufive, in all 37. For furrendering the faid abbey, with 20 of his monks, in March 20, 153 ${ }^{3}$, he obtained for himfelf a penfion of 1001 per ann. for his life.

King Fthelfan came to the crown of Eugland anno.025. He erected a monaftery of Benedictines at Exeter in 932, which probably was done foon after his conqueft of Scilly at his return to England; which conquef thereof might be about 927. An abbey of Benedictines was founded at Tavifock by Ordgar Earl of Devonfhire, including Scilly, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Rumon, 961 . This abbey was valued at 9021. 5 s .7 d . per annunt, 26 H. VIII. 1535: The iflands of Scilly were moftly governed by lords, abbats, and coroners, from the time of their conquelt by King Ethelftan till 30 H . VIII., when the abbey of T'aviftock was diffolved, as alfo about which time were
 St. Mary, it is probable that the ifland of St. Mary, the chief of Scilly, borrowed its name.

After the diffolution of abbies and monaftical eftates, the ecclefiaftical jurifdiction of Scilly devolving to the fee of Fxeter, the civil power was granted by the crown to lords proprietors, on condition of their paying certain rents into the hands of the recciver for the dutchy of Cornwall, for the tenure of thofe illands; by which they came to be acknowledged as part of the jurifdiction of the faid dutchy; but only by the king's favour: for I cannot find by any records that they were ever annexed thereunto.

They are fubject by the faid grants only to the laws of their own court of civil judicature, in all matters of debt, trefpafs or property, in difpute; the high Cheriff for the county of Cornwall having no authority in Scilly, except by permifion of the lord proprietor thereof.

And here I fhall obferve, that in the grant of the dutchy of Cornwall (which I have Feen) to the Prince of Wales, as eldeft lon of England, there is no mention made of the illands of Scilly; though boroughs, franchifes, liberties, corporations, privileges, immunities, \&c. are particularly and numeroufly recited; whence if Scilly appertains, or is a part of the faid dutchy, it is rather permitted by favour than given to be fo by royal authority ; efpecially as the grant of thofe iflands to feveral late proprietors, is expreffed in fo ample a manner.

The following Dieds, Grants, Records, Ere. llocev the Nature of the Government of Scilly, and :obsat bas been done there accorling to the Suereffion of hiars, for wobich they are collcild.

HENRY I. King of England * grants to William Biihop of Exeter, and to Richard fon of Baldwin, and to his jufticiary of Devonfinire and Cornwall, in perpetual alms to Olbert, abbat of Tavitock, and Turold, his monk, all the churches of Scilly with their appurtenances and the land, fuch as the monks or hermits hedd in the time of King Edward, and Burgal Bibhop of Corn wall.

Reginald (the king's fon) Earl of Cornwall, had a confirmation of the fame, and wreck of fea, which was vefted in him, as is apparent from the following charter.
Reginald, $\dagger$ the Earl of Cornwall, the King's fon, to all his barons and his bailiffs of Cornwall, and Scilly greeting, Know ye, that I, for the fole fake of Henry my father, and mine own, have granted and confirmed in fee and perpetual alus to the monks of Scilly, as to the proper prebends of my father all wreck in them illands (which they hold) which fiall happen, except whale and a whole hip, that is to fay, Rentemen, and Nurcho; and in the ifland of St. Elidius, St. Samplon, and St. Theona. Witnefs Ralph de Boroard, at Dorchefter.

The confirmation of B. Bihop, of Exeter, of the tenthis of Scilly, is thus;
13. Bifhop of Exetert, Know ye, that I have feen and read the deed, in which Richard de Wich confeffes, that he granted in fee, or perpetual alms, all the tenths of Scilly, and namely of Coneys, which he unjutly detained from the monks, becaufe he thought the tenths were not the right of the abbat, and convent of Taviftock, and their brethren of the monaftery of St. Nicholas of Scilly; for his foul and the fouls of his parents, and of Reginald, the Earl of Cornwall, his Lord. And this grant by the book of the Fvangelifts, with my own hand I offer upon the altar of the bleffed Rumon, at Taviftock, in the prefence of B. abbat, and the convent of the fame, and many others: becaufe as well the monaftery of Taviltock, as all the land of Richard de Wich of Scilly, belonging to my diocefe. And I, as bifhop and diocefian by epifcopal authority, and this prefent writing and fealing, do allow and confirm.

Pope Celeftine§ by his Bull (dated 4 Cal. June, A. D. 1193) confirms to Herbert, abbat of Taviltock, and his fucceffors, the iflands of St. Nicholas, St. Sampfon, St. Elidius, St. Theona, and the ifland, called, Nullo, with their appurtenances. And all churches and oratories built throughout the inands of Scilly; with the tenths and offeriags, and other appurtenances. And two pieces of digged ground in the ifland of Agnes; and three pieces in the ille of Ennor.

Johnt, by the grace of God, sc. Know ye, that we have given, granted, and confirmed to the abby of Scilly the tythe of three acres of Afint land in the furett of Gufier. Witnefs ourfulf. \&ic.

Jotan, by the grace of Gace of God, 太c. To all herifs and thair builds, grecting. We command you, that you fulfer not the Canons of Scilly to be impleaded for any tenement which they hold, except before us, or our fleward of Normandy. Witnefs Jurfelf at Argenth, the gth day of July, in the firf year of our reign.

[^31]King Henry llI., commands Drew de Barrentine, Governor of his inands of Scilly, or his bailiffs, that they deliver every year to Ralph Burnet feven quarters of wheat, which Robert Legat ufed to receive, and which is efcheated to the king,

The fame king fends his mandate to the barons of the exchequer to allow, on account, to Drew de Barrentine, Governor of our iflands, out of the farm of the fame, 201 . viz. 101. for the 33d year of his reign, and 101 . for the 34 th year, in licu of 10 l . yearly lands, which he granted him by his deed in the iflands aforefaid. Witnefs the King at Radiug, January 26.

Alfo the fame King commands the fame Barons to deliver to his beloved and faithlul fubject Drew de Barrentine, Governor of the faid iflands, out of the iflue of the faid inands, five marks which he paid by the faid King's comman! to Guifehard de Cranvil by gift of the faid King. Witnefs the King at Windfor, the 21 亿lday of January. 'I'here is alfo another grant from that King to the Barons of the Fixchequer, thus: Allow Drew de Barrentine, Governor of our iflands, forty marks, which he paid, by our order, to our beloved and faithful fubject and fervant Nicholas de Moles, and thirty marks which he laid out for his expences, when he was taft in our fervice at Gafcony. Witnefs ourfelf at Haverling, the 19 th day of Augult.

Affize Roll, * taken before John de Berewick, and other Juftices at the Court of Launcefton (in com. Cornub.) at Michaelnas Term, anno 30 Edv. I.

The abbat of Javiltock being fummoned to anfwer to the King in a plea of quo warranto, by what right he claimed the fhipwrecks happening in all the illands of Scilly, the abbat arpears, and fays that he and all his predecefors had enjoyed then without interruption for time inmemorial ; and therefore defires that his right may be tried by a jury. When John de Mutford joins iflue for the King, and, upon enquiry being made, the jury found that the faid abbat, and all his predeceffors, had enjoyed all the wreck that had happened in all the aforefaid inands for time immemorial; except gold, whale, fcarlet cloth, and fir, or malts, which were always referved to the King, in the refpective grants of thofe iflands.

For the King, and William Le Poer, the King's coroner.
King Edzuard the Firft to bis beloved and faitbful Henry Spigurnal, Roger de Beafou, and Thomas de le Hyde, greeting.
WE underftand, by the grievous complaint of William Le Poer, our cornner in the iflands nf Scilly, belonging to our county of Cornwall, that whereas he lately, for the prefervation of the peace at La Val, and Trefcaw, in the iflands aforefaid, did repair to enquire of manflaughter, robberies, incendiaries, and other felonies; and receivers of goods felonioufly folen; and of wreck of fea, as to the faid office appertaineth. Ranulph de Blackminfter, Miehad Y'etit, F.dmund Speceot, John Gabbere, Robert, abbat of Taviftock, frier; John de Yalineton, frier; John of Exeter, and Oliver of Scilly, chaplains; the aforefaid coroner, by force of arms, imprifoned, ill ufed, and there did malicioully procure him to be kept, at the faid town of De La val, until fuch time as the faid cerroner paid a fine to the faid Ramulph, Michacl, Fidmund, John, abbat, John, John, and Oliver, and the malefacters aforefaid, of 100 fhillings for his enlargement out of the prifon aforefaid. Allo, whereas the fame Ranulph holds the caftle of Fn.

[^32]nor, in the iflands of Scilly, by the fervice of finding and maintaining twelve armed men, at all times, for keeping the peace in thofe parts; the faid Ranulph did not find the faid armed men; but receives felons, thicves, outlaws, and men guilty of manflaughter in thofe ilhan s, by which the faid coruner and his bailiffs are hindered from coming into the faid illands to do their duties, or execute the King's writs, being therefore unwilling that fuch tiefpafles fhall go unpunifhed, we have affigned you juftices to enquire into the truth of the fame. Witnets the King at Lamecoft, the 22d day of Noveniber.

## King Eduard II. to his fuithful Gilbert de Knovil, Roger Benfou, and Jobn de Datefurd, grceting.

WHEREAS King E.lward, our father, at the profecution of Will Le Pocr, our coroner in the iflands of Scilly, which belong to the county of Cornwall, fuggetted to cur faid father, that Robert de Saint Ola, Roger Tregrane, Roger de Nautener, Richard de Kettringhou, with other malefactors and breakers of the peace, himfelf being lately at Val and Trefcaw, in the iflands aforefaid, making enquiry as belongs to his office, into mannaughters and felonies committed, and of wreck of fea, they took and imprifoned; keeping him in the faid prifon of La Val until fuch time as he compounded for a fine to the no fmall damage of the faid coroner. That he affigned Henry de Staunton, Roger de Suthcotes, and Hugh Peverel, or two of them, juitice:, to enquire into fuch trefpafles, and to hear and determine the fame according to law. And they being duly fummoned to appear and anfwer fuch trefpafies, were oulawed; which outlawries our father pardoned by his Ietters patent, fo that they rendered thein. felves up to our prifon at Launcefton, and behaved according to law. And the faid perfons rendered themfelves accordingly, and flill remain in the faid piifon. And whereas the power of the faid comaillioners, by the death of our father, ceafed to the prejudice of the faid perfons imprifoned,-we, for the fpeedicr remedying of the cafe, have afligned jou juftices to hear and determine the fame, doing juftice according to law. Dated at langly, the 24 th Jay of November.

## The follozuing Chariers flewe the Pofffors of Lands in Scilly.

ENNOR cafte, in Scilly, was teld of the King by the fervice of finding and maintaining ten armed men in the faid cafte in peaceable times. Pat. 35. Ed. I. m. 45 .

John, Con of Malger, fon of Sir John Cornwall, Knt. releafes to Onvert Hamely and his hrizs, all his right in all his mefluages, lands, and tenements, in the ifland of Agnes, in Scilly. Dated at Millum, the morrow after St. l'eter's day. 3 Ed. III.

John Hamely, and Margery his wife, by fine levied, 5 Ed. III. had conveyed to them for their lives, a mefluage and acre of land, in Kilmonleg; and the moiety of the manor of Alet; the remainder to John, fon of the faid John, for his life; remainder to Ralph, brother of the faid John, the fon and heir ot his body; remainder to the right heirs of Margery afurefaid. By another fine levied that year, thr piemifes are fetted on John de Hamely, and the heirs of his body; reminder to Andrew in...her of the faill John, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the right heirs

John de Allet holds all the lands and tenements in Scilly of Ra's. Blankminfter by knights fervice, and by being keeper of the faid Ranulph's caltle; and by other perfonal fervices by himilf, or by two men. Which Ranulph relales the lervice of keeper to the faid bul: Allet, in confideration of 13 s. 4t. yearly to be paicl. Dated at 'lregamedon, Turlud: fter the feaf of St. Ambroie. 10 Ed. Ill.

A licence granted to Scilly abby to purchafe of A. Aflakby one meffinger, 28 acres, and one rood of land; and three roods of meadow and patture; and paflure for four oxen in Stanford and Dunne. Pat. anno 15 Ed. II. p. 1. th. 23.

Scilly (under the Jurifdiction of Cormwall) a Coll to Tavifock, as appears by the following
A Grant of King Edzuard the Third of Secular Canons, in the Place of Monks to de font to Scilly.
THE King to all his bailifs and faithful fubjects, to whom thefe prefents thall come, greeting. Our beloved people in Chrift, the abhat and convent of 'laviftock, lords of the illands of Scilly, dwelling within the feas, have prayed, that whereas the ablat aforefaid, to whom the faid ifland belongs, and was founded by our progenitors, late Kings of England, and the fame abbat and certain abbats, of the abbey aforcfaid, for the time being, were bound to find two chaplains; their fellow monks, within the ifland aforefaid, by reafon of their lands and tenements there lying, of the fame our progenitors, and of our heirs, daily to fay mafs for ever; and that the fame monks, by meat. of the war between us and the men of France, as likewife by other various caufes now moved, that we fhould grant to them two fecular chaplains to perform divine fervice inftead of the aforefaid monks, daily, within the ifland aforefaid, to celebrate the mafs during the war aforefaid : we willingly agreeing to this petition of granting to the faid abbat, during the war, two fit and fecular canons to perform divine fervice within the iflands; provided that the faid chaplain fhall do the duty which the faid monks did perform ; as it is meet without impeachment of us, or our heirs, juftices, escheators, fheriffs, or other bailiff, or our fervants whatfoever, \&c. In witnefs whereof, \&c. Witneis the King at Weftminfler, the 28th day of May.

From a manufcript found in the Survcy of the Dutclly of Cornecall, is Ed. III., are thefe Particulars of Tenures.
PENEWTTHS. Ranulphus de Albo Monaftcrio ten. Infulam de Scilly redd. perr ann. $\bar{a} \bar{d}$ dcm. fm. cec volucres vocat, Poffins, vel vi'. viiid.

Ranulph de White Monaftery, holds the inands of Scilly, paying yearly, at the feaft of St. Michael the archangel, 300 birds called Puffins, or 6 s .8 d .

Ralph Hamely grants to his brother Laurence, Agnes illand in Scilly, with the rents and fervices of the fame, confifting in dried fifh and wrecks of the faid illand, paying yearly for feven years to come, a grain of wheat; and after that time toos. fterling. Dated at Alet, Tuefday the feaft of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 25 Ed III.

After the deceafe of the faid Lawrence, the remainder to Walter Smith for his life, remainder to Thomas Blankminfter for life, remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Blankminfter aforefaid. Dated at Bename, Monday after St. Ambrofe's Day, 46 Ed. III.

Arthur, fon and heir of Randolph Hamely, lord of Hclwyn, grants to Oßert Hamely his uncle, the manors of Tregenon and Alet, and all thofe his meffaages, lands, and tenements, in Kilmonfeck, Tregueran, Trewyns, and Pinfhall, with the fealty and fervice of Margaret late wife of Randolph Hanely, and an Englifh acre of turff-land in Gouheth; and alfo all thofe his meffuages and lands in Scilly, in the ifland called Agnes,
to have and to hold to the faid Olbert, and the heirs of his body, paying yeariy a grain of wheat. Dated at Ielwyn, Monday before St. Margaret's day, it Richard II.

Oibert Hamelv, and Maud his wife, recite that his father John Ilamely, Lord of Itelwyn, granted to John de Rofworogan, his heirs and afligns, 4 cl. yearly, payable out of all thofe lands, mefinages, and tenements, in the towns of Kilmonfeck, Beugeuran, and Trewyns; and in Agnes ifland in Sciily. Dated Monday before the tranflation of St. Thomas the martyr, it Rich. II.

## Letters of Protiction for the Pricr of St. Nibbulas, in the l/ke of Scilly.

EDWATID III.* King of Fngland, to all and fingular dukes, carls, barons, admirals, knights, mayors, heriffs, mafers and mariners of hlips, bailiffs, and other our friends and faithful fubjects whatfoever, to whom thefe prefent letters fhall come; and to the conftable of the caftle of the ifle of Fanor, in Scilly, who now is, or for the time being, thall be appointed, greeting. Our beloved in Chrilt the prior of the priory of St. Ni. cholas, in the ifland of Scilly, reprefented unto us, that our progenitors were founders and patrons of the fame, as we are now; and that the faid priory, by the frequent aceefs of the mariners of fhips of all nations reforting to the faid indand, for default of guard, the faid priory is fo much deftroyed and imporerilhed, that the faid prior is not able to undergo the charge of repairs, whereby the charitable works of our progenitors are diminifhed. We therefore gracioufly condefcending to their petitions, have taken the faid prior, priory, monks, chaplains, and men fervants, poffetfions, and all things whatfoever, under our feccial protection. Therefore we command you, all our faithful fubjects, that ye maintain, protect, and defend them; and you the faid conftable, if any fluch things fhould happen, to do all that is in your power for fatisfaction to be made unto them. Witnefs ourfelf at Weftniniter, the 28 th day of October, in the 4 if year of our reign.

Guernfey, Jerfey, \& Infulx conceffic p. Regem IIen. Dno de Scilly, ad vitam; poft mortem Odonis de Grandifino, Pat. 16 Ed.11. p. 2. m. 5 -

Scilly abby, dedicated to the Virgin Mary of the Premonftratenfian order, demifes to the houfe of the bleffed virgin of Bois, in Axholme, aforefaid; and in Stockwith, for 100 years; paying yearly 8 l. Clauf. 28 II. VI. m. 5 .

Ofbert Hamely grants to Richard Alet of Mugwunt, all thofe his meffuages, lands, and tenements in Tregeuran and Kylmenfcham, to have and to hold for fix years, paying yearly a grain of corn. Dated at Alet, the Monday after Michaelnas day, 5 H. IV.

Sir John Colfhull, Knt. Monday before the feaft of St. Katharine, in the 6th year of the reign of King Henry V. (anno 1418) conveyed to Johni Prefton and others, the cafles and ines of Scilly to the ufe of Sir John Collhull, Knt. for lifet.

Henry Nankikelly, vicar of the church of St. Ide, grants to Arthur Hamely, and Ifabel his wife, the moiety of Alet manor, and all thofe his meffuages, lands, tenements, rents, and fervices of tenants, in the towns of Helwyn, Landgergala, Tregennou, Lan-

[^33]vyhan, Fenteuyrgn, Pennans, Trencruck, Tregontros, Bleythboll, Logofeck, Kerthu, Mafkevammogh, Padeltowe, Kilmonfeck, and Scilly ifland, called dgnes; with the reverfions of the fame, for and during their lives. Dated at Ilelwyn, on the feaft of the conception of the Virgin Mary, $6 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{V}$.
John Collhull, fon and heir of Sir John Collhull, Knt., and John Cork, by a fine levied in the 18th H. VI (anno 1440) conveyed the manors of Bydman, Straton, and St. Mary Wyke, the ifles of Scilly, one mefluage, two carrucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in Swainton, and the advowfon of the church of St. Mary Wyke to Nicholas Aystton and others, who granted the fame to John Colhull, and to the heirs of his body ; remainder to Johanna, fifter of the faid John, and the heirs of her body; remainder to Thomas Nevyl of Pycall, Knt. and the heirs of his body; remainder to the right heirs of Guy de Blankminfter, rector of Lanfayls. By virtue of which conveyance the faid John Colthull died leized of the premifes; and after him, Johanna, his filter, wife of John Hourhton, died alfo feized, without heir. The iflands of Scilly were held of the King, is of his caftle of Launcefton, and by the rent of 50 putins, or 6s. 3d. yearly. The faid iflands are yearly worth, in peaceable times, 405 . and, in times of war, nothing.

Edmund, fon of Lawrence, grants to Sir John de Aled and his heirs, the whole ifland of Agnes in Scilly, wih whatfoever to the faid ifland belongs. With all liberties, cuftoms, and wrecks of fea : to have and to hold to the faid Sir John, his heirs and affigns, as chief Lords of the iffands of Scilly, payable ycarly on Michaslmas day, at Scilly, half a mark.

Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was feized of the caftle, borough, and manor of Launcelton, and alfo of Scilly, for which laft there were accounted no knight's fecs, as in the dutchy of Cornwall.

> Extract from the Surrender made to King Henr: the Eighth, by Jolun Poryn, Abbat of the Monaftery, or Abby and Church of the Bleffed Mary the Virgin, and St. Rumon of Taviflock,' in the County of Devon, of the Order of St. Bencdict, and the Convent of ths fame place, to which Scilly was an Appendix.

OF all, and fingular thcir manors, lordhips, ineffuages, gardens, curtilages, tofis, lands, and tenements, meadows, feedings, paftures, woods, underwoods, rents, reverfions, fervices, mills, paflages, knights fees, wards, marriages, bondfmen, villains, with their follow. ers; commons, liberties, franchifes, juridictions, offices, courts-leet, hundred-courts, view or frank-pledge; fairs, markets, parks, warrens, rumning waters, litheries, ways, waftegrounds, advowfons, nominations, prefentations, and donations of churches; vicarages, chape's, chaunteries, hofpitals, and other ecclefiaftical benefices whatfoever; rectories, vicaries, penfions, portions, almuities, tythes, oblations, and all fingular emoluments, profits, polfeffions, hereditaments, and rights whatfoever; as wel! within the county of Devon, as within the county of Cornwall, Dorlethhire, Somerfet, Gloucctterthire, Wilthire, orellewhere within the kingdomof England, and marches of the lame, untothe famemonaftery or abby of Taviftock in any manner formerly belonging, appertaining, or incumbent. To hold the fame to the king, his heirs, and affigns for ever; ratifying and confirning the fame by renouncing all their former claim or right whatfoever. Dated in their chapterhoufe of Taviltock, the 8 th day of March, amn 30 H . VIII.
N. B. In the foregoing Deeds, \&c. Sulley or Silley, was written for our prefent Scilly.

The aforegoing charters, deeds, \&c. are tranlated from their Latin originals.
It is not certain how thefe illands of Scilly were difpofed of, after the difolution of the faid monaftery, for the face of about 30 years: but in ${ }_{1} 3$ Eliz. they were granted by patent or leafe to the honourable Francis Godolphin, Efq. (afterwards Sir Francis) for the term of $3^{8}$ years, and have continued in the poffeflion of this noble family ever fince; which appears by the following leafes or patents, fpecifying the conditions of their tenure, under the crown of England.

## Extracts of the fubftance of grants of the Inands of Scilly.

Indenture, dated 14 December, in the $13^{\text {th }}$ Year of Eliz. The Queen on the firft Part, Francis Godolpbin, E/q. on the fecond Part, and Edzuard Lord Clinton, High Admiral of England on the Third Part.
THE Queen doth demife and to farm let, unto the faid Francis Godolphin, Efq. his executors and affigns, all thofe her highneffes illes, iflands, territories, and rocks, commonly called the infes of Silley, otherwife Sulley; and alfo known by the names of St. Mary ifle, Agnes ine, Agnet ine, Sampfon ille, the great Sampfon ifle, the little Rat ifland, Brehar inle, Trefkowe ille, Arwothel ille, St. Helen's inle, Lyde's ille, St. Martin's ine, Guynhill ifle, Gwynhellever ife, Arthures ifland, Round ifland, Silley, alias Sulley ifland, together with all the founds called Crawes found, St. Mary's found, and the Broad found, and all harbours for hips, called new Grynfey, old Grynffey, and all other inles, iflands, rocks, and founds within the circuit or precinct of the faid ines; and all lands, tenements, meadows, paftures, grounds, feedings, fifkings, fifhing-places, mines of tin, lead, and coals; and moiety or half part of all Alip-wrecks, which fhall happen within the faid illes, to be divided or fhared with the lord high admiral. And alfo grants to the faid Francis Godolphin, Efq. power and jurifdiction to hear, and finally determine all plaints, fuits, matters, actions, controverfies, contentions, and demands whatfoever, which fhall happen to be dependin gbetween party and party within any of the faid ines. To hold unto the faid Francis Godolphin, Efq. unto the end and term of 38 years; he yielding and paying the yoarly rent of ten pounds into the hands of the receiver for the dutchy of Cornwall, covenanting that the faid Francis Godolphin, Efq. thall ferve the faid quecn in defence of the aforcfaid inlands.

The aforefaid honourable Francis Godolphin, Efq. governor and proprietor of Scilly, received the honour of knighthood anno 1580 . And in 35 Eliz . he was lord lieutenant of the connty of Cornwall, and alfo colonel of a regiment of 12 companies, armed with 470 pikes, 490 mufkets, and 240 calivers.

About which time he made great improvennents in Scilly, by her Majefty's order, as Mr. Carew obferves, who places the cafle of Scilly among other forts of the county of Cornwall. His account is, that in 35 Eliz. Sir Francis Godolphin, in building the caftle of St. Mary's illand, "reduced the place to a more defenfiblc plight, and by his invention and purfe bettered his plot and allowance, and therein fo tempered Arength with delight, and both with ufe, as it ferveth for a fure hold and commodious dwelling." The next grant of Scilly was to Sir William Godolphin.

## Indenture, dated 10 Auguft, in the fecond year of King James the Firt, between the faid: King on the firft Part, Sir William Godolphin, Knt. on the fecond Part, and Cbarles Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England on the third Part.

THE King doth demife, and to farm let, unto the faid Sir William Godolphin, Knt. his executors, and affigns, all thofe ifles, iflands, territories, \&c. as before defcribed in the leafe of Queen Eliz. with the fame covenants of tin, lead, coal-mines, property of land and fea; and moiety or half part of all hipwrecks to be divided between the faid Sir William Godolphin, Knt. and the lord high adiniral. And the fame power or jurifdiction of hearing and determining all plaints, luits, actions, controverfies, \&c. whatfoever, between party and party; alfo covenanting for the defence of the faid iflands. Thefe to hold unto the faid Sir William Godulphin, Knt. for the end and term of 50 years, he yielding and paying for the fame the yearly rent of 201 . into the hands of the receiver for the dutchy of Cornwall; covenanting that he, the faid Sir William, may have from the faid king, his heirs and faccellors, one laft of gunpowder, every year, to defend the faid iflands. And that he the faid Sir William Godolphin, Knt. fhall not, by his laft will and teftament, give or bequeath any of the faid ifes unto any of his daughters. The next grant was to Francis Godolphin, Efq.

KING Charles the firf, by his letters patent, dated June 20 , in the 12 th year of his reign, grants to Francis Godnlphin, Efq. his executors and afligns, all the iflands, territories, \&c. as before defcribed, in the leafes of Queen Eliz. and King James, with the fame covenants of tin, lead, and coal-mines, property by fea and land, and moiety or half part of all fhip-wrecks. And the fame power or jurifdiction, for hearing and de termining all plaints, fuits, or actions, controverfies, \&c. whatfoever between party and party; and covenanting for the defence of the illands. Thefe to hold unto the faid Francis Godolphin, Ef:1. from the end, expiration, or furrender of the leafe of 50 years, granted by King James, for a further tern of 50 years; he the faid Francis Godolphin, Efq. yielding and paying for the fame the yearly rent of 401 . into the hands of the receiver for the dutchy of Cornwall. And that one half of fhip-wreck goes to the king, his heirs and fucceflors, inflead of the lord high admiral, fo long as that office fhall continue in his Majefty's pufleffion, and undi pofed of to any perfon or perfons; covenanting for a laft of gunpowder, in defence of the faid iflands, as in the former leafes.

In the year 1645 , when General Fairfax had routed, and almoft defeated the King's forces in Cornwall, under the conmand of Arthur Lord Hopton; the Prince of Wales, then at Pendinnis calle, ritreuted for furth r fafety to thefe iflands, defcribed by Lord Clarendon, as being part of Cornwall. (vid. vol. v. Hitt. Rebel.)

His royal highnefs landed there on Wedueflay the $4^{\text {th }}$ day of March, with the Lord Colepepper, and other his attendants. 'Two days after which, the Lord Colepepper was difpatched to lrance with reprefentations to the queen, of his highnefs being at Scilly, and of the wants and incommodities of the place; defiring fupplies to be fent both in ren and moncy.

