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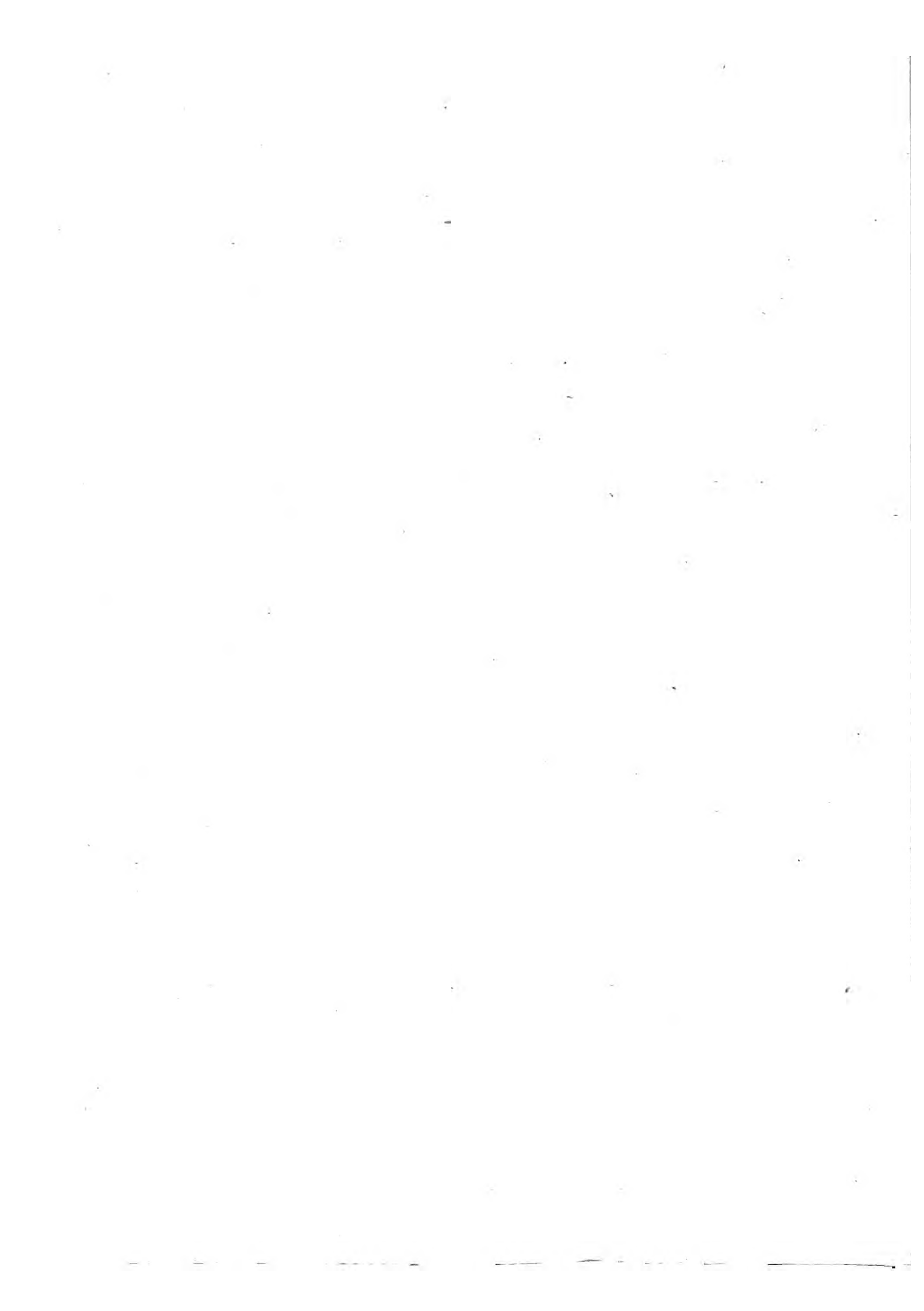
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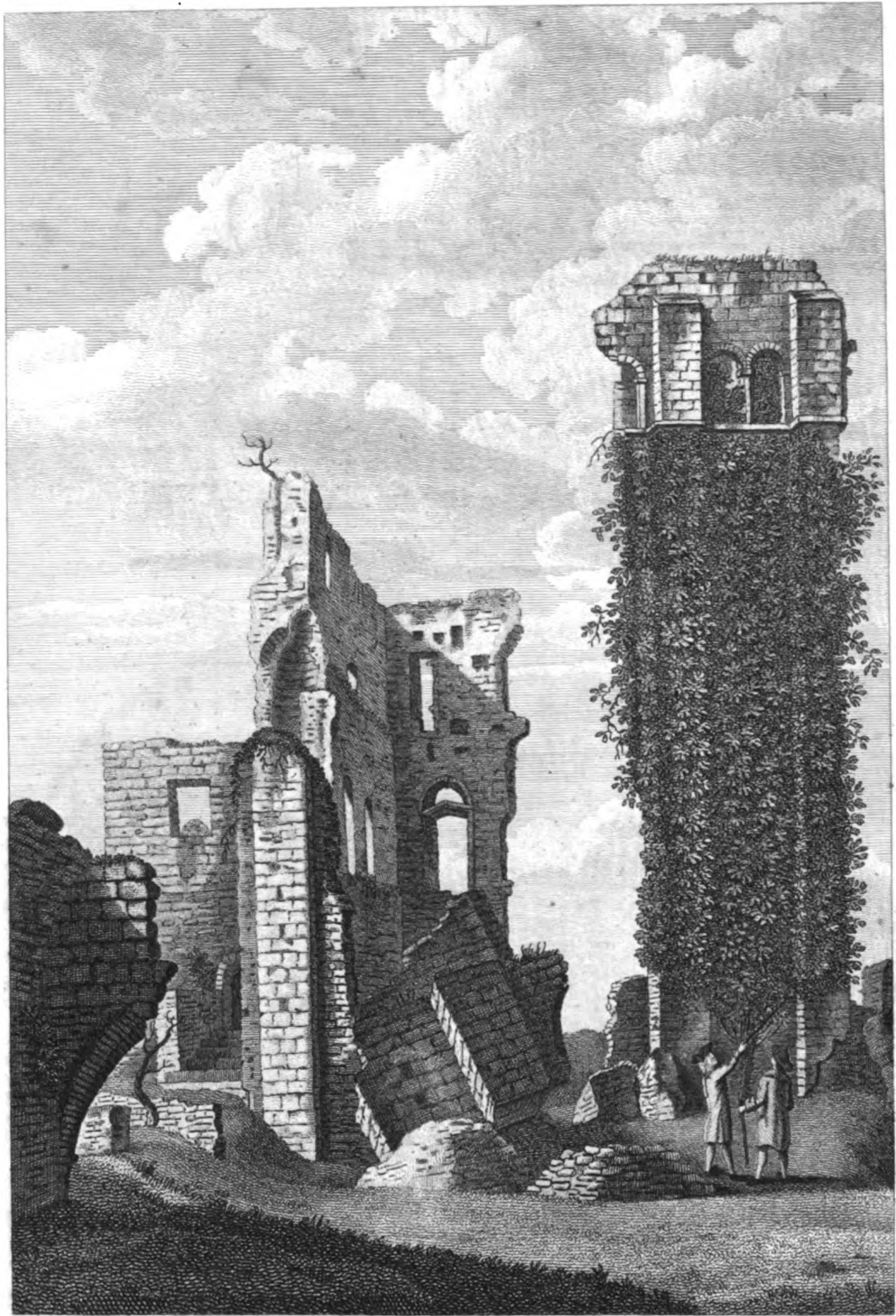












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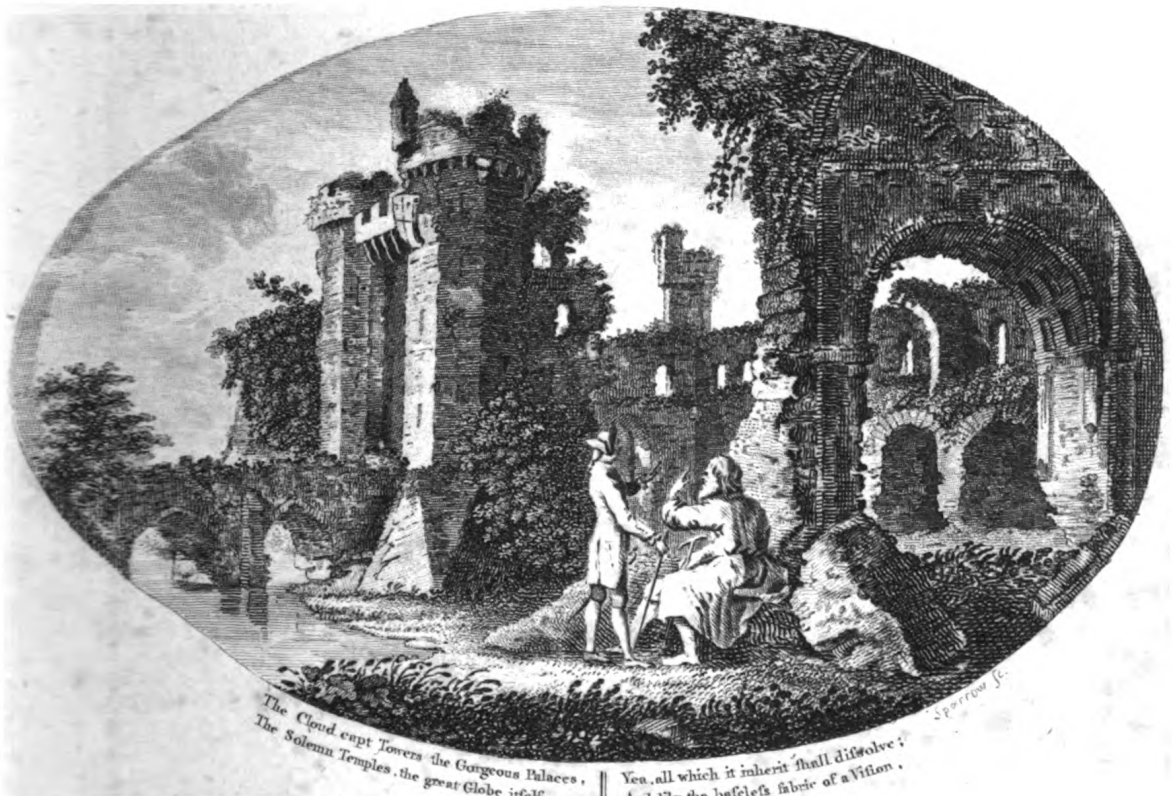
THE KING'S TOWER, CORFE CASTLE, DORSET-SHIRE.

Pub. 25 August. 1784. by S. Hooper.

THE
Antiquities
 OF
ENGLAND
 AND
Wales

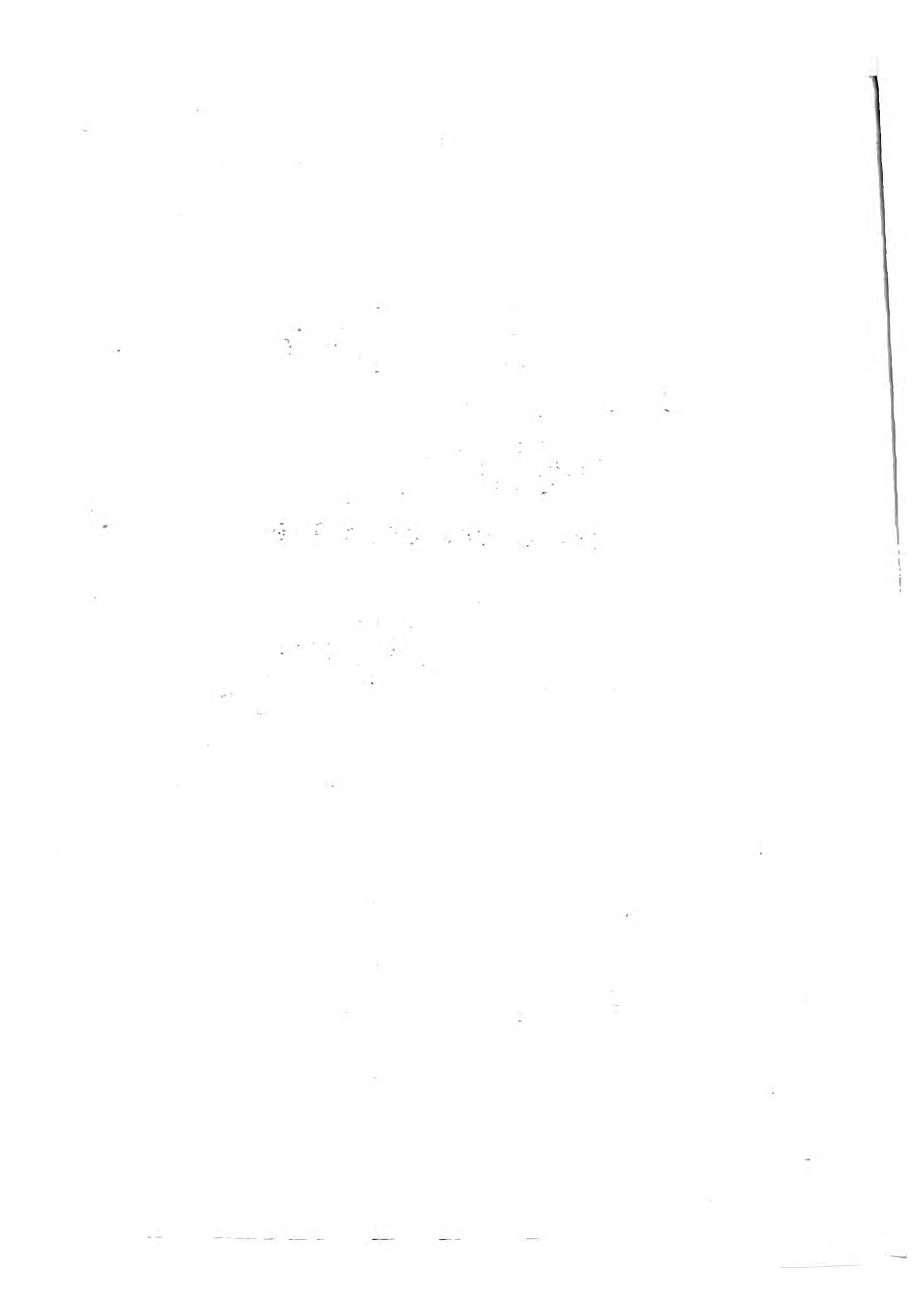
By FRANCIS GROSE, Esq. F. A. S.