In the mean tine, Fairfax growing cvery where viatorious in the weft, and the King's army diffolving thereuphn, the lords Hopton and Capel foon joined his Highnefs at Scilly ; at which time the cuemics' whole army had entered Cornwall.

His Highnefs, after a flort flay of about fix weeks, being thought no longer fafe, under the apprehenfions of the parliament fleet appearing before the place, which was then in no condition to refift ann attack made upon it; embarked for the inland of Guernfey, on April 17 , while the enemies fhips were, as yet, fcattered; and; with a profperous wind, was there fafely landed.

After this, when Cornwall was entirely reduced, and King Charles the Firft cruelly put to death, Sir John Granville, governor of the illands of Scilly, took all poffible care in the defence of them for King Charies the fecond, and of what confequence they were thought to be by the parliament, and the governing men of thofe times, is obferved by Whitlock in his memorials, who gives the following account, how much their privateers annoyed the traffic of the kingdom.
"Letters * 26 June, $16+0$, mention that a frigate of Sir John Granville, governor of Scilly, with two brafs guns, $2+$ mufkets, and $2+$ oars, coming near Swanfey, the governor of Cardiff fent out boats, purfued the frigate frons creek to creek, and at length took her, and the men, except the captain and fome few who got a-fhoret.
"Letters ( 6 March 1650 ) of feveral fhips taken by pyrates of Scilly and Jerfey. Letters of 15 March of the want of frigates on the weftern coalt to keep in the Jerfey and Scilly pyrates, and of their taking feveral merchant thips, and none of the parliament frigates to help them. Letters of 19 March of the pyracies comnitted by thofe of Jerfey and Scilly."

Thefe captures caufing an interruption of trade, the parliament fitted out a fleet with land forces, under the command of Genersl Blake and Sir George Afcue, to reduce them to obedience.
"Letters 8 May, 1651, $\ddagger$ that General Blake and Sir George Afcue, with the fleet at Scilly, intended to fall upon St. Mary's ifland; that the governor thereof fent to themfor a treaty, which was agreed to, but took no effect. And thereupon the great guns played upon St. Mary's.
"Letters ( 12 May) from Sir George Afcue of the action at Scilly; that Captain Morris behaved himfelf mof gallantly in the forming of the inand: that the Scilly. iflands are the key that open a paffage to feveral nations. Letters ( 16 May) that after the parliament fleet had taken the two iflands of Trefio and Briers they had a treaty with Sir John Granville by commiffioners, which took no effect. Letters (30 May) that the foot of Scilly entered at St. Mary silland, and that thofe in the cafte were in great want of water. Letters § ( 12 June) that Sir George Ayfcue was come into Plymouth with Sir John Gramille and other prifoners taken off the ifle of St. Mary's, and other of the Scilly iflands; they being all furrendered to the parliament upon articles.
"Letters || 14 June, confirming the reluction of St. Mary's ifland to the parliament, with 800 foldiers, fome of whom were hipped for Ireland, others for Scotland, others for France, and fome for Eagland with Sir John Granville.
" That there were in it likewife commiffoned officers enough to head an army. That Colonel Axtel, Colonel Sadler, and Colonel Le Hunt, prifoners there, were relealed. That thefe illands will be a fhelter to merchants, which before were their ruin, and are a check to the trade of many nations."

By the great number of officers there, it appears that the loyalifts chofe thofe iflands 3. a place of refuge; and were entertaned by Sir John Granville, who afterwards went

[^34]into France to King Charles the fecond; and (as the prcamble of the patent, creating him Earl of Bath fets forth) attended him in his greateft diffreffes, throughout all his difconfolate travels, in France, Flanders, Holland, and the ifle of Jerfey.

This excellent perfon, notwithllanding all the dangers he lay under from the ufurping powers, frequently hazarded his life in coming to England, and was once employed for managing the King's affairs during the ufurpation of Oliver Cromwell.
Before Scilly was reduced to the parliament of England, it is faid their privateers had carried in fome trading Dutch veffels, of which the flates having notice, they ordered Yan Trump, their Admiral, with 12 men of war, to fall upon thofe iflands for fatisfaction as was pretended : but at this time the faid aduiral had private inftructions to treat with Sir John Granville underhand for the delivering them up; but he had too much the intereft of his country at heart to liften to their propofals. The Dutch excufed this unfuccefsful attempt on Sir John Granville and the loyalills, with whom they were plotting for the delivery of all the Englifh iflands in the fouth channel; by a pretence of putting King Charles II. into the poffeffion of his right.

Anno 164.2, foon after the removal of Governor Gedolphin from Scilly, when difputes between the King and parliament of England run very high, the inhabitants of thefe iflands, fenfible of the effects of fuch animofities, publifhed the following petition as a burlefque on the prevailing humours of thofe times:

## A PETLDON

from the igland of silley being in the west part of england:
Wherein fome of their grievances and oppreffions are laid open, and manifefted; together with their finecre affection to the profperity, and good of the kingdom of Eugland fent by the lalt poft from the aforefaid iland of Silley in a letter to forme of their countrymen in London, deffring to have it publifhed, with a general confent of the ifland of Silley. Wherein is expreffed the fate of the tyme, and the diurnal occurrences of this prefent age*.
THAT whereas we the inhabitants of Silley being neither wife men's eldeft fons, nor poffeffed of any great means whereby our witts and good willes fhould be held in contempt, have not hitherto dared, for fear of derifion, to fend forth handfulls of our affections in black and white, or to make our tedious proteftations and petitions, as the leather breeches in the feveral counties of England have done, though our intention towards the king and parliament are as clear as glaffe, and more tranfparent than the obfcure malignity of thofe countrey animals, and quarrelling cavaliers, men of great fomachs, better fceders than fighters: we therefore knowing that foolifh modefly can never make us thrive in worldly favour, have joined all the ftrength of our wits together, and little enough to draw forth and defcribe the face and picture of our forrows and grievances, and alfo in anple manner lay down the fubftance of our defires, fhewing firft that we being poor innocent creatures of the ifland of Silley, that have no golden fleeces on our backes, whereby to tempt any injuries, nor have any lawyers among us to pole our eftates, nor any fwaggering friends, and acquaintance that will be ready to borrow money of us, and never pay us again, nor any detractors or backbiters to blaft our reputation, are therefore like a people much troubled in minde that wee fhould live unworthy of wrongs and injuries, which are fo common and frequent in England, that neither the king nor fubjects can efcape the fting of malicious tongues, whereas we furfet with content. never fearing anything, no not fo much as a ferjeant as many gentlemen doe in England. And now of late having underftood by fifher-boat that came from Eng-

[^35]vol. 11.
land of certaine difcords arifing between the king and parliament upon what ground and fmall reafons we cannot apprehend, fo that the whole land is like to be divided into fractions for quieking quarrels in the church windowes, we fmelling your danger afarre off, and out of a deare affection to ourfelves, effeeming our lives to be prefcious in our eftimation, doe therefore earnefly and hartily defire that we may difiemble ourfelves together in a pofture of warre, and that we may have bills, bowes, arrows, and fpeares, and all kind of murdering engines fent unto us, whereby we may according to our neceflity arme our corporall bodyes, and if our enemies thould appeare in field (which we hartily wifh they may never doe) we may kill them feven miles before they come neere us, and moreover we defire that we may have fome redd terrible ill looking vizards fent to us, together with a fhip full of the frongeft garlike, fo that having put on thofe fearful vizards we may affiright our enemies with our very lookes, and blow them away with our ftrong fented breaths. As for bifhops we care not greatly whether there be any in England, or not, for our conflitution is not fo hot, that we can endure none; nor our affections fo cold that we cannot pernit any, onley we humbly defire that all our bifhops may be fpiritual bakers, that they may make their bread of doctrine as gentle as ginger-bread, fo that old women may mumble it up as in old time they did their Pater Nofters. And we befeech thefe gholly fathers, that they would be fure to flecce their dioceffes, and put in fome poor fcholler of Silley, or fome filley fcholler to be their curate in fome country village, and morcover that they would never ftraine their voyces to preach too much, and that never doing any good while they live, they may after their deceafe build a colledge in one of the two univerfities.

And moreover it is our humble defire that we may be better acquainted with the new fects of Roundheads, being fo like to us the inhabitants of Silley, for all their doctrines, opinions, and tenets which they maintain doe all fmell ftrong of the ille of Silley, fo that as the papifts doe fetch the derivation of their church from Rome, furely the Brownifte and thefe Roundheads had their original from one that was born in Silley, for is not their madde kind of preaching in tubs a filly faction, are not their teaching againft the back of a chaire, and ignorant inftructing at a tables end all filly inventions, befides their fhort circumcifed hayres make them all look like fyllyes. It is our humble petition therefore that they may all domineere in the city, and pull down minitters out of the pulpit, and never troubled by the king or parliament, becaufe it doth appear by their mad actions, fations, and dillurbances of the conmmonwealth that they are a-kin to the brethren of Silley, as well as of Scotland, and if they fhould tacke means, which we hope they will forn to doe, the filley Roundheads being willing to help one another, I would have fuch as be afllicted there to remove themifelves, and not to fly over into new England, but unto the ille of Silley, that there they might exercife their filly religious feates free from the cenfure of the world, and the trouble of the commonwealth; who doth wifh them all hanged on fign pofts, we defire them therefore in this our petition to packe up their tooles being tradefmen, and take with them their wives and children, and a bible or two, and fo the conduct of their revealing fpirit, paffe over to inhabite in the ifland of Silley.

Humbly likewife befeeching that the king and parliament would not be dogged one towards another, but concurre in affection and aboninable love one to another, for difcord doth bring forth nothing but murdering and killing in kindneffe, and if our fkin be flafte and cut who can mend it, or who can borrow another of his neighbour? befides who would defire to have his eyes pufhed out of his head with a mulket bullet, or a piece of his $\mathfrak{i k u l l}$ fearcd off with a cannon bullet ? therefore we defire waking, dreaming, and thinking, that there may be fore of peafe as there hath been alwaies in the markets,
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and gu than to we hun fended, that the braced, pothea to the filly wo warres.

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markets, and that we may live in foft eafe, and content, without trouble, but not a worl of fighting, for we the inhabitants of Silley are men of weake ftomachs that doe hate gunnes and gunpowder, and therefore we are villing to be undone upon any condition, rather than to have our dearly beloved bodics fuffer the hardneffe of warres. And therefore we humbly befeech that howfoever difcontents may arife, and fome body may be offended, we name no body, yet in a holy and wholelome pitties of our bodies, we defire that the noyfe of warres may be filenced, and peace generally throughout the land embraced, and no noyfe heard in our Jerufalem, but kitching drums, that is chopping of pothearbs on Sunday mornings, that fo we may not be put into fuch fearcs and terrors to the fpoiling of the witts of the inhabitants of Silley, efpecially women of Silly, or filly women, who neere ufe to pray or bleffe theufelves, but at the fudden report of warres.

As for militia, it is a word we underftand not, unlefs it be difplayed in the proper co. lours of difpleafing and offending in contending about this word, fye upon fuch words, militia according to the interpretation and defire of the iflanders of Silley, is to fet ourfelves in a pofture of eating like Hungarians, drinking like Flemmings, and talking of Hull, Sir John Hotham, Yorke, and the prentices, refolution, which we commend highly, and doe think that there are fome of the ifland of Silley that have as invincible ftomachs, whofe knives nor fwords could not be put up at the affront of a barly pudding, nay it is known that we men of Silley, for want of knives have drawne our fivordes to open oyfters, what dare we do then to make honour wait upon us? as the hath done fometymes upon the men of Silley or Silley men, but in thefe times though we defire fomewhat we defire no honour, we love our heads better then to have them fall off, for too much ripenefs of witt and dignity, therefore we humbly befeech that our petition may be accounted as it is the unfeafonable and unreafonable requefts of the fubjects of Silley.

Now that you may never know the conclufion of what we would obtain we will commit the reft to the clofe cuftody of filence, and not write any more, for feare it will be too much laught at, but 'tis no matter, 'tis ufual in thefe times for ignorance to deride wifdome, coblers and Brownitts to jeare doctors, roundheads to be wifer than fquare caps, and conceited women to be preachers; and fooles to be farmers fonnes in defpight of aldermens heyres. We therefore the inhabitants of Silley, laft of all defire, that none prefume to reade this petition, unleffe he believe that the iflanders of silley will ftand fiffe to all declarations, proteftations, and reformations, as any of the roundheads or cavaliers, who are thought wifer than we the inhabitants of Silley.

By Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date the 25 tb Day of July, in the Tenth Tear of King William III. 1698, made between the King on the one Part, and Sidney Lord Godolphin of the other Part.
HIS faid Majefty for himfelf, his heirs and fucceffors, did grant and to farm let unto the faid Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executors, adminiftrators, and affigns, all thofe his Majefty's iflands, territories, and rocks commonly called the ines of Scilley, otherwife Sulley, and known by the names of St. Mary's ine, Agnes ine, Agnet ine, Sampion ille, the great Sampfon ifle, the little Rat illand, Breher ine, Gwynhill ine, Guynhellever ine, Arthures ifland, Round ifland, Silly, alias Sully ifland, or by what name or names foever ; together with all and fingular the founds, called or known by the name of Craw found, St. Mary's found, and the Broad found. And allo, all and fingular the harbours for Mipping called New Grinfey and Old Grinfey, and all other
iflandk, rocks, and fands whatloever, \&e. within the circuit or precinct of the faid ines. And all lands, tenements, neadows, paftures, grounds, teedings, tifhings, fifhing places, mines of tin, lead, and coals, and all prolits of the fame; and full power to dig, work, and mine in the premifes. And allo all the marifhes, void grounds, woods, underwoods, rents, reverfions, fervices; and alio all other profits, rights, commodities, advantages, and cmolusents within the faidilles. And moicty or halt part of all flhipwreck, to be divided between the fail Sidney Lord Godolphin, or his alligns, and the king, his heirs and fuecefiors, for fuch time as the oflice of lord high admiral fhall be conferred on any perfon or perfons, then the faid thipwreck to be divided between the lord high admiral for the time being, and the laid'Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executor and affigns. And the faid king didallo graut all his liberties, franchifes, authorities, and juriddictions, as have been heretofore uled within the faid illands. Atud full power and juriddiction to hear, examine, and finally determine, all plaints, fuits, matters, actions, controverfies, contentions, and demands whatfoever, moved or depending between party and party; now or at any time hereafter inhabiting the faid illes. (All herefies, trealons, matters touching life, or member of man, or title of land; and alfo all controverfies and caufes touching thips, and other things and offences happening upon the fea hereafter, belonging to the high court of admiralty for the time being, and therein to be tried, always excepted,) to hold unto the faid Sidney Loord Godolphin, his executors and afligns, unto the end and term of 89 years from the end and expiration of a term of 50 years granted to Francis Godulplin, Eiq. by his late Majefy King Charles the firft ; yielding and paying to his Majelly, his heir:, and fucceffors, the yearly rent of 401. at the fealt of St. Michael, into the hands of the recciver for the Dutchy of Cornwall for the time being. And if rent be unpaid two months after due, the grant to be void at the king's pleafurc. And the faid king was pleafed and contented that his lordhhip, his executors, and afligns, fhall and nayy receive yearly, at the king's price, one laft of gunpowder, paying ready money for the fane. And alfo that it fhall and may be lawful to and for the faid Sidncy Lord Godolphin, his executors, and afligns, to take up and prefs his and their own tenants, tinners, and lervants, to ferve the king's moft excellent majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, under the faid Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executors, adminiftrators, and afligns, within the faid iflands, territorics, and rocks; and every or any of them, in the time of war, for the better keeping and defending the faid ifles, and every of them, againft the enemy, during all the laid term. And it was alfo covenanted that the faid Sidney Lord Godolphin thould not alienate or difpofe of this leafe, or eftate, for the term granted, without the fpecial licence, and confent of his faid majefty, his heirs and fucceflors. Nor by his laft will and teftament give and bequeath the fame unto any of his daughters, unlets the be married, and her hufband meet to defend the faid iflands. Nor to any other children within are; but only to fuch as fhall be of years fit for their defence. And the faid king ratifics and confirms all claufes, articles, covenants, \&c. according to the true intent and meaning thereof, unto the faid Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executors, and alfigns, during the faid term, notwithftanding any mifrecital or non-recital of the articles contained in the former leafes or grants of Queen H:lizabeth, King James the firft, and King Charles the firf (as at large in the chapel of rolls) to the refpective proprietors of the faid iflands. Of which it is the king's pleafure that all and fingular the rights and privileges flould be continued unto the faid Sidney Lord Godolphin.

By the aforefaid grants it appears that thefe iflands are under an admiralty-jurifdittion, and that the lord proprietor, for the time being, is empowered to crect a court of civil jodicature for hearing and determining all plaints, fuits, trefpaffes, controverfies, tu-
mults, \&c. And by virtue of his power given, can delegate his authority, by affigning a magiftrate to prefide over that coutt, relerving his judgment in appeals.

And the proprietor* having ail profits, and full power on $^{m}$ ned to himfelf, claims all tythe of Scilly by land, and of fifh taken at fea, and laa upon thofe premiles, acknowledgenent of all fhips coming to an anchor, commonly called harbour-dues, flare of goods taken out of thofe feas by fearching; and of others walhed, or driven a-flore, according to the cultom of the iflands for time imenemorial.

## A Liff of the lite Governors of Scilly, bearing .Commilfions.

| Honourable Sir Francis Godolphin, | Governet, Anno. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Honourable Sir William Godolphin, | 1593 |
| Honourable Francis Godolphin, E.fq. ; | 1640 |
| Honourable Sir John Granville (atterwards Earl of Bath) | 1651 |
| Honourable Sidncy Godolphin, Efq. | 1702 |
| Major Bennett governed a fhort, time |  |
| Right Honourable Francis Earl of Godolphin, | 1733. |

The governors having the nilitary power were not always proprietors holding the civil juridiction, as has before been obferved; for Major Bennet was governor of Scilly, while the prefent Earl of Godolphin was only proprietor: his lordthip thinking this an infringement on his authority, had a commifion as governor, bearing date July 7, 1733, and has been governor and proprictor of the illands ever fince. Moreover it appearing, by deeds and patents concerning Cornwall, that Scilly and Launcefton cafle having fometimes the fame governor, and that a coroner and his jury being appointed to enquire into manflanghters, felonies, \&c. in Scilly, the military and civil power, at thofe times, were vcfted in different authorities.

Felonies and matters criminal committed in Scilly are ordered to be tried at Launcefton in Cornwall; the parties fo offending are to be fent over to that county prifon, till the time of trial ; though I never remember fuch crimes committed there to require it: and it is in this refpect chicfly that the civil power of Scilly partakes with that of Cornwall, or the laws of Eugliand.

The fpiritual jurifdiction here has generally been the fame with that of Cornwall and Devonfhire, held by their bifhops; under whom, by grants from the crown, the abbats of Taviftock prefiding in Scilly, had their power confirmed.

The feparation of thefe iflands from their neighbouring county by a very rough feaf, and no paffage-veficl for a communication, are affigned the caufes of the entire neglect of the fpiritual authority there. And the mildnefs of the temporal power of this go-

[^36]vernment, fo long held by the noble family of Godolphins, refults from their known generous difpofition.

To confider the many thining examples and characters in this noble family, for integrity, loyalty, fkill in government, mildnefs in juftice, courage in war, hofpitality, \&\&c. faithfully defcribed by that excellent antiquarian, Arthur Collins, Efq. in his peerage of England, muft raife an admiration of their exalted virtues, and an emulation to copy them. Which writer has alfo given an exact genealogical account of the defcent of the family, from about the time of the Norman conqueft to the prefent right honourable Francis Earl of Godolphin, fo eminently diftinguifhed for his many acts of generofity, among his other amiable qualities. But for the particulars of the great fervices of his lordfhip's noble anceftors, I hall refer the reader to the peerage aforefaid; and teg leave to exprefs my own fentiments of his lordhhip's diftinguihed merits in the following lines:

## To the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Codolphin, Governor and Proprieter of the l/ands of Scilly.

IF a long line of patrinte great and good,
And honour, Areaming through untainced blood,
Can dignify a man, and raife a name,
To fand recorded in the lift of fame:
If worth, tranfmitted to fucceffive heirs, Defcende, unblemin'd, thro' a thoufand years; If Virtue makea nobility a gem,
And adda a lufte to the antient fem ; If merit only can ennobbe birth, And peerage fhines difitinguifhed by worth :
Then you, my lord, the place of honour hold,
Not meanly bought, nor ever bafely fold.
The coronet, that wreatha your noble brow,
To noble deeds, in virtue's caufe, you owe.
The geo'rous fpirit your forefathers warm'd,
And their brave foula with dauntefis courage arm' 1 .
By life or death to vindicate their prince,
And firmly fand in liberty'a defence,
With equal ardour in your bofom glowo,
Exalts your thoughta, and all the patriot hews.
From a etive youth to vencrable age,
Your king and country nitl your zeal engage.
Ne'er did your tongue begild a rotten caute,
Nor gave a fanetion to uppreflive laws.
The fubjeet's rights you ever made your own,
And bravely fenc'd as you have fenc'd the throne.
Your upright foul, no biafi ever knew.
But when difltreffed merit was in view.
The ruling paffion of your honef heart,
1 a , where to find, and how reward defert.
O blef Scillonians! favourites of Heav'n!
To whom fo wife a governor is given,
You uever felt the iron band of pow'r;
Uppreflion never landed on your hore;
The pride of office never frown'd on you:
Nor happy lawyern do your inanda know ;
No tipfaff, bailifts, petty-foggers, dare
Prefume to aretch their griping taions there,
Since a Godolphin, with pacilic \{way,
Has rul'd your inee, as Phocbus rules the day.

# MEATH'S ACCOUNT OF THE ISLANDS SCILLY <br> Thro' every part he fendn his genial heat, And fpreade his bleffings o'er ynur rocky feat, Tho' fer divided from your mother ine, On you fair freedom looks a friendly fmile, On you beftows whatever Britons boalt, And pours her gifts on your inclement coalt. But where's the hope that future bleffang fills? Whofe is, the hand that covers you from ills ? Grateful confefs on whom you thall depend, And own Godolphin is your noble friend. <br> <br> R. H. 

 <br> <br> R. H.}

## Scilly joined with Cornwall.

MR. CAMDEN mentions a tradition of a tract of land cailed Lionefs, once Atretching itfelf farther out as a promontory to the weft. That about the middle-way between land's end and Scilly there are rocks, called, in Cornifh, Lethas, by the Englifh, SevenStones. That the Cornih call that place within the fones. Tregva, i. e. a dwelling where it has been reported that windows, \&c. have been taken up by hooks (for this is the beft place for filhing.) And that from the land's End to Scilly the water is nearly of an equal depth, of about 40 or 60 fathom.

Mr. Carew is of opinion, that Scilly was once part of the land of Cornwall; and by other authorities, found in a very old MS. (hewing it not improbable) this ine of A1bion, being once part of the continent of France, was feparated in the fame manner : of which alfo fee the extract of Phil. Tranfact. No. 352. P. 589. Britain formerly a Peninfula, by Dr. Mufgrave. He fhews the probability of an Ifthmus, and then of its wearing away in a long fpace of time by the flux and re-flux of the tides after an irruption by the violent preflure of water driven by the winds out of the Atlantic ocean. The weft wind blowing hard for half a year againft Britain and France, as obferved by Julius Cafar. The depth in the Areights of Dover being not above 16 fathom, might be eafily wore down in fuch a feries of years. He obferves that the ridge of earth in the ftreights fhews the land there was once much higher, but reduced as aforefaid ; efpecially if it is confidered that the more the bottom of the fea is wafhed away, the more level it becomes. That the fleep, white, flinty and chalky clifts on the oppofite fhores of the Streights, between Dover and Calais, exactly anfwering to each other for above fix miles, make it appear that they were feparated as before mentioned, by the walhing away of the intermediate earth. That the prefent ftate of Rumney marfh agrees with the fuppofition; for whilft the Ithmus remained, it diverted the courfe of the tides that way, and caufed the overflowing of the fame, by being a plain low bottom. That this marih had once a communication with the fea appears from its ftrong bulwark; and alfo from tise teeth and bones of a hippopotamus, or fome other fea animal, dug up at Chatham (anno 1668) 17 feet deep (vid. Phil. Tranfactions, No. 272, 275) but an anchor dug up thereabouts ihews it more evidently.

That after the Ifthmus was broke through, and all obftacles removed, the fea retired from Rumney inio its channel; whereby that which was formerly an zeftuary, is now a fertile plain 20 muiles long, and eight broad, yielding good parture for cattle. That Ifthmus being admitted, it is eafy to conceive how wolves and other noxious animals came into Britain. But on the contrary fuppofition, it will be abfurd to imagine that they were tranfported hither in veffels for the prefervation of the fpecies. Nor is the filence of the Greeks and Latins, about the breaking through of this Ifthmus, any objection, fince the moft antient hiftory is but from that of Herodotus about 3500 years back, and from Noah's flood 1800 ; and in fuch a vaft face of time, as from the beginning,
ginning, what conjunction of caufes might happen to produce fuch an effect? by fome V'irgil is thought to imply as much in the paffage of - "Pcnitus toto divifos orbe Britamos." And the learned Britifh antiquary, Jo. Twin de rebus Albonicis, p. 22, is of the fame opinion, concerning the word divifos, and that Virgil meant it when he ufed the expreflion. Therefore Dr. Mufgrave concludes from the whole, that Britain was not originally an ifland, but became fo from a l'eninfula by concurrence of fome of the aforefaid caufes breaking a poffage through the faid inhmus. Nor, fays Mr. Childrey*, can I think but that the Scilly iflands were once parts of the main land of Enghand. And the like I conceive of Heyfant in France, an ine lying before the promontory of Britain, fevered by degrees each from the other. Ane' to flrengthen this evidence, it may be obferved that the iflands of Scilly having tin in common with the county of Cornwall, which no other illand does produce, is a further probability of their being once joined to Cornwall, and therefore fevered from thence either by a gradual incroachment of the fea, or fome violent irruption.

The Cornih land from Plymouth difoovers idfelf to be devoured more and more to the weftward, according to the aforefaid tradition of the tract of lionefs, being encroached upon above half the prefent diftance from the Land's en $I$ to Scilly, whence it is probable that the low Ifthmus, once joining Scilly and I.ioncls, was firf encroached upon in the fame manner. The projecting land being expofed to the concurrence of the tides from the Irih, the Brifol, and Britifh chanuels, by whofe violence and inpetuofity, encreafed by the winds, the loofe earth of the Gulf-rock might be worn away, leaving the refiftable fubftance behind ftanding as it is, in the middle way, bet wixt Scilly and Corn wall. Or by whatever violent caufes or irruption of the fea over the land was once made, a new tendency of that fluid element was thereby acquired and continued.

Thefe notions are confirmed by inftances of the incroachments and retreats of the fea, about feveral parts of the Englifh coaft, in later days; particularly the breach made by the fea at Dagenham, whereby great part of the Effex land was overflowed, and muft have been wore into a fea, if the timely wifdom and vigilance of a Britifh parliament, by fecuring the breach, had not prevented it.

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A TOUR THROUGH THE ISLE OF MAN: TO WHICH IS SUB才OINED A RE.
VIEW OF THE MANKS HISTORY. BY DAVID ROBERTSON, ESQ.

## preface.

THIIS delightful ifland having been hitherto little vifited, either by the man of letters, or the lover of picturefque beauty, an attempt to defcribe its truly romantic fcenery, to delineate the cuftoms and manners of its inhabitants, and from various fources to deduce its hiftory, inay not prove unaceeptable to the public. I do not, however, flatter myfelf with obtaining the approbation of every reader. Some of the natives may be offended with the fketch I have given of their general character : the political parties, who have for fome years agitated the country, may affect to difregard a work, that, inftead of flattering the prejudices of either, expofes the ambitious and interefled views of both: while the idolaters of defpotifin may refent my ardent attachment to principles, which, I hope, will foon be as univertal, as they are facred and immutable.

This volume I do not prefume to fay is exempt from errors: my heart however acquits me of any intended mifreprefentation. To point out with candour what inadvertencies may occur, will merit my gratitude; for the fatisfaction afforded by the corrections of the candid critic, can only be furpafied by the pleafure relulting from the approbation of the generous: but the animadverfions of the illiberal, as they cannot poffibly injure my tranquillity of mind, 1 fhall allow to pafs filently into oblivion.