VOL. II. New Edition.



The Clouds sweep down the Gorgons Palaces . . . | Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve ;
 The Solemn Temples . the great Globe itself , | And like the baseless fabric of a Vision ,
 Leave not a Wreck behind . . . Shakspeare .

London, Printed for HOOPER & WIGSTEAD, N^o 212, High-Holborn, facing
 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury-Square .

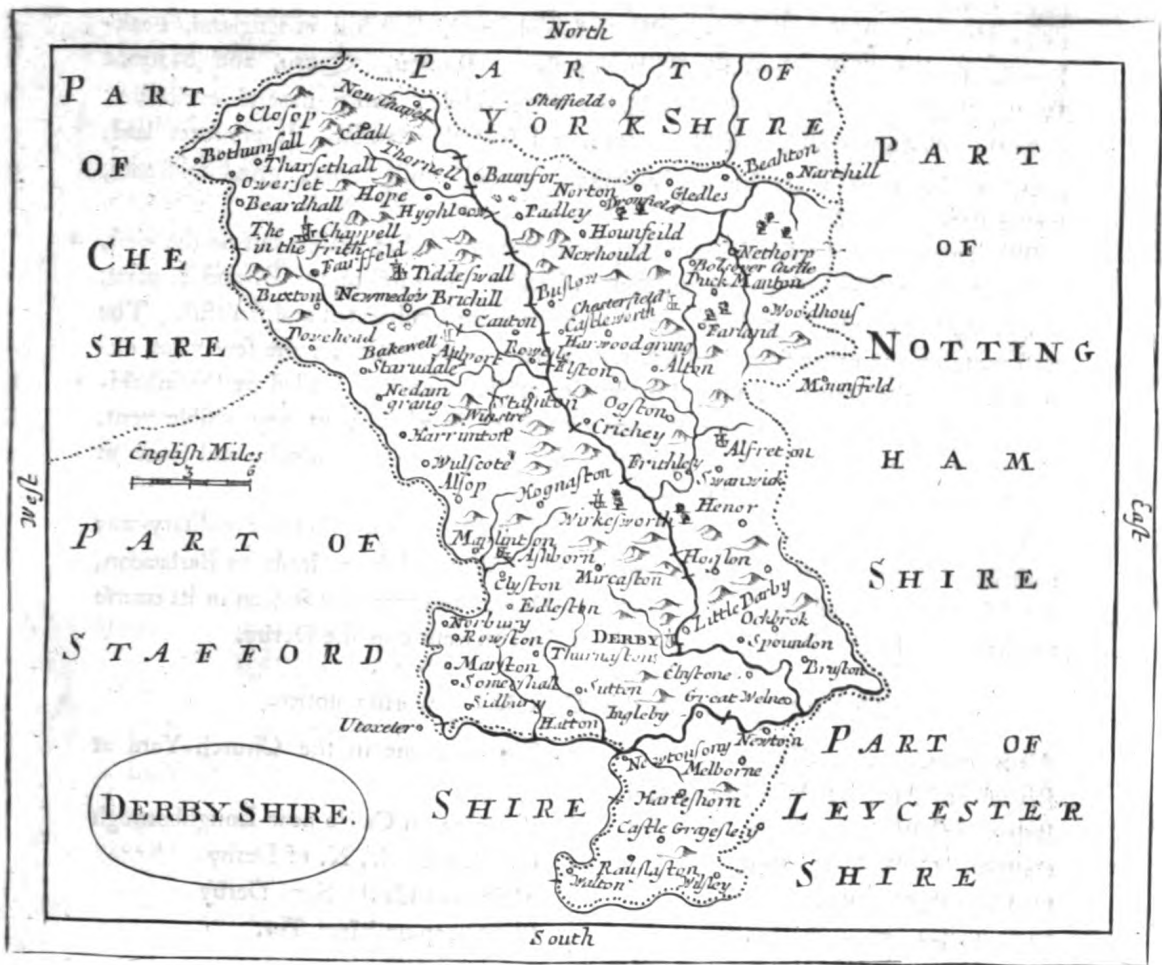


COUNTY INDEX.

VOLUME II.

Name of the Abbey, Castle Monastery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When found- ed or built.	When refound- ed or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken	Page
DERBYSHIRE.						
The Map of ditto					- - -	61
Beauchief, or Beechieff Priory	S.W.	1183		1760	P. Sandby	61
DEVONSHIRE.						
The Map of ditto					- - -	64
Ford Abbey	N.	1148		1752	Mr. Richards	62
Okehampton Castle		1066		1768	Ditto	65
Rougement Castle, near Exeter		55	1066	ditto	- - -	66
DORSETSHIRE.						
The Map of ditto					- - -	71
Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, plate 1.	W.	959	1588	1763	Mr. Richards	71
Ditto, plate 2.	S.			ditto	Ditto	76
Plan of,					- - -	76
Sandford, or Weymouth Castle	N.W.	1539	1641	1756	- - -	80
Vicar's House, or Chapel, Portland				ditto	- - -	82
DURHAM.						
The Map of ditto					- - -	83
Bransperth Castle				1775	Mr. Bayley	83
Bearparke				1778	Mr. Grim 83* to	86*
Chapel				ditto	Ditto	86
Bernard Castle	S.W.			1775	Mr. Bailey	84
Plan of					- - -	84
Durham Castle					- - -	95
Cathedral	N.W.	1093		1773	- - -	88
Plan of,					- - -	88
Finchale Priory		1196		1774	J. Bullman, Esq.	97
Goathead, or Gatehide Monastery	N.W.			1773	- - -	98
Jarrow, or Gyrwi Monastery	S. E.	684		ditto	- - -	100
Raby Castle, plate 1.	N. E.	1380		1774	Mr. Bayley	103
Ditto, plate 2.	S.W.			ditto	Ditto	105
Plan of,		177			Ditto	103
Whitton Castle		1410		1774	Ditto	108
ESSEX.						
The Map of ditto					- - -	111
Botolph's (St.) Priory, Colchester, plate 1.	N.W.	1109		1767	- - -	111
Ditto, plate 2.	S. E.	Do.		1772	- - -	112
Colchester Castle	N.W.	1066		ditto	- - -	113
Plan of,					- - -	113
Eastbury House	S.W.	1573		1777	Forster, Esq.	118
Hadley Castle		1216		1763	Mr. Richards	119
Latton Priory	S.	1270		1776	Forster, Esq.	123
Mary (St.) Magdalen's Church, Colchester	S.W.			1772	- - -	124
Netherhall Gateway, plate 1.				1769	Forster, Esq.	126
Ditto, plate 2.				1772	Ditto	128
Plashey Castle	N.			1777	- - -	129
Stratford Langthorne Abbey, at Bogh		1134		1758	- - -	132
Tilney Abbey	E.	1152		1777	- - -	135
Waltham Abbey	N.	1062		1771	Forster, Esq.	137

Name of the Abbey, Castle, Monastery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	When re-founded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	Page
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.						
The Map					- - -	
Briavel's (St.) Castle	N.W.	1120		1775	- - -	142
Lanthony Priory, plate 1.		1136		ditto	- - -	145
Ditto, plate 2.				ditto	- - -	148
Thornbury Castle	E.		1511	1763	Mr. Richards	152
HAMPSHIRE, AND ISLE OF WIGHT.						
The Map					- - -	158
Beaulieu Abbey, plate 1.		1204		1776	- - -	158
Great Hall, plate 2.				ditto	- - -	161
Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight plate 1.	N.W.	1100	159	1772	- - -	163
Ditto, plate 2.	S.E.	ditto	ditto	ditto	- - -	165
Ditto, plate 3.	N.W.	ditto	ditto	ditto	- - -	169
Christ Church Priory, Twynham, plate 1.	S.			1776	- - -	171
plate 2.	N.			ditto	- - -	174
Christ Church Castle	N.E.			ditto	- - -	178
Crofs (St.) Hospital, plate 1.	N.E.	1132		ditto	- - -	181
plate 2.	S.S.E.			ditto	- - -	184
Cowes West, Castle, in the Isle of Wight	N.E.	1539		1761	- - -	180
Dionifus's (St.) Priory	W.	1124		1773	- - -	188
Holy Ghost Chapel	S.E.	1509		1760	- - -	191
Hurst Castle		1539		1761	- - -	194
Hyde Abbey, plate 1.	E.			1780	- - -	197
plate 2.	N.			ditto	- - -	199
King John's House	S.			1779	- - -	202
Netley Abbey, plate 1.	N.E.	1239	1550	1761	- - -	209
Ditto, plate 2.				1760	- - -	211
Netley Abbey Abbot's Kitchen				1772	- - -	211
Odiham Castle	N.W.	1199	1216	1761	- - -	212
Portchester Castle				ditto	- - -	213
Somerford Grange	S.E.		375	1777	- - -	217
Southampton Water Gate		1339		1772	- - -	217
Ditto East Gate		1338		ditto	- - -	222
Ditto South Gate and Tower	S.W.	1542	1761	ditto	- - -	223
Titchfield House		1231	1537	1761	- - -	223
Titchfield House, Chapel				1782	- - -	225
Winchester's (Bp of) House, Walth. plate 1.	W.		1400	1761	- - -	225
Ditto, plate 2.	E.			ditto	- - -	228
Wolverley Castle				1780	- - -	228
Ditto (Chapel of)	N.E.			ditto	- - -	230
HEREFORDSHIRE.						
The Map					to face Page	240*
Cathedral Church			1079	1775	- - -	240*
Plan of,					- - -	241*
Chapter House, Hereford			1079	1775	- - -	231
Goodrich Castle, plate 1.				1775	- - -	236
Ditto, plate 2.				ditto	- - -	238
House of Black Friars, Hereford, plate 1.				ditto	- - -	232
Ditto, plate 2.				ditto	- - -	235
HERTFORDSHIRE.						
The Map					- - -	241
Hertford Castle, plate 1.	S.W.	909		1769	- - -	241
Ditto, plate 2.	S.			1772	- - -	244
Rye House, plate 1.				1777	Forster, Esq.	244
Ditto, plate 2.				1772	Ditto	246



DERBYSHIRE

Is an inland county, which by the ancient inhabitants, prior to the arrival of the Romans, was included in the principality of Coritani; and after the conquest of the country by those invaders, it was comprized in their third province of Flavia Cæsariensis, which extended from the Thames to the Humber. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, the seventh established; which began 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. It is now included in the Midland Circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry. It is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the south by Leicestershire, on the east by Nottinghamshire, and west by Cheshire and Staffordshire: is 50 miles long, 30 broad, 130 in circumference; containing 680,000 square acres, with 10 market-towns, viz. Derby, Chesterfield, Wirksworth, Bakewell, Ashborne, Bolsover, Alfreton, Chapel in Frith, Dronfield, and Tidewell; 503 villages, 106 parishes, 53 vicarages; is divided into 6 hundreds, sends 4 Members to Parliament, and pays 6 parts of the land-tax. Its rivers are the Derwent, Trent, Wye, Erish, Crawlock,

DERBYSHIRE.

lock, Dove, Compton, Rother, Ibber, and Now; the noted places are Mam-Tor, Chee-Tor, the Peak being generally reckoned the highest hill in England, Peak-Forest, several parks, woods, Haddon-pasture, Buxton, Quorn, and Matlock Wells, Braffington Moor, Poole's-Hole, Elden-Hole; many natural curiosities, vulgarly called the wonders of Derbyshire, and several cataracts. It produces lead, iron, coals, marble, antimony, alabaster, crystal, mill-stones, grinding-stones, scythe-stones, spar, &c.

The air on the east side of this county is wholesome and agreeable, but on the west, in the Peak, it is much sharper and more variable. The soil of the E. and S. parts, which are full of gentlemen's seats and parks, are well cultivated and fruitful. The west part, on the other side the Derwent, is barren in general, some few vales excepted. At the bottom of several mountains are large cavities, called by the inhabitants, swallows, because many streams run into them without any visible vent. There are chalybeat springs at Kedleston near Derby, near Matlock, and some at Stanley and Quarendon near Derby.