London, Otober 14th, 1793.

## A TOUR THROUGH THE ISLE OF MAN.

Chap. I.-View of the IJand from Sca.-A Smuggler.-Douglas Bay.-The Salmon
DESIROUS of revifiting a country endeared to me by the remembrance of paft pleafures, I devoted the fummer of '79! to a tour through this inland. The profpect of meeting orice more with the few friends and companions which time had left me on the ifland, feemed to invite me thither; and from tracing the progrefs of refinement in manners, the advances of agriculture, the new channels of trade and commerce, and the benign influence of the Britifh government, I promifed myfelf no inconfiderable degree of mental pleafure.

With this flattering profpect I failed from Whitehaven in one of his Majefty's cutters; and, as the day was delightfully ferene, in a few hours obferved the mountains of Mona breaking from the ambient clouds. On a nearer approach they afforded us a fublime and picturefque view : mountain piled upon mountain, extending in a lofty range for many miles; in the centre of which, Snafficld, with awful grandeur, lifted his brow to Heaven, and feemed proudly to chain the pre eminence.

The bold and rugged coaft next demanded our attention; as even at a league's diftance it feemed to threaten us with approaching ruin. In fome places it funk into deep
and gloony caverns; and in others was overhung with frowning precipices: while the folitary fcreeches of the fea mews united with the wildnefs of the fcenery, to fill the mind with an awful melancholy.

In a little I difcovered under the fhelter of Maughold's Head ", a fmall veffel lying at anchor. It proved a fmuggling boat, laden with wine, rum, and tobacco; and had failed from Laxey on the preceding night: but, unable to reach the Englifh fhore before morning, had retired under the high land, in expectation that the enfuing night would prove more favourable. But how delufive are the hopes of mortals! Being foon difcovered by the cutter, the boat was without any oppofition feized, and the crew tranf. ported aboard our veffel. The infulting exultations of the failors, and the gloomy filence of the fnugglers formed an affecting contraft. The owner of the property had in his air fomewhat fuperior to the reft. His countenance ftrongly expreffed thame and fullen anguifh. As he retired to a corner of the veffel, wringing his hands, I heard him exclaim : "Now am I ruined indeed! How fhall I return to my wife and family ?" He had once feen better days. By his father he inherited a fmall eftate in Cumberland; but, one misfortune rapidly fucceeding another, it was firf deeply mortgaged, and then fold. To retrieve his misfortunes he engaged in this illicit trade; and had imprudently rifqued, in this firf enterprize, the fragments of his fortune: thercby involving a young and numerous family in unexpected ruin. If frequently endeavoured to mitigate his forrows; they would not however admit of confolation. His diftrefs I reprefented to the commander of the cutter; but, though he pitied his calamity, no interceffion could then avail.

This incident I have preferved, as it prefents an awful warning to thofe, who, from infatuation or habit, prefer this hazardous and illicit manner of acquiring wealth, to the flow, but more certain, gains of honeft induftry.

Before funfet the breeze which had hitherto proved favourable died away, and for fome time we were becalmed in the Bay of Douglas; which, in the form of a crefcent, extends for three miles from Clay-Head to Douglas-Promontory. The evening grew more and more ferene: the fetting fun threw a beautiful veil of light over the nountains; and the evening.fky gave a ruddy tinge to the fcarcely-heaving ocean. A few Araggling fifher-boats were moving homewards The verdure of the fields, the woodcircled hamlets, the flocks fcattered over the mountains, and the fmoke curling from the town of Douglas, improved the landfcape, and afforded a pleafing contraft to the gloomy fcenes we had lately paffed.

Douglas-Bay is fpacious, and the neighbouring high lands render it an afylum from the tempelts of the north, weft, and fouth; but to the forms of the call it is greatly expofed. Both points prefent a dangerous and rocky f.ore. A variety of fifh is here caught in great abundance. The cod is a high luxury : and the falmon, though fnall, equals in delicacy and flavour the choiceft in England; and during the months of July, Auguft, and Scpiember, is very plentiful.
'This fifhery has been claimed by the Duke of Athol as one of his manerial rights. Since the fale of the illand in 1765 , it has been deemed the property of the crown; and by the Lords of the Treafury is at prefent let at a fum greatly inadequate to its value. When the leafe expires, whether government will at an advanced fum renew it, or reflore the filhery to the Duke of Athol, will depend on the report of the five comiffioners, lately appointed by the crown, to inveftigate the equity of his Grace's demands.

[^38]
## CinAp. II.-Arrival at Douglas-Ruinous State of the Harbour-An awfiul Calamity Reflections.

AFTER I had indulged myfelf for fome time in viewing the beautiful and romantic fcenery of Douglas-bay, a gentle breeze fprung up, and we arrived at the town about nine in the evening.

The entrance of the harbour is narrow and dangerous, being fenced on each fide by a range of precipices. In the centre of thefe a light-houfe, at once ufetul and ornamental, formerly food. This, with a great part of the key, was deftroved by a fevere form in 1786 ; and in this ruinous ftate, highly injurious to the public, and fatal to many individuals, it has remained ever fince. To enumerate the various thipwrecks this neglect has occafioned, would be unneceffary : but the awful calamity, which happened in September 1787 , is too interefting to be paffed over in filence. I was then in Douglas, and never before witneffed fuch a fcene of horror.

The preceding day was delightfully ferene; the fky pure and unclouded ; and the fun flone forth in all his frength and beauty. In the morning, about four hurndred fifherboats appeared in the bay and harbour, deeply laden with herrings, to the amount of 5000. Gladnefs fmiled in every eye, and the fong of mirth gave new energy to labour. The earlier part of the day was paffed in unlading the boats, and the remainder devoted to feftivity.

The herring.ground was then off Clayhead and Laxey, about three leagues from Douglas. In the evening when the boats again failed thither, there were no indications of a change in the weather; but at midnight a brifk equinoctial gale arofe; and the fifhermen, impelled by their ufual timidity, fled to the harbour of Douglas for refuge.

On the ruins of the Light-houfe is fixed a Ilender poft, from which is hung a fmall lantern. This wretched fubftitute was thrown down by one of the firlt boats in its eagernefs to gain the harbour. The confequences were dreadful. In a few minutes all was horror and confufion. The darknefs of the night ; the raging of the fea; the veffels dafhing againt the rocks; the cries of the fifhermen, perifhing in the waves; and the fhrieks of the women afhore; imparted fuch a fenfation of horror, as none but a fpectator can poffibly conceive! When the morning came, it prefented an awful fpectacle: the beach and rocks covered with wrecks; and a group of dead bodies floating in the harbour. In fome boats whole families perifhed. The fhore was crowded with women: fome in all the frantic agony of grief, alternately weeping over the corfes of father, brother, and hulband ; and others, finking in the embrace of thofe, whon, a moment before, they imagined were buried in the waves. The bufte of trade ceafed; its eagernefs yielded to the feelings of Nature; an awful gloom fat on every countenance; and every bofom either bled with its own anguifh, or fympathized with the fufferings of others.

Dreadful as this calamity was, it did not awaken the parental care of adminiftration ; and to this hour the harbour of Douglas remains in the fame ruinous ftate: ufelefs, in a great degree, to the public ; fatal to individuals; and a monument of reproach to government *.

[^39]For feveral years the revenue of the ifland has been greater than the expenditure: and a confiderable balance is now in the Britifh treafury, which will be annually augmented. The inhabitants of the Ine of Man have therefc re a juft claim upon government, that with their own revenue their principal harbour fhould be repaired; and the fafety of the public certainly demands, that what nature defigned for a general afylum from the tempefts in the neighbouring feas, fhould not longer remain in ruins.

Were it rendered fafe and commodious, his Majefty's cutters would frequently refort hither; and trading veffels, inftead of vainly combating the fury of the waves, would, till the form abated, feek fhelter here. Trade would foon be revived in Douglas, and profperity diffuled through the ifland.

## A Deceafed Friend.-Defcription of Douglas.-Duke of Athol's refidence.-St. George's Cbapel.-Eipifopal Anecdote.

PURE and uninterrupted enjoyment is feldom the lot of mortals: frequently, as we raife the cup of pleafure to our lips, it is dafhed by fome unexpected misfortune. -The happinefs which I had promifed myfelf from an interview with my friends in Douglas was fenfibly diminithed, by not obferving, among the few who welcomed me afhore, one who was particularly endeared to me. At a little diftance I faw his favourite fervant approaching. His locks had grown grey in the fervice of my friend. As he advanced, a tear ftarted into his cye ; while his melancholy air lufficiently expreffed "that my friend was no more." "My poor mafter," cried Gerard, fhaking his grey locks, "is now at reft. "You were abtent, and his eyes were clofed by trangers; yet as fome confolation know, that in his laft moments, he tenderly remembered your friendhip. To-morrow I will how you where they buried him." "Yes, Gerard, I will vifit his grave : I will bathe the turf that covers him with my tears; and figh over the confecrated fpot." - Here fleeps in peace the friend of mankind!'

The reader, I flater myfelf, will forgive this effufion to the memory of George Parker, Efquire*; when he is informed, that it is a tribute of refpect not mere due to friendhip than to philanthropy: for his life was an ornament, and liis death a real lofs to fociety.

Douglas, or according to the antient orthography, Dufglafs, is now the principal town in the ifland. The feat of government is at Caftle town, about ten miles diftant: tut trade and commerce have rendered Douglas, in wealth and importance, greatly luperior.

Near the fouthern point of the bay the town rifes in a triangular form: and in fituation is both falubrious and pleafant; commanding a fine view of the neighbouring country, and a moft extenfive profpect of the fea, with the majeftic mountains of Lan. cafhire and Cumberland. The town, confidering its extent, is now very populous; although, about a century ago, it was but little more than a group of clay-built cottages. The eftablifhment of the excife in England, uniting with other circumftances, occafioned an influx of wealth into the ifland. The bold adventurer often rapidly and unexpedtedly, by illicit commerce, acquiring afluence, his pate rnal hut was foon demolifhed; and on the favoured foot was ereeted a manfion, more flattering to his luxury and ambition: while his lefs fortunate neigibour contented himlelf with a refidence, barely adequate to fhelter himfelf and family from the feverities of the weather.

This, I prefume, will account for the prefent irregularity of the flreets; and the furprize which a franger feels, on viewing feveral of the beft houfes hemmed in by fo

[^40]many miferable cottages. Several of thefe have, however, been lately demolifhed: and a firit of architectural elegance feems now rifing in Douglas; to which the Manks have many inducements, particularly, from their cafy accefs to fome fine quarries of lime, ftone, and marble.

A fine river, forming the harbour of Douglas, runs clofe by the town. The houfes, which fkirt the banks of the river, have an air of fuperior elegance; and at high water would make, with the fhipping and adjacent fcenery, a pleafing landfcape.

The refidence of his Grace the Duke of Athol is a ftately edifice. It was built, previous to the fale of the ifland, by a merchant in Douglas, at a confiderable expence; and was foon after that tranfaction fold to the Duke of Athol for 300l. a memorable inftance of the confternation which univerfally prevailed in the ifland at that period. But fometimes how fhort-fighted are mankind! The re-veftment of the ifland in the crown of Great Britain, which the inhabitants then believed would ruin the country, foon proved the foundation of all the bleflings which they now enjoy.

There is a free-fchool at Douglas; but what perhaps will appear aftonilhing to an Englifhman, there is not in the whole ifland a fingle edifice devoted to the reftoration of the fick, or the relief of the poor: yet, in few places, is private charity more univerfally liberal.

On fome rocks, near the mouth of the harbour, is an ancient fort, formerly intended for its defence, but now ufed as a temporary prifon for criminals. In the centre of the town is a fimall chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, which has little claim to the attention of a traveller: but on an eminence, a little welt from Douglas, rifes St. George's chapel; a modern edifice, at once facious and elegant. It was built by fubfcription, and the funds were lodged with the Right Reverend George Mafon, bifhop of the diocefe; a man, whofe elevation to the epilcopal dignity occafioned his future misfortunes.

Being raifed to the mitre by the generofity of the Athol-family, he devoted himfelf to its interells; and was eafily feduced to engage, with fome degree of violence, in promoting his Grace's well known attempt to re-eftablifh in the illand fome portion of that feudal feverity, which the wifdom of ages had abolifhed. 'I he bifhop profaned his 〔piritual authority, by directing it againft his political opponents. Bifhop's Court, a manfion formerly confecrated by the venerable piety, meeknefs, and virtue of Bifhop Wilfon, now emulated the vatican. The thunders of the church thook the ifland: at longth the civil power arofe and checked epifcopal prefumption. By this falutary interference, the bifhop's influence being weakened, and his feelings injured, he foon after died, regretting his paft temerity.

At his death there was a great deficiency of the funds which had been entrufted to his care. All was anarchy and difcontent. The wealthy creditor was injured; and the induftrious labourer almoft ruined! Thus, St. George's chapel, in a great meafure, owes its prefent fptencivur to the diftreffes of many individuals: a reflection equally aflicting to the pious and humane.

## Chap.

Chap. IV.-View of Socicty in Douglas.-Propenfity of the inferior Claffes to Gam-bing.-The Theatre.-Prejudices of the Natives.-Prodigality of the Englifb.-An affacting Story.
DOUGLAS, from its trade and commerce *, is the moft important town in the ifland; and its inhabitants, from their intercourfe with ftrangers, the moft polifhed in their manners. But Douglas is not only the chief feat of commerce: it is allo the principal refidence of the Englifh. Officers on half pay, and gentlemen of finall fortunes refort hither; invited by the abundance of the neceffaries, and the eafy accefs to the luxuries, of life. Befides thefe, there are feveral decayed merchants who have fought Thelter here from the perfecution of unrelenting creditors $\dagger$ : thefe live in retirement, and feldom mingle with their more independent countrymen.

To the fociety of the Englifh Douglas is confiderably indebted. They have given life and gaiety to the town; and have contributed to polifh the manners of the natives. Convivial focieties, affemblies, and card-partics, are now frequent among the higher circles of Douglas. Whif is their favourite game; and they feldom play high. Cards are however introduced on every occafion, and generally accompanied with a plenitude of excellent wines.

Among the inferior claffes gaming is far more parnicious. Inebriation is here its conftant attendant. The taverns are nightly filled with tradefmen; who, on the chance - of a card, a die, or a billiard-ball, will hazard their laft farthing. When carried to this excefs, gaming is highly criminal. The mind, infatuated with play, becomes blind to every danger; regardlefs of every duty; and callous to every attachment. The gamefter not only rufhes on precipitately to his own ruin; he frequently involves the innocent therein : and how greatly muft it heighten his diftrefs to reflect, that by this infatuation to play, he may have reduced a virtuous wife and late-flourihing family to mifery! Yet, in Douglas, there are fome awful monuments of this wretchednefs.

Although the liberal arts have few votaries here, a neat theatre has been erected by Captain Tenifon, with the benevolent defign of contributing to the relief of the poor. But from the penury of dramatic genius in this country, his charitable intentions have been hitherto fruftrated: and experience has lately fhewn, that here the admirers of the drama are too inconfiderable to fupport, even for a few weeks, a regular company.

The harmony of fociety in Douglas is fometimes marred by mutual prejudices. In many of the natives, notwithftanding a thow of politenefs and hofpitality, there is a fecret averfion to Arangers: and in feveral of the Englifh an unreafonable contempt of the Manks. The one is deemed too fhrewd and felfih; and the other too prodigal. The Manfman has been accufed of feeking intereft with infatiable avidity, in all his purfuits; and the Inglifhman, with much juftice, has been upbraided with facrificing every

[^41]object to prefent enjoyment : while thefe prejudices are frequently heightened, by the thoughtlefs prodigality of the franger involving hin in debt to the native, and thereby fubjecting him to the incivilities of an importunate creditor.

Many of the Englifh gentlemen, refident here, are more acquainted with convivial enjoyments than with the pleafures of retirement. They are more Bon Vivants, than Penferofos. Accordingly, the feftive entertainments of the Englifh are numerous and Splendid; while each tudies to emulate the other by the fumptuoufnefs, or delicacy, of his table, and the varicty and profufion of his wines. But this prodigality of the Englifh, frequently exceeding their income, becomes highly culpable. It injures the natives: it affects the credit of other ftrangers; and often precipitates themfelves into the deepeft diftrefs. Omitting many recent inftances of this, I fhall felect one which happened fome years ago, as it was attended with a circumftance peciuliarly affecting.

Captain - was a gallant veteran, who had fuffered and bled for his country, in the wilds of America. Haviug there diftinguifhed himfelf by cool intrepidity, at the clofe of that unfortunate war, he returned with the troops to England; where he was foon afterwards reduced to half-pay. With this pittance he retired to Douglas. His daughter, a young, beautiful, and accomplifhed woman, attended him. Her beauty was foftened by a penfive melancholy, arifing from the perfidy of a wretch, who, under the moft facred vows, had violated her honour. On their arrival they attracted general attention. He was refpected for his valour, and fhe efteemed for her beauty. They were every where received with a fplendid hofpitality; which the pride of the gallant veteran endeavoured to return and emulate. But this profufe generofity foon exhaufted his finances; and ere his next half.pay could relieve him, he was arrefted and imprifoned. Every frown of fortune the veteran bore with the dignity of virtue. His daughter's prefence illuminated the horrors of a prifan. With filial piety fhe mitigated his forrows; and in her tendernefs he forgot for a while the injuries of mankind. This, however, was a deceitful calm; for a few weeks revealed the daughter's fhame, and brought the father's grey hairs with anguifh to the grave. Being exquifitely alive to the honour of a foldier, his feelings could not brook the difhonour of his daughter. Under fuch a weight of mifery he funk; yet in his laft moments he tenderly embraced, and poured forth bleffings over his deluded child. Her anguifh was inexpreffible. She buried her father: but did not long furvive him. Her frame was too delicate to fupport the anguifh of her mind. She languifhed; fhe funk; and at length fought in a better world that peace, which had been denied her in this.

Ghap: V.-Tbe Nunnery.-Female Piety.-Kirk-Braddan.-Veneration of the Manks for their dectafed Friends.-Vicw of the Country round Douglas.-Advances of Agri-culture.-Abundance of the I/and.
AT a little diftance from Douglas is fituated, in a moft delightful folitude, the Nunnery. Clofe by the modern building is a venerable relique of the ancient priory; which, according to the Manks' tradition, was founded in the fixth century, by Saint Bridget, when fhe came to receive the veil of virginity from St . Maughold. From the pious celebrity of its foundrefs, the monaftery was foon tenanted by female votaries; fome of whom were compelled by parental anbition, while others were deluded by vifionary joys, to fruftrate the benignity of Nature, by facrificing their youth and beauty at the fhrine of fuperftition. Yet, amid the gloom of this once-hallowed fpot, devo-
tion might fometimes heighten the raptures of the enthufiaft ; or religion, with her heavenly balm, heal the wounds of the unfortunate.

The Priorefs of Duu las was anciently a baronefs of the iffe. Her perfon was facred; her authority dignified; her revenue extenfive; and her privileges important. She held courts in her own name; and from the Lord's Court flie frequently demanded her vaffals, and tried them by a jury of her own tenants. When fuch was her temporal authority, it may be prefumed of her firitual jurifdiction, that

> "Here perchance a tyrant-abbefa reign'd, Who rul'd the cl ilter with an iron-tod ".",

But every veflige of her magnificence and dignity has long fince vanifhed, except the ruins of the convent where fhe once prefided: and cven thefe, when a few years have glided away, will alfo difappear. Every ornament of its former grandeur is now levelled with the ground; the mouldering walls are mantled with ivy; cluftering wildflowers crown their fummit; and the whole ruin, being fladed with aged trees, is at once gloomy and romantic.

The modern building has an air of elegance fuperior to any other in the ifland. The gardens are fpacious and luxuriant; and the furrounding fields, being highly cultivated, and finely interfperfed with woods and waters, prefent an exquifite landfcape. In this charming retirement, once coafecrated to piety, but now facred to hofpitality, Captain Taubman, the worthy proprietor, enjoys, "Otium cum dignitate;" not more eltecmed by frangers, for his politenefs and generofity, than refpected by the natives, for his worth and benevolence.

About a mile from the nunnery, bofomed in a group of aged trees, appears the venerable Kirk-Braddaut. The furrounding feenery is folemn and romantic. The laft time I vifited this facred folitude was on a fine fummer evening. The ruddy fun was finking behind the weftern hills; and his parting beams flone faintly on the churchyard. Beneath, the river, in many a maze, murnured along its root-inwoven banks; while, overhead, a few folitary rooks had perched their nefts on the fummit of the trees. The gales of evening fighed among the groves: and at intervals the tones of the deathbell iffued from the church. A folemn calm brcathed around: and every object infenfibly rifpofed me to a pleafing, yet awful melancholy ; rfflecting, as I trod above the venerable dead,

> "Time was, like me, they life polf, ft, Ard time will be when 1 thall rett."

In this hallowed fpot the inhabitants of Douglas, and the rude forefathers of the neighbouring hamlets, fleep in peace. Here the green turf lies lightly on the breafts of fome; and there, the long grafis waves luxt riant over others; while all around

> "Sume frail memorial Aill erected nigh,
> With uncouth rhymes and hapelefs celliture deck', Implores the pafling tribute of a figh."

The Manks are folicitous to pay every vencration due to deceafed friends. When an inhabitant dies, he is attended to the church-yard by a great concourfe of friends

[^42]and neighbours. Before the corpfe a funeral hymn is fung, which clofes on leaving the town *; but is refumed on approaching the place of burial. The corpfe is then interred, according to the rites of the church of England: the folemnity of which, at Kirk-Braddan, is confiderably heightened by the quiet and gloom of the furrounding fcenery.

Colonel Townley, in his voluminous Journal of Trifles, has been pleafed to give a ludicrous account of Kirk-Braddan. With fuch pucrilities the old gentleman might have amuled himfelf and his friends. But why fhould he have increafed them by his mis-reprefentations; and then, to gratify his fpleen, obtruded them on the public?

Befides the Nunnery, there are feveral houfes pleafantly fituate in the neighbourhood of Douglas. Of thefe I thall only enumerate Athol Lodge, the prefent refidence of Lord Henry Murray ; Ballaughton, enlivened by the gencrous conviviality of Captain Southcote; and the Hague, the feat of the late Richard Betham, LL. D.; a gentleman, whofe erudition was truly refpectable ; and to whofe politenefs and friendfhip Iam highly indebted.

The land rotis d Douglas, though perhaps not the richeft, is certainly the beft cultivated in the inand. Of late years feveral Englifh farmers, finking under the accumulated taxes of their own country, have retired to a land, as yet exempt from fuch op. preflion. Here they enjoy peace and abundance; while the fuccefs attending their agricultural labours feems at length to have roufed the Manks from their lethargy. The marlhy grounds are now drained; the wafte lands enclofed, and nourifhed with lime, marle $t$, and fea-weed; cultivation begins to throw a rich verdure over hill and vale; and the yellow harvefts now wave luxuriant "o'er the fmiling land." The value of landed property, of courfe, is now confiderably increafed; the country enriched by the exportation of produce; and the markets at home abundantly fored with a variety of provifions. Eggs, butter, and poultry, are here very plentiful. Beef feldom exceeds 2d. a pound; mutton is equally cheap, and perhaps the moft delicious in the world. Pork is ftill cheaper. The pigs fed at home are reafonably large; and have fometimes a fifly flavour: but there is a fmall fpecies, called Purs, which run wild on the mountains, and are efteemed a moft admirable delicacy. Hares, partridges, and moor-game are plentiful: and of fifh there is great variety.

From this abundance of domeftic comforts, and the plenitude of foreign luxures, perfons of fmall fortunes here enjoy life in its full flow: for here, the oppreffion of gamelaws, land-taxation, and excife-eftablifhment are utterly unknown $\ddagger$.
In permitting one article of commerce the Manks are certainly culpable. Great quantitics of excellent grain are annually exported; and in return very indifferent flour is imported for domeftic confumption. But this error will, I hope, in a few months be remedied; for, fince I left the ifland, Captain Taubman has informed me, that on his eftates grain-mills are now crecting, which will foon be fufficient for the fupply of the ifland. The fame genteman has lately endeavoured to promote anong his countrymen a more univerfal firit for agriculture: and as a ftriking proof of its bleffings,

[^43]has cultivated a hill in the vicinity of Douglas, which, a few years fince, was one of the moft barren fpots in the ifland. His patriotic enterprize certainly merits imitation; for with every advance of agriculture, the comforts of life, and confequently the happinefs of fociety, gradually increafe.

Chap. VI. - Newtozin. - Balafalla. - The Cotton.Works. - The Decmfer's-Court. Propenfity of the Manks to trifing Litigations.
HAVING paffed a few weeks at Douglas, in vifiting thofe feenes which had once been the witnefs of my earlier pleafiures, I was induced by two of my friends to accompany them in an ambulatory excurfion round the ifland.

We fet out from Douglas carly in the morning. The weather was delightfully ferene. As we paffed the numery, the fun in all his glory, broke from the horizon. Nature feemed to rejoice at his return. The ocean imbibed his rofy beams; and the mountains of Mona flamed with his radiance. The neighbouring vales were in luxuriant bloffom, and exhaled the fragrance of the morning ; while the furrounding groves poured forth the melting melodies of rapture and love.

- The next object which engaged our attention was a bevy of country-laffes, going at that early hour to Doughas-market. They were feated on fmall horfes with panniers; one fide of which were filled with the produce of their little farms, and the other getnerally balanced with pebbles. The rofe of health was glowing on their cheek; and gladnefs fmiled in every cye. Their deportment was modeft and unaffected; and, as they advanced, with an air of the fweeteft fimplicity they wifhed us good morning."Happy fouls!" I exclaimed, "unacquainted are ye with that courtly poliih, which refines away every virtue. Your homely falutation is genuine politenefs; for it is the offspring of truth and benevolence !"

Soon after parting with this ruftic group of beauty and innocence, we came to Newtown, the refidence of Sir Wadfworth Burk, Attorney-General of the ifland. The houfe is elegant: and Sir Wadfworth's fine tafte endeavoured to embellifh fome of the neighbouring fields; but the fterility of the foil, in a great meafure, has fruftrated every attempt. Yet, in this retirement Sir Wadfworth devotes himfelf to the purfuits of literature and the enjoyment of domeftic virtues.

At a little diftance from Newtown, on the top of a mountain, Sir Wadfworth crected a pillar inferibed to the Queen, in commemoration of His Majefty's recovery in 1789; which has little to recommend it to a traveller's attention, except the loyalty it expreffes. To the fifhermen on this fide of the ifland, it however proves, from its elevation, an excellent fea-mark.

After leaving Newtown we proceeded to Balafalla, a neat village, pleafantly fituates about two miles from Cafletown. Here is a cotton-work, beionging to Meffrs. De-laPrime; which is conducted on the fame priaciples with thofe in Lancafhire, and gives employment to many poor families in the neighbourhood. The raw cotton is imported from Liverpool, and, when fpun, is font to Mauchefter. The vicinity of the inland to thefe markets, united with other circumftances which 1 hall afterwards mention, renders this country highly advantageous for the eftablifhments of fuch works. Is it not then aftonithing, that this fhould be the only one in the iffand; when private intereft fo confpicuoufly unites wirh public good for eftablifhing them in this count:y

But the village of Balafalla at prefent acquires a greater degree of importance from the refidence of the Deemfter, or Chief Juftice of the iflanil, than from the cotton-
works.
works. There were formerly two Deemfters; one for the northern, and the other for the fouthern divifion of the ifland: but the prefent Deemfter, Thomas Moore, Efq. a man of confiderable abilities and penetration, enjoys the honours and emoluments of both offices; a regular court being held at Balafalla for the fouth divifion of the iffe, and an occafional one at the north fide for that department *.

This office was ancien' y of great dignity. The Deemfters were not only the chief Judges of the ifle; thy were allo the Lord's Privy-counfellors: and their influence over the people, in fome degree, refembled the civil authority of the ancient Druids. They were efteemed the venerable oracles of juftice, and in their bofoms refided the laws, which only on important occafions, were divulged to the people $\dagger$.

In each of the four towns there is a bailiff, or inferior judge, who gives judgement for finall debts, not exceeding forty fhillings of Manks' currency. But all money-litigations to a greater amount, and profecutions for defamation, perfonal iajuries, \&cc. \&cc. are generally brought before the Deemfter at Balafalla: who either determines them according to his own judgenent; or fhould they be important, deeme them to be decided by a jury at common-law, where he fits as one of the judges.

The Manks have a culpable propenfity to trifling litigations. A rafh word, a choleric action, or a wound which the hand of friendhip might eafily have healed, is by the maliciousinduftry of thofe who batten on the follies and errors of mankind, fwelled into an intolerable offence. Both parties prepare for the combat; and both are confident of fuccefs. This depends on the juftice of his caufe; and that on the abilities of his attorney, or the accommodating evidence of his witneffes. At length the eloquence of the Manks bar begins to flow. Insertinence, and infolence, are copioully poured forth by the one pleader; and as liberally returned by the other: and when the attornies have exhaufted their potent cloquence, and a few witneffes have been permitted to perjure themfelves, the bulinefs gencrally terminates in favour of the party whofe witnefles have been leaft fcrupulous.

Surely, fuch an encouragement of idlenefs, malevolence, and perjury, ought to be checked. Trifling difputes ought to crufhed in their infancy; and the litigious punifhed : while the profeffional promoters of this infanous traffick ought to be banifhed from fociety, as enemies to focial concord and happinefs. The afperity of this reflection may be applied to individals, but ought not to be extended to the profeffion of the law; for in every country I believe there are lawyers of integrity and benevolence, who, as well defending the innocent, as profecuting the guilty, certainly merit the approbation of mankind. Even in this inland I could mention foone gentlemen, who, fen. fible of the dangerous tendency of the triding litigations fo frequently agitated at Balafalla, confine their pleadings to the courts of common law and chancery.

## Chap. VII.—The Abbey.-Its ancient Dignity.-Reffections on Monaftical Infitutions.An interefing Story.

AT a little diftance from Balafalla is pleafantly fituated the venerable abbey of St. Mary of Rufnen, founded in the year 1098, by one Mac. Manis, a perfon whofe wifdom and virtue raifed him, by the univerfal confent of the people, to the diadem of the ifles; and from founding this monaftery, it may be prefumed, that his piety was not inferior

[^44]to his other virtues. This religious eftablifhent confifted of an abbot and twelve monks; who at firft lived by their manual ta'our, and denied themfelves the indul ence of wearing thons, furs, and linen; or of cating flefh, except on journevs. But this apofolical mote of living did not long continue. Their primitive humility, lahour, and felf-denial, foon yielded to monaltick pride, luxury, and indolence. Their revenue was increafed by a third of the tithes of the whole kinglom of Man. Murnificent buildings were added to the original edifice. Their rooms became more fumpurus; their habit more con modious; and their table far more luxurious. Their orchards, which from fim tion were fincly ? beltered, became more fpacious and abundant; while their ext wive la. tron cultivation, grew every day of grater value. Their temporal dignity was alio, mereafed. The abbot became a baron of the illund; was inveited with power to hol temporal ceurts in his own name; an I could exempt his own tenant, althouth a crminal, trom the fentence of the Lord's Court; and try him by a jury of his own valuls.

However highly we may condemn that plenitude of power, with which the dignitaries of the church were formerly entrufted; however juilly we may accufe them of ambition, indolence, and fenfuality: let us not obliterate their virtues, by a remembrance of their crimes; but recollect, that from the barbarity of Goths and Vandals, fcience, with her beauteous train, fought an afylum amid monaftical gloom. and fuperftition; from whence the afterwards burft on an admiring world, in all her light and beauty. Nor were thofe inftitutions unfavourable to humanity, confidering the ferocity of the ages to which we now allude. The ftranger frequently bleffed the hoipitality, and the poor, the bounty, of the monks; while the fick were vifited, and "the oil of gladnefs" poured into the wounds of the afflicted.

The monks of Rumen Abbey were of the Ciftertian order; and were not inferior to their brethren in hofpitality and beneficence: fur, according to an ancient. writer, "they were accounted the almoners of the poor." The election of their abbot was geserally fanctioned by the approbation of the abbot of Furnefs; to whom not only this monaftery, but perhaps even the bifhoprick of the ifland was in fome degree fubject *.

Many of the kings of the ifles being interred in this abbey, it was not only liberally endowed but richly decorated. In the year 1316 it was however plundered by Richard le Mandeville; who, with a numerous train of Irifh, landed at Rannefway on afcenfionday ; defeated the Manks, and ravaged their country: however, after a month's refiodence, he re-imbarked with his people for Ireland.

Rufhen-abbey, with the adjoining lands, is now the property of the Deemfter. Every. veftige of its interior magnificence has difappeared; but the ruins of this vencrable monaftery fill retain an air of gloomy grandeur.

The abbey-bridge is fituated in a romantic fpot, and by the Manks is efteemed of greatantiquity. Near the monaftery is thewn a tomb tone of one of the abbots, which is. diftinguifhed by the paftoral flaff and a broad fword; denoting he had as well temporal, as fpiritual, authority. There is, however, no date or infcription now vifible.

[^45]Before I leave this once hallowed place, it may not be improper to prefent the reader with a fhort piece of monaltic hiftory; which fhall be given without any comment; premifing only, that there are fill fome vefliges of a fubterraneous road, leading from the abtey to the cafle, that feem to confirm what tradition has preferved.
In the thirteenth century, lvar, a young and gallant knight, was enamoured of the heauteous Matilda. Her birth and fortune were inferior; but his generous mind difdained fuch diftinctions. He loved, and was moft ardently beloved. The fanction of the king was alone wanting to confummate their happinefs. To obtain this, Ivar, in obedience to the cuftom of the ifland, prefented his bride to Reginald, a gay and amorous prince; who, fruck with the beauty and innocence of Matilda, heightened by an air of modefty, immediately, for fome pretended crimes, banihhed Ivar from his prefence, and by violence detained the virgin. Grief and indignation alternately fwelled her bofon, till from the excefs of anguifh the funk into a fate of infenfibility. On awakening, her virtue was infulted by the approaches of the tyrant. She was however deaf to his infinuations; and only furiled at his menaces. Irritated at her contempt, and flattering himfelf that feverity would fubdue her truth and chaftity, he imprifoned her in the moft folitary apartment of the cafle; where, for fome months, fhe paffed the tedious night and day in tears; far more folicitous for the fate of lvar, than affected by her own inisfortunes.
In the mean time, Ivar, failing in his attempt to revenge his injuries, affumed the monaftic habit, and retired into Rufhen-abbey. Here he dedicated his life to piety; but his heart was ftill devoted to Mauilda. For her he fighed; for her he wept ; and to indulge his forrows without reftraint, would frequently withdraw into the gloomieft folitudes. In one of thofe folitary rambles he difcovered a grotto, which had been long unfrequented. The gloom and filence of this retirement correfponding with the ang, wifh of his mind, he fauatered onward, without reflecting where the fubterraneous pach might conduct hin. His imagination was pourtraying the graces of Matilda, while his heart was bleeding for her fufferings. From this reverie of woe he was however foon awoke by the fhrick of a female. Advancing eagerly, he heard in a voice nearly exhaufted-"Mother of God! Save Matilda ?" while through a chink in the barrier which now feparated them, he faw the virgin, with difhevelled hair and throbbing bofom, about to be facrificed to the luft and violence of Reginald. Rage and madnefs gave new energy to Ivar; who, forcing a paffage through the barrier, rufhed upon the tyrant ; and, feizing his fword, which lay carelefsly on the table, plunged it into its mafter's bofom.

The tyrant died : and the lovers through this fubterraneous communication efcaped to the fea-fide; where they fortunately met with a boat which convcyed them to Ireland : and in this kingdom the remainder of their years was devored to the moft exquifite of all human felicities; the raptures of a gencrous love, heightened by mutual admiration and gratitude.

This is the fubflance of the tradition; but according to fome of the Manks records, Reginald was flain by Ivar, not in the caftle of Rufhen, but in a neighbouring meadow. This variation of the feene however does not materially affect the credit of the tradition; as the Manks hiftorians impute Reginald's death, not fo much tc. Ivar's ambition, as to hierevenge of private injuries.

Chap. Vill.-Derby-Hancn.-The Calf of Man.-Its romamtic Solitude,-An Anchorite.
WE paffed the day at Balafalla, and next morning proceeded through fome roman. ric fcenery to Derby-Haven, a fmall village which only claims attention from its exceltent harbour. In a little ine dedicated to St. Michael, a fort was erected by one of the Earls of Derby, with a view of defending the entrance of the haven. Though the tower is now falling to decay, part of the Derby arms may fill be traced over the entrance, dated 1667 . Near the tower is a ruined chapel, in which the remains of an altar piled up with rude foncs, are ftill vifible. But the fine view we had of Cafletown and its romantic bay, afforded us far more pleafure than our refearches among thofe ruins.

At Derby-Haven we engaged a boat for the Calf; where, after a very pleafant fail, we arrived about noon. The Calf is feparated from the main illand by a very narrow rocky chamel, through which the tide rufhes with aftonifhing violence. The ifle is about five miles in circumference: and is fenced round by gloomy caverns and ftupendous precipices; which not only feem to threaten immediate diffolution to every approacher, but really prove fatal to many mariners. A few years fince, a Ruffian veflel, of 700 tons burthen, was dathed to pieces againft thefe rocke, and every one of the numerous crew perifhed. The caves and precipices of the Calf are tenanted by a great variety of fea-birds, whofe fhrill difcordant tones increafe the wildnefs of the fcenery. Gulls, wild-pigeons, and puffins, are the moft numerous. This laft bird is not to be feen in any part of the main ifle. The Calf (I prefume from its folitarinefs) is its only refidence. It breeds in the rocks; and though remarkably fat and of a fifhy tafte and flavour, is efteemed by many of the natives as a great delicacy.

We landed in a fmall creek; and, leaving the failors beneath, with fome difficulty and danger, gained an eminence, from which we had a fpacious and delightful profpect of the ocean, with a variety of hipping for many leagues; terminated on the fouth by the high mountains of Wales, and on the weft by Ireland : while around lay the broad fummit of the Calf covered with rich verdure, and underneath the rich vallies of the neighbouring thore.

This ine is the property of the Duke of Athol, and the land, with fome little attention, would afford excellent pafturage. Scveral black cattle were grazing around; and formerly there was a large flock of heep: but thefe, having only an old fhepherd and his wife to protect them, foon became a prey to the nightly depredators from the neighbouring ifland.

In the clofe of the laft century, one of the Farls of Derby was fo charmed with the beauty and variety of the fpot, that he fent over fome quantities of red and fallow deer; but thefe have long fince difappeared. Hare, partridge, and heath-game, are howeverplentiful ; and to the few fportfmen who vifit this fpot afford ample amufement. But at prefent what conflitutes the chicf importance of the Calf are the rabbits; the fkins of which, with the feathers of the fea birds, lately produced more than 20 J . per annum. In our ramble round this folitary inf we could difcover no human veftige, except a thepherd's hut now falling to decay. Near the middle of the Calf there are three pointed pillars, which from their novelty clained our attention; one half from the bafe being of a black baflard marble, and the other of a fhising fpar, white as the new-fallen fnow.

Solitude is frequently the nurfe of woe. The wounded hart feek the deepeft flade; and the main of forrow the moft folitary retreat. According to tradition, this fpot was
once the hannt of a woe-worn hermit, who by his fplendour and affluence had been diftinguified in the court of Queen Elizabeth; hut having, through an ill-founded jealoufy, murdered a moft beautiful woman, he fought fhelter here from the vengeance of her friends. Squa., in in his attire, uncouth in his perfon, and wounded in his inind, amid the caves and lonely receffes of the Calf, he lengthened out a miferable exiftence; atoning by the fevereft mortifications for his criminal temerity.

The day, being delightfully ferene, was lighly tavourable to our excurfion; but the fhades of evening now warned us to retire: when, after a long and lingering look on this very romantic folitude, we defeended to our boat; and enjoying another charming fail, arrived at Cafletown, highly pleafed with the amufement of the day.

Char. IX.-Cafleteren.-The Cafle.-Its ancicnt Dignity and lmportance.-Misfortuncs of the Countris of Derby.-Governor of the Ifland.-Adminifration of Jujtice, Éc.
CASTLETOWN, though dignified with the refidence of the governor of the ifle, is in wealth and mercantile importance greatly inferior to Douglas. It is however an airy and pleafant town; and though confiderably fmaller, furpafies the other in neatnefs; the houfes being more uniformly elegant, and the freets more fpacious and regular. The town is divided by a fmall creek, which opens into a rocky and dangerous bay. 'The difficulty of entering its harbour certainly in fome degree injures its commerce. A confiderable quantity of grain is however annually exported; and a variety of merchandize imported : but the articles of rum, wine, fugar, tobacco, \&cc, according to the regulations of the cuftoms, being admiffible only into the port of Douglas, are from thence conveyed to the other towns of the ifland.

In the centre of the town, Caftle-Ruflhen rears his gloomy and majeftic brow, and for feveral miles overlooks the fubjêt country. This folid and magnificent pile was raifed in the year 960 , by Guttred, a prince of the Danifh line, who lies obfcurely buried in the edifice he had founded; leaving it as the mott durable monument of his regal dignity. It is built on a rock; and before the introduction of artillery was deemed impregnable. The figure of the caftle is irregular; and by fome travellers is faid to relemble that of Elinore. A flone glacis, fuppofed to have been built by Cardinal Wolfey, furrounds it. For feveral ages it has braved the injuries of time; and ftill retains, with its towers and battlements, the gloomy and formidable grandeur of Gothic architecture.

Before the fubjugation of Man by the linglifh, the kings of the illand refided here in all the warlike pomp of thofe barbarous ages; fupporting their fplendour and dignity by oppreffing, or deftroying, mankind.

In the annals of modern hiltory the ifle of Man is dittinguifhed by. Hume, as the lant place in Europe, tributary to the Englifh, which yielded to the arms of the republic. After the decollation of James, the feventh Earl of Derby (for his enthufiattic loyalty to Charles the firf) his lady, a French woman of princely birth and heroic firit, fought with her children an alylum in Caftle Ruthen; and prefuming on the valour of Sis Thomas Armftrong *, the fidelity of Captain Chriftian $\dagger$, and the attachment of the iflanders, flattered heriedf with the hopes of defending it againft the republican army. However, when Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, with ten armed velldels invaded the

[^46]4
ifland, Chriftian, either poffeffing lefs zeal, or more prudence than his lady, furrendered this fortrefs to their firft fummons; and thereby faved the inhabitants of the ifle from Hoodihed and mifery : yet, for this generofity he has been reprefented by the fycophants of royalty, as the betrayer, while in truth he was the preferver, of his country.

The pride of the Countefs of Derby was fevercly wounded by this event. She was, however, honoured with generofity and refpect, during her captivity in Cafte- Rufhen. The republican foldiers, remembering her gallant defence of Latham-houfe, admired her heroifm: the officers emulated each other, in paying a juft deference to the dignity of her mind, and the delicacy of her fex : while the Majefty of the Englifh republic difdained to refent the arrogance of the feventh Earl of Derbv by any indignity to his captive widow.

On the reftoration of Charles the fecond The returned to England, with the fanguine hopes of recovering the whole of her lord's forfeited eftates, and of obtaining ample vengeance on her enemies. But this prodigal and voluptuous monarch was too much engaged in profecuting his own pleafures, to revenge the injuries, or reward the fufferings of his friends. Among many others, the Countefs of Derby was neglected; which fo affected her lofty fpirit, that with the highef indignation the retired to Knowlley, where fhe foon after died, bewailing the ingratitude of kings.

Caftle-Rufhen ftill retains an air of royalty. Its Gothic apartments are occupicd by the governor, and the barracks by fome companies of foldiers, who are feldom permitted to refide much longer than a twelvemonth in the inand; but whofe intercourfe with the inhabitants of Cattletown increafes their trade, and undoubtedly contributes to render them more polifhed and affable than their neighbours of Ramfay and Peel.

The governor of the ifland is invefted with ample powers *. He is the reprefentative of Majelty; and a council, confiting of the bilhnp, attorney-general, clerk of the rolls, and deemfter, is appointed to guide and fanction his decifions. He is Captain-General of the troops in the inand, and fole judge in the court of chancery. In his name all arrefts and judgments are iffiued ; and without his permiffion no perfon can (without a heavy penalty $\dagger$ to the mafter of the veffel that carries him) depart from the illand. The governor is alfo an important member of the Manks legiflature; for his affent, with the advice of his council, conflitutes the acts of the houfe of keys into a law; which remains valid, till it is either confirmed, or annulled, by his Majefty's commands, communicated to the governor by the fecretary of fate for the home department.

Caftetown alfo derives importance from the courts of chancery and common law being held here: but as thefe are now conducted on principles nearly fimilar to our Englifh courts of juftice, I thall only mention two peculiarities which ftill remain. Although any perfon may plead his own caufe, yet none but natives are allowed to practife at the Manks bar. Befides this birth ribht, a Mankfman enjoys another which is more univerfally important. No native, without intending to leave his country, can be inprifoned for debt: his effects alone can be diftrained: while a loathfome and hideous prifon $\ddagger$ is ever ready, for the moft trifling debts, to receive the unfortunate franger. However on fwearing that he has no maintenance, he is entitled to 3 s. 6 d . a week

[^47]the creditor : and this generofity of the law, perhaps more than the humanity of his creditor, generally prevents ary tedious imprifonments for debt in this dungeon.

Before I conclude this fubject it may not be improper to mention, that, for the moft part, juftice is impartially diftributed to the native and alien: though fometimes the prejudices of a Manks judge, or a Manks jury, prove injurious to the ftranger.

Near the caftle ftands the Houfe of Keys, a building certainly not correfponding with the dignity of the reprefentatives of the country. But of this legiflative body I thall give a more ample account in a fubfequent chapter, on the conftitution of the ifland.

Chap. X. - Departure from Cafletown.-Marble Quarry-- Kirk-Malerv.-Giant's Quoiting Stones.-Fairy Hill.—.Various Superplitions of the Manks.-Reflections thercon.
AFTER our return from the Calf we amufed ourfelves for the next day at Caftletown; and early on the following morning proceeded on our journey.

About a mile from Cafletown there is a very fine quarry of black marble, which is much efteemed by the natives for chimney pieces, tombftones, \&c. That lofyy flight of fteps, leading to the nobleft edifice in the world, was taken from this quarry, and prefented to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's by the venerable B:flop Wilfon.

There are alfo near Caftletown, within the fea-mark, fome quarries of lime-fone, which are wrought at low water; and, during the recefs of the fifinery, employ fome boats for its conveyance to the more diftant parts of the ifland.

On leaving the quarries, we vifited the parochial church of Kirk-Malew; a gloomy and venerable building, fituate, as the Manks churches generally are, in a romantic folitude: and the various monuments in the church-yard gave us another opportunity of admiring the pious veneration of the natives for their deceafed friends.

From Kirk-Malew we proceeded to Kirk-Chrit-Rufhen, and in our way paffed the Giant's Quoiting Stoncs; two very lofty fquare pillars, placed at a confiderable diftance from each other, concerning which the neighbouring cottagers have a very chimerical tradition, that might aftonifh, but could not amufs the reader. At a little diftance is fairy-hill, a noble tumulus, or Barrow, moft probably raifed by the Danes, over the afhes of many of their countrymen, who were here flain in battle: but tradition fays, it was intended to perpetuate the remembrance of the death of Reginald, King of Man, who on this fpot was killed in fingle combat, by Ivar. This romantic hill, in the opinion of the credulous natives, is fill the feene of many a nocturnal revel:
"What time, all in the moon's pale beam,
Dancing by motintain, wood, or flream,
'I'o mig gic melody, the fays
In green and gold and ciamonds blaze."
Collins, whofe poctry is exquifitely picturefque, defcribes Mona,
"That ile where thoufand elfin flapes are feen."
and Dr. Langhorne, in his note on this paffage obferves, "that the ifle of Man is now almoft the only place where there is any probability of fecing a fairy." The exittence of thefe imaginary beings is ftill moft devoutly believed in this inand: particularly, by the inhabitants of the mountains: and as they have invefted them with unlimited influence over the fifhery, they frequently fupplicate their favour, or deprecate their wrath, by various offerings. When I formerly refided in the ifland, I one day took a ramble
vol. is.
up among the mountains, and, being benighted, fought fhelter in a lonely cottage. The fole tenant of this clay-built hut was an aged peafant of a penfive and meiancholy afpect. He received me with much hofpitality; trimmed his little fire of turf and gorfe, and, " \{killed in vifionary lore, beguiled the lingering hours."

From him I learned, that, notwithtanding all the holy fprinklings of the priefs in fornter days, the fairies fill haunted many places in the ifland : that there were playful and benignant fpirits; and thofe who were fullen and vindictive. The former of thefe he had frequently feen on a fine fummer evening, fitting on the margin of the brooks and waterfalls, half-concealed among the buhhes; or dancing on the tops of the neigh. bouring mountains. He defcribed them as gay, beautiful, and by no means fo diminutive as the Englifh fairies: adding, that they were chiefly like women, but certainly more fhy than any he was acquainted with; for they never permitted him more than a tranfient glance of their charms, and, on venturing to approach them, they immediately vanifhed. Thefe fportive beings, my hoft cbferved, rejoiced in the happinefs of mortals; but the fullen fairies delighted in procuring human nifery. I hefe lived apart from the others, and were neither beautiful in their pefons, nor gorgeous in their array. They were generally enveloped in clouds, or in the mountain fogs; and haunted the hideous precipices and ceverns on the fea-fhore. My ho? added, that to them, Mankfinen innputed all their fufferings : for he himfelf had often heard them, in a dark formy night, yeil, as in barbarous triumph, when the tempeft was defolating the country, or daning veffels to pieces on the neighbouring rocks.

Befides the fairy-fuperfition, many of the Manks, like the natives of the " Hebridines," bilieve in the fecond fight, and in warnings and fore-fight of their own death. Sometimes, amid the awful filence of midnight, many have heard themfelves repeatedly fummoned by name to depart; and feveral, in their lonely rambles, have met with a vifionary funeral, which, unfeen by any other perfon, followed the man deftined to die, wherever he turned; till the apparition of the neareft relation then prefent feemed to touch him, when the whole inftantaneoufly vanifhed; and the devoted wretch immediately felt a cold tremor over all his frame, and his heart affected with the ficknefs of death.

The Manks have alfo warnings of the death of others; at leaft fo far as the following ftory may be credited; which I tranfcribe from Sacheverell's letter to his firiend the celebrated Jufeph Addifon, who it is well known, notwithtanding the philofophy of his illuminated mind, paid fome deference to the probability of popular fuperftitions:
"As to the light being generally feen at people's deaths, I have foine affurances fo probable, that I know not how to difbelieve them : particularly, an ancient man, who has been long clerk of a parifh, has affirmed to me, that he almoft contlantly fees them upon the death of any of his own parifh; and one Captain Leathes, who was chief magiftrate of Belfaft, affured me he was once fhipwrecked on this ifland, and loft great part of his crew; that when he came on fhore the natives told him, he had lof thirteen of his men; for they faw fo many lights going toward the church; which was juft the number loft. Whether thefe fancies proceed from ignorance, fupertition, or from any traditionary, or heritable magic; or whether nature has adapted the organe of fome perfons for difcerning af fpirits, I cannot polfibly determine."

So far fays Mr. Sacheverell. We may however, without being guilty of prefumption, impute thefe fupertitions of the Manks to a native melancholy, cherifhed by indolence, and heightened by the wild, folirary, and romantic fcenes to which they are acculumed from their infancy. A Mankfman, amid his lonely mountains, reclines by fome romantic flream; the murmurings of which lull hins into a pleafing torpnr.

Half-flumbering he fees a varicty of imaginary beings, which he believes to be real. Sometinies they may refemble his traditionary idea of fairies; and fometimes they may aflume the appearance of his friends and neighbours, attending fome nuptial or funeral folemnity. Prefuming on thefe dreams, which the Manks enthufiaft accounts fupernatural vifions, he predias, with feveral general defcriptions, fome marriage or death in the' neighbourhood : and when this prediction is lively in the minds of his friends, Thould any fuch ceremony occur, it immediately, in their opinion, conflitutes the Manks vifionary into a real prophet; but fhould no fuch prediction be then fulfilled, the credit of his future vifions is in no refpect diminifhed thereby.

I make no doubt but, amid hideous folitudes, a man of a melancholy or fuperftitious mind may infenfibly form lively vifions of fome dreadful calamity he is about to fuffer; and which may not only receive ftrength, but even completion, from a fombrous imagination, heightened by traditionary terrors. With the world of fpirits we are little acquainted. But I can never reconcile it, even to our idens of the majefty, wifdom, and benevolence, of the deity, that he would communicate to a few indolent reclufes fuch revelations of "the unknown world," as could only flatter vanity, or accelerate human mifery.

> Chap. XI.-The Mines.-A benutiful Cafcade.-Tynwald Hill.-St. Fobn's Chapel.Peel. - Its ancient Cafte. - Ruins of the Ca'bedral. -Infability of buman Gr.Indeur.

FROM Fairy-hill we proceeded through a mountainous part of the country, to the lead-mines at Foxdale ; which are wrought, under the government of a company in S.ondon, by a few miners from Derbyflire. The ore being rich and abundant, the -ines afford an ample recompence to the workmen; and would prove highly lucraave to the proprietors, were they conducted with more figour and attention. Befides thefe, there is a ftrong prefumption of copper-mines in this country; for, according to Sacheverell's letter to Addifon, "there is a pool in the mountainous part of Kirk-ChriftRuflen, of fo vitriolic a quality, that no ducks or geefe can live near it; which probably proceeds from the particles of copper, that are dilcovered on all fides of thofe mountuins." Sacheverell adds, "there is alfo a great probability of coal;" but, in the courfe of a century, this probability has never been afecrtained. The inhabitants of the interior parts of the ifland are however plentifully fupplied with turf from the morafles, and thofe of the fea ports with coal from the exhauftefs mines of Cumberland.

At a little diftance from the lead-mines is a very romantic and beautiful cafcade, which leaps down the neighbouring mountains, till it approaches a feep perpendicular rock; from whence, with much rapidity, it throws itfelf into the vale below. The fall is from a confiderable heighth; and its picturefque beauty, and wild melody, receive an additional effect from the folitude of the furrounding fcenery.

About iwo miles nearcr Pcel is the Tynwald-hill, a Danifh barrow of a conic flape and beautiful ftructure; which, confidering its ancient diguity and importance, we regarded with fome degree of enithufiaflic reverence.

The veftiges of two gates, and of a wall which once fenced it round, are now fcarcely vifible; but the reft of this important mount is entire. The approach to the fummit is up a fpacious flight of graffy fteps, fronting the ancient chapel of St. John's. Below the fummit, there are three circular feats raifed for the different orders of the people. The loweft is about four feet in width, and eighty yards in circumference. In the circuit
and width of the two higher, there is a proportionable dimination; and each feat is regularly advanced three feet ahove the other: while the fummit, on which was anciently placed the chair of ftate, does not exceed two yards in diameter.

This romantic fpot is fituated near the centre of the illand: and here, in 1417, Sir John Stanley, King and lord of Man, convened the whole body of the people, to witnels the firt promulgation of the laws; which, till that ara, had been locked up in the breafts of their venerable Deemiters*. The'Tynwald-hill is, in fomedegree, ftill the fcene of legifiation; for ali laws, refpecting the internal polity of the ifland, are never conflitutionally binding, till, aicording to immemorial ufage, they are promulgated at this place ; from whic' ruftom, the legiflature, framing fuch acts, are denominated a Tyn-wald-court ; and l.ae laws of the ifland, acts of 'lynwald $\dagger$.

The artificial mount of 'Tynwald has received little :njury fron :he lapfe of ages; but the ancient chapel of St. John's is now defolate and ruinous. The roof is greatly fhattered, and the walls are now a fheltering place to the theep in the neighbourhood.