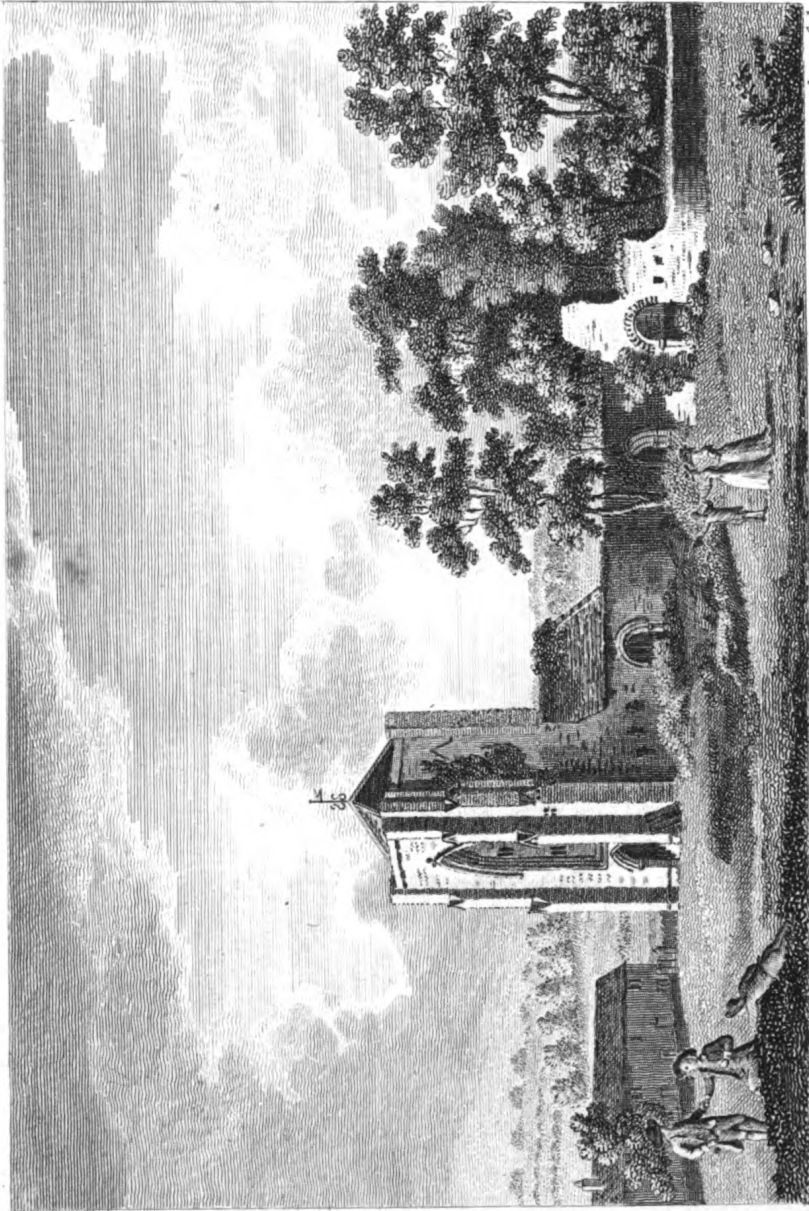
There are no itinerary stations of the Romans in this county, but the military-way mentioned in Staffordshire, which comes out of Warwickshire, leads to Barbeacon, Litchfield, Needwold-forest, and points to Derby, and part of it is seen in its course northward at Little Chester, on the side of the Derwent opposite Derby.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

All Saints Church at Derby
Beauchief Abbey, S.W. of Dronfield
Bolsover Castle in Scarfdale
Castleton Castle in the Peak
Codenor Castle, S. of Alfreton
Dale Abbey, N. E. of Derby

Danish Stone in the Church-Yard at Egan
Donnington Castle near Loughborough
Grefsley Castle, N. of Derby
Melbourn Castle, S. of Derby
Old Camp on Mam-Tor.





Spencer, Sculp.

Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire.

Published in 1843 by J. Cooper.

THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE.

THIS was an abbey of premonstratensian or white canons. It stands 3 miles N. W. of Dronfield, and was founded an. 1183, by Rob. Fitz Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, one of the knts. who slew Tho. Becket, arch. of Canterbury, and who, in expiation of that fact, erected the monastery, and dedicated it to him after his canonization, by the title of St. Tho. the Martyr, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Tho. de Chaworth granted to the abbot and convent the hamlet of Greenhull, with all its rights and privileges, for the maintenance of one canon perpetual to celebrate mass at the altar of the holy cross for his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, wives and children, and those of all the faithful, and for an annual service as for a defunct abbot. This gift was confirmed by Tho. de Chaworth, one of his successors; as also, with divers other donations, by the charter of Edw. II. and about the year 1480 Richard Chaworth is, in MS. Ashmol. n. 1519, said to be esteemed a founder. This was probably on account of some considerable benefactions bestowed by him on this house. According to Prynne, in his history of papal usurpations, in the reign of Hen. III. there being many jewish converts in England, for whom the king, by reason of his wars, had not provided sufficient maintenance, he thereupon, out of his christian care to

support them, issued writs to the abbots, priors and convents of most of the religious houses through England, to entertain and receive one or more of them for two years, and to allow them a daily pension, or corody, not exceeding a certain sum. The name of each male and female jewish convert sent to every house are recorded in the fine rolls of the year. The abbey of Chertsey had an exemption from the king, by which they were excused from receiving these converts. The religious houses had generally so little charity towards these converted Jews, as not to entertain them on the king's 1st writ; whereon a 2d, more peremptory, was issued. One of these, it appears, was directed to the abbey of Beauchief, to whom one John Clerk was sent.

In the time of Henry VII. here were 14 religious, as appears by a survey taken at the visitation hereof. It was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at 126*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per ann. Dugdale; 134*l.* Leland; 157*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Speed; and granted 28th of that king to sir Nich. Strelly. At present it is the property of — Pegge, esq. An. 1533 here was only 2*l.* paid in annuities.

Very little of this monastery is now remaining except the church, wherein divine service is still performed.

This drawing was made anno 1760.



DEVONSHIRE

Is a maritime county, which, before the arrival of the Romans, was included in the principality of Danmonii, the 4th of the 17 divisions of the ancient Britons. The Romans included it in their province of Britannia Prima. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the West Saxons, and at that time comprized within its limits the county of Cornwall. It was the 3d sovereignty they established, commencing in 519 and continuing till 828, under 18 kings, when Egbert, its last sovereign prince, extended his dominion over all the others, and united them under the general name of England. It is now included in the Western circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Exeter; with a form nearly square; situated between Cornwall on the west, and Somersetshire on the east; washed on the north by the Severn sea, and on the south by the British Channel; being about 80 miles long, 64 broad, and 220 in circumference; containing 2385 square miles, or 1,920,000 acres, and 300,000 inhabitants; has 1 city (Exeter), and 37 market Towns, viz. Plymouth, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Oakhampton, Ashburton, Honiton, Plimpton, Totness, Beralston, Crediton, Biddeford, Topsham, Axminster,

DEVONSHIRE.

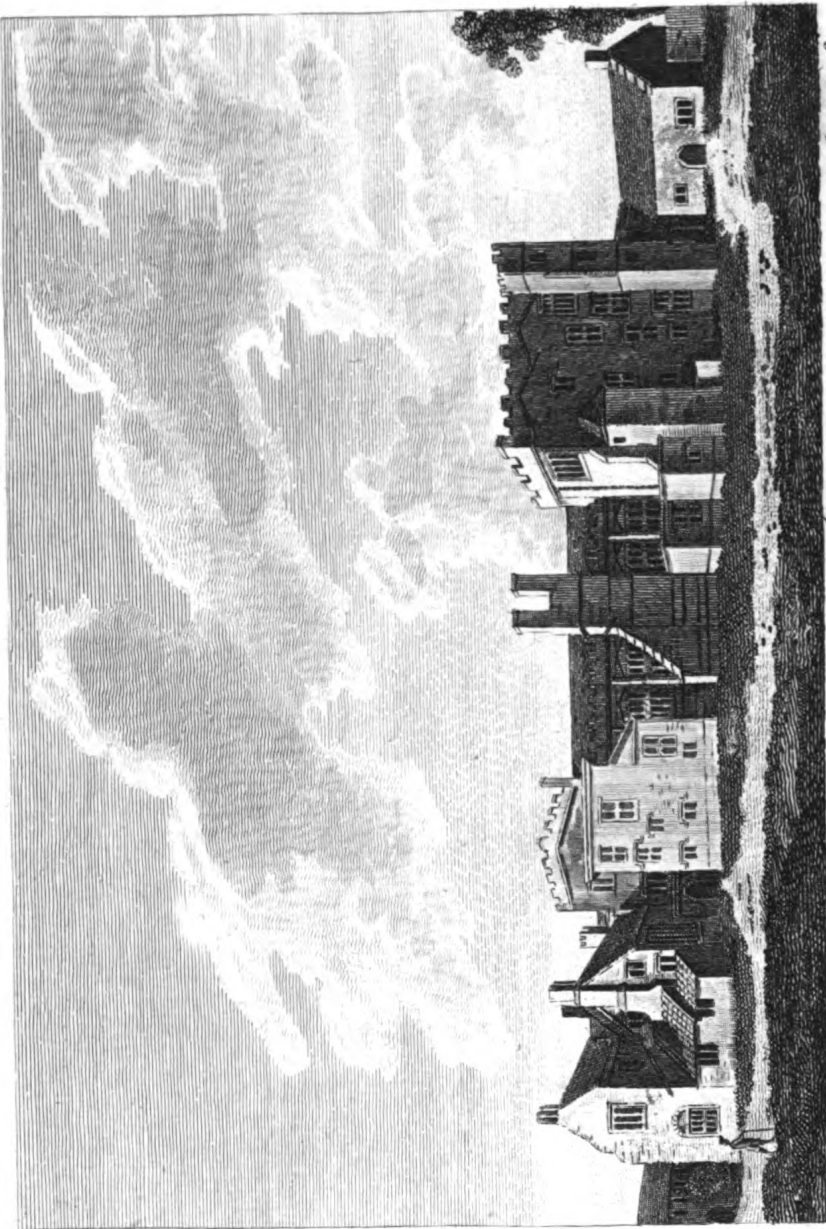
Axminster, Bampton, Newton-Abbot, Lynton, Bowe, Bradninch, Brent, Kingsbridge, Dodbroke, Chudleigh, Chimley, Columpton, Comb-Martin, Culliton, Hartland, Hatherleigh, Holdsworth, Ilfracomb, Modbury, Morton, Sidmouth, Southmoulton, and Torrington; besides 1733 villages, in 394 parishes and 117 vicarages. It is divided into 33 hundreds, sends 26 members to parliament, pays 21 parts of the land-tax, and provides 1600 men to the national militia. Its rivers are the Towbridge, Tamer, Plim, Lid, Exe, Eurt, Taw, Yalm, Arme, Ottery, Dart, Tawy, Moule, Creden, Culme, Teigne, Aune, Ax, and the Loman. Its produce is copper, lead, iron, tin, wool, cyder, corn, apples, fowls, game, timber, wood, slate, freestone, marble, wild madder, pilchards, herrings, salmon, and all kinds of sea and river fish; and its woollen trade as considerable as any in the kingdom. It has several remarkable places; viz. Lundy Isle, St. Nicholas Island, Ediltone Rock, and Sutton Pool, near Plymouth; Exmore Forest, Æther Rocks, Halldown, Crokern-Tor, Brent-Tor, and Dartmore Forest, where loadstones are found. The air of this county is sharp and healthy, the land hilly and woody, and the soil in general fertile, by many called the garden of England, where provisions are remarkably cheap. It has many mineral and chalybeate springs.

There are two Roman stations in this county, viz. Moriduno, now Seaton, and Isca Dunmuniurum, now Exeter. Seaton is 15 miles from Exeter, and 36 from Durnovaria, now Wareham, in Dorsetshire. The two grand military Roman ways, the Ikening Street and the Fosse, meet in this county; the Fosse from Somersetshire, and the Ikening Street from Dorsetshire; but which of these has its termination at their junction it is hard to determine; most authors are of opinion it must be the Ikening Street.

There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments at Membury Castle, near Membury; Denbury Castle, near Newton Bushel; Musbury Castle, near Colyton; Canbury Castle, near Cadbury; Hembury Fort, near Broad Hembury; Branbury Castle, near Oakhampton; Woolston Castle, near Woodbury; Filleigh Castle, near Moulton.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

<p>Ashburton Church Axminster Church Barnstaple Bridge Berry Pomery Castle, near Totness Biddeford Bridge Buckfastleigh Priory, near Tavistock Chegford Church Compton Castle, near Torbay Crediton Church Cromlech, near Drewsteighton Dartington Temple, near Totness Dartmouth Castle Exeter Castle, Guildhall, Cathedral, &c. Ford Abbey, near Thorncomb Frithelstoke Priory, near Torrington Godsborough Castle, near Biddeford Hartland Priory</p>	<p>Henny Castle, near Biddeford Lidford Castle Mount Radford, near Exeter Newnham Abbey, near Axminster Oakhampton Church and Castle Ottery Priory Plimpton Castle, near Plymouth Powderham Castle, near Exeter Rocking Stone and Cromlech, on Dartmore Tavistock Abbey Teignmouth Fort Tor Abbey Torrington Castle Wear Abbey, near Exeter Weycroft Abbey, near Axminster</p>
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Sparrow 4.

FORD ABBEY DEVON SHIRE.

Published Oct. 3. 1783. by S. Hooper.