About noon we paffed the pleafant villa of the late Sir George Moore; and foon after arrived at Peel, which now ranks as the third town of the ifland; though, from its impregnable callle, it was anciently deemed the mo!t important. Previous to 1765, Peel had a confiderable traffick with the Irifh and Scotch fmugglers; but fince then, its trade has almoft difappeared. The town at prefent is incrt and folitary, and the houfes in general have a poor and mifcrabie afpeet ; yet, fituated near the harbour, are fome natcly buildinge, which may be confidered as the only relics of its former wealth and commerce. Small veffels occafionally vifit the harbour: its exports however are few, and its in ports chiefly from Douglas. The inhabitants are for the moft part indolent and poor; but being hardy, feem contented with their humble tleflings. Peel bay is fpacious, and abounds with a variety of fifl ; particularly with the red-cod, which is an exquifite delicacy. It is of a bright vermilion colcur; and feeds among rocks, covered with weeds and ineffes of a crimion tinge. From thefe, perhaps, this beautiful fifh de.rives its peculiar colour: for, as the vermilion bues of the mofs and plants fade, the bright beauty of the filh alfo decreafes.

At the north boundary of Peel-bay is a range of feveral very grotefque and romantic caverns; fuppofed by the fuperlitions natives, to be the futterraneous palaces of thofe fullen and malignar:i fpirits which I fermerly mentioned. The fouth extremity of the bay is formed by 「eel-ifle, an extenfiye and lofyy reck encircled by the fea; the funmit of which is crowned with the venerable and very picturefque ruins of the catlle of l'eel, and the cathedral of Mona, dedicated to St. Germain, the firlt bithop of the ifle $\ddagger$. This romantic and important fpot is itill fenced round with a wall, baving towers and batthenents; and, before the modern iuprovements in the art of war, certainly repelled every invader.

Befides the cafte and cathedral, there are feattered around, fome other noble fragments of anticquity ; particularly, the ruins of St. ['atrick's church, the arnoury, the lord's manfion, and the epifcopal palace.

From thefe relics we may however conjecture, that before the crection of Cafte-Runien, Peel-cafte was the refidence of the princes and pees of Mona: but ales! its ancent grandeur has leng fince perifhel. The once formidable ftrength of its battlements

[^48]and towers :s now yielding to the injuries of time. Its maffy columns are levelled with the duft; and its ornaments lie fcattered around, among noifome weeds; while the mouldering walls are, in many places, only fupported by the clafping ivy. Yet fuch is the general fate of humanity. Tiine has defaced the grandeur of this Gothic edifice; and fooner, or later, the fame power will triumph over human genius, and deftroy every monument of the pride of man. Virtue alone will furvive the wreck of worlds: for, virtue, though human, is immortal.

To this account of Peel ifle I thall beg leave to fubjoin Mr. Grofe's more minute defcription, as he has anticipated fome of thofe obfervations which occurred to me, on vifiting the place. 'The following particulars are tranfcribed from the fourth volume of his Antiquities of England.
"Peel.caftle fands on a fmall rocky ifland, about an hundred yards north of the town. The channel which divides it from ihe main land, at high water is very deep; but when the tide is out, is fcarcely mid-leg deep, being only feparated by a little rivulet, which runs from Kirk Jarmyn mountains. The entrance into this ifland is on the fouth fide, where a flight of flone fteps, now nearly demolifhed, though ftrongly cramped with iron, come over the rocks to the water's edge; and turning to the left, others lead through a gateway in the fide of a fquare tower into the caftle. Adjoining to this tower is a llrong vaulted guard-room.
"The walls enclofe an irregular polygon, whofe area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being tuilt with a coarfe grey fone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red gritt found in the neighbourhood. It is highly probable this illand has been fortified in fome manner ever fince the churches were built; but the prefent works are faid, by Bilhop Wilfon, to have been conftructed by Thomas, Earl of Derby, who firf encompaffed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500 .
"Here are the remains of two churches; one dedicated to St. Patrick, the æra of its erection unknown; the other called St. Germain's, or the cathedrai, conftruted about the year $12+5$. It is built, in the form of a crofs, with a coarfe grey fone; but the angles, window cafes, and arches, are coigned and formed with a tone fo:nd hereabouts, almolt as red as brik. This mixture of colours has a pleafing effect, and gives a richneis and varicty to the building. The cathedral is no:v extremely ruinous, much of it unsofed, and the remainder fo mueh out of repair, that it would not be overfafe for a congregation to affemb'c in it. The eaftern part of it is, however, ftill covered and thut up, in which there are feats, and a pulpit. This was the epiliopal cemetery; and the inhabitants ftill bury within and about its walls.
"Boneath the eaflermonot part of it is the ecclefiattical prifon. The defeent into this vault is by eighteen iteps; and the roof is vau'ted by thirteen ribs, forming pointed arches, and fupported by as many fhort teni-hexagonal pilaiters, only twenty-one inches above ground. The botom of this place is catrem ly rough ; and in the north-weft corrmer is a well, or fpring, which mult have aded greatly to the natural dampnefs of the place; to which there is no oiber at: or light, bue what is admitted tirrough a fmall window at the ealt end.
"About the middle of the area, a little to the northward of the cherches of St. Pa:rick and St. Germain, is a fquare pramidical mome of earth, terminating obtufely. Sach of its fides faces one of the cardinal points of the compars, and mealuris about 70 yards. 'lime and weather have romded ofl is anghe; but on a careful obfervation it will be found to have been originally of the figure here deferibed. For what ufe this mount was intended may not be eafy to deterinine. l'erhaps from this eminence the
conmmanding officer harangued his garrifon, and diltributed his orders; or elfe it may have been the burial-place of fome great perfonage in very early times; tumuli of this kind not being uncoinmon in the Illand."

This account of Peel-Ile I thall conclude with the following hiftorical paffage from Walldron:
"It was in this cafle that Eleanor, wife to Humphrey duke of Gloucefter, uncle to King Henzy the Sixth, and lord protector of Ergland, was confined, after being banifhed through the malice of the duke of Suffolk, and cardinal of Winchefter; who accufed her of having been guilty of affociating herfelf with wizards and witches, to know if her hufband would ever attain the crown, and other trealonable practices, Sir John Stanley, then lord of Man, had the charge of her, and having conducted her to the ifland, placed her in this cafte; where fhe lived in a manner befitting her dignity, nothing but liberty being refufed; the appeared however fo turbulent and innpatient under this confinement, that he was obliged to keep a guard over her, not only becaufe there were duily attempts made to get her away, but alfo to prevent her laying violent hands on her own life. They tell you, that ever fince her death to this hour, a perfon is heard to go up the fone fairs of one of thefe little houfes or: the walls, conftantly every night as foon as the clock has ftruck twelve; but I never heard any one fay they had feen. what it was, though the general conjecture is, that it is no other than the troubled "pirit of this lady, who died, as the had lived, diffatisfied, and murmuring at her fate."

## Chap. XII. - Kirk-Micbacl.-Noble Relic of Norwegian Antiquity. - A druidical Tem-ple.-Claracter and Hiftory of the Druids.

IN contemplating the venerable and majeftic ruins of Peel-cafle, we paffel the greater part of the day, and next morning proceeded on our ambulatory excurfion through the ifland. Returning to St. John's, and taking the road to Kirk-Michael, we entered a romantic and folitary dell, watered by a brawling flream, and environed with a range of feep and wild mountains. 'this narrow valley continued for fome miles; where the eye was fometimes relieved by the view of a lonely cottage, or of a few fraggling fheep feeding on the mountains. But on gaining an afcent at the extremity of this dell, we had a delightful profpe $\mathcal{E} i$ of the country, enriched with villages and farms, extending many miles before us.

About noon we reached Kirk-Michacl, an extenfive village pleafantly fituated near the fea, about half-way from Peel to Ramfay. Sauntering through the village before dinner, we had foon an opportunity of admiring a noble relic of antiquity, which is elevated before the entrance of the church-yard. It is a lofty fquare pillar of blue fone, figured over with devices, curioufly involved with each other, from the bafe to the fummit; and is fuppofed to have been erected in honor of Thureelf, a Norwegian hero*. In this neighbourhood are feveral fubterraneous caves, probably ufed

- The following ohfersations on this fubjer are enpid from bifioy Wilfon's concife Acrount of the Ine of Man
" There is perhaps no country in which more Runic infcriptions are to be met with, perticularly on funeral monunents They are generally cut upon long flat rag-ftones, and are to be read from the bottom upwards. The inferiptions are generally "pon one edge of the ftones; and on both fides are croffes, and little cmbellifhments of men on horfeback, or in arms, flags, doge, birds, and other devices; probably, the atchievements of fome notable perfon. In feveral of the barrows have been found urue full of burnt bones, white andas frefh as when interred. And in the laft century were dug up feveral brafo daggers and
by the Danes and Norwegians fcr the 〔epulture of their dead; but what chiefly merited our obfervation, were fome very noble pillars of white fhining fpar, placed in a circular form, which undoubtedly are the velliges of a Druidical temple. Befides this, there are feveral cther remains of thofe ancient priefts and legiflators in this inland.

The Druids were the moft venerable of human charaters. As priefts, they were deemed facred; as legiflators, politic; and as philofophers, enlightened and humane: while the nation chearfully paid them the veneration due to the minitters of God, and the magiftrates of the people.
Their government was truly patriarchal. They were the facred fathers of their coun. try, Amid their umbrageous oaks they facrificed at the altar; and from the throne of juftice gave laws to the nation. To render their civil character inore venerable, they concealed from the vulgar fiveral of their rites and ceremonies; and from this myterious policy, fome writers have prefunsed to condemn their worhip as barbarous and inhuman. But their doatrines were pure and fublime; combining the unity of God, the immortality of the foul, and a juft diftribution of future rewards and punifhments. They were alfo fcientific obfervers of nature, and teachers of moral philofophy. Their precepts were never committed to writing, but delivered in verfe to their pupils, who, by the intenfe fludy of many years, imprinted them on the menory. Refiding in woods and caves, they were diftinguifhed by the aufterity and fimplicity of their manners; and thus, by their knowledge, wiftom, and virtue, obtained a fovereign influence over the minds of the people. They decided all public and private controverfies. The impious were awed at their frown; and the virtuous rejoiced in their finiles; while from their judgment there was no appeal. "No laws were inflituted by the princes or affemblies, without their advice and appro. bation; no perfon was punilhed with bonds or death, without their pafling fentence; no plunder taken in war was ufed by the captor, until the Druids deternined what part they fhould feclude for themfelves." Their power, as it lprung from virtue and genius, was not hereditary; but conferred on thofe whofe merit might fanction the choice.

Such were the priefts and rulers of the ancient Britons; who, in the firft century, fled, from the ferccious fword of Roman conqueft, to Anglefea, where they were foon followed by the fatellites of , In this infe, after nobly oppofing thefe foes - E ! berty, they were defeated; their venerable king Caractacus carried in chains to Rome; and the whole race alinoft exterminated by the infatiate fiword of the polifhed Romans.

The few who furvived the general flaughter efcaped to the Ifle of Man, where they were generounly received by their brethren; and amid the wild folitudes of this country, at a diftance from the

> "Cry of Haveck and the Dogs of War,"
found a happy afylum. Here they planted new groves *; increafed their temples; anid

[^49]for fome ages governed the people by their mild laws and venerable inftitutions; till about the clofe of the fourth century, when the light of Chriftianity broke on this ifland; and then the Druids, who had ever contemned the idolatry of the neighbouring nations, gradually embraced a fyften of religion, which, in purity and fublimity, refembled, yet infinitely. furpaffed, their own.

Chap. XIII.-B:/hop's Court.-Antiquity of the Bihhoprick.-Characlers of Bihops Wilfon, Hidefer, Richmond, Mafon, and Criggan.-Derivation of the Title of Sodor. - Patronage of the Bifhoprick.-Bifoo's Revenue and Officers.

ABOUT a mile from Kirk-Michael is the refidence of the bifhop of Sodor and Man, which was fo:merly a venerable edifice; but by the prefent bifhop the ancient palace was demolifhed, and on its ruins a modern buiding erected; inferior in external magnificence, but more adapted to the rehnement and luxury of modern times.

The bihhoprick of the ifland was founded in 447 ; and was committed to Germanus, a holy and prudent man, "ad regendum et crudiendum populum in fide Chrifti: "'-and, as a public teflimony of the veneration due to his virtues, the cathedral of the inle was dedicated to him $\dagger$. His fucceffors were numerous, and fome of them were diftinguifhed by their learning and piety: among whom the Manks, with fome degree of pride and gratitude, may rank the name of lfaac Barrow; a prelate of great beneficence, who in 1671 was tranflated to the fee of St. Afaph. Some years afterwards, Thomas Wilfon was confecrated bifhop of Sodor and Man. This venerable prelate, after a life of exemplary piety and benevolence, died in the 58th year of his confecration, and lies buried in the church-yard of Kirk-Michael. Over his grave a monument has been erected by his fon, the late dean of St. Paul's, with a very modeft account of his father; concluding with,

$$
\text { " Let this ifland } f_{p} \text { eak the ref!!" }
$$

And well it may; for to bifhop Wilfon many of the poor natives are indebted for the moft invaluable bleffings.

Venerable in his afpect, meek in his deportment, his face illumined with benignity, and his heart glowing with piety, like his divine mafter, " he went about doing good." With the prise and avarice of prelacy he was totally unacquainted. His palace was a temple of charity. Hofpitality stood at his gate, and invited the Itranger and beggar to a plenteous repaft. The day he devoted to benevolence, and the night to piety. His revenue was dedicated to the poor and needy. And not content with relieving the wants, or mitigating the woes of mankind, he was folicitous, by his precept and example, to conduct his little flock to the kingdom of Heaven. He died in the ninetyfecond year of his age, juftly revered and lamented by the whole ifland: while his grave was watered with the tears of thofe whom his bounty had fupported; his benignity had gladdened; or his cloquent pieiy had " turned into righteoufnefs. Even to

[^50]this day, many of the inhabitants of the illand never hear his name mentioned, but the tear of gratitude infenfibly fwells into their eyc, and their faltering tongue blefles the memory of their pious and venerable benefactor.

Bifhop Wilfon was fucceeded by Mark Hildefley, a prelate who affiduoufy imitated the piety and benevolence of his predeceffor. At the defire of the Duke of Athol, he was nominated by the whole body of Englifh bifhops, as a perion worthy of wearing the mitre which Difhop Wilfon by his virtues had fo adorned. Befides a life of private beneficence, he eftablifhed a charity-fchool at Kirk-Michael; and under his aufpices, the fcriptures were tranflated into the Manks language.

He died in the 17 th year of his confecration, and lies buried, with his wife, under a black marble monument, by the fide of Bilhop Wilfon.

Thefe two holy men feem to have been feleEted by Providence, and crowned with a length of years, that by their pious labours they might humanize and enlighten a barbarous people.

The next bifhop of Sodor and Man was Richard Richmond, an eloquent preacher, jet a haughty prelate. He died at London, and was fuccceded by George Malon, $\checkmark$ hofe temerity has already been noticed. It may not however be improper to obferve, $t^{\prime}$ lat into this error he was feduced by the artifice of others, operating on his gratitude; and that his private character was virtuous and amiable. He died in 1784; and was fucceeded by Claudius Criggan, the prefent bifhop; a man of deep penetration, polifhed manners, and domentic virtues. Of his pulpit-eloqence there are feveral admirers; yet fome have imagined his gefture too oratorical, and his language too florid, for the fimplicity and dignity of a prelate.

The fee of the ifland is ftiled Sodor and Man; and this title of Sodor has perplexed many. Camden derives it from "a fmall ifland near Cafletown, in which Pope Gregory the Fourth erected an epifcopal fee:" but no fuch ifland is now vifible. Buchanan, fpeaking of the ifle of Man, fays; "Superior ætas oppidum in ea Sodoram appellabat, in qua infularum epifcopus fedem habebat*:" and Archbihop Spotfwood writes, "that in the ifle of Man a flately charch was erected to the honour of our Saviour, called Sodorense Fanum ; that is, the Temple of our Saviour : and hence it is that the bifhops are filed Sodorenfes Epifcopit:" while others with a greater degree of probability, have derived the title of Sodor from a village of that name, in the ife of I-Columb Kill, where the bihop of the weftern ines had anciently his refidence; but after the Norwegian conqueft of the ifle of Man and the weflern iffes of Scotland, the bifhopricks were united with the title of Sodor and Man; which union continued till the Englifh conquered this ifland, and then, the Bifhop of Sodor and Man ftill retained his title, while the Scotch prelate affumed that of Bifhop of the Mles $\ddagger$.

By Henry the Fourth, the patronage of this bifhoprick, with the royalty of the inland, was granted to Sir John Stanley and his fucceffors: and to this day, the Dukes of Athol, as his defcendants, have the honour of nominating the Bifhop of Sodor and Man: who, on receiving his Majelty's approbation, is confecrated by the Archbifbop of York, and inftalled in Peel cathedral.

The Binhop was anciently the firt baron in the realm, and at prefent claims (I pre-) fume chiefly through courtefy) the title and dignity of a peer $\S$ : but as the bifhoprick

[^51]was not one of thofe fpiritual baronics conllituted by Willian the Conqueror, nor the bifhop elected by the king's conge d'elire, he has no feat in the Britifh parliament.

His power was formerly ample, and fometimes intolerant; but fince the triamph over clerical oppreflion in 1643, it has been limited by moderation and juftice. His revenue however increafes; for within thefe few years it has exceeded 12001 , per annum: a liberal fum in this ifland, bleffed with fuch abundance not only of the comforts, but alfo of the luxuries of life.

Under the bifhop are an arch-deacon. two vicars-general, and an epifcopal regitter who, with their prelate, compofe the confiftory-court, and have under their jurifdiction feventeen parifhes. Of the parochial clergy I hall give fome account in, a fubfequent chapter, on the manners and character of the Manks; and at prefent proceed to finifh my journey through the ifland.

Chap. XIV.-Ramfay.-Kirk-Maugbold.-Legend of Saint Maughold, confirmed by an biftorical Pillar.-Snaffield.-Its fublime and unparalleled Projpect.-Laxey.-Kirk-Conchan.-Return to Douglas.
ON leaving bifhop's.court we had a delightful walk in the evening, through a fine country to Ramfay, where we arrived to fupper. What I obferved of Peel i. a former chapter nay with little variation be extended to this town. Both places bs fore the fale of the illand flourifhed by the gains of illicit commerce; and fince then, the inhabitants of toth feem to have been affected with a fupine indifference towards opening new chamels of trade and commerce. In one inftance Ramfay has the advantage of Peel. The neighbouring country, being highly cultivated, produces a confiderable quantity of grain; part of which is annually exported from the little harbour of Ramlay: but this may be confidered, rather as the traffic of the farmers in the neighbourhood, than of the merchants in the town.

At Ramay we met with little to engage our attention, and therefore left it early on the next morning. The fiyy was ciear and ferene; and the fun had juft broke from the horizon, when we gained the fummit of a fleep hill in our way to Kirk-Maughold. Beneath us lay the fpacious bay of Ramfay, glitering in his beams; while every object around us feemed to imbibe life and energy from his refulgence.

In oblerving the various beauties of the morning, we paffed the tedious and folitary road, leading from Ramfay to Kirk-Maughold; a fmall village which derives it name from the following legend.

About the clofe of the fifth century Saint Maughold, who had formerly been a captain of Irinh banditti, was caft upon this illand, in a little leathern boat, his hands, and his feet, loaden with fetters. Such an object naturally awoke the attention of the bifhop of the ine, who received him with admiration and pity; particularly, when the faint infcrmed him, that this feverity and danger he voluntarily fuffered as a penance for his former wickednefs. To this mountainous folitude, ftill diltinguifhed by his name, he retired; when his penitence, aufterity, and piety, obtained him fuch veneration, that, after the death of the bifhop, he fucceeded hins, by the unanimous confout of the Manks nation. In 498 his pious celebrity was not confined to the ifland. It foon reached his native country: and St. Bridget, one of the tutelary faints of lreland, and foundrefs of Douglas numnery, vifited him in his mountainous retirement ; and there received from him the vell of virginity.

So far fays the legural; and in confirmation of part of this hiftory, there is fill vifible a beautiful quadrangular pillar near the church-gate of Kirk-Maughold.

On one fide, under the capital, is fculptured a venerable figure of St. Maughold, conferring the veil on Saint liridget, whom the fculptor has reprefented as a majeftic, yet beautiful virgin. The oppolita. fide has a reprefentation of our Saviour expiring on the crofs : and under it the arms of the ifland. On the third fide is a figure of St . Bridget in a fupplicating pofture : her eye feems fixed on heaven, and her countenance indicates humility mingled with devotional rapture. The fourth fide is totally defaced; but moit probably it reprefented St. Maughold's arrival on the ifland, or fome other part of his hiltory.

Befides this beautiful relic of antiquity, there is alfo a fine Danifh crofs, fculptured on a large ftone, reclining upon the ground juft before the church-door, which certainly merits the regard of the antiquary.

Kirк-Mauoholis, notwithftanding its former celebrity, is now the moft poor and lonely village in the illand. The church ftands on a very lofty promontory, in the centre of a church-yard, containing not lefs than five acres. It is enclofed by a ftrong mound of earth, faced on the outward fide with ftone; and a great variety of ancient and modern grave-fiones are fcattered over this fpacious enclofure. Perhaps, from pious veneration to the memory of St . Maughold, the natives, for feveral ages, ufed this confecrated fpot, as the chief place of interment in the ifland.

On leaving Kirk-Maughold we proceeded, through a very fterile part of the country, toward Douglas : and as the horizon continued pure and unclouded, we determined to enjoy the unparalleled profpect, which Snaffield affords in fuch delightful weather.

After climbing the lofty furrounding mountains, which only feemed to form a noble bale to this ftupendous pyramid of Nature, we gained, with much difficulty and fatigue, its towering fummit; from whence we had a mof fublime and enchanting profpect. Beneath us lay expanded the leffer mountains; and all around the romantic hills and vales of Mona, beautifully interfperfed with their woods, waters, villages, and towns: the furrounding ocean, refulgent with the meridian fun, and covered with many a white fail, heightened the beauty and fublimity of the landfcape; while to crown the whole, this charming profpect was terminated only by the majeftic mountains of other kingdoms *.

Such a glorious view of the majefty of Nature not only charms the eye: it also purifies, and ennobles the foul. The mind is filled with a divine enthufiafm. Loft in admiration, we difregard human fplendour; and with pity and contempt look down on the vanity and ambition of man. Our fouls are weaned from earth, and already afpire to their native heaven.

After enjoying for fome hours the higheft of human pleafures, we left, with a confiderable degree of reluctance, this enchanting feene; and by a rapid defcent foon reached the village of Laxey.

This group of cottages lies in the bofom of a deep glen; and from its retired creek, is reforted to by the few fmugglers who now vifit the ifland. On the eaft it opens into a fine lay; and on the fouth, weft, and north, is furrounded by fleep and lonely mountains, which, with the deep vales between, afford fome romantic feenery. Such picturefque folitades are highly gratifying to a penfive imagination. Here, the charm-

[^52]ing mufe of Beatie might "feaft on raptures ever new ":" and here the wounded heart of Laura Maria inight indulge in all the luxury of woe. Having mentioned this lady, no lefs diftinguifhed by her genius and fenfibility than exquifite beauty, I am induced, by the favourable reception with which the honoured thein, to republifh a few verfes addrefled to her from this ifland, in 1791.
$$
\text { SONNET'-inacriakd to mrs. robinson } t \text {. }
$$

7'HO' ous thy cheek the living rofes glow
Lovelier, when bath'd in forrows lucid tear
'Tho' more enchanting heaves thy "brealt of fnow,"
Pouring the figh to penfive anguifh dear:
Tho' fweeler flows thy foul-diffolving lay, Whene'er thy lute throbs to that deep'ning Gigh
As to the plaintive gale of finking day,
Vibrates the lyre of airy melody $\ddagger$ :
Yet, ah! were mine the anguin-healing art, No more fhould figh that beauteous "breaft of fnow,"
Snft throbbing to the touch of forrow'a dart:
But, tho' no collly balm I can beftow,
Accept the incenfe of a penfive heart,
Charm'd by thy magic melody of woe.
Amid the wild and picturefque feenes, in the vicinity of Laxey, we paffed the greater part of the day ; and in the evening proceeded to Kirk-Conchan, a pleafant and airy village, where the aliens who die in Douglas are ufually interred. We vifited the church-yard, which contains fome marble monuments of a recent date; and about fun-fet arrived at Douglas, highly delighted with our excurfion through the illand.

Chap. XV.—Tbe Herring Fifhery.-The Manks Fleet.-A Superfition bighly injurious to the Fi/bery.-Reffections thereon.-The Manks Jubilec.
SOON after our return to Doughas, I took an evening walk to the promontory fouth of the town. The weather was ferene and delightful: the neighbouring fields were in full bloffom : the windows of St. George's chapel flamed with the fetting fun; and the ocean was tinged with his ruddy light. In the bay, veffels from many a port, with ftreamers waving in the wind, were waiting the completion of their cargoes; and at a diflance, feattered along the horizon for many a league, were feen the white fails of four hundred fifher-hoats; while the town beneath was a crowded fcene of bufinefs, enlivened with mirth and feftivity.

The herrings are fuppofed to migrate annually from the north of Europe in one immenfe body; but on arriving at the northern illes of Scotland, are broken into various huge foals, which, after vifiting feveral of the kingdoms of Europe, regularly return to the more northern regions. About the middle of fummer a fow ftragglers appear off this inand: but the fihhery feldom commences till the iniddle of July; and for a month or fix weeks continues off Peele, Port-Iron, and Caftletown.

[^53]The herrings, though then in their prime, are by no means fo abundant as afterwards.

About the end of Augutt they collect from every part round the Ifland, tof wards the north point of Douglas-Bay; and here, with increafing fuccefs the fifhery continues till the middle of September; when the equinoctial gales ufually intimidate the fifhermen, and diflipate the herrings.

The boats feldom exceed eight tons, are built with much deterity, fail iwiftly, and are eafily commanded. When new they cof, including the nets, upwards of feventy or eighty guineas; but they feldon are the fole property of the fifhermen. The produce of every night is divided into nine fhares. Two belong to the owners of the boat; one to the proprietors of the nets; and the refidue to the fix fifhermen. Two of shele are generally feanen; and the relt, at the beginning of the fifhery, come from the interior parts of the country: to which, on its clofe, they return fupremely contented; if they have procured herrings, and the women, in their abfence, cultivated potatoes, barely adequate to the maintenance of the family till next fifhery. Few of the fifhermen are acquainted with the anxiety attending the poffeffion of riches. The greater part of their gains is confumed during the fifhery in feafting or ebriety; and the remainder is ufually coufigned to quiet fome importunate creditor.

Upwards of four hundred boats* compofe the Manks fleet. An admiral and viceadmiral are annually elected: to the Cormer of whom government allows 5 l. and to the other 3l. for the feafon. Their boats are diftinguill... by a fratll flag at the topmaft, and their province is to conduct the flect to the herring-g...nd $\dagger$. The boats fail with the evening, and return with the morning tide. On 1 aving the harbour, each fifherman uncovers his head, and appears for a frow moments engaged in devotion : but this, I prefume, is more a.relic of cuftomary itertition, than in expreffion of real piety. Under the cloud of night they fhoot 1 leir zets, which are buoyed up by inflated bags of dog-fkin, dried in the fun and fmeared over with tar. The herrings are caught by the gills; and in fuch abundance, that part of the nets muft be frequently cut away. Many of the boats return laden with fifty, and fome with feventy meazes $\ddagger$. This, while it continues, occafions a very rapid influx of money into the country; a fuccefsful night's fifling being frequently eftimated at 30001 , and fometimes amounting to 500 cl .

Among the herrings are caught great quantities of dog-fifh, called by the Manks gabboch, which prey upon the herrings, and from their ftrength and voracity prove very defructive to the nets. They furnifh the natives with oil, and when dried refemble ling; but are feldom ufed except by the pooreft of the inhabitants.

I have already mentioned fome of the fuperfitions of this country; but thefe were in general innocent fancies. An crros of that nature however prevails during the finhery, which proves highly injurious the interelts of the ifland. Superflition, that foe to commerce, operating on the native indolence of the Manks, influences them to facrifice at her firine every Saturday and Sunday evening, during the herring feafon; the fifhermen being of opinion, that the lale of the fifh caught on the one evening, and the failing of the boats on the other, would equally protane the fabbath.

Did this regard to the fabbath proceed from a juft veneration of the auful injunction of Him, who is fo profufely conferring on them the bleffings of the fea, it would be

[^54]pious and commendable : but it is more the offspring of fear, than of gratitude to Heaven. It arifes from a tradition, that on a Sunday evening of the laft century, when the boats were fifhing, a tremendous gale, accompanied with thunder and lightning arofe, which deftroyed a great part of the fleet; while feveral of the boats which had fled for refuge to a neighbouring cove, were crufhed to pieces by the fall of the im. pending precipice. Whether this actually happened, or was only a fabrication of prieftcraft, Ihave never been able to learn. It has however proved a real calamity to the country. The natives believe it an awful inftance of the wrath of Heaven, and are thereby deterred from fubjecting themfelves to the like vengeance. This facrifice of two days is very injurious to the fifhery. From Friday to Monday evening the fhoals of herrings move to fome other ground; and frequently, as foon as they are difcovered, the clofe of the week prevents any material advantage therefrom.

Were the boats to fail on the Saturday evening, the fifh would be fold on the enfuing rorning; and this, in the opinion of fome, might occafion a buftle inconfiftent with the folemnity of the Sabbath. But what injury could be given to the moft pious and enlightened nind, wer? the fifhermen (after having on the Sabbath-day offered up to God in his temple the incenfe of grateful hearts) to fail with the evening tid, and gather in the bleflings $w$ hich Heaven, at this feafon fo copioufly pours around them?

During the fifhery, the ifland feems to awake from its native lethargy. Douglas is a fcene of great feftivity. This feafon is a jubilee to the fifhermen; and their wives and daughters come in groups from the interior parts of the country to heighten it. The Mankfman fhakes off his wonted floth and melancholy, and affumes an air of gaiety and mirth. The day is pafed in banqueting, and flowing cups go round; gladnefs fimile: in every cye; the fong cchoes from every corner; and not unfrequent! y dances conclude the feftivity of the night.

To a generous mind it is highly gratifying, to obferve fome thoufands deriving life and gladnefs from this employ. The pleafure however diminifhes on reflecting, that all this gaiety and exertion will foon be over; and that the Mankfman, when he has bafked, like a fummer infect, for a little time in the funfhine of induftry, will retire to his ufual indolence and milery; to his fmoky cottage, and tattered family: for, till manufactures are more generally eftablifhed, he will never know either a continuance of the comforts of hie, or the bleffings of fociety.

Chap. XVI - Sale of the ifand.-Vicw of Trade previous, and fubfquent to that Pe-
riod.-Efablifloment of the Cufoms. - Prcfent Impurts.-Infular Rcvenue.
DURING the civil contefts in England, occafioned by the weaknefs and ambition of Charles the firf, feveral perfons of fortune, having fought an afylum in this ifland, introduced among the natives a greater flow of money. Previous to this period, their trade was chid fly tranfacted by an exchange of commodities; and their manner of conducting this bufinefs was not only benelicial to the community, but diftinguifhed by its virtuous fimplicity. To prevent any avaricious monopoly, four merchants were annually clected by the people to purchafe !oreign merchandize for the whole country. Thcfe, on the arrival of any veffel, laden with falt, pitch, iron, \&c. \&c. appeared with the owner of the cargo before the Governor of the illand; when the value of each article was afcertained; and to the contract, then made by their commercial reprefentatives, the country cheerfully acceded. The articles given in return were wool, hides, tallo $w$, and other produr: of the inland; but if thefe proved inadequate to the cargo imported, the refidue was then paid for in money by a general affeffinent.

To a better acquaintance with the utility of fpecic, this prinitive mode of commerce gradually yielded; and about the beginning of the prefent century wholly difappeared.

The increafe of the cuftoms, and the eftablifhment of the excife in the neighbouring kingdoms, uniting with other caufes, afterwards proved highly beneficial to the trade of this country : the ifle of Man thus' became an important mart for thofe luxuries, which the prodigality or policy of the ftate had loaded in Britain with oppreffive impofts.

Cambrics, filks, tobacco, tea, wines, fpirituous liquors, \&c. \&c. were imported from the continent *; and on their being landed here, paid a very triffing duty to the lord $\dagger$ : but fuch were the quantities admitted, that they formed an ample revenue to hin. Merchants from various countries flourihed in every town of the illand; which, from its vicinity to the furrounding kingdoms, and the plenitude of unexcifed luxuries, was much reforted to, by various hords of fmugglers. Befides foreign adventurers, feveral of the inhabitants were actually engaged in this illicit commerce. An unlimited importation of goods was legal: but every exportation of them was in defiance of the laws of the land, which, at that time, were fhamefully evaded.
This traffic was certainly injurious to the inand; yet many of the natives fill look baek with regret to that period. Individuals were certainly enriched thereby, but the body of the people were impoverifhed. The lands lay uncultivated, the fifheries were in a great meafure neglected, and the morals of the people debauched.

Another evil attenced this clandeftine trade. It affected the revenue of Britain and Ireland to that degree, that it demanded the attention of the Britifh legiflature. Accordingly, in the reign of George the firft $\ddagger$, an act of parliament was paffed, purporting, that as the commerce of Man was injurious to the interefts of his Majefty's dominions, a pecuniary compenfation fhould be granted to the lord, and the feudal fovereignty of the ifle be in future annexed to the Britifh crown. But this, from various caules, was not accomplifhed till the fifth year of the reign of his prefent Majelty $\S$; when the royalty, with all its dignities and emoluments, (the patronage of the bihoprick excepted) was for ever revelted in the crown of Britain: the Duke of Athol enjoying in lieu of his regalities, a grant of 70,000 . and a liberal annuity for the lives of himfelf and his Duchefs.

The fale of the ifland fpread an univerfal terror through the country. The buftle of commerce ceafed; and every countenance indicated fear and amazement. The merchants, imagining that the treafures of their warehoufes would be immediately confilcated, difpofed of them greatly beneath their original value, and retired to other countries; while many of the poffeffors of landed property, now deeming it of little confideration, fold it to any purchafer. Confequently, fome were ruined, feveral were injured; and a very few individuals, of greater policy and penetration, amaffed by this univerfal alarm, an immenfe fortune \|. But though the fale of the ifland was, in its im.

[^55]mediate confequences, thus partially injurious to the country, it has fince been deemed univerfally beneficial; and the natives are now taught by experience to regard it as the greatelt blefling.

Though the conftitution of the country was in no inftance affected by its reveftment in the crown of Britain, the government of the illand certainly was. The revenuedepartment was now feparated from the civil eftablifhnent. A cuftom-houfe, in his Majefty's name, was erected at Douglas, and fubject-offices in Pcel, Caftletown, and Ramfay; the eftablifhment confifting of a receiver-general, collector, comptroller *, and fome inferior officers.

On completing the fale of the inland, government, at the requifition of the Duke of Athol, confented to retain every officer of his appointment, except the collector of the cuftoms. This office was then conferred on Richard Betham, Lifq. L. L. D. $\dagger$; who died in 1789 , and was fucceeded by the prefent collector.

Since the eftablifhment of the cuitoms, the importation of foreign luxuries has been limited; and the impofts on them (though much inferior to the Englifi duties) increafed. There is however ftill an abundant variety. Exports may be made at Peel, Caftletown, or Ramfay : but all imports of rum, tea, fugar, wine and tobacco, are only admiffible at the cuftom-houfe of Douglas.

The imports of the illand are numerous; and the duties various; but from every impoft payable in England they are exempt $t$.

The oppreffion of excife is till unknown in this country. The duties are paid on the arrival of the goods, and they are then free from all future infpection. Foreign brandy and gin, being prohibited, may be feized by a cuftom-houfe officer; but all other arlicles of commerce are fecure from his annoyance, unlefs they are detected in a clandeftine exportation.

From the annual amount of the impofts arifes the infular revenue. Part of this fupports the civil eflablifhnent, and the refidue is annually remitted to the Britifh treafury; where it either lies dormant, or is applied to foreign purpofes; although the principal harbour of the illand is in § ruins, and the jail a difgrace to humanity !

[^56]Chap. XVII.-Trade of the I/and continued.-Exports.-Sketch of the Herring Trade. -Other Exports.-Balance of Trade.-Agriculture and Manufactures recommended. -Reflections.
THE exports of the ifland are not adequate to its imports; although government, to promote a fpirit of commercial induftry among the Manks, has exempted from every fee and impoft in Britain and Ireland, their produce and manufactures; and the importation of every article requifite for the culture of the lands, and the advancement of their manufactures and fifheries. Befides this indulgence, government has granted a bounty of 1s. a barrel on herrings defigned for Britifh confumption, and an additional 2s. 6d. when exported to a foreign market.

As herrings are at prefent the flaple commodity of the country, I fhall here give a In: atch of this trade. During the fifhery the price fluctuates from 2 s . to 3 s. a hundred; but near the clofe, the foreign fmacks and red herring houfes being fupplied, it rapidly decreafes to 1 s .6 d . and fometimes even to 1 s . They are then cured by the white herring merchants. The procefs is fimple; and women are chiefly employed on this occaion. By girls, from nine to thirteen years of age, the herrings are carried in bafkets from the boats; and on being conveyed to the herring houfes are, by the more robuft women, rubbed thoroughly with falt; after which they leave them to purify till next morning, when, with a layer of falt between each row of fin, they are barrelled *.

The trade is lucrative; but it ought to be confidered; that a certain degree of rifque is incurred: from a fcarcity of fifh, fhould the price exceed 2 s . a hundred, almoft all the expenfive preparations for, and fanguine expectations from, the fifhery are fruftrated.

Thofe defigned for red herrings are firlt regularly piled up with a layer of falt between each row, and for fome days remain to purify. They are then walhed; and, when 'he wo:ar is fufficiently drained from them, are fixed by the mouth on fmall rods, and hung up in extenfive houfes built for the purpofe. The houfes are very high: in length exceeding thirty yards, and in width about twenty. The length is divided into feveral fpaces; and here the herring-rods are hung, reaching in rows from the roof of the houfe till within eight feet of the floor. The regularity of the ranks, and the luftre of the herrings, when newly hung up, make a vcry beautiful appearance. Underneath, are kindled feveral fires of the dried roots of oak, which are kept continually fmoking for four or five weeks: when the herrings, being fufficiently reddened, are barrelled, and fhipped for fome of the Mediterranean ports; from whence the veffels return with a cargo to Liverpool, and fometimes with a part of it for the ifland. The mafter of the veffel is generally ignorant of the port for which he is deftined, till he is a few leagues from Douglas. He then opens his orders; and it not unfrequently happens, that to one port many of the Manks cargoes are configned.

Befides the herring trade, the ifland exports fome quantities of grain, cattle, butter, bacon, lead, kelp, coarfe linen, and fpun cotton. But notwithftanding the amount of

[^57]thefe, and the annual influx of wealth front the fifhery, the balance of trade is againft. the illand: and fhould the fifhery confiderably decline, from the prefent languiihing ftate of manufactures, and the too great negleet of agriculture, this country weuld be aimoft ruined.

Many circumffances unite to favour the cftablifhment of manufactures, and the further increafe of agriculcure in the ifland. The land is exempt from taxation; the neceffaries and comforts of life are abundant; : de country would fupply feveral manufacturing materials; while for the greater part of the produce of the land, and many of the manufactures, there would be an immediate demand at home; and for the refidue an ealy conveyance (from the centrical fituation of the ifland,) to various markets abroad.

Thus, the balance of trade, which is now againt the country, would be in its favour; and a permarint fountain of wealth opened in is centre, which, from the influx of the fifhery, wuid annually over-flow. But this demands a firit of enterprize and activity, hoflile to the native indolence of the Manks : manv of whom facrifice every confideration to the purfuit of the fifhery; and when this terminates, retire to their claybuilt cotiages; where, furrounded by a fqualid and tattered family, they flumber out the refidue of the year in flotlrand milery *.
Providence has given a liberal fupply of the wealth of the fea to this ifland, and the acquifition of this, during the feafon, ought to be profecuted with avidity; but the remainder of the year fhould not be confumed in indolerce. A fociety for eftablifhing manufactures, and promoting a more general culture of the lands, would to this country be a moft benevolent inftitution. The Mankfman would then be roufed from his lethargy; he and his family amply participate of the comforts of life; the bleflings of fociety increafe; and, although the fiflery fhould decline, thefe new channels of wealth would remain uncxhaufted.

Chap. XVIII. - General Character of the Manks.-Tbeir Indolence.-Melancboly.-Su-perfition.-Difregard of Science.-Clerical Character.-Poverty of Genius and of Public Spirit among the Manks.-Tbcir Attention to private Cbarity.
THIS account of the Ifle of Man I fhall now conclude with a general character of the natives; divefting myfelf of every prejudice, and only tolicitous "to extenuate nuthing, nor fet down aught in malice."

Indolence is a prominent feature of the Manks character; ctherwife the lands would be more univerfally cultivated, and manufactures more gencrally eftablifhed. From whatever caules this hereditary inactivity may fpring 1 will not prefunse to fay; but it certainly derives new influence from the quiet oí the lonely vales and mountainous receffes, to which the greater part of the inhabitants are accuftomed from their childhood.

To a contemplative mind, folitude is a fountain of the fublimeft enjoyments: operating however on an inert difpofition, it only cherifhes a fombrous melancholy; which, $1+\mathrm{y}$ enervating the mind, renders it a flave to cvery fuperitition; or what is ftill more infortunate, eradicates every veflige of reafon.

In fupport of this obfervation, I need oniy refer to fome of the fuperfitious delufions of the natives; and to the harmlefs, but fullen lunatics, who fo frequently diftrefs the feeling mind in this country.

[^58]To a gloomy imagination thus nourifhed by indolence and folitude, verhaps may be imputed the general influence of Methodifm in the ifland. Being more ambitious to akenifh the ignorant, by thundering forth the terrors of the law, than to captivate them, by difplaying the mild beauty of the gofpel, Mcthodifm eafily affimilates with gloomy minds; heightens native melanchoiy by religious terrors; and rapidly eftablifhes over the weak and fuperftitious an unlimited controul.

The inhabitants oi the towns are, however, in fome degree, exempt from thefe evils. Society promotes activity; and activity difpels from the mind the cloud of fuperfition. Men, as they become more focial, become more cheerful and enlightened.

Among the higher claffes of the Manks are fome of polifhed manners, liberal minds, and real hofpitality: but there are many more who, prefuming on the wealth they have amafied, are haughty in their deportment, and illiberal in their prejudices.
$\because$ The middle ranks have a greater air of politenefs and hofpitality; yet they have - been frequently cttomed flfewd, felfinh, infincere, and litigious. The lower claffes are like the vulgar in every country, only perhaps a little more inert and ignorant. They know tutle of thic enjoyments of life; many of them confuming the greater part of the ycar in liflefs flupidity. Their habitations are miferable huts; their attire mean *, and their common diet thin barley cakes, or herrings and potatoes, with a beverage of milk and.water. Being however of an athletic frame, they brave thefe hardhips; and from the falubrity of the country, many of them arrive at a great age $\dagger$.

- The Manks are generally of a penfive phyfiognomy, feldom expreffive of vivacity; or fublimity of mind. Some of the women however are beautiful; and a few of them not unacquainted with female accomplifhments.

The liberal arts have few votaries in this country. Science is difregarded ; and polite literature little cultivated. Their parochial clergy are more refpectable for their virtues, than eminent for learning or genius. They are feldom difinguifhed by an univerfity education; but at a clerical feminary in Caftletown $\ddagger$, imbike the elements of theology and claffical lore. Their livings feldom exceed 1ool. and are never inferior to 501 . yet, on this income they live contented and happy.

The folitude of the country, it may be prefumed, would be favourable to the purfuits of philofophy or literature; and its picturefque and romantic feenery to the indulgence of the imagination; yet the ifle of Man has not produced a perfon known in the neighbouring kingdoms, either by the vigour of intellect, or the fire of genius.

The Manks are like the Swifs and Highlancurs, warmly attached to their native vales and mountains; tenacious of their ancient cuftoms; and jealous of their hereditary rights and privileges. They have however, few monuments of public fpirit.

[^59]The Houfe of Keys is a mean building; the public jail a dungeon; and the principal harbour almoft in ruins; while in the whole ifland there is no public eftablifhment for fheltering the defiture, protecting the infane, reforing the fick, or fupporting the poor. Yet in this country private charity is liberal. In the herring feafon the benevolence of the fifhermen feeds the poor ${ }^{*}$; and during the refidue of the yerr, they are fupported by the weekly sencrofity of a few individuals. A fympathy for the tiftreffes of others las been diftinguifhed by luvenal $\dagger$ as "the higheft ormiament of our nature;" and Charity by the facred writers has been accounted the completra of herman virtue.

I fhall therefore conclude this fketch of the general charenter of the Meriks with obferving, that, notwithflanding feveral imperfecions which a regard to truth, unaflected with prijudice, has forced nie to point out, this wantry is diftinguifhed, though not by public, by what is equally noble, private charity. And a higher honour can fcarcely be inherited by a nation; for in the luftre which benevolence throws over the general character, a generous mind forgets every hlemifh and inperfeOiow

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Chap. I. - A Resicau of tie Manis Hifory, from the Government of the Druids, to the Norvi:Sian Cinqucf.
TO trace the origin of nations, to clucidate their progrefs from barbarity to civilization, and, in a page illumined with the flane of genius, to give immortality to their patiots and heroes, is the office of the hiftoric mufe: but this dignity not correfponding with my prefent denign, I fhall promife little more than a chronological view of the kings of Man; with a fketch of the characters of thole, rendered conficuous by their crimes, or virtues.

The the of Man was known to the ancients by various names. Cæfar diftinguifhes it by that of Mona $\ddagger$. Ptolemy callis it Monoeda, or the more remote Mona; Pliny Monabia, and others Fubonia. Buchanan files it Mana, the natives Manning, and the Englifh Man; which appellation, bilhop Wilfon derives from the Saxon word arang ; this illand being literally among the neighbouring kingdoms.

The original inhabitants moft probably migrated from Britain; and as their chief emplovment was hunting, they lived in tribes, and their primitive government was patriarchal. To this form fucceeded the civil and religious inftitutions of the Druids; a race of facred and venerable legiflators, who, after the general maffacre of their brethren in Anglefea, reigned over the affections of the natives of Mona, till the clofe of the

[^60]fourt geous which their
fourth century; when the light of Chriftianity penetrating the gloom of their umbrageous oaks, their admirable fabric of religion and morality gradually yielded to a fyftem, which, in fome of its moft important doctrines, refembled, yet infinitely furpaffed, their own *.

By embracing Chriftianity, the leginative dignity of the Druids was not immediately affected $\dagger$; for according to the Manks tradition they and their defcendants continued, for feveral years, the teachers and rulers of the people $\ddagger$. But at length an irruption of northern barbarians, freading anarchy and devaitation through the country, overtheew their dominion : and a long period enfued, in which the hiftory of this ifland is involved in darknefs and fable, till the defcent of

ORRY,
in the tenth century.
This prince was of the Danifh line, and after fubduing the Orcades and Hebrides, at laft eftablifhed his throne in Mona. Though he affumed the government by violence, his reign was undifturbed by any domeftic commotion: and to his polity the Manks are indebted for the origin of their Conftitutional Reprefentatives; who for feveral fucceeding ages fometimes feebly oppofed, but more frequently fanctioned regal oppreffion. After a long reign, Orry was fucceeded by his fon,

GUTTRED:
A prince who devoted his attention to the welfare of his fubjects: he crected the noble relic of Danifh architecture, Cafte-Rufhen; and in that durable mosument of his regal grandeur lies obfcurèly buried.

The third prince of the Danilh line was REOINALD,
who facrificed the dignity of his character to luft and intemperance. His vices accelerated his ruin: for having feduced a lady whofe brothers were foldiers of fortune, they revenged her difhonour by the death of her feducer. On this cvent,

> olave,
having affumed the crown without the approbation of the King of Denmark, was with much apparent friendfhip invited to his court : but on his arrival was arraigned, and executed as a traitor to the fupremacy of the Danilh throne. His brother olain, fucceeded him, who, after an equitable reign, died in Ireland, and had for his fuc* ceffor

ALLEN;
whofe mewory has been branded with every crime. He was poifoned by his governor, and moft probably fucceeded by

MACON;
a gallant prince, who, for refufing homage to the Englifh crown, was deprived of the diadem of the ifles. It was however foon afterwards reftored to him with a plenitude of honour. He was created by the Englifh monarch, admiral of a numerous fleet, with which he annually circumavigated the Britifh inles; to guard them.from the ral-

[^61]pine and barbarity of the Scandilavian pirates, who, at this period, were a terror to the neighbouring kingdoms. It is uncertain how long he reigned, or by whom he was fucceeded: but in the eleventh century,

> GuIDPED CVOVAN゙,
a Norwegian hero, having accompanied his king in the invafion of England, and being there defeated, fought an afylum in this illand, where he was hofpitably received by the natives. The reigning prince of Man at this period was Godred the fon of Syrric, who from his cowardice, barbarity, and injuflice, became odious to his fuljects. With a penetrating eye Godred Crovan obferved the dilcontents of the people; and animated by regal ambition, formed the daring project of dethroning the king. But this ambitious plan he concealed from the inhabitarts, till he flould be invelfed with force fufficient to command fuccefs. To obtain this, he withdrew to his native country; and arming a numerous fleet, with great expedition returned to this ifland. In his abfence the tyrant died, and

FING.AI,
his fon, was feated on the throne; from whofe youth, mildnefs, and generofity, the -Manks promifed themfelves many bleffings. The virtues of this prince, infpiring his fubjects with heroic loyalty, for fome tine fruflrated the hopes of the invader; who, being twice repulfed, eficeted by ftratagen, what ie could not accomplifin by violence. In a dark night he concealed in a wood, under a hill near Ramfay, threc humired of his troops; and on the mernine ianded the remainder of his forces; which, being oppofed by the Manks witis their ufual heroim, were again almof vanquifted. But in the moment of fuppofed victory Godred vigoroufly rench.ing the combat, the troops that formed the ambufcade now burf upcn ihe rear of the Manks army. A well-difputed conflict enfued: and at length the tide of conqueft turned againf the Manks. Their king with the prime of his nobility tell in the battle, and the rgfidue yielded to the generofity of the conqueror.

## Chap. II.-A Revicw of the Manks bifory, from the Norveegian conqueft to the Deat, of Godred the Son of Olave.

ON the day after the battle, (A.D. ro66)* Godred affenbling his army, fubnitter? to their choice, either to divide the lands among themfelves, and refide here; or to plunder the ifland, and return to their own country. Many of the tidiers, eager to pillage thofe whom they had conquered, preferred the latter alternative; and enriching themfelves by rapine, returned home with the fpoils their ferocity had acquired. But others of greater fpint and policy being defirous of fharing in a foreign land, the fortunes of a chief who had led them to conqueft, he divided a:nong them the fouth department of the ifland; while the northern divifion he granted to the natives, on exprefs conditien, that no man fhould ever claim any inheritance. Thus, Godred, having conquered, foon began to enflave the people.

Tyrants are ever fufpicious of their fubjects; and as they know that peace is favourable to reflection, and reflection to liberty, they ufually precipitate them into a foreign war; thereby, confirming oppreflion at home, and fpreading devaftation in other countries. With this policy (of which our modern princes feem fo ambitious) Godred

[^62]was not unacquainted. Obferving a fipirit of difcontent rifing among his fubjects, he formed the young and vigorous into a fine army, with which he fuccefsfully invaded Dublin, and then returned to the ifland, loaden with the fpoils of conqueft. The weftern Scots having however checked him in his career of victory, Godred equipped a confiderable fleet to refent thefe hontilitics. He awed a part of Scotland, and fubdued the Hebrides: but the honour acquired by thefe new vitoories he did not long enjoy; for he foon after died in one of thofe iflands which had lately fubmitted to him.

He was majeftic in his perfon; noble in his afpect ; and of a bold, penetrating, and politic genius. To the feelings of mercy he was not whol:y infenfilite; but the principles of juftice he accounted trifles beneath the regard and dignity of one, who, by his heroifm and policy, had feated himfelf on a foreign throne.

Godred, (A.D. I082,) was fucceeded by his eldeff fon,
LAGMAN;
who having murdered his brother Harold, on fufpicion of promoting a rebellion among the foldiery, refigned his crown for the crofs : and, according to the devotional ab. furaity of thofe ages, undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, as an expiation for his iraternal barbarity. He died at Jerufalen; (A. D. 1089,) and his youngeft brother,

## OLAVE,

the third fon of Godred the conqueror, being then very young, the nobility of the ifles fent to Murcard O'Brian, King of Ireland, foliciting him to appoint fome perfon of royal defcent, as regent of the kingdom during Olave's minority. In compliance with iheir requeft, the king fent Donald Tade, who, for his oppreffion and barbarity, was foon expelled the ifland by an indignant people. Olave, their natural prince, was then a youth in the court of Henry the Firf: and the chiefs of the ifles being anxious to feat on the throne a man of mature abilities, elected Mac Manis*, whofe merit amply fanctioned their choice. From the pride and yaloufy of Earl Outher, a confpiracy was however, (A. D. rog8,) formed againft his:; and in the combat which it occafioned, both the prince and confpirator, with many of their partizans, were flain. By this civil conteft the kingdom being confiderably cinened, it became an eafy prey to Magnus, King of Norway; who, influenced by an abfurd fupertition, refigned his own crown, and 'pread havock and rapine through the neighbouring countries. He reigned for fix years in this ifland; but in attempting the reduction of Ireland, he was furrounded by the natives, and with the greater part of his followers, after fighting with aftonifhing vaiour, was at length flain.

Upon his death, (A.D. 1102) the nobility of the ifles fent a folemn and fplendid embaffy to Olave, their hereditary prince; who to youth and beauty united a graceful deportment, with a gallant and generous mind. Being efcemed by the furrounding princes, and beloved by his own fubjects, his reign for many jears was juf, tranquil, and happyt. But at length refolving to vifit the King ol ". way, (probably with the intention of doing homage for his crown) on his return, he found his kingdom

[^63]agitated by the violence and intrigues of his three nephews, who had fow a confiderable army at their command. Being perhaps more anxious for the peace and welfare of his fubjects, than the maintenance of his regal dignity, Olave propofed an accommodation with his nephews. The two armies accordingly encamped near Ramfay, at a little dittance from each other. Between the armies, the king, the princes, and their refpective nobility aliembled. Derivir their deliberation, Reginald, one of the princes, pretending to falute the kill. $1 i^{i}$, ie blow of his battle-axe beheaded him; while this deteftable act "ns onl" a bithal for the general flaughter of his nobility, and the moft ferocious oppretion ot his fubjects.

But the crimes of thefe atrocious brothers did not elude the vengeancr, they merited: for

## GODRED,

the fon of Olave, in 1443, returning from the Norwagian court where he had been left by his father, the whole illand fpontane: in, iuturted in him; and with unanimous confent, delivered to his vengeance the three fons of Harold: two of whom were deprived of their eyes, and the murderer of the king publickly executed. When Godred affumed the government of his kingdom, he was in the bloom of youth and beauty; majeftic in his ftature; magnanimous in his fentiments; and heroic in his actions. lhefe graces, uniting with a remembrance of his father's virtues, gained the adoration of his own fubjects, and the admiration of the neighbouring kingdoms. From the celebrity of his virtue and hercifin, the people of Dublin and the nobility of the province of Leinft: elected him their king. But this fingular honour involved him in various contefts, and fubjected him to future misfortunes. Murchard, King of Ircland oppofed him; but Godred, having routed the enemy, feated himfelf on the throne to which he had been raifed by the fuffrages of the people. His abfence however occafioned difcontents anong his hereditary fubjects; which were fomented by the factious and turbulent. To calm thefe he returned to Man: and ha".ug feverely punifhed fome of the difaffected; Thorfinus, a fubtle, fullen, and ferocious chief, fled to Summerled, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred. This bold and ambitious prince was foon inftigoted by Thorfinus, to invade the weftern ines, which he foon reduced. In the mean time, Godred equipped a fleet of eighty veffels, and engaged him at fea. A dreadful confliet enfued; which terminating in a doubtful vietory, occafioned a divifion of the kingdom of the ifles. Godred retained Man; and the cther illands were ceded to Summerled. However, in 1158, Summerled, prefuming on the factions and difcontents which fill exifted among the natives, invaded and fubdued Man. The King ficaped to Noruay, and Summerled with much ferocity oppreffed thofe whom he had conquered. His ambition increafing with his fuccefs, he projected the reduction of Scotland; but in attempting to land his forces be was vanquifhed by a fmall body of the inhabitants, and with his fon and the greater part of hi: r rmy was facrificed to their juft veng ance.