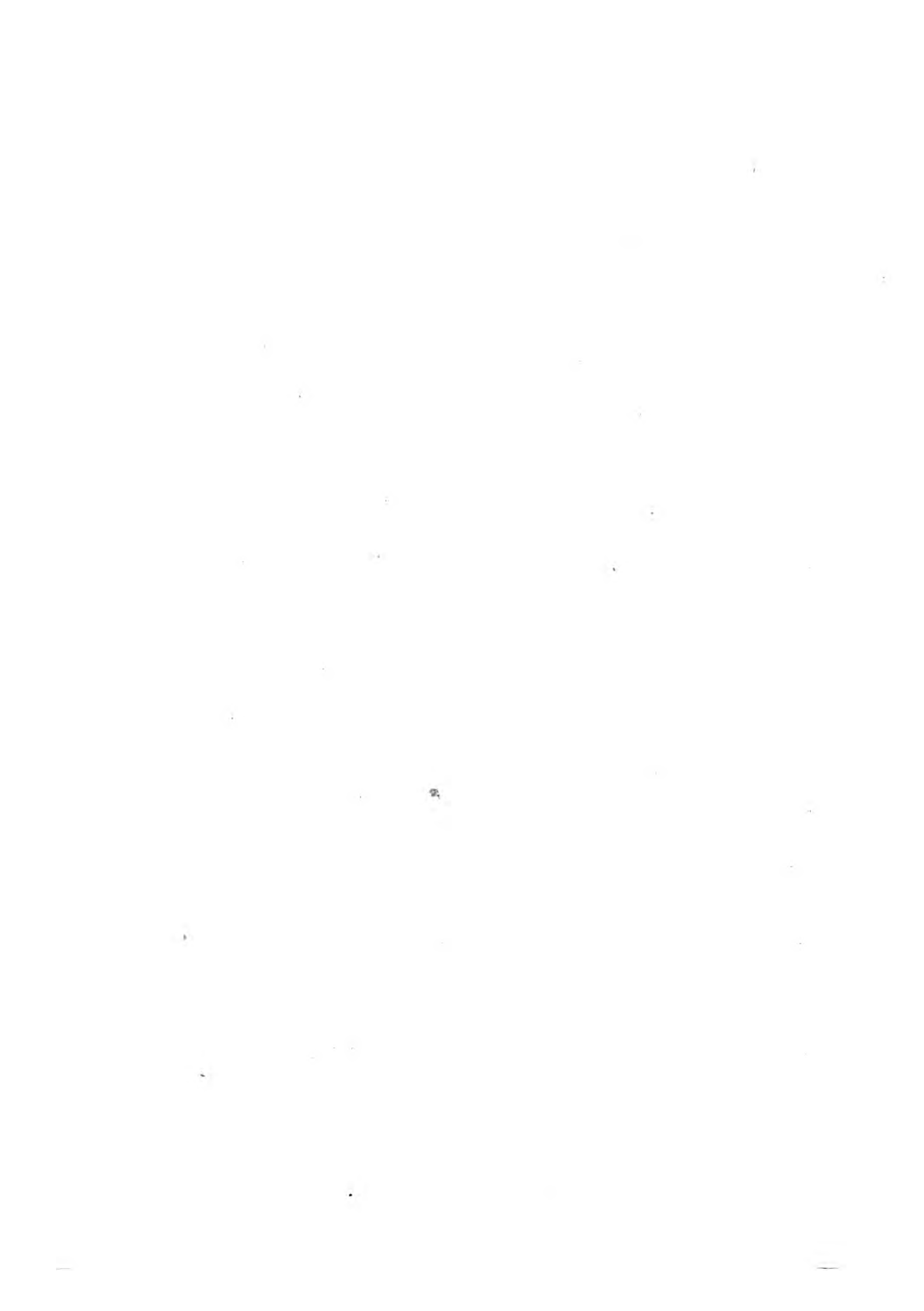
D O R S E T S H I R E.

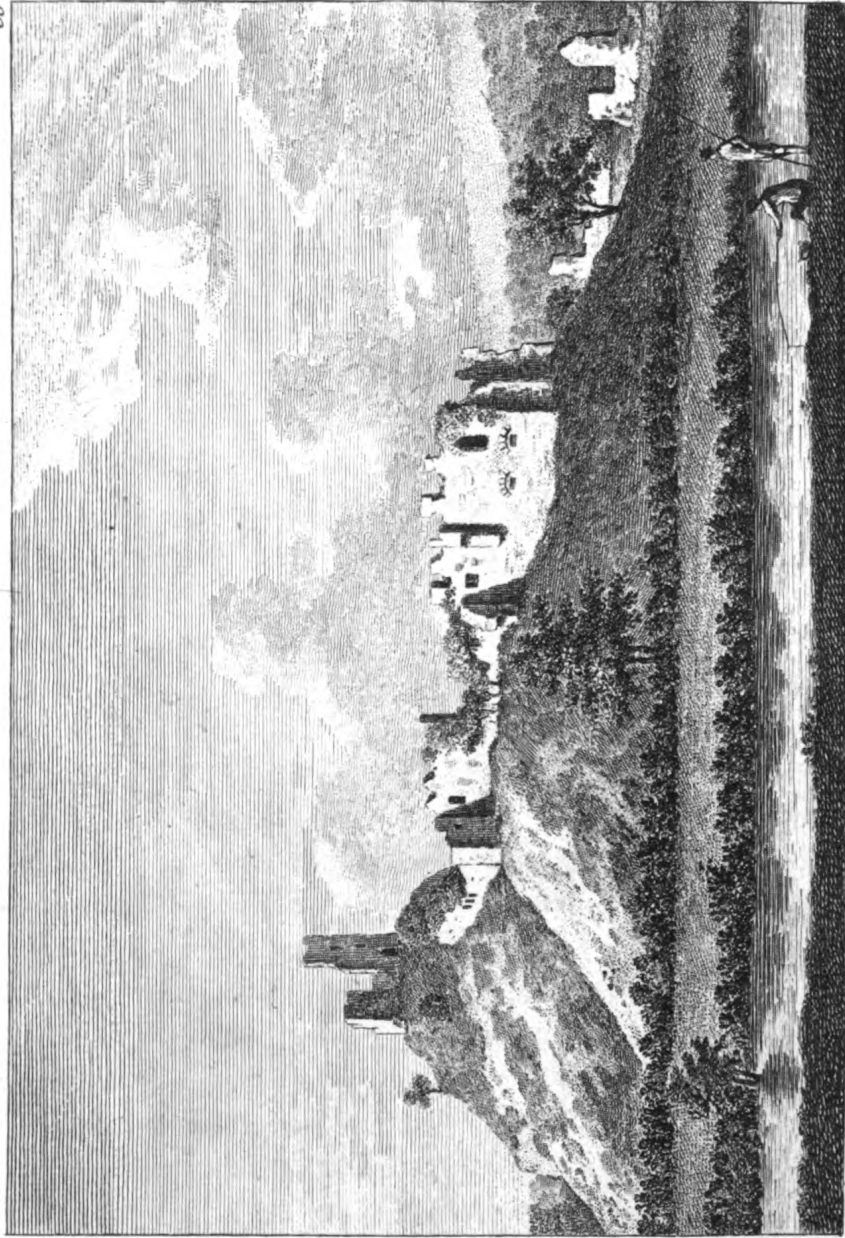
FORD ABBEY, DEVONSHIRE.

FORD abbey stands about 5 miles N. E. of Axminster, near the river Ex, in the parish of Thorncomb, and deanery of Honiton. It is by Dugdale, in the Monasticon, said to be in Dorsetshire; but both Camden and Tanner place it in Devonshire: the latter says, "It is indeed in the furthest limit between Devonshire and Somersetshire; but, in all civil matters, ever belonged to Devonshire; and, in ecclesiastical, was subject to the bp. of Exeter." Rich. de Brioni, son of Baldwin de Brioni, by Albreda, niece to Wm. the Conqueror, anno 1133, began to erect an abbey on his estate at Brightley; which being finished in the year 1136, he endowed it with lands, dedicated it to the V. Mary, and placed therein 12 monks, and their abbot Richard, who had been sent him from the cistercian abbey of Waverley, in Surry, in consequence of his application to Gilbert, abbot of that house. He survived the completion of his monastery only one year, and dying, was there buried; leaving his estate, for want of male issue, to his sister, named Adelesia, called countess of Devonshire. Here the monks remained 5 years; at the end of which, on account of the scarcity of provision, and sterility of their lands, they resolved to return to Waverley, and accordingly set out in solemn procession, with their abbot Rob. successor to Rich. at their head, having the cross borne before them. Passing in this order through Thorncomb, where Adelesia dwelt, and to whom that manor belonged, that lady, surprized at their appearance, enquired the cause. On receiving information thereof from the abbot, she was greatly moved; and being unwilling that the pious intentions of so kind a brother should be frustrated, offered to exchange her fruitful manor of Thorncomb, abounding with all the necessaries of life, for their barren lands of Brightley. The fathers readily accepted this offer, and remained in the mansion-house then called Ford, and since Westford, six years: in which time they erected this building, in a place named

named Hartscath, but now Ford. Hither they transported the body of Rich. de Brioni, their founder.

By an intermarriage of Reginald Courtney, in the reign of Hen. II. with a descendant of Rich. de Brioni, the patronage of this abbey came into the family of the Courtneys, where it remained a long time; several of them were buried in the abbey church; one of whom, named John Courtney, a man of extraordinary piety, was a great benefactor to this house; and, among other donations, purchased for them the claim of Galfridus de Pomeri to the lands of Thale, for which he paid fifty marks. An accident happened, which greatly increased his devotion and regard for these monks. In crossing the sea, a violent tempest arose a little before day, which baffled all the skill of the mariners; instant death seemed to every one but him inevitable; they accordingly left off working, and resigned themselves to their fate. Courtney, observing their despair, exhorted them to take courage; assuring them, that if they would exert themselves but for one hour, they would then have the benefit of the prayers of the monks of Ford, who would by that time rise to their devotions, wherein he should be remembered as a particular benefactor. His hearers were not greatly comforted by this assurance. What signifies, says one of them, talking of the monks? They are now, and will be fast asleep; how can they think of you, who have in a manner forgot themselves? However, the storm ceasing about the time he had named, he considered his deliverance as a miracle, and attributed it to the efficacy of the prayers of these reverend fathers. To him succeeded his son Hugh, and a grandson of the same name; neither of them walked in the steps of their fore-fathers; for, instead of endowing the abbey with additional revenues or privileges, they greatly diminished those granted by their ancestors; the 1st by charging those estates bestowed on the monks in free alms, with the service of carrying his baggage in time of war, and maintenance of dogs for the chace: and the last added to these oppressions, by infringing their immunities in the manner of Thale, and obliging them to pay an acknowledgment of 50s. per ann. to the church of Cruck. Baldwin, archb. of Canterbury, was 1st a monk, and afterwards abbot of this community; from whence he was called to the bishoprick of Worcester,





D.H.

Olchampton Castle Devon.
Pub. 25 Jan. 1784 by S. Hooper

cester, about the year 1181. Joceline Pomerei, by deed, printed in the *Monasticon*; conferred all his town of Thale on the monks of Ford; of which endowment there is, likewise, a confirmation by John, his successor; and K. Rich. I. by his charter, dated the first year of his reign, confirms all the donations made to this monastery. At the dissolution it was valued at 374*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ob. per ann. according to Dugdale. Speed says, 381*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ob. The site was granted 23 Hen. VIII. to Rich. Pollard. It was long in the possession of a branch in the family of Prideaux; from whence it came, by marriage, to F. Gwyn, of Glamorgan, Esq. in whose family it still remains. It is converted into a dwelling-house; and, although it has doubtless undergone many alterations and repairs, these having been made in the stile of the original building, so that it appears to be quite entire, and is a handsome and venerable Gothic structure. A MS. history of this county, written in the reign of K. Cha. I. by Tho. Westcote, Esq. recorder of Totness, and preserved in the British Museum, says Ford Abbey "is now the inheritance of sir Hen. Boswell, late sheriff of this county, and married to Drake."

This drawing was made in the year 1752.

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.

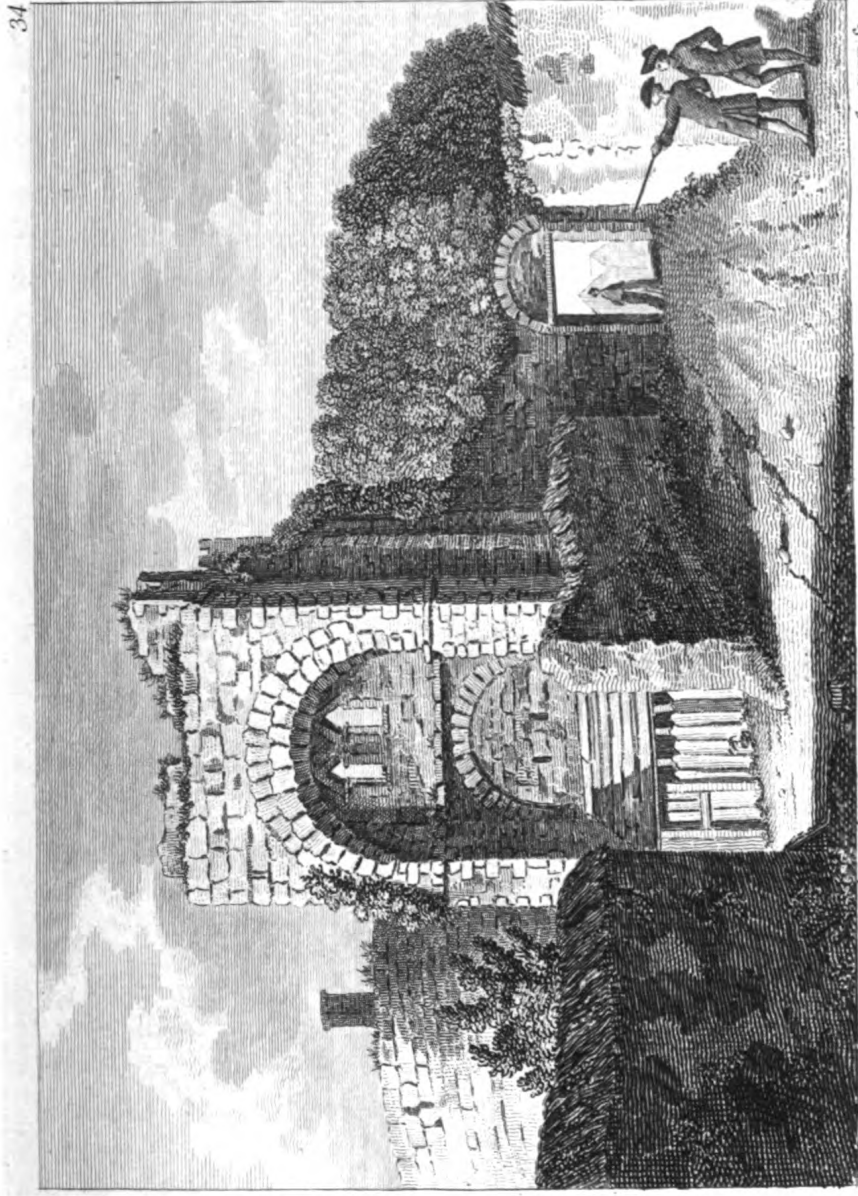
THIS castle stands a little W. of the center of the county, and near the town of Okehampton. It was built by Baldwin de Brioni, who, as appears by Domesday-book, was in possession of it when that survey was taken. It afterwards devolved to Rich. de Rivers; and from him went, by a marriage, to the Courtneys, earls of Devonshire. In that family it remained, till seized by K. Edw. IV. on account of their attachment to the house of Lancaster, in which cause Tho. de Courtney and his brother John both lost their lives; the 1st being taken at the battle of Towton, anno 1461, was carried to Pontefract, and there beheaded; his head was set up at York, in the place of that of the duke of York: the latter was killed at Tewkesbury. Edw. granted this castle, honour, and manor, to sir John Dynham, by whom they were soon after forfeited.