Freed from the tyrany of this ufurper, the nobility and people of the ifks fondly remembered the virtues of their herediary prince. His exile and fufferings had endeared him to the loyal; and from the difaff cted .ad obliterated the remembrance of every injury. While the efteem of the $\mathrm{f}^{\prime \prime}$ Ic was thus directed towards Godred, the kingdom of the ints was invaded by his il timate brother, Reginald. The Manks with much bravery oppofed his forces; lut through the treachery of one of their leaders were defeated. However, on the fourth day after the battle, Godred with a
numerous army arrived frion Norway; and having vanquilhed Reginald, was recived by his fubjens with the mort generous and loyal affection.
After his re-eftablifhment on the throne, he vifited the more remote parts of his kingdom: and on his return to Man, (the ufual refidence of the kings of the ifles) he devoted the refidue of his reign to the welfare of his fubjects "; until 1187 , when he died jultly revered and lamented by them.

## Chap. III.-A Reqicw of the Manks Hiflory, from the Death of Godred the Son of Olave, to the Scottifb Conqueft.

THE long and happy tranquillity which the Manks enjoyed, under the government of Godred the fon of Olave, was foon difturbed by the contefts of his fons for the diadem of the ifles.

## REGINAI.D,

the eld:it, being illegitimate, Olave was elected king: but as the former was of a mature age, and of a bold, fubtle, and politic genius, he foon triumphed over his younger brother. The ufurper then banifhed the young prince to the ifle of Lewis; anong the barren folitudes of which he and his faithful adherents were almoft famifhed. From misfortune the mind fometimes derives new vigour. Olave, inftead of yielding to increafing hardfhips, was ambitious of combating them. He returned to Man, and boldly remonftrated with Reginald; but the tyrant, fo far from mitigating, heightened his fufferings. The prince was delivered as a captive to the king of Scotland ; and by his feverity was for feven years imprifoned and loaded with chains. On the death of that Monarch he was liberated: and being fupported by feveral of the nobility of the inles, he again returned to Man : and foon afterwards obtained a moiety of the kingdom. Reginald retained the government of Man, and pa: : of the weltern ines was ceded to the younger brother. The pride of the ufurper being however feverely wounded by this divifion of the illes, he attempted again to fubject them to his dominion: but unable to atchieve this act of injuftice, he failed for Scotland to folicit the affiftance of the Lord of Galloway. Emboldened by the abfence, and impatient of the barbarity and oppreffion of Reginald, the Manks invited
to the throne; who, on his return, was welcomed by the people with reiterated fhouts of heart-felt joy.

Reginald, thus exiled from his kingdom by the voice of the nation, vifited the court of England; and to recover his crown, proferred homage to King John, and fubmifion to the pope. Relying on their protection, and affifted by the Lord of Galloway and the Earl of Athol, he conducted a ferocious army to defolate a country, from which his crimes had expelled him. Olave being tien abfent in the more remote inles, accompanied by the flower of his nobility and folliery; the ifle of Man was thus expofed to the inhumanities of a tyrant, glowing with revenge, and to the luft and brutality of his barbarous army. Having for the prefent fatiated his vengeance, by murdering the men, ravifting the women, burning the churches, \&cc. \&\&c. he fled from the juft refentment and indignation of his brother, who fpeedily returned to fave his kingdom from utter devaftation. However, in the enfuing winter, Reginald again returned with a few vefiels, and at midnight burnt all the fhipping belonging to Olave

[^64]and the nobility of the inles, which was then lying at anchor under Hecsiale. He then failed to Derby-haven, and, pretending to folicit reconciliation with his brother, by his bold deweanour and fubtle infinuations, feduced many of the inhabitants from their loyalty to him. Notwithfanding this defection of many of his fubjects, the men of the northern divifion were deternined to conquer, or die, with Olave. A civil war thus begun, which was terminated by a dreadful combat near the fite of the Tyn. wald. Reginald fell in the battle : and probably over the relics of him and his followers that noble tumulus (afterwards diftinguifhed as the throne of legiflation to the king. dom of Man) was reared by his pious brother.

Thus fell the tyrant Reginald, whofe abilities were great, but his vices greater. As a prince he was brave and politic; as a king cruel and oppreflive; as an exile intrepid and adventurous; and as a conqueror inhumanly atrocious. His clain to real valour is greatly diminifhed by his voluntary homage to John, King of England, and his pufillanimous fubmiffion to the Pope. Perhaps in comparing his claracter with that of John, his cotemporary, there may appear a great fimilitude. Both princes were treacherous, fubtle, and adventurous. The Englifh monarch gained the crown by the nurder of his nephew : and the Manks prince by the exile of his brorher: and as they obtained the government by injufice fothey loft it by oppreffion. Butli offerded the clergy; infulted the nobility; and violated the rights and pofleflions of the people. Hoth annitilated their regal dignity by fubmiflion to the pope; and both have now, wilh great juftice, been configned to perpetual infamy.

After the death of Reginald, Olave enjoyed fome years of profperous tranquillity revered and beloved by his fubjects *. He died at Peel-caftle, in 1237, and was fucceeded by his fon,

HAROLD;
a youth whofe perfonal and mental accomplifhments recommended him to the efteen and affection of his fubjects. Soon after his acceflion he failed to Norway, and paid homage to that monarch for the diadem of the ifles. Having thus acknowledged his dependence on the Norwegian crown, he was folicitous to promote the fecurity and happinefs of his kingdom, by forming alliance with the neigbouring princes. By Henry the Third he was invited into England; and fo highly was he efteened by that Monarch, that he conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Soon after, he received an invitation from Haco, King of Norway; and in his court was entertained with Splendid feftivity; while to crown the honours thus conferred upon him, he married the lovely daughter of the Norwegian monarch. But how fleeting is human happinefs! Returning to the kirgdom of Man, with his young and beautiful princefs, attended by a numerous train of nobility of both fexcs, they perilhed by fhipwreck on the coalt of Redland! This prince was fucceeded, in 1249, by his brother, REGINALD;
who was foon after facrificed to the revenge of the Knight Ivar, as more fully narrated in the hiftorical account of Rufhen-abbey t. Reginald's fucceffor was his brother, mandes; who being raifed to the throne by the voice of the nation, was confirmed thereon by the King of Norway, Magnus was the laft prince of the Norwegian line in Mona.

[^65]He died is before, Ri bleffed Vit

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Chap. IV
ALEX
verned by veral year terminate refolution of blood, riors. enthufiaft heroes we oppofite the comb with vari Aftonifhi but their flain t.

The n reluctant dence an

- To fed King of N narks to Orkney.

He died in $\mathbf{1 2 6 5}$, and was buried in the abbey church of Rufhen; which fome years before, Richard, Bifhop of the illes, at the command of Magnus, had dedicated to th: bleffed Virgin.
From the beginning of the tenth century, to the death of Magnus, the kingdom of: Man (to which were ufually annexed the Weftern Ifes of Scotland) was governed by a race of Danifh or Norwegian Princes; chiefly fubject to the homage, and frequently to the controul, of the crown of Norway. But the period had now arrived, when thefe ifles fhould fubinit to another conqueror.

Norway for five hundred years had fpread terror and devaftation through Europe : had given Dukes to Normandy; Kings to Sicily and Man ; and Conquerors to Eng. land. But, by thefe foreign conquefts and eftablifhments, her real ftrength was fo ex. hauted, that the foon yielded to the more powerful kingdom of Denmark. Alexander the third, King of Scotland, an active and politic Prince, foon regained the Hebrides *, which had formerly been wrefted from his anceftors by the Norwegian arms: and Mona, no longer protected by the crown of Norway, in 1270, increafed the honours of his conquelt $\dagger$.

## Chal. IV.-A Reviecu of the Manks Hifory, from the Scottifh Congueft to the Acceffion of the Houfe of Stanlcy.

ALEXANDER having fubdued the ancient kingdom of Man, fubmitted it to be governed by Thanes or Lieutenants; againf whofe tyranny the natives ftruggled for feveral years. At length, impelled by their diftrefles, they rofe, determined either to exterminate the Scots, or perifh in the attempt. They were however reftrained from this refolution by the influence of their bifhop; who fhuddering at fuch a general effufion of blood, propofed to decide the future fate of the country by a combat of felect warriors. The Scots being elated by their former fuccefs, and the Manks fired with that enthufiafm which the love of liberty ever infpires, both parties eagerly affented. Thirty heroes were felected from each nation: a vale was appointed for the lifts; and on the uppofite mountains were ranged the two nations, anxious fpectators of the "alour of the combatants. The engagement commenced about thiee hours before : and with various fuccefs continued till funfet, when the laft of the Manks wal ell. Aftonifing feats of heroifm were difplayed on each fide : the Scots obtaine $1 y_{1},{ }^{\prime} \boldsymbol{y}$; but their Thane was preffed to death by the multitude, and 25 of their con flain t.

The natives thus finding every effort to refore their ancient govern
melutatly bowed their io a dence and generofity of Maurice Okerfair $\mathcal{\xi}$, and the mildnefs of his fuccenc:, 104: : few

[^66]years mitigated their oprreflion : but the manks were foon again fubjected to the controul of mafters lefs poliuc and merciful, urder the rod of whofe power their fufferings increafed. With regret they looked bark to the warlike dignity of their hereditary kings; and now highly prized even the fmall portion of freedom they fometimes entjoyed under them. R.membrance of palt happinefs heightened their prefent wretchcdnefs. The martial genius which had animated them to repel the invader at home, or atchieve conquefts abroad, was no longer terrible. The virtues of the people gradually degenerated ; till at length, by the tyranny of their new conquerors, the Manks nation funk into a race of fullen and indolent flaves *.
The Scottifh monarchy preferved her conquett of the Hebrides; but the ine of Man was, after various contefts, finally wrefted from her by the Englifh arms. Sir William Montacute, an affable and generous hero, who had married a defcendant of Godred Crovan, being furnifhed, by Edward the Third, with an army and navy to profecute his lady's right, foon reduced the illand; and, by command of the Englifh monarch, in 1344, was crowned King of Man. But Montacute did not long retain this honour: his pecuniary exigencies compelling him to mortgage his kingdom to Anthony Beck, Bifhop of Durtam; a fubtle and avaricious bigot, who foon after obtained a grant of the illand from Richard the fecond. On this prelate's deceafe, the kingdom of Man returned to Montacute, now created Earl of Salifbury; who foon after fold it to Sir William Scroop, chamberlain to the King. Scroop was an artful fycophant of Richard the fecond; and to gratify his own avarice and ambition, deluded his fovereign into thofe errors, which foon terminated in the ruin of both $\dagger$. Richard's fate is well known. Scroop, oul Henry's aflumption of the crown of Fngland, was beheaded; and the Ifie of Man was then granted by that monarch to Perey, Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs; on condition that they fhould carry on their left fhoulder, at the coronation of the Englifh monarchs, the fword with which Henry was girt when he entered England. To the power and influence of Percy, Henry was confiderably indebted for the crown he had affumed. His fervices merited the gratitude of the King : but the honours he obtained, being either inferior to his merit or ambition, he boldly attempted to fhake the throne, which he had fo zealoully contributed to eftablifh. The vigilance and policy of Henry fruftrated his perfidy : while the juft refentment of the monarch deprived him of this ample domain.
The ine of Man was then, in the fixth year of the fame reign, conferred on sir john stanley
for life: and foon afterwards, (A.1). 1406,) he enjoyed a new and ample grant $\dagger$, which extended to his heirs and fucceffors; "to be held of the crown of England ty liege bomage, and the fervice of rendering to the Englifh monarch, two falcons on their coronation."

By this literality of IIenry the fourth, Sir John Stanley and his defcendants obtained a plenitude of regal power and dignity. Nor was this ara inaufpicious to the Manks

[^67]nation. It does not prefent a gloomy picture of the turbulence of heroes, or the devaftation of conquerors: but a record of the people, limiting the prerogative of their kings ; combating the defpotifm of their governors; and eflablifhing a form of legillation, which, notwithftanding its imperfections, is to this day revered as the facred conftitution of the country.

Chap. V.-A Review of the Manks Hifory, from the Acceffion of the Houfe of Stanley to the Reveltment of the Royalty of the Ife in the Britifh Crown.
BEFORE I proceed to enumerate the princes of the Stanley line, it may not be improper to obferve, that their perfonal hiftory, except in a few inflances, is unconnected with the public tramfactions of the ifland. Being fubjects of England, they generally refided in siat country; and fo long as their lieutenants remitted the revenues of the kingdom, they fupinely acquiefced in their adminiftration. For more than three centuries this family enjoyed the regal government of Man; yet in fo long a period few of them poffefied the ambition or generofity to vifit their fubjects: and when they conferred this honour, either their interefts in the illand were threatened, or their perfonal fafety in England endangered.

Sir John Stanley, on whom the munificence of Henry the fourth had conferred the royalty of this ifland, died in 1414 ; and was fucceded by his fon,

> str jolin stanley.
a man of politic and penctrating genius. During the reign of his predeceffor, the ifland paid him homage as heir-apparent; and after his father's deceafe, the anarchy of the the ftate, and the difcontents of his new fubjects, again forced him to vifit his kingdom. Previous to this period, the laws of the ifland refided in the breafts of their Deemfters. Under the pretext of witneffing the promulgation of thefe, but with the real defign of aflerting his prerogative, and intimidating the vulgar by a difplay of majefty, he convened, in 1417, the whole body of the people at the Tynwald *. As King of Man he was invelted with the infigu.a of royalty. The diadem flamed on his brow; and the regal mantle flowed in all its fplendour. On the fummit of the mount was placed a chair of fate, canopied with crimfon velvet, and richly embroidered with gold. In this chair he was enthroned; his face fronting the eaft, and a fivord in his hand pointed towards Heaven. His Deemfters fate before him; and on the higheft circle his Barons and beneficed men : on the middle circle were feated the twenty-four Keys, then ftiled "the worthicet men in the land;" and on the loweft circle the Knights, Efquires, and Yeomen; while the conmons ftood without the circuit of the hill, with three clerks in their furplices. The hill was guarced $\dagger$ by the coroners and moars, armed with their fiwords and axes; and a proclamation was iffucd, by the coroner of Glanfaba, denouncing thofe, who fhould in the time of Tynwald murmur in the King's prefence. Ac. cordingly, the people waited with an awful filence the future fate of their nation, in the promulgation of thofe laws which had for fo many ages been induftrioufly concealed from them. The vencrable-Deemfters then rifing, with an audible voice, alternately publified to this affembly feveral laws; which, though more an affertion of the King's prerog ative, than a declaration of the rights of his fubjects, were received by the people with reiterated acclamations.

Having thus, as he fondly imagined, eftablifhed his prerogative on a permanent bafis, he returned to England: and the people no longer dazzled, or intimidated by the

[^68]fplendour
fplendour of royalty, revolted againft the laws they had fo recently accepted. Their surbulence once more compelled him to vifit his kingdom. On his arrival, another convention was fummoned in 1422 at the Tynwald; and in the fame year a third affembly of the people was appointed at Caftle-Ruhen. The laws which were then framed, by a bolder affertion and extenfion of prerogative, feemed folely intended to awe the nation into greater fubjection. Thefe he commanded to be recorded ; and flattering him. felf that he had now fubdued, what he deemed, the prefumption of the people, again haftened to England.

Among other acts it was in the laft affembly decreed, that the election of the twentyfour Keys, or reprefentatives of the nation, was folely dependant on the "will and pleafure" of the king. But this being deemed an encroachment on the ancient conftitution of the country, raifed fuch difcontent and commotion, that Henry Byron, Lieutenant of the ille, judged it prudent to fummon, in 1430, a fourth convention at the Tynwald. On this memorable occafion, thirty-fix freeholders, who had been previoufly elected by the people, were by the nation prefented to the governor : and from this number he felected twenty-four; being four men from every fheading or hundred of the ifland. Sir John Stanley was then in England, but he foon afterwards confirmed this reftoration of the houfe of Keys to their ancient independence.
He died about the year 1441, and was fucceeded by his fon, тномas;
whom Henry the fixth created baron Stanley. He died in 1460: and his fon and fucceffor,

## TIIOMAS,

reccived an increale to the honours of his fanily; being created Earl of Derby by Heary the feventh. On his deceafe, in 1504, his grandfon,

## thomas,

fucceeded to all his hereditary honours: he was the fecond Earl of Derby, and of the Stanley line, the fifth King of Man. However, to fhelter himfelf from the jealous ambition of Henry the Eighth, he refigned the regal title: and though his fucceffors imituted his policy, they enjoyed, as lords of the infe, all the power and dignity of princes. Thomas, dying in 1521 , was fucceeded by his fon,

> EDWARD;
in whofe reign the bifhoprick of Sodor and Man, formerly united to the Province of Canterbury, was rendered fubject to the metropolitical jurifdiction of York. His fon and fucceffor,

## HENRY,

vifted the ifland about the year 1592 ; and having there calmed fome commotions of inis fubjects, he returned to England where he foon afterwards died.

His eldeft fon,
FERDINAND,
did not long enjoy the wealth and honours he inherited from his father ; being poifoned, in : 594, by one of his domeftics.

WILI.IAM,
the younger brother, being abroad when he died, his right to inherit the ifland was difputed by Ferdinand's daughters; and during the tedious conteft that enfued, the government of Man was committed, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Gerard. At length the right of inheritance being decided, by the common law of England, in favour of the heirs general ; Williain judged it prudent, by a pecuniary compenfation, to fatisfy their demands. Having accomplifhed this, he foon after obtaiaed from James the firt
a new grant of the inle of Man; expreffed in terms equally liberal with that which Henry the fourth had conterred on his anceftors: and this ample grant he had the policy and intereft to have confirmed, to him and his heirs, by an act of parliament. However, on the death of his lady, he refigned all his poffeflion to his fon, James; referving only an annual competency, with which he retired to a pleafant villa on the banks of the Dee; where he paffed the evening of his age in thole tranquil enjoyments, which a contemplative mind (particularly in the decline of life) is ever difpofed to derive from tolitude.

He died in $\mathbf{1 6 4 2}$, and was lucceeded by
JAMBS,
the feventh Earl of Derby, and of the Stanley family the tenth Lord of Man. This nobleman diftinguifhed himfelf by an enthufiaftic ardour to fupport Charles the firf; when that weak and mifguided Prince attempted, with the arm of prerogative, to deftroy the facred rights of mankind. Like his fovereign, the Earl of Derby fell a facrifice to the jult refentment of the people. But the recital of his valour and fufferings, the nagnanimity of his lady *, and the neglect and ingratitude $\dagger$ his family experienced from Charles the fecond, I hall leave to the Englifh hiftorian; and confine myfelf to fuch tranfactions of this nobleman, as are more intimately connested with my prefent fubject.

In 1643 he was commanded by Charles the firft to retire to the ifle of Man; not only for its defence, but alfo, that by his prefence lie might check the fpirit of liberty, which had animated his fubjects to refift the rigour of their lieutenants, and the more odious oppreflion of their elergy. The difcontents of the nation were however fo violent, that he judged it prudent to convene the twenty-four Keys, and fixty-eight $\ddagger$ parochial reprefentatives. From each body he felected twelve men, whom he appointed to invefligate, and prefent all fuch abufes as had been committed againtt the laws of the land and the public weal. This affembly difcharged with fidelity the duty they owed to their conflituents and to pofterity: for, feveral abufes (chiefly clerical) were prefented, and immediately abolifhed. And as the people formerly combated with fuccefs the encroachments of prerogative, they now triumphed over the pride and avarice of their fpiritual oppreflors $\$$.

Having thus eftablihed tranquillity among lis fubjects, he haftened from Man, to fupport his lady, who was then gallantly defending Latham-houfe againf a detachment of the parliamentary forces, under the command of General Fairfax. But foon after, through the jealoufy of fome potent courtiers, he was again compelled to vifit the inland. The mortifications he thus fuffered from the fycophants of a weak prince, to whom he was zealoully devoted, :vere mitigated by the prefence of his lady and family, who on this occafion accompanied him. During his refidence here, General Ireton propofed to him the re-poffellion of his eftates in England, on condition of furrendering

[^69]the ifle of Man to the parliament：but this propofal the Earl of Derby treated with the higheft indignation．His anfiver is preferved in Hume＇s hiffory；and is more diftin－ guifhed by enthufiafm and arrogancs，than calm marnanimity．

After the death of Charles the firlt，the Larl of Derby，being invited to England by the young Prince returned with three hundred foldiers of birth and fortune，leaving his hady and part of his family in the ifland．He was prefent at the battle of Worcefter， from the dangers of which he affifted Charles the fecond to efcape：but on returning into Lancalhire was aken prifoner ；and on the 15 th October 1651，fuffered at Bolton， for his enthufiaftic attachment to principles，that will ever prove equally hoftile to the dignity of the prince，and the happinefs of the people．

His lady was then in the ifle of Man，and on teing informe：of the dccollation of he：huf－ band，fhe retired into Cattle－Rufhen，determined to defend that fortrefs to the laft extremi－ ty．From the execution of this heroic purpofe fhe was however prevented by the prudence of Captain Chrittian，in whom the chiefly confided．Being a native of the ine，he was attached to irs welfare；and to fave his countrymen from the miferies of war，capitulated to colonels Birch and Duckenfield，who with ten armed veffels hat invaded the ifland ； but on whofe arrivai，the whole country fubinitted to the government of the republic． By this event the Countefs of Derby was detined a prifoner till the reforation；yet during her captivity was honoured with all the deference and refpect due to her heroifm and virtues．On her liberation the retired to Knowfley，where the odious neglect and ingratitude of Charles the fecond embittered her life，and haftened her diffolution＂．

Soon after its reduction in $165^{2}$ ，the ille of Man was granted to

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\text { LORD FA } \mathrm{FAX},
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in a manner more honourable than any former poffeffor had obtained it．It was con－ ferred upon him，not by the folly or prodigality of princes，but by the juftice of Parlia－ ment，for his gallant and generous exertions in the caufe of mankind．

On the acceffion of Charles the fecond to that throne，which his father had loft by his pufillanimity and defpotifm，the ifle of Man，with all its regalities and privileges，was reftored to the Derby family．

## Charles，

the fon of the noblemian who fuffered at Bolton，was the firf Lord of Man after the reftoration．He died in 1672，and was fucceeded by his eldeft fon，
WILDIAM:
on whofe deceafe in t 702 ；the younger fon，
james，
inherited the honours and eflates of the family；being the tenth Earl of Derby，and of the Stanley line the thirteenth Lord of Man．

Notwithfanding the late fruggles of the Manks for civil liberty，the tenures of many of their lands were fo intricate and precarious，as to injure the people，without increafing the revenue of the lord．Accordingly，James，in 1703，by an act of Tynwald，（com－ monly ftiied the Act of Settlement）afcertained and confirmed thefe noffeffions：and by this policy，or generofity，confiderably promoted the peace and profperity of his fub－ jeAs．He died in 1735，without ufue；and this ample inheritance of the ille of Man devolved on

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\therefore \text { AMES, }
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the Secord Duke of Athol；who：s deicended from Lady Amelia Sophia t，the younger daughter of the feventh Earl of Derby．

[^70]During his poffeffion of the ifland, its real interefts were either miftaken or neglected. Agricultural induftry yielded to a fpinit of illicit enterprize *, which, though it enriched a few individuals, impoverifhed the community. This commercé was in open violation of the laws of the ifland; was deftructive of the profperity of the pecple, and injurious to the interefts of the neighbouring kingdoms : however, as it confiderably increafed his infular revenue, the Duke of Athol poffeffed not the magnanimity to attempt its abolition.

This fraudulent trade in 1726 had engaged the attention of the Britilh legiflature; and an act was then paffed, authorizing the Earl of Derby, for a pecuniary compenfation, to refign his royalties. Under the government of the Duke of Athol, this clandeftine commerce was profecuted with fuch increafing avidity, as to demand the immediate interpofition of the fuperior power. Confequently, feveral propofals were made to him, for re-vefting the royalty of the ifle in the crown of Britain: but, without feeming to reject then', James, by various procraftinations, politicly, evaded their acceptance.

He died in 1764; and his nephew and fucceffor, јонм $\dagger$,
being a weak prince, was partly intimidated, and partly allured to refign (for feventy thouland pounds $\ddagger$ ) the kingdom of his anceftors. Accordingly, on the 7 th of March $17^{6} 5$, the regal dignity of Mona was for ever loft in the fuperior effulgence of the Britifh diadem. But though this change affected her ancient fplendour and temporary interehs, it foon increafed and confirmed her happinefs $\S$ : So that now from the bounty of Heaven, and the eftablifhment of the Britifh government, the ifland enjoys a plenitude of bleffings $\|$.

[^71][^72]



Dmane 敌A: bootwis
Monow ingh-Serr.


## IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences



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[^0]:    - In the original this is the ninth chapter, feven chapters being filled with a hafty and imperfeet hiftory of England, which can nowife interelt the reader.
    which

[^1]:    - When the troughs or barrels fet in the earth to receive the fale water from the pit are full, of which notice is given by a bell, they lade the water into their leads, of which they lave fix in evely wich-houle, and immediately put fire to them to boil up the falt. Thefe binc-pans are attended by certian women called zuallers, who with little wooden rakes draw the falt from the bottom an the brine is feething, and and put into the abovementioned wicken or barrows, where they let the falt tand for the water to draip flom it.

[^2]:    * This machine wag thought of fuch importance by the legifature, that in 1732, on the expiration of the patent, which the introductor of it had obtainet for fourtctis years, the Parlianent granted Sir Thomas 14,0col. as a further recompence for the very great hazard and expence he had incurred in introducing and erecting the engine, on condition of his allowing a perfect model to be taken of it, in order to fecure ard perpetuate the art of making the fame for the future. The model of it is kept in the record office in the tower of London.

[^3]:    - Among bther excellent maps, Mr. Burdett has publifh:d a map of Derbyfhire, entisled, "太urvey of Derbyhire," 3 theets, 1762-67.

[^4]:    - In the duchies of Cumberland and Northumberiand, the hills are formed by beds of frec-fone, black fehintur, a d lime-ftone, which is alfo in this part the deepeft bed. The conpper mines of Cumberland are remarkable for native dentritical copper, which is fometimes found. This country alfo poffeffes iron miness the mineral is found under the form of argilaceroue ore.
    t 'he Peak is confidered by the people of the country an a mirsculous object, and many authors have fpoken of feven wonders belonging to this mountain; the celebrated Hobbee has deferibed them in the following refre:

    Aides, mons, Barcebrum, binms fons, antraque bina.
    A very accurate defcription of the Prak may be found ia the following work; a Tour tbrough Grsat Brivain, vul, iii. p. 98, \&.c.