King Hen. VII. on coming to the throne, restored to the Courtneys their ancient honours and possessions; amongst which was this castle:

but in the reign of Hen. VIII. Hen. Courtney, the then possessor, being executed for a treasonable correspondence with Cardinal Pole, it once more escheated to the crown; when that king caused the castle, and a fine park thereunto belonging, to be dismantled and destroyed. He likewise imprisoned Edward, the son and heir of the late earl, who continued in confinement till released by Q. Mary; by whom he was reinstated in the rank and fortune of his ancestors. He leaving no male issue, the estate was carried by a marriage into the family of the Mohuns, barons of Mohun and Okehampton; whose male line likewise becoming extinct, by the death of the lord Mohun, killed anno 1712, by the duke of Hamilton, in a duel, the estate descended to Christopher Harris of Heynes, Esq. he having married the heiress of that family. At present it is entirely in ruins, having only part of the keep, and some fragments of high walls remaining; the solidity of which, together with their advantageous situation, and the space they occupy, clearly evince that when entire, it was both strong and extensive. Wm. de Worcester in his Itinerary, written the latter end of the 15th century, describes this castle by the title of very noble "Prenobile," and says, it was built by Tho. de Courtney, the 1st earl of Devonshire of that name; possibly it might have been greatly repaired by that earl, so as to amount almost to a re-edification: it seems as if it was in the possession of the crown when this Itinerary was written, for he mentions it as once belonging to Tho. Courtney earl of Devonshire. This view was taken anno 1768.

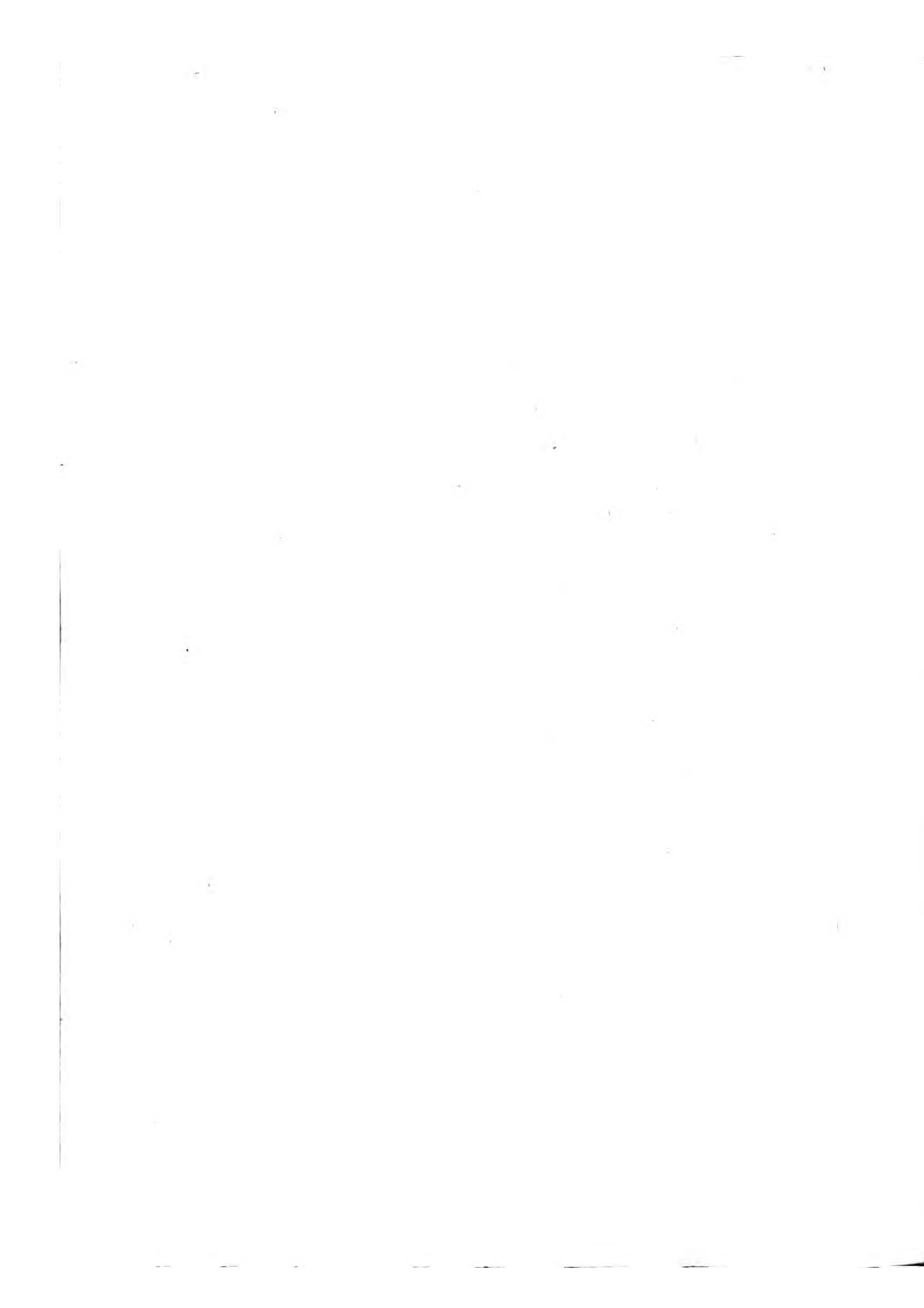
ROUGEMONT CASTLE, EXETER.

ON the highest part of the hill on which this city is built, and on the N. E. extremity, stand the remains of the castle of Rougemont, so called from the redness of the soil. Grafton, in his Chronicle, says, it was the work of Julius Cæsar; afterwards the seat of several Saxon kings, and since of the dukes of Cornwall. Within the castle walls a chapel was built by the lady Eliz. de Fortibus, countess of Devon, who endowed it with lands, called the prebends of Hayes and Catton, for the payment of certain weekly services therein to be performed. This town and castle held out some time against the Conqueror; but a part of the wall falling down, it was surrendered at discretion.



Sparrow St.

Rougemont Castle, Exeter Devonshire.
Pub. 20 March 1784 by J. Hooper.



cretion. William contented himself with only altering the gates of the castle, as a mark of its being subdued; at the same time he either rebuilt or much repaired the whole edifice, and bestowed it on Baldwin de Brioni, husband of Albreda, his niece, whose descendants by the female line enjoyed it, together with the office of the sheriff of Devon, which seems to have been annexed to it, till 14 Hen. III. anno 1230; when that prince resuming into his own hands sundry castles and forts in this realm, dispossessed Rob. de Courtney, in whose family it had been for three descents.

In the reign of Henry IV. John Holland duke of Exeter, had a fine mansion within the castle, of which no traces are remaining.

Anno 1483, the city being visited by K. Rich. III. he was, during his stay, nobly entertained by the corporation. On seeing this castle, he commended it highly, both for the strength and beauty of its situation; but hearing it was named Rougemont, which, from the similarity of the sound, mistaking it for Richmond, he suddenly grew sad; saying, that the end of his days approached; a prophecy having declared he should not long survive the sight of Richmond. In the year 1588, at the Lent assizes held here, an infectious distemper, brought by some Portuguese prisoners of war, confined in the castle, destroyed sir John Chichester, the judge; 8 justices; 11 out of the 12 impannelled jurors; with divers other persons assembled on this occasion. During the civil wars, the town was several times besieged and taken by both parties; but there is no account of any particular defence or capitulation made by this castle. In the year 1665, John Penruddock and Hugh Grove, both Wiltshire gentlemen, having joined in an unsuccessful attempt in favour of Cha. II. were here beheaded, when many of inferior rank were hanged at Havitree gallows.

The ruin here represented, which is the entrance into the castle-yard, was part of the exterior walls or outworks; these enclose a considerable space, in shape somewhat like a rhombus, with its angles rounded off; they were defended by four towers, two on the west, and two on the east side. From this spot, towards Exmouth, is a delightful prospect. The following description of this castle is given in a MS. history of Devonshire, written in the reign of K. Cha. I. by Tho. Westcote, Esq. of Raddon, in the parish of Shobroke, near

Crediton

Crediton in that county, preserved in the British Museum, No. 2307, Harleian Collection.

“ In the N. E. in the most high and eminent part thereof (as commanding the whole) stands (I may yet say so) an old ruyning castle, called Rougemont, whose gaping chinks and aged countenance, presageth a downefall e'er longe, yet hath yt not any occasion to complayne eyther of battery, undermyning or fyre, but rather of agge, stormes and neglect, (the ruyne of most edyfices); whense yt takes its name is questioned as doubtfulle, unlesse of the rednesse of the soille whereon yt is scited, or the like colour of the stone with which yt is built (as is formerlye said of the whole citye), neyther is the first founder knowen, but supposed to be the structure of Jul. Cæsar or som emperor, his successors or their deputies, when the lorded here, which is avouched confidently by John Lydgate in his Serpent of Divition, wher he sayeth that Jul. Cæsar built in this land dyvers castles and cytyes for the remembrance and perpetuitie of his name, as the castle of Rochester, Canterbury, and one not far from Dover, with the most antientest part of the tower of London, the castle and town of Cæsars-bury, now Saris or Salisburye, reedifying also Cæsars Chester or Chychester, and the castle of Exeter. And upon this worde reedifying som will have yt more ancient. But the books of accompt being lost no man can certenly gesse at the paymaster or tyme. And (although yt be strongly opposed) I cannot but think that a Roman legion was here settled. And that this is Isca Dumoniorum (or Danmoniorum Augusta rather as Ptolomic and Antoninus) as of the second legion Augusta here residing. But Camden (whose autorite is great) will have yt to be Isca Silurum Caer Leon or Uske in Monmouthshyre, which he coniectreth and the rather affirmeth, by the finding of a certen ymage of Diana, with other such tables and altars, nyther of which can I produce for our Isca. But som 8 years since 2 or 3 laborers making a dyke to fence a plott of ground (a small way dystant from the castle) where no dyke was in former tymes, they found certen bricks 3 foote deep in the earthe, and under them a lyttle pott (of the same matter) wherein were dyvers pieces of roman coynes, both silver and gold, the youngest of them was of Antonin's pieces, and could prescribe for antiquitie 1500 yeares, whereof 30 came

to

to my hands, most of them of dyvers stamp and fayre, which I intended to have exhibited to your view, for the better illustration and clever manifestation of this matter had they been now in my custodye, with dyvers others found not far off the place, somewhat nearer the castle, about the same tyme ther was found in a garden, a fayre ringe in which was a beautiful ston sett, and thereon engraven the true idea of Cleopatra, with the aspe at her breast. I was desirous to have seen those bricks found with the coyn, which I suppose in regard of the largenesse rather altars than common bricks, but the poore fellowes were so greedye for the silver that they neglected them, the never cam to sight. But to turn back and seek the founder of our castle. Ther ar that suppose yt to be the work of the Saxons in the heptarchie of this land: for ther som West Saxon king might make this citey his royall chamber, and fortifie the castle for his better securitie agaysnt the untameable Bryttains. To those that pretend a right therein to the Danes, I must answer yt is of all other the most unprobable and unlykely, for they won this citey twice, and with their destroying feet trampled on the beauty thereof and religious houses therein, and after consum'd yt with fier, for those ar christian heathen hated the religion as much as the people, and delt with yt as the chaldeans did with Hierjusalem, of whom is saide,

The cruel woes of Edoms sonnes
 When as with one accord,
 They cried, on sack and raz thoes walls
 In despite of the Lord.

In this castle the chiefest princes and rulers of this province made their habitation, the last of whom were the Hollands dukes of Excester, and Hen. the last of them that lyv'd in yt. The amplitude and beautie thereof cannot be discerned by the ruynes, but for thoes dayes it was of good strength, but now, as the poet sayd,

Magnum nil nisi nomen habet.
 Great only in name,
 And nothing els of fame.