[^5]:    －Mr．Whitehurft ealls it milffome－grits aecording to thin author，the thicknell of the bank is 120 yarde；he fays that it is eompofed of rounded graina of quartz，and fmall fragments of the fame fub－组的e，where the irregularities of the fracture are fill very vifible．See Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth，Ec．by Joho Whitehwrt．London，1778，4to．P．142．（Note of the French． tranfintor．）
    t Mr．Whitehurf calls it tmals，or thiver，and the thicknefo of the baok，according to him，is zao yards； he confirma what M．Ferber fays eoncerning the imprefisins of vegetables．The fpringa，which rife in thia fchituas are all of a ferruginous nature．$P$ ．148．（F．Tr．）
    $\ddagger$ Among the petvified bivalved fhells，which are foond in great quantity in thia bed；are obferved many maomiss，the originals of which no where exit in the fene furrounding England．

    Near Alliford，Mr．Henry Wation has difcovered in the fame ftone，an impreffion of a crocodile，in a good sate of prefervation．

    Mr．Whitchur』 moreover tells．us，that this fone is often interfeted by very thin beds of date．P．149． （F．Tr．）

[^6]:    * M. Jars fays becaufe it is pretended that living toads have oftea been found in it. Voyage Metall. tom. i. p. 546 .
    †. M. Faujas de St. Fond, who has juft publifhed an excellent work on trapp, has proved that certain fpeciea of toad-Atone contained metallic reins ; as the fpeciea cited by M. Faujas is known under the name of cat-dirt at Cafteton, and as he has been in the mine himfelf, there remains no doubt whatever of the fact. (F. Tr.) This is a miftake, for cat-dirt is not toad floue, being on the contrary a foft bhe limeflone, impregnated with fulphur, as the very naunc cat-dirt (merde du chat) muftimply to an Englihh reader. J. P.
    $\ddagger$ Mr. Whitehurft gives uathe following defcription of the inad.fone:
    "It is a blackifh fubftance, very hatr,, and full of little cavitics like metallic fcorias, or the lava of Iceland; chemical malyfis proves that it poffefka the fame principles. Many of thefe oavities contain far (calcareous); others are empty. It is not compofed of layert like many other fones, but it alwaya pre'tents a folid and uniform mafs, which breaks in all direetions, and which never contains either ore, nor mineral or vegetable productions. The bede of toad-atone are not met with every where, as the calcareous beds, and the variation in the thickaefs of the fame bank, clearly prove is origin to be volcanic."

    Another reafon which induces Mr. Whitehurft to think that the toad-fone is a volcanic prodiction, and of a later formation than that of the calcareoua beda, and others, is that the perpendicular clefte which ate obferved in the caleareous beda, are filled with toad-ftone; confequently the calcareous beda exifted peifedtly formed and cleft before the toad-flone. (F. Tr.)

[^7]:    * Mr. Whitchurlt obferves, what M. Ferber has perhaps forgotten, that the calcareous fone which compoles the beds of Derbyfhire is gerierally foliated; which fufficiently indicates the manner in which it has been formed. The thickaefs of the fecond bed, according to Mr. Whitehurf, is 25 fa thoms. F. Tr.
    +Mr . Whitehurf informs us that the toad-ftone of the fecond bed is more compact than that of the firft, and that there are no cavicies in it. P. 151.
    $\ddagger$ The thicknefs of this bed, according to Mr. Whiteharf, is 30 fathoms; this flone contains fewer petrifactions than the former, and feems of a white colcur. F. Tr.
    \& See Ferber, Letters on Mineralogy, p. 157, of the German edition.

[^8]:    * It is wery lurprifing that fu fkilful a mineralogit as M. Ferber thould make ne mention of the great refemblance beeween toad-ftone and trapp. F. Tr.

[^9]:    - The Aeam engine of Mr. Barber, difers princi, ally from others, hy the iceam akting horizontally, whike in the othersit only acts vertically; it is the fame with refpect to the cold water which is intruduced into the builer by the fide. Almoll esery coal mine in England is povided with one or "wo ftam engines,
     $1 ; 63$, may be confuled on this fubje $\ell$, in which the mon oidinary flean engines are well refeflused.
    Steam engines are cettainly of great utility in a country where coal is abundant; tut incountrifs wanting this conbuthille, and whire wood mu!! fyply its place, as I have obferved at Schemaic, in Hungary, "Enesally becoma too experfive.

[^10]:    - M. Jars fays, that the belt calamine of Wirkefworth is full of little cavities, refembling thofe of a bec. hive.-F. Tr.

[^11]:    - The earth and $\mathfrak{H}$ ones which fall down, from this mountain, form, in feveral parts, fmall hills, which daily increafe in lize, and are regarded by the common people as one of the feven wonders of the Peak.

[^12]:    - On this fubject a work may be ennfulted, entitled, The Miner's Guile, or a comslete Miner, by $W$. Ilurdy, of Sheffeld, 1745 , Svo. and Jars, Voyage Mealhursipue, tome, iii p. 53 ; ; the jurifprudence of the mines of the county of Derby.
    The relation between the ordinances of the mines of Derbyfhire, and thofe of Saxonv and Germany, renere it probable that the ancient saxom introduced the art of mining into England. F. Tr.
    

[^13]:    - A difh is a meafure for the mineral, commonly weighing 60 or 70 pounds, more or lefs according to its quality. See fars, lom. 3. p. 539.
    $t$ Thefe fhares are called Kuxe in German.
    The number of founderies has increafed fince M. Ferber was there. F. Tr.
    §The ton contains twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight, a hundred and twelve pounds, Eng. lifh weight.
    || All authors agree as to the bad adminitration of the mince of England. and the defegive method of worhing them; we may read what Mr. Kirwan fays on this fubject, in the preface to his Macralogy. F. Tr.

[^14]:    - I am well acquainted with the works of Woodward, Hill, and Mender da Cufta. M Furter, a lit n-
     lith irandation of the mineralogy of Crontadt. executed by my triend and countig man M d'dingltr.m; tut it is to be lanented that the perfouto whom the celition was entrulted thas heen allowed to make aleera. inins which ve mowife faspuratile in the wakk.
    t iee L.crluff, N'alural lig ory of Corvacal!, (Axford. 175, iol.

[^15]:    - According to the method followed in Germany and Hungary.

[^16]:    - A more detailed account of thefe founderies is given by M. Jars. Sce Voyages Metallurgiques, tom. iii $P 75$.
    + N1. Firpler's Catalngue, 1783, p. 2.
    $\ddagger$ M. Jars has defosined with his ufual accuracy the refults of his own experience relative to this fubject, Voyage Melallurgiquer, iii :06.
    of The belt work which has been given on the preparation of minium, is the German work of M. Nofe, under the tide, Abhandiung von Mennigbrennen, Nuremburg, 1779, \&vo.

[^17]:    *This fleatice is found near Cape Lizard, in the county of Cornwall.

    + This granite is actually worked on the account of Mr. Wedgwood, an ingenious artift, and known 2) the mafter picces of earthen ware from his Etrurian manufacture in Derbyfire. F. 'I'r..

[^18]:    " - dellicious Paradife, Now nearer, crownu with Ler enclofure green,

[^19]:    Etralan and Vitfler.
    Fintess seriet, l.ondia

[^20]:    VOL. 11.

[^21]:    has

[^22]:    vole 11.
    40
    farm,

[^23]:    * From this interclling journey which embraces a part of the fouth of England, and is illuftrared with beautiful plates in aquatinta, from drawings by the author, we have only extrafted the portion relative to this delightful and celebrated ife. The plates alone wilh ever recommend the work irfelf to the reader of talle.

[^24]:    yol. it.

[^25]:    - The introducto ubfervations, and directiona to navigatore, are omitted, as little it terefling to the general reader.
    ©l. 11.

[^26]:    - Lib. 3. v. 2+6. Encid. v. 420.55 . 685 .
    $\ddagger$ Camden's Bhtannia.
    f Ptolemy, in his Geography, calis the Whth of Bulleum, (a Town in Brecknockfhire) Siluree.

[^27]:    *Such were the faints. Dublane, Machecu, and ManHunum, who, according to Mathew of Wefminfter, forfuok Ircland, thrufting themfilves to fea in a boat made of three ox bides and half, with fevern days provifion, ami nitaculouly arrived in Cornwall; as St. Warna arrived at St. Agnes inand in Scilly.

    $$
    5 \text { a } 2 \quad \text { chlani }
    $$

[^28]:    - All the foreign veffels pay double, or four fhillings and fonr-pence.
    - A goveinor reprefents the hing, as commanding the garrifon, troops, \&c. Antiently a governor of a fortifed place was required to bold out three attacks before he furrendered, but now as many as he can.

[^29]:    *For the viadication of trubh, and reputation of thefe natives, I here think myfelf obliged to take notice of the concealed anthor of the pretended Tour through Great Britain; who, in his falfe aecount of Cornzoall (vol. i p 413,414 .) has made fo free with the characters of thefe people, and illands that he never faw, nor could pohibly be informed of, in fo unfaithful a mauner, except by the dictates of his own imagiation.
    He lats affured the public that the faid " inands lie fixty mies from the Land's End", which account is more by thinty miles than the truth.
    He tells us alfo of "cleven fail of merchant thips, homeward-bound (though fome from Spain) that ran bump a-fhore upon Scilly, and wete lolt; which having a grent quantity of Bullion, or pieees of Eight on board, the money frequently drives a. hore Itill, in good quantities ; efpecially after ftormy weather." This account he delivers only upon tradition, which is as probable as it is contiflent. Uct in the next paragraph he draws his conclufion upon the truth of the natrative: for, affertang his flas "feveral morniug in Scilly, after it had blown hard in the night, this may be the reaion (tays he) that we obferved the fands cosered with country penple, running to and fro a-floring to fee what the fia had call up of value." Now I appeal to any perton living, that ever was a fhore there, whether this author faw the place? or if this be the cafe?

    He then goes on to charaterize the inhabitants, onmparing them to the dwellers upon the coaft of Suf. fex; dealing cruelties to frangers coning a hore in dillrefs, and ecionamong one another. Now, if fuch outrages were comnitted in Scilly, as this traveller (much at home lias peremptorily afierted, the perfons vefled with the authority of the civil and military power in thefe iflands, mult be guity of the greater offence to fuffer it; cfpecially as thefe iflanders, in all cafes of tumult or infurrection, are immediately under the command of the garifon. So that whatever cructies may be committed on coatis where an immediate controling power is not at hand, it is impofible for fuch to happen on the euaths of Sciily, even if the prople's morals did not incline them to behave otherwife; except the commandiag efficer, in the garrifon, can be fuppofed in the phot Several mallers of hips, and thein people, who, by ditrefs of weatlier, have had the nisfortune to be thipwrecked upon thefe eonds, can teflify to the contraty of wher this unnee ciful author has reprefented. They cantellify the volnntary kind lerviees of the illanders in the prefervation of their lives, and Galvages of their hips cargoes; for which they had reward from the Englifh, or other merchants. And even, in the late war, their enemy, the French, acknowiedged the generutity and benevolence of a few fifhermen, who, at the extreme hazard of their own lives, delivered the dillreffed Freuchmen from perifhing among the wellern recks, in a veffel they had taken from us, and brought in there by mifhance: for which recapture they received ample reward from the London meichants, (as in the texi, farther on, I have obferved) though thefe iflauders, to their great difcoungement, are fumetimes. Dighted, or rather ill rewirded, by the merchant, for thofe fetvices.

[^30]:    - Nots, That in coming up Channel, when a brealt uff the I.izard, you will have 50 fathom water, and off the Start Point 45 . The pratical mariner finding it diffule of get ground ia a flom, or hari blowing weather, at 10 C or 1 ro fathom, coming into channci, he may follow the above rules, getting ground at so Lathom or lffs, by making preper allowaile, according to the depth of water.

[^31]:    - Momart. Anglicen. v. i p rooz. Et ex Cart. pred. F. ;. a penes Johannen Maynard, Armig. $\ddagger$ Thid. $\ddagger$ lbid. Cod. Fol. 24 .
    Clath. ı. Joan. p. i. n. 2'g.
    6 Munat v. i.p.9, 8.
    (Cun. I. joana. p.i. n. :ig.

[^32]:    - In the Record- 'fter, helonging to the Const of Receript of Fexhequer, Chapter Honfe. Wer. mintler.
    vort. 11.

[^33]:    - Dugd. Monaf. p. icoz.
    + Whien a perfon diet poffeffed of an eflate in lands, the hing direted his writ to the efcheator of the county to take the lende of the perfon dead into his tiande; and to enquire by a jury of swelve perfons of fhe enule, valuc, and who was next heir. The nature of an office of efcheatur being to enquire and reseive the rents or value for the king, of the perfons who were terianto under lim.

[^34]:    - Whitlock' Memorials, p. 296.
    + Ibid. Cod. p 464.
    \& P. 467.
    || P. Ibid.

[^35]:    * London, printed for Thomas Buks, Augun :2, $15_{4} 2$.

[^36]:    * Proprictor, in law, is itrictly one who poffefies any thing to the utmoft degree. The term was firmerly applied in a particular manner to him who had the fruits of a benetice to himfelf and his fucceflors, as in antient times abbiats and priors had.
    $t$ The lower parts of the fe ilhuds are frequently fubject to inundation by thefe tempefuous feas, for want of banks kept up in defence thereof; and of late the iahabitants fuffered more by inundation, in the begiming of the year 1748 , than they did in the year 1744 , before deferibed. Which danages might be prevented by removing the lingh Town (founded on a fand, near the fea fhore) into the garrifon, at hand; or elfe to the high land, nex: the country, about two furlongs further off. The further advantages for renoving the Hugh-Town, as deferibed, are the fafety of the people's lives, reduction of expences in repairs of houles, 100 m for encreafe of building, : :ade, sc.

[^37]:    - J. Childrey, of Cornifh raritiee, printed anno 1662.

[^38]:    - A huge promontory.

[^39]:    * Since the above was written (1791) I have, with much pleafure, obferved the attention of government so this fubject. A new Key, on a plan at once beneficial and elegant, has lately been projeded: which, I hope, will be executed in the enfuing fummer.

[^40]:    - Brother of Admisal Sir l'eter Parker, Bart.

[^41]:    - An Douglas is the principal port of the ifland, I intend to give an ample account of its prefent trade and commerce, after the topographical department of the work.
    + The Ine of Man ia univerfally a accounted an afylum to thofe, who have contrased debts during their refidence in Britain or Ireland ; and prefuming on this, fome lave fled laither and defrauded their creditors: but, at prefent, there is no law exifing in this ifand, which protects a debtor from the profecution of his creditor, when the debt is fufficiently proved.

[^42]:    - Jerningham.
    t Braddar, in the Manks' language, fignifies a Salmon; and this church probably deriver its name from its vicinity to a river which abounds with this delicale fifh.

[^43]:    * The Manks' church-yards are generally in fume romantic fpot, retired from the towns and villages.
    $t$ In the north fide of the inand marle is very plentiful. The fweepings of the red-herring houfes are efteemed a rich manure.
    $\ddagger$ The only taxes in the illand are sos. Gd. on each publiean per annum; 5s. 2d. on grey.hounds and pointers ; and 5 d on other logs. Thefe taxes, with a very moderate ftatute dinty, are appropriated to the repairs of the public roads; which are, in general, equal to any in England, without being fettered at every turning with odious impots: in he whale ifland there is not a fingle turnpike. The mercantile impolts I fhall afterwards mention.
    vol. ${ }^{1}$.

[^44]:    * Since this was written, at the requifition of the Duke of Athol, a Deemfer for the northern department has been again appointed.
    $\dagger$ This concealment of the laws is an undoubted relic of Druidifin.

[^45]:    * The following account of this abhey is taken from Tanner's Notitia Monaftica :
    "Ruffull or Rythen, Ciftertian abbey. A reliyious foundation is faid to have been begon bere A: D. scgn, by Mac Manis, guvernor of the iffe; buc Ulave, king of Man, giving fome poffeflans here to the abbey of Furnes, in Lancafhire, Ivo or Evan, abhot there, buite a Cittercianabbey here, A. D..11,4, to the honour of the blefled virgin, and made it fubordinate to Furnes. A. D. 1192 , the monke removed to 1 unfglas or Douglas ; where they continued four years, and then returned to Ruflu, and flourifhed there ill: fume time alter the fuppreffion of thofe houfes in England.

[^46]:    * Governor of the Calle.
    + Commander of the Infutar Fores.

[^47]:    - The governor and lieutenant governor have equal and independent powers; but the falary of the one is 400 . per aunum, and of the other only 2441 .
    $\dagger$ The mafter of a velfel carrying a deboror off the idand, without the governors' pafs, is fubject to a penalty of toi. befides being amenable to pay lis debts : and on returning, the veffel may be feized, till fatiofaction is given. The pafs colts gd. Manke currency.
    $\ddagger$ A dungeon in Cafle-Rufhea.

[^48]:    - In the lifturical department of the vork, thive given an ample account of this meinorable Con"ntion.
    $\dagger$ " Formerly a Tynwald cours was annually held on St. Juln's day; and every perfon had a righe to prefent any uncormungricrance, and to have his complain heard in the face of the whole country."
    of he live's iu the fith century.

[^49]:    other military inaruments; with fome nails of pure gold, having on the fmall end rivets of the fame metal; which, from their make, apprar to have been ibe nails of a royal target." A filver crucifix and fome ancient coins of gold, tilver, and brafs, wace alfo dug up, in the beginning of the prefent ceno tury.

    - In thofe fine meadows called the Curragh, which were formerly an extenfive bog, roots of nak trecs have been difcovered at cighteen or twenty feet from the furface, which were probably buried here hy fome
    violent

[^50]:    violent concuflion, fubfequent to the 2:a of the Druids. Near Caftctown, fume traces of an earthquake, and of a volcanic eruption have been difeuvered. 'Tradition ig however filent on theic fulbjects.

    - Joclinus.
    + "This cathedral was built by Simon, bihop of Sudor, who died in 124 ; and was here buried." Bimop Wilton

[^51]:    - Lib. i. + Book firth.
    $\ddagger$ Ater the Englifh conqueft, the name of Sodor was given to Peel-ife, (called by the Norwegians Holm) in which are the remains of the cathedral and epificopal palace.
    § "The arms of the bifhoprick are upon three afcents, the Virgin Mary flanding with her arms extended between two pillars: on the dexter whereof a church, in bafe the ancient arms of Man."-Sacheverell.
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    was

[^52]:    - Snaffield has been termed the centre of the Britinh dominions in Europe. Situate in the 54 th Cegree of north latitude, and fourth degree of weftern longitude; it commands an extenfive view of the mountaing of Galloway, in Scotland; of Cumberland and Lancafhire, in England; of Caernarvonfhise, in Wales : and of Arklow in Ireland.

[^53]:    - Sce the Mindrel; a poem, in which the fineft poetical imagery ia united with fublime and affecting Sentimen.
    $\dagger$ Authorefs of thofe beautiful poems originally publihed under the fignature of Laura Maria.
    1 The harp of A.0lus.

[^54]:    - In this number are not included the fmacks. brigs, \&c. belonging to the inand.
    + During the fifhery there is a penalty of 5 l. for every gall which is killed; thefe birds being fuppofed conltandy to atcend the herrings. $\ddagger$ A meaze of herrings is five hundred.

[^55]:    * According to the report of the commiffioners in London, were annually imported into this ifland. wine, brandy, \&cc. fiom France and Spain; rum and coffee from the Bitifh colonies; and Ealt India goods from Demmark, Sweden, Holland, Hamburgh, and the Netherlands.
    $\dagger$ Trifling as the infular duties :were, the lord was frequently defrauded of them : notwithftanding this, they produced fromi $75+$ to 1764 , about $6,00 \mathrm{Cl}$. annually.
    $\$ 1726$ S March -th, 1765.
    \#By a perfun who had beew an eminent merchant in Ramfay I was affured, that on the fale of the ifland he fod difty pipes of brandy at 2 s per gallon, payable by bills at three months-and before the time of payment arrived, every gallon of brandy had been re-fold, at the advasced price of 108.6 d .

[^56]:    - The falary of the comptroller is, exclufive of the fees, 100 , that of the collector, confiderably more.
    + Dr. Betham was father-in law to Captain Bligh, whofe fortitude, amid uncequalled dangers, the public have fo jufly admired.
    $\ddagger$ French wines are charged with 41. per tun, and Portugal wines with 21. Rnm pays 2s. a gallon; to. bacco $3^{d}$ per pound; black tea $6 d$ and greera tra is. Soap, fugar, and filk goods are charged with an impont of 5 percent and other wares with $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ad valorem. "The wines come direetly from Fiance and Portugal. The red port is greatly fuperior to what is generally drunk in England; and inclunling every duty and expence, cofssthe importer litte more than yd. a botte. Thirty ilnuland gallons of rum are antually permited from England, and 0,000 from Scotland. The duty was originally only $18 d$. a gallon; but an anditional Gd. was afterwards impofed. Tobacco aud loafffugar are generally imported from Liverpool. Previons to 1988, great quantities of each were annually imported; but this indulgence being abufed, the former was confined to 40,000 e and the later to 20 tons-a limitation more than adquate to the annual confumption of the ifland.

    9 Every boar engaged in the hersing fifhery pays annually tos to the cuftoms: which fum, with the amolnt of the bay fifteries and the harbour dues, is applied to the temporary repairs of the various poits in the iiland.

[^57]:    - A barrel contains about 6 co , which, including every expence, does not coft the curer, when land. ed in the Englifh market, more than 12s. while the loweft fum it will command there is 11. Is. and free quently 11. 5 a.

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    thefe,

[^58]:    - The fifhery commences ir. July, and ufually terminates with the autumnal equinox. Cenfequently nine monthe of the year are by many of the Manks paffed in inactivity.

[^59]:    - The poorer fort of the men wfually wear a kind of fandal, which they call Kerranes, made of untanned leather, crofs-laced from the toe to the upper part of the isliep, and gathered about the ancle.
    $t$ In fummer the air is ce icd by the fea bree\%es; the winter is as mild as in the fame latitude of the neighbouring coulutries; and though fugs are rather frequent, they do not appear to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants. Se:-bathing is peculie ly delightful in this ifland . !l: water being lo lueid and pure, that the fine fandy bottom may he feenat a great depth.
    $\ddagger$ lo bifhop Barrow, the Manks clergy are eminently indebted. Befides iveral other infencer of his henelicence to them, he founded, by donations which he collected in England, this academy; and by his cwn pivate charity, purchafed two eflates for the fupport of fuch young perfons as thonid be defigned for the minifry.

[^60]:    - Wie Manks have the following generous proverb:
    "Tra la yn de:ree Vought corney lefh hought elley ta fee hene garaghtee:" When one poor man reLieves ancther, God limfelf rejoices at it; or, as it is in the original, laughs outright"
    Humano gencri dare fe Natura Matilitima corda
    Quar lacryman dedit, hac noflti pars optima fenfus, Sat. xy.
    $\ddagger$ The Menn of Tacilus i: Anglefr:
    Signifying ameng.

[^61]:    * See Cha, Xif.
    + During this ind, the ine of Man, according to Boetius and cther writers, was the fountain of all pure learning; the realence of the Mufe's; and a literary retirement for the heirs of the crown of Scolland. From this it may be prefumed that lie cradition, genius, and vitue of the Druids for fome ages furvived their religious eflablifinment in this country.
    $\ddagger$ Ninnims mentions the invation of this ifland by one Binle a Scot; and other writers ite reduction hy Edwin, king of Nurthumberland; but thefe were temporary ravages, and no: conquent.

[^62]:    - At hhiz period commences the Chronicon Mannia, which terminates with the Scothini conguca. It wase written by the monks of Ruften. Abbey, and publifhed by ('amden in his Britania. Its authenticity being corroborated by varicus toflimonies, I have, with a few deviations, fowed the outlines of it in this and lie fubfequent chapter.

[^63]:    * According to fome nuthors his name was Mac Marus.
    + During this tranquillity, he reformed the laws, and humanized the manners of his fubjects. He was alfo liberal to the clergy. The Abbey of Rufhen, founded by Mac Manis, he richly endowed in 1134 , and gave to Evan, Al' ho: of Furnefs, as a feminary for the church of the ifles; the revenite of which he divided into three portuons. One third of the tythes was appropriated to the maintenance of the bifhop; a. ?cond portion to the Ahbey of Rufhen; and the refidue to the fecular clergy.

[^64]:    - On the cetcbuation of his marriage with Fingala, a defcendant of the Royal Family of Jreland, Godred endowed a fmall plantation of the Ciltertian order at Mirefcoge; (conjectured to be Balamona in Chrift Kink Lec-Ayre) tie monks of which were afterwards incorporated with thofe of Rufhen.

[^65]:    - For defending the fea-coaft, Henry the Third, in 2236, granted Olave 40 maiks, 100 quarrers of enrn, and five tuns of wine annually; folong as he fhould perlorm that fervice. As the power of the Norwegian drown began to dectine, the Scotch feemed to have meditated a defcent on the ifes; which probably forced the kings at this period to fulicit the protection of Eugland.
    $\dagger$ Sec Chap. VII. of the Tour.

[^66]:    - To fecure by policy, what he had obtained by conquef, Alexander engaged to give Ma, .us, then King of Norway, 4000 marks for renouncing all title to the dominion of the ifes; befides a fum of 100 marks to be paid annually, by himfelf and his fueceffors for ever, in the church of St. Magnus in the Orkneys.
    + According to fome traditions, Ivar, favoured by the widow of Magnus, affumed the government of Man; and after oppofing with great heroifn the Scottifl invafion, fell with 537 gallane warriurs, who foorned to furvive the liberty of their country.
    $\ddagger$ From this combat probably arofe an ancient law in this illand, for deciding controverfies by prowefs; which was prudently abolifhed in 1429 :
    § He attempted to extinguifh the animofities of the two nations, by commanding 30 intermarriages to be celebrated in oue day.

[^67]:    *This degeneracy is not peculiar to the Manks nation. When the divine flame of liberty enlightened and animated Grecee, her fons nere accounted beings of a fupetior rank to the reft of mankind: but when the fun of ficedom vilited other -lines, fcience, genius, and virtue expired in that country; and the deScendants of thofe great men funk into the moft abject flavery. Even at this day, they are conly diftinguithed from the hordes of naves who furround the Turkifh throne, by a bafer fervility.

    + For oppofing the defpotic meafures of Richard the fecond, the Earl of Warwick was condemued to perpetual imprifonment in thia ifiand.
    $\ddagger$ This grant contained the royalties and manerial rights of the iffe, an amply as any former lord had en. joyed them; with the patronage of the bifloprick, and the advowfon of all other ecclefiaftical benefices.

[^68]:    - Sce Chap. XI. of the Tour.
    + Tynwald is derived from the Dan:h words Ting, a Court of Jutice; and Wald, fenced.

[^69]:    * Charlotte, daughter of Claude, Duke de la T'remouille.
    $\pm$ Though he Atrenuoufly adhered to Charles the fecond, that prodigal prince refufed his affent to a Bill, pafted unanimoufly by both houfes of parliament, for reftoring to the family fuch part of the eflates in England as had been lof by their loyalty to him and his father! A memorable intance of the gratitude of princes!
    $\ddagger$ There are feventeen parifhes in the ifland: accordingly, four reprefentatives for every parih were fummoned on this uccafion. This felection from the Keys and parochial reprefentatives did not affeet the conftitution of the comntry. They had not power to abrogate or frame laws, hut only to prefent and in. veftigate abufes: which being chiefly clerieal, the friends of a reform prudently judged, that the amplett Support was neceflary to cradicate thofe evils the church had anthorized.
    of Though the errors of popery in this ifland yielded to the reformed principles, foon after their eftablifment in England; jet, till 1643 , the clergy retained an ample portion of intolerant power.

[^70]:    －Sce Chap．IX．of the Tour．
    ＋She married John，Marquis of Athol，grandfather of James．

[^71]:    - Sce Chap XVI. of the 'Tour. - To render the hiforical account more perfect, a few repetitions have been inferted from the topographical department.
    + By his defcent, he inherited the dukedom of Athol; and by his marriage with the daughter of the late duke, he obtained the kingdom of Man. His cldeff fon now poffeffes the former honour ;-the latter is for ever loft to that family.
    $\ddagger$ An annuity of $2 ; 00$. was afterwards obtained for the lives of himfelf and his duchefs.
    ${ }_{-}^{+}$Since 1765 , the population of the ille of Man has confiderably increafed: it now amounts to 30,000 inhabitants. The ifland extends from north to fouth upwards of 30 miles-but rarely exceeds 12 miles in breadih.
    - Some concluding obfervations are omitted as of a local nature.

[^72]:    Strahon and Preflon,
    Priateis-Streek, Luadon.