Nothing remaying to be seen but the bare walls. The gate and tower adjoyninge yt and a ruinous chapple (built by Isabella de Fortibus, and by her endowed with the prebend of Hayes and Catton

for contynuall prayer to be sayd): and a spacious hall and rooms newly reedified for the judges at the assizes, the justices at their quarter sessions, and the shyre clerk for his monthly courts. Thus it is now differing from what yt hath been, as a body grown old and wasted with diseases and maymes from one young, lusty and healthfull. Concerning the name of this castle, Rougemont, this tale is reported, when Rich. III. came into these partes for repellinge of som feared unsurrection (supposed to be nourished in the behalf of Hen. earl of Richmond) and to take some orders for withstanding his landing in the western countries, he came to this citye. And surveying the same and also the castle, he demanded the name, to whom was answered Rougmont, upon which reply conceiving some synester event, he hasted presently fourth (doubting perchance the ruyne of som wall, his concince prompting him that he deserved some violent death or sharpe punishment (for he was held a very yll man, yet a good king) which at last befell him) saying unto som that were next him, that name presageth me no good but evil. It may be som wysard or wise woman had told him (as the spirit rayed by the witch of Endor told kinge Saul) his destinie. But yt befell him, as to the other in lyke case, that gives credit to such divinations, for a playne example thereof he might have had one of his predecessors, Hen. IV. to whom (as it is written) yt was dyrectly told that he should end his lyfe no where but in Hierusalem, whereupon in his later dayes, he got tōgeather great treasure under pretence that he intended to travell into the Holly Land for the recoverye of that citye, wher it was appointed he should end his dayes, but falling sodenly sick at Westminster, he was carried into a chamber of the abbots, wher lying he demanded what name the chamber had, yt was answered Hierusalem, then the king with a heavy deep sigh say'd, then here is an end of my pretended voyage, and so shortly after died. So kinge Rychard fearinge the castle of Rougemont in Exeter, found yt at Bosworth in Leycestershyre, where he was slain by the earl of Richmond." William de Worcester in his Itinerary, written about the year 1478, says, the castle of Excestre was founded by the lord Rothemond, a baron of the said city, but assigns no date. This view was drawn anno 1768.



DORSETSHIRE

Is a maritime county, which, before the arrival of the Romans, comprized the whole of the third principality of the Britons, and was called the Durotrigæ; and by the Romans was included in their province of Britannia Prima; and during the Saxon Hepharchy it made part of the West-Saxon dominions, whose commencement was in 519, and termination under 18 sovereigns was in 828; when its success by conquest reduced all the other six sovereignties; and the English government commenced under Egbert. It is included in the western circuit, in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Exeter; bounded on the north by Somersethire and Wiltshire, south by the British Channel, east by Hampshire, and west by Devonshire. In this county was the first Saxon settlement in Britain. It is 52 miles long, 34 broad, and 160 in circumference, containing 959 square miles, or 772,000 acres, having 22 market towns, viz. Dorchester, Lyme, Shaftsbury, Pool, Bridport, Sherborn, Wareham, Corfe-Castle, Blandford, Weymouth, Melcomb Regis, Cranborn, Bemminster, Abbotsbury, Bere, Evershot, Frampton, Milton Abbey, Stalbridge, Sturminster, Winborn, and Cerne; here are 1006 villages, 236 parishes, 68 vicarages. It is divided into 34 hundreds; sends 20 Members to Parliament; pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men

DORSETSHIRE.

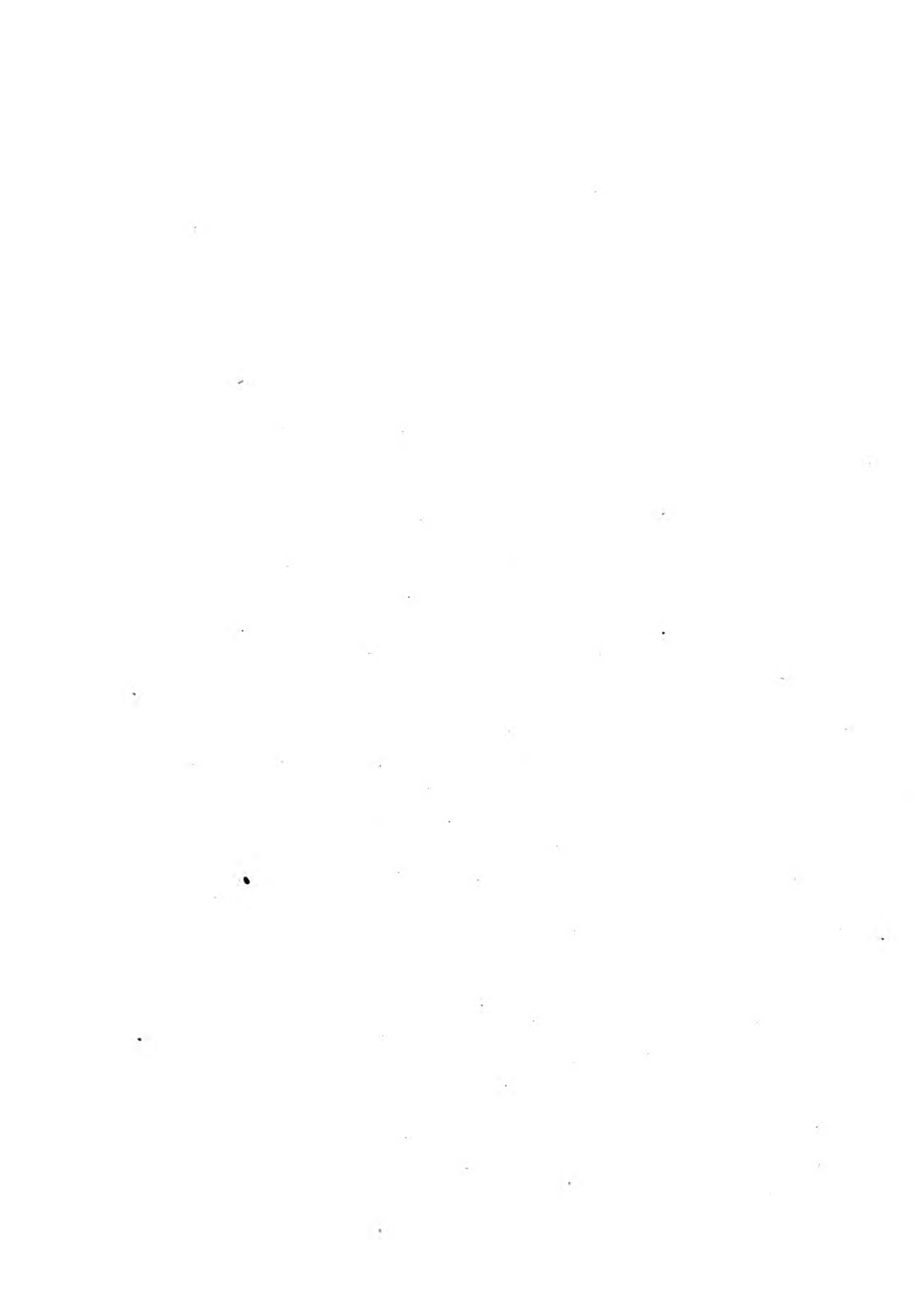
to the national militia. The rivers are the Frome, Avon, Stour, Piddle, Allen, Lyddon, Ivel, Wey, Bert, Car, and Ex. It produces sheep, aromatic plants, freestone, timber, marle, hemp, cattle, fowls, game, fish in great plenty, corn, marble, bone lace, linseys and woollen goods, tobacco-pipe clay, &c. The most noted places are the vale of White-horse, Marshwood-vale, the White Hart, Gillingham and Holt Forests, Cranborn Chace, Blackmore, Luckford Lake, Fordington Moor, Chefil Bank, and Portland Race.

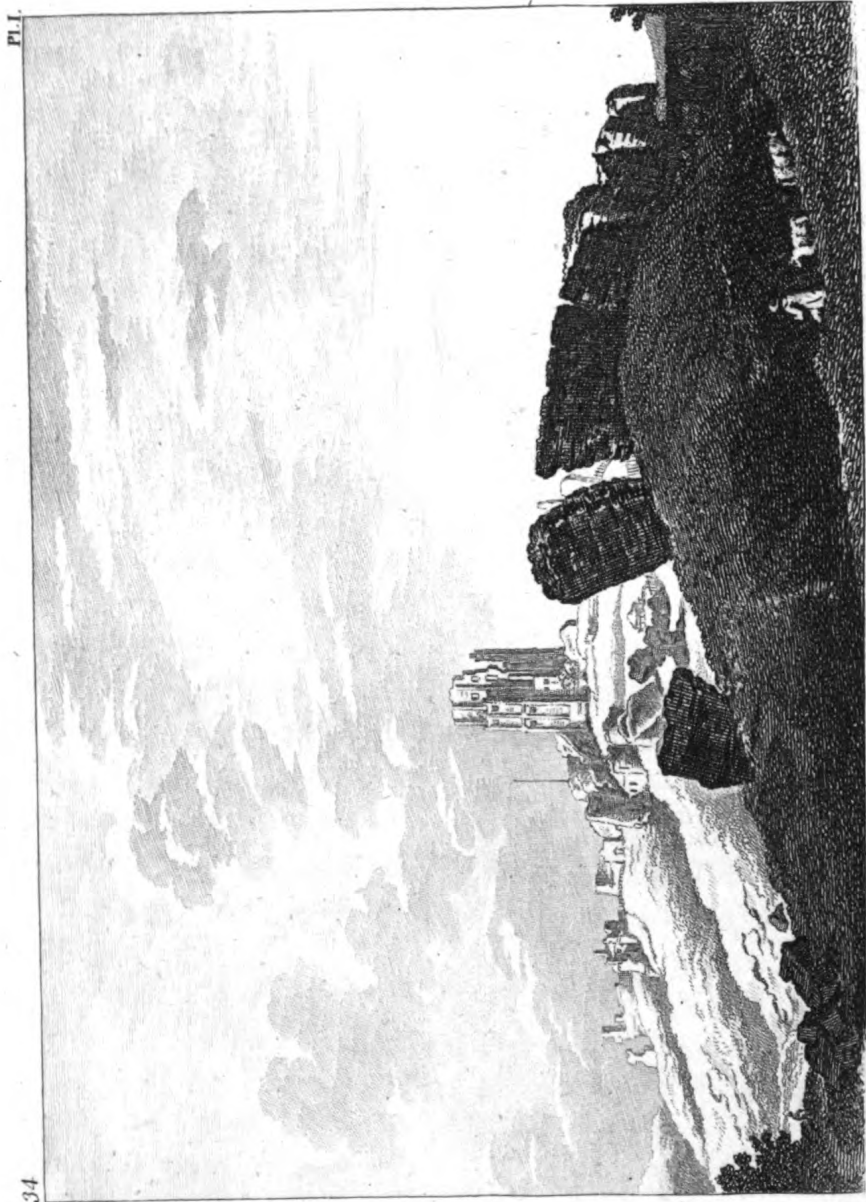
There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments on Hoddle and Hamildon Hills, Maiden Castle near Dorchester, at Badbury near Winborn Minster, upon Egerton Hill near Maiden Newton, near Abbotsbury, called Abbotsbury Castle, at Dudsbury near Winborn, near Stockland, upon Pillidon Hill near Beminster, upon Castle-Hill near Cerne Abbey, near Maypowder, Badbury Rings near Winborn Minster, Poundbury near Dorchester, and Flowerbury near Lulworth.

The Roman Ikening Street leads through this county by Vindogladia, now Badbury, near Crayford-Blandford, and Durnovaria, now Wareham.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

Abbotsbury Abbey	Maiden Castle near Dorchester
Affpiddle Pulpit	Milton Abbey
Agglestone Barrow, in the Isle of Purbeck	Monk's Cell, at Newton Castle
St. Aldham's Chapel near Whitcliff	St. Peter's Church, at Dorchester
Bindon Abbey near Lulworth	Portland Castle
Brownsea Castle near Pool	Sherborne Church and Castle
Cerne Abbey	Sandford Castle near Weymouth
Chidiock Castle near Lyme Regis	Stalbridge Cross
Corfe Castle in the Isle of Purbeck	Studland Church, in the Isle of Purbeck
The Font of Whitchurch	Vicar's Chapel, at Portland
King's Stag-bridge near Sturminster	Wareham Church
Lulworth Castle	Weymouth Castle
	Winborn Minster





CORFE CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE.
Published as Oct. 1785, by J. Hooper.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

CORFE CASTLE.

PLATE I.*

CORFE castle is situated on a steep rocky hill, a small distance north of the town and near the river Corfe, in the Peninsula, or as it is commonly called Isle of Purbeck.

It is about half a mile in circumference and its form oval.

History does not mention either the builder, or time of its foundation; but by an inquisition taken in the 54th year of king Henry the Third, concerning the claim of the abbess of Shaftsbury to the right of wreck in her manor of Kingston, in this island, it appears that it was not built till some time after the year nine hundred and forty-one; for the jurors returned, that before the foundation of Corfe castle, the abbess and nuns had customarily, and without molestation, the wreck which happened in their manor.

* The frontispiece to this volume exhibits the eastern aspect of the keep of this castle, commonly called the King's Tower; evidently the most ancient part of the building.

Now this abbey was founded by king Edmond, in the year nine hundred and forty-one.

Camden seems to think it most probable it was erected by king Edgar, who delighted in building, as appears by his having founded and repaired forty-seven monasteries; besides, his comparatively peaceable reign gave him both leisure and money to indulge this propensity; circumstances wanting to the more immediate successors of Edmond.

At this place king Edgar resided, and at his death bequeathed it to Elfrida, his second wife, and her son.

Here she also dwelt; and, in order to raise her son to the throne, here caused king Edward, from hence surnamed the Martyr, to be most basely murdered, in violation to the sacred laws of hospitality, as well as of every other, both human and divine.

William of Malmesbury, relates the story in substance as follows:

King Edward, hunting in the Isle of Purbeck, came unexpectedly alone to Corfe Castle; he always having an affection for his mother-in-law, resolved to pay her a short visit, in token thereof.

She received him with all seeming love and regard, and pressed him to stay there all night; but he, fearing his train would be uneasy at his absence, would only drink a cup of wine on horseback; this she presented him; the cup was no sooner at his lips, but he was, by a villain appointed by Elfrida for that purpose, stabbed in the back; when finding himself much hurt, he clapped spurs to his horse, in order to join his company: but fainting through loss of blood, he fell; and his foot hanging in the stirrup, his horse dragged him until he was left dead at Corfe gate.

Authors differ in their accounts of the place of his burial: some say that his body was by Elfrida thrown into a well, but afterwards taken up and deposited at Glastonbury: others, and with more probability, write, that he was with great funeral pomp interred in the monastery of Shaftsbury.

Coker, in his antiquities of Dorsetshire, says, the islanders have a tradition, that he fell in the heath below the castle, and that

that the place where his body was found is, until this day, called St. Edward's Bridge.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Moulham, near Corfe, to Durand his carpenter, to be held by this service; that he should repair the timber work of the great tower of Corfe castle, and cleanse the gutters as often as need required.

In the year 1202, King John, coming to the assistance of his mother, besieged by the duke of Bretagne, at the head of some Poictevin troops, in the castle of Mirabel in France, routed them, and took most of the nobility of Poictou and Anjou prisoners. Twenty-two of them being confined in this castle were starved to death: and in the year 1215, William de Albany, made by the barons governor of Rochester castle, under the archbishop, with William de Lancaster, William de Emesford, and many others, were, on the reduction of that castle by King John, here confined close prisoners.

In this reign, Peter de Maule, a gentleman of Poictou, was constable of this castle; he was afterwards, in the reign of Henry III. anno 1220, accused of high treason, but acquitted.

In the year 1212, one Peter Pontefract, a hermit, having prophesied that King John should be deposed, and the crown transferred to another, before Ascension-day, he was confined in the castle; and although his prediction was in some sort verified by that king's surrender of his crown to the pope, yet John had the cruelty to cause him to be tied to horses tails, and dragged through the streets of Wareham, where he and his son were afterwards hanged.

This castle was considered by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, of such consequence, as to be the third they required to be delivered up to them, in consequence of their treaty with Henry the Third.

Hutchens says, it was by our Saxon ancestors styled Corfe-gate, as being the pass and avenue into the best part of the island.

In the fifteenth year of King Edward II. John de Latimer was constable of this castle, as appears by a writ of privy-seal, in

Madox's History of the Exchequer, directed to him or his lieutenant, and ordering them to provide stores and munition for the castle of Corfe.

In the year 1327, that unfortunate prince, after he had surrendered his crown, was a short time confined here, being removed hither, by order of the queen and Mortimer, from Kenelworth castle; from hence he was carried first to Bristol, and afterwards to Berkly castle, suffering all the way every hardship and indignity the brutal tempers of his two keepers, Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gurney, could suggest, in hopes this fatigue and ill-treatment would shorten his days; but this not succeeding, they at length there put him to death, in a very cruel and unheard-of manner, by running a horn pipe up his body, through which they conveyed a red-hot iron. This method was used to prevent any marks of violence appearing on his corps.

King Henry VIII. repaired this castle for the residence of his mother, the countess of Richmond, for which purpose two thousand pounds were granted by the parliament, but it does not seem that she ever resided there.

This castle has been divers times granted from the crown, to which it has as often reverted by escheat or attainder. Queen Elizabeth gave it, with the manor and town of Corfe, to Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, and his heirs, who repaired it greatly, it being then extremely ruinous: he dying without issue, left it to his wife; with whose daughter, by Sir Edward Cooke, it came to Villiers, viscount Purbeck, eldest brother of George, duke of Buckingham.

In the reign of King Charles I. it belonged to the Lord Chief Justice Banks; and was, in the year 1643, in his absence, most gallantly defended, by his lady, against Sir William Earl and Thomas Trenchard, commanders for the parliament, at the head of a considerable body of men, with a train of artillery; when, though she wanted both provisions and ammunition, and though she had at one time only five, and never more than forty men, yet she thrice repulsed them with great loss, and, by her good management,

management, procured such a supply of provisions and ammunition, as enabled her to hold out till relieved by the earl of Caernarvon; at whose arrival the besiegers fled with such precipitation, that they left behind them their tents, ammunition, and artillery. It appears she was assisted in this defence by one Captain Lawrence, and a Captain Bond, an old experienced soldier. In this attack, to cover their men, in their approach to the wall, they constructed two moveable mantlets; one they named the boar, and the other the sow; the latter was formed of strong planks lined with wool and hair, and mounted on trucks; these articles, among the other expences of the siege, are charged in the account of the treasure of the county, where they stand thus, "July 7th, for boards, hair and wool, for making a sow against the castle. July 12th, for three truckle wheels for the sow." But Lady Banks performed what, according to Camden, was threatened by the Scotch Countess at the siege of Dunbar, that is, made the sow cast her pigs; for when the sow moved forwards, the besieged aiming their shot at the legs of the men within her, which were not covered, they ran away. The boar, terrified at the rough treatment his consort had met with, durst not advance. Whether the boar was equally fortified, does not appear.

This place was again besieged by the parliament's forces, in the year 1645, and, February the 7th, relieved by a party of the royalists, who took a mortar; but being again attacked, was on the 16th of the same month delivered up, by the treachery of Lieutenant Colonel Pitman, who, under pretence of fetching by night some men from Somersetshire to reinforce the garrison, introduced fifty of the parliament's soldiers, part of the garrison of Weymouth, who secretly took possession of the King and Queen's towers and the two platforms. At daybreak the besiegers made an assault, when the besieged perceiving they were betrayed, were obliged to capitulate. A vote passed in the house of commons to slight this castle, March 4th, 1645; and it was undermined, and an attempt made to throw down the walls and towers with gunpowder, in which they did not intirely succeed. The lead

lead and timber were converted by some of their leaders to their private use. This drawing was taken in the year 1763.

CORFE CASTLE, (PL. II.)

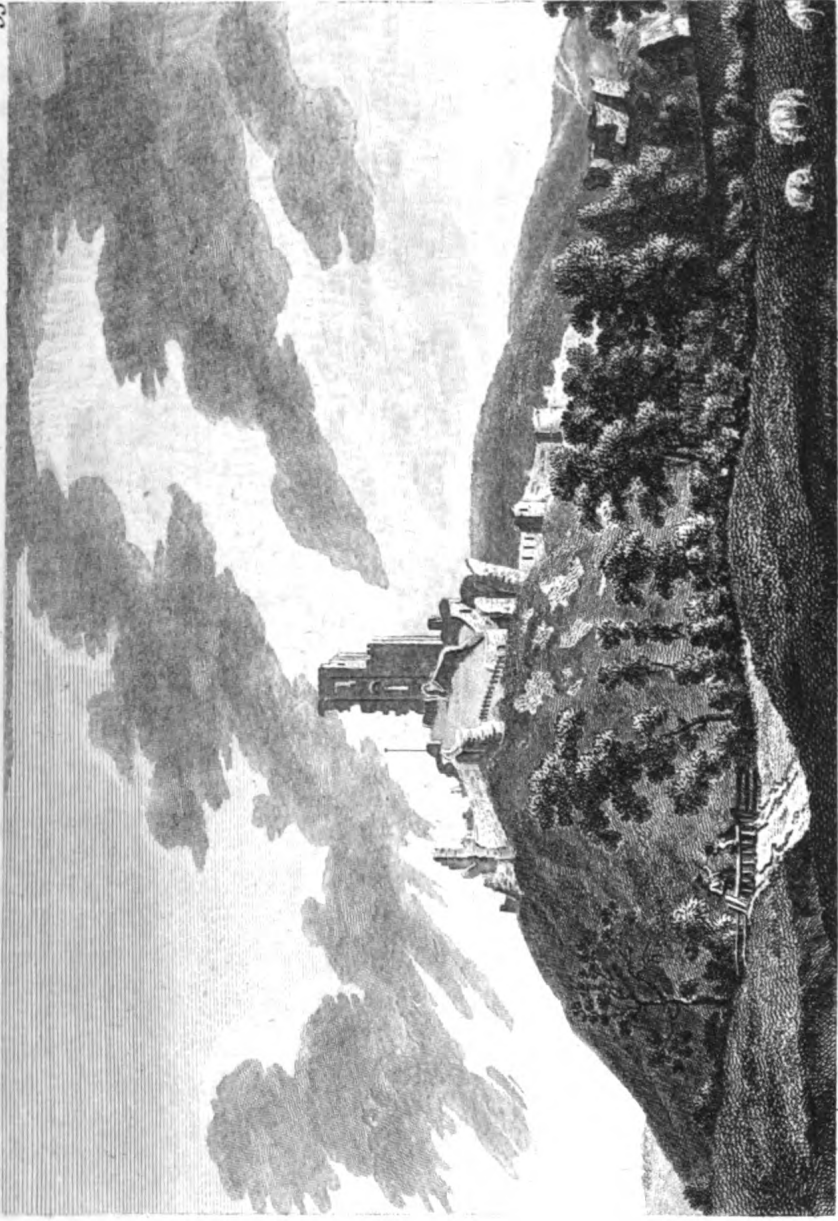
THIS plate exhibits the south prospect of the castle, and both this and the former plate shew the effects of the attempt made to destroy it by gunpowder and mining; but such was the strength of the cement used in its construction, that several of its towers, particularly near the bridge, are nearly overthrown without being disjoined; being left leaning like the tower of Pisa, unaccountably wonderful to persons ignorant of this mechanical principle, that as long as the line of direction of the center of gravity of any body, remains within its base, such body cannot fall.

“ This castle (says Coker) or the lords of it, until of late did enjoy more privileges: as free warren chase, usurped over all the island, wreck of the sea, and freedom from the lord admiral of England: soe the owner of it hath his peculiar admiral lects and lawe days, and in a word, in some cases did execute jura regalia.” These, according to civilians, were, the power of judicature, power of life and death, all kinds of arming, masterless goods, assessments and the value of money.

The castle and manor of Corfe is at present the property of John Banks, Esq. great grandson of Lord Chief Justice Banks and that lady who so nobly defended it.

19 Edward II. by an inquisition taken at Corfe, directed to several persons, shewing that the king had committed to John Pecke the custody of this castle and the warren of Purbeck, during pleasure, in the same manner as others held it; and willing to know the state of both heretofore and now, assigns two of them to supervise the castle and warren, and enquire on oath concerning the truth of the premises.

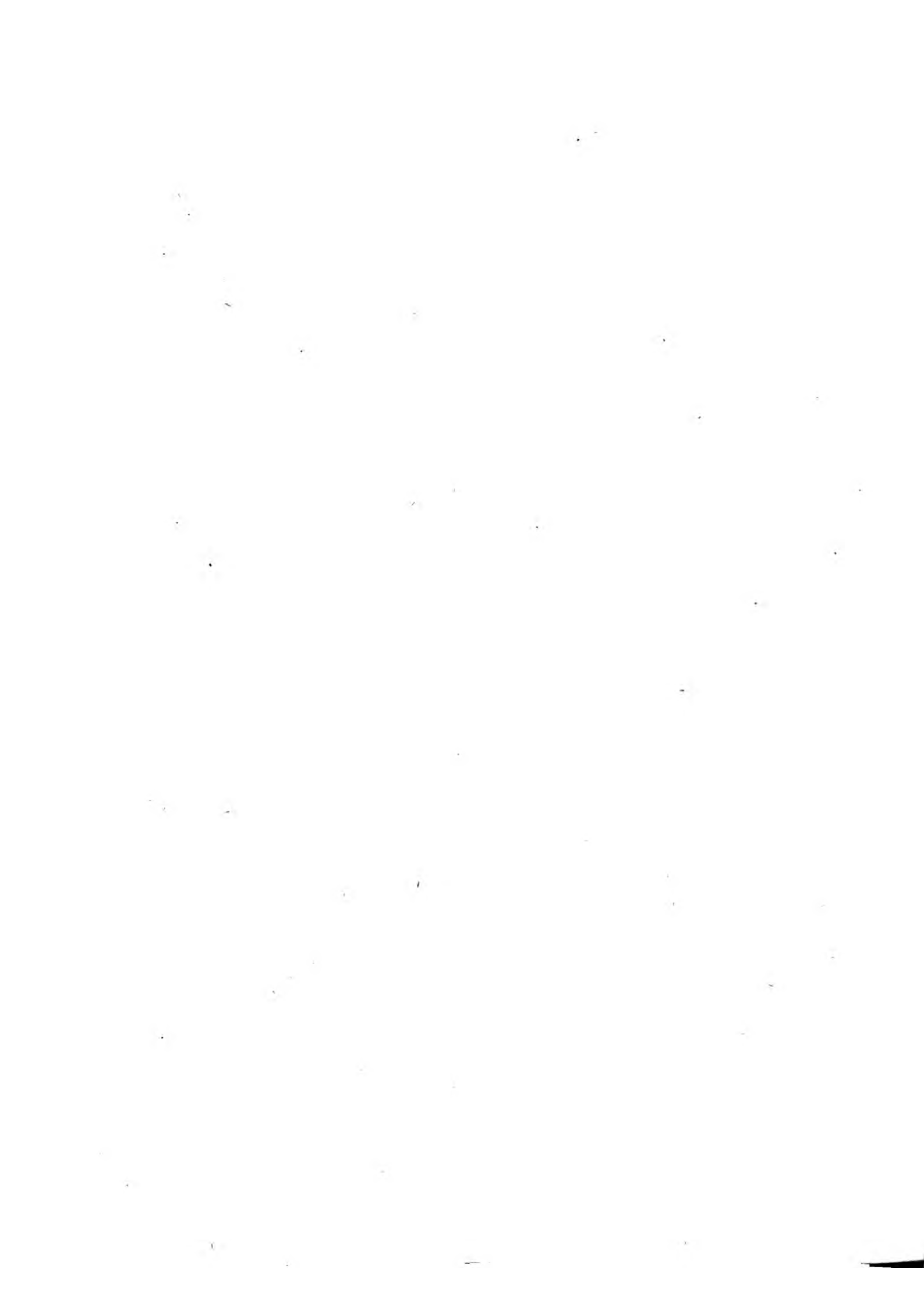
William de Chaldecote, John de Clavile, William Scovile, William de Whyteclyve, John de Smerdemore, and two more not of any note, jurors, say, that the king's hall in the castle is decayed
to



C. Bannister fecit.

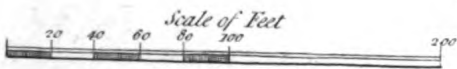
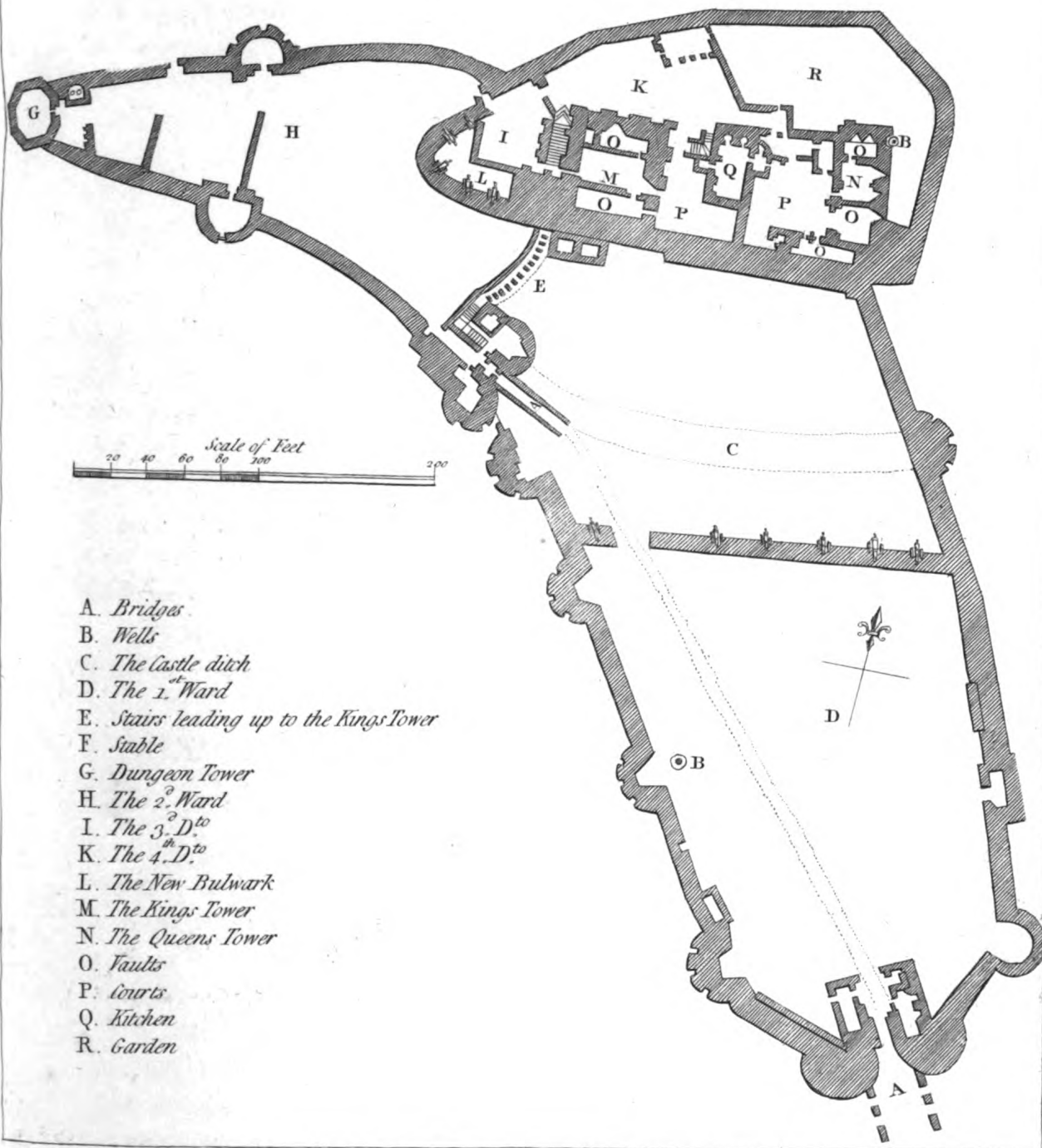
CORFE CASTLE, DORSET, P. 11.

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith.



CORFE CASTLE

1586.



- A. Bridges
- B. Wells
- C. The Castle ditch
- D. The 1st Ward
- E. Stairs leading up to the Kings Tower
- F. Stable
- G. Dungeon Tower
- H. The 2^d Ward
- I. The 3^d D^{to}
- K. The 4th D^{to}
- L. The New Bulwark
- M. The Kings Tower
- N. The Queens Tower
- O. Vaults
- P. Courts
- Q. Kitchen
- R. Garden



to the damage of an hundred marks; in the time of H. de Laci, earl of Lincoln, 70 marks; in the time of Robert Fitzpayne, 20 marks; the tower called Cocayngue was damaged in the time of Roger Damory, 100s. the chapel of St. Mary within the third gate, and the gate itself was damaged in the time of H. de Laci earl of Lincoln, 40*l.* the long hall was decayed in the time of the said earl, to the damage of 80 marks; the chamber called the parlour, and the porchea, or chamber of the queen in the time of the said earl, 20*l.* the other tower with the chambers and gard-robe in it, to the value of 100*l.* viz. in the time of Simon de Montacute, 100s. in the time of the earl of Lincoln 40*l.* in the time of R. Fitzpayne, 30*l.* in the time of Richard Lovel, 100s. and in the time of Richard Damory, 100s. the great outer gate and the bridge before it were damaged in the time of the earl of Lincoln, 200*l.* the casements with the irons of the windows and lead in diverse places carried away to the damage of 20*l.* viz. in the time of S. Montacute, 40*l.* in the time of the earl of Lincoln, 10*l.* in the time of R. Fitzpaine, 60s. in the time of Richard Lovel, 20s. in the time of Roger Damory, 4*l.* that the warren is well kept, and they know of no transgression done there; that in the castle were no arms nor victuals.

The Reverend Mr. Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, gives the following description of this castle: "It is separated from the town by a very deep ditch, now dry; but water might formerly have been brought into it: over this is a stately bridge of four very high, narrow, round arches; the highest or center arch is twenty-five feet; the width of the piers twenty feet by twenty-two. This bridge lands us at the first gate, the castle is divided into four wards.

First ward. The outer gate is large, and has a round tower on each side, in which, as in all the others, are several long narrow apertures, for discharging arrows or small arms. This gate leads into the first ward, in which are eight round towers, including those on each side of the gate. On one that fronts the east are the arms of Marshal earl of Pembroke, five fusils in fess.

On the west side near the wall, is a well stopped up, and before it the marks of a rampart, designed to cover it from any attempt to throw any thing into it from the opposite hill. This ward is not so ancient as the rest, nor are the walls so strong. It was probably the addition of a later age, as an outwork to the principal part. In this ward the inhabitants shew the rooms, where the smiths, plumbers and other artificers wrought, which with other accounts were transmitted down by several ancient people of eighty or an hundred years old, living about 1710, and employed in the siege or demolition. The area of this ward rises towards the north, and at the foot of the hill is a ditch, much shallower than the former, drawn across it; over it is a small bridge leading into the upper wards.

Second ward. Passing the second bridge of one arch, we enter this ward by a gate in all respects like the former. Here most probably was the spot where the cruel murder of the king was committed. The left side of the gate with the tower, is parted from the wall and the rest of the gate, having, according to tradition, been undermined, in order to demolish it; but before that could be completed, the props gave way, and this side slid near half its height into the ditch. It is surprizing so vast a piece, several ton in weight, should settle in so very perpendicular an attitude. It projects four feet nine inches further than the other part, the breadth of the sunk part of the gate is twenty-three feet two inches. Just within the gate, on the right hand, was a flight of stairs, which led up to the great or king's tower. At the higher end or point, the hill forms a spur, or angle, pointing west, and called the dungeon, as the tower on the extremity of it is named the dungeon tower, and said to be the place of imprisonment for prisoners of war, or such as had committed offences in the jurisdiction of the town and castle. Near this tower is shewn a stone projecting out of the wall, in which is cut a deep notch: it is said to have been the place of execution. Near this tower is another called the prison chapel: between these is a sally port. The wall on the west in this angle seems to be the
most

most ancient part of the castle, and built in a different stile from the rest; the courses of the stone being oblique in the Roman manner, shew that it was built so early in the Saxon times, when that mode of building was not quite laid aside. In this wall are two low doors even with the ground, perhaps sally ports, near them is a semicircular door, and two elliptical windows. In this ward are five round towers, including those on each side of the gate.

Third ward. This was the principal ward situate on the highest part of the hill. In the west part, on the very top of the hill, stood the great or the king's tower, which fronts the west, and was seventy-two feet by sixty square, and about eighty high, the wall twelve feet thick: two of the battlements are still remaining; it commands the rest of the castle, town, and all the adjacent country, except the two ranges of hills on the east and west. The west side of the tower is entire, having at the back or west side a gallery of three high round arches, with two stories of small square rooms. The north side of the tower is fallen, and only part of the south sides remain, some of which are of equal height with that on the west. The vast fragments of it, several yards square, shew the strength of the mortar, and cover so much of the area, that one cannot form any notion of the buildings that formerly occupied it. This seems to have been the state prison, all the windows that remain being extremely high from the floor, to prevent escapes. At the foot of the west end, the earth is removed from the foundation above two feet, in order to throw it down, but the difficulty and danger of effecting it, seems to have obliged the workmen to desist. On the south and west sides, near the king's tower, was a semicircular platform, over which in 1586 were five pieces of cannon mounted. A little south of this tower is a small platform opposite to the church, perhaps made in the last sieges, to answer the enemy's battery there. It overlooks the town, and affords a fine prospect over the south and west parts of the island. In the east part of the ward stood the queen's tower, and perhaps St. Mary's chapel; but of these

these little remain. Here seems to have been the residence of the lords of this castle; and the remains of the buildings shew a more neat and elegant taste. All this part was built on vaults, for cellars, store rooms and magazines.

The fourth ward is the least of all, and lies on the north side of the last; in it was a small garden, at the east end, near which was a sally port, where the enemy entered when the castle was surprised, and near it a well, now stopped up, into which, tradition says, Lady Banks threw a considerable quantity of money and plate; but this is not probable, because any communication with it must have been cut off."

SANDFORD OR WEYMOUTH CASTLE.

FROM the ruinous state in which this building now appears, one would be apt to imagine it of much greater antiquity than it really is, it being of no older date than about the year 1539, when it was erected by King Henry VIII. at the time he was fortifying the coast against the invasions of those enemies he expected the pope would raise up against him, on account of the changes he had made, and was making, in the religion of this kingdom. Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it the new castle; and says, "an open barbican to the castelle."

In the last civil war, Weymouth was several times taken by both parties; when, although no particular mention is made of the castle, doubtless it had its share in these transactions; particularly as, in 1641, the parliamentarians converted a chapel, formerly standing here, into a fort, from which they battered Melcombe Regis. It is therefore not likely they would omit making use of this castle, which must then really have been far from a contemptible post, and was, when entire, extremely defensible against troops much better provided and disciplined than those which composed either army. This, perhaps, may account for its present shattered condition.



Hall St.

Sandford, or Weymouth Castle, Dorset.

Pub. 28 April 1781 by C. Hooper.

It stands on the edge of a clift, opposite another castle built about the same time on the Peninsula of Portland, from which it is separated by a bay near three miles broad, called the Road of Portland. The body of the castle is a right angled parallelogram, its greatest length running from north to south. At its north end was a tower, on which were the arms of England supported by a wyvern and an unicorn; the north part seems to have been the governor's apartment, and is all vaulted: near its south end, there is a lower building said to have been the gun-room; this being broader than the other part of the edifice forms flanks, which defend its east and west sides, and on the south front is semicircular; before, it was formerly a platform for cannon. On its east and west sides there are embrazures for more; and beneath them, two tier of loop holes for small arms, the lowest almost level with the ground.

The north front is nearly destroyed, but the remains of an arch or gateway shew the entrance was on that side; the whole edifice seems to have been cased with squared stone, the walls were thick and lofty, and was, though small, not an inelegant building: since the restoration it has been neglected and suffered to fall to ruin.

The north-east and south sides were at a small distance surrounded by a deep ditch and an earthen rampart, through which on the east front was a gate faced with stone, part of which is still remaining.

Mr. Hutchins calls it Sandes-foot or Sandes-Fort castle.

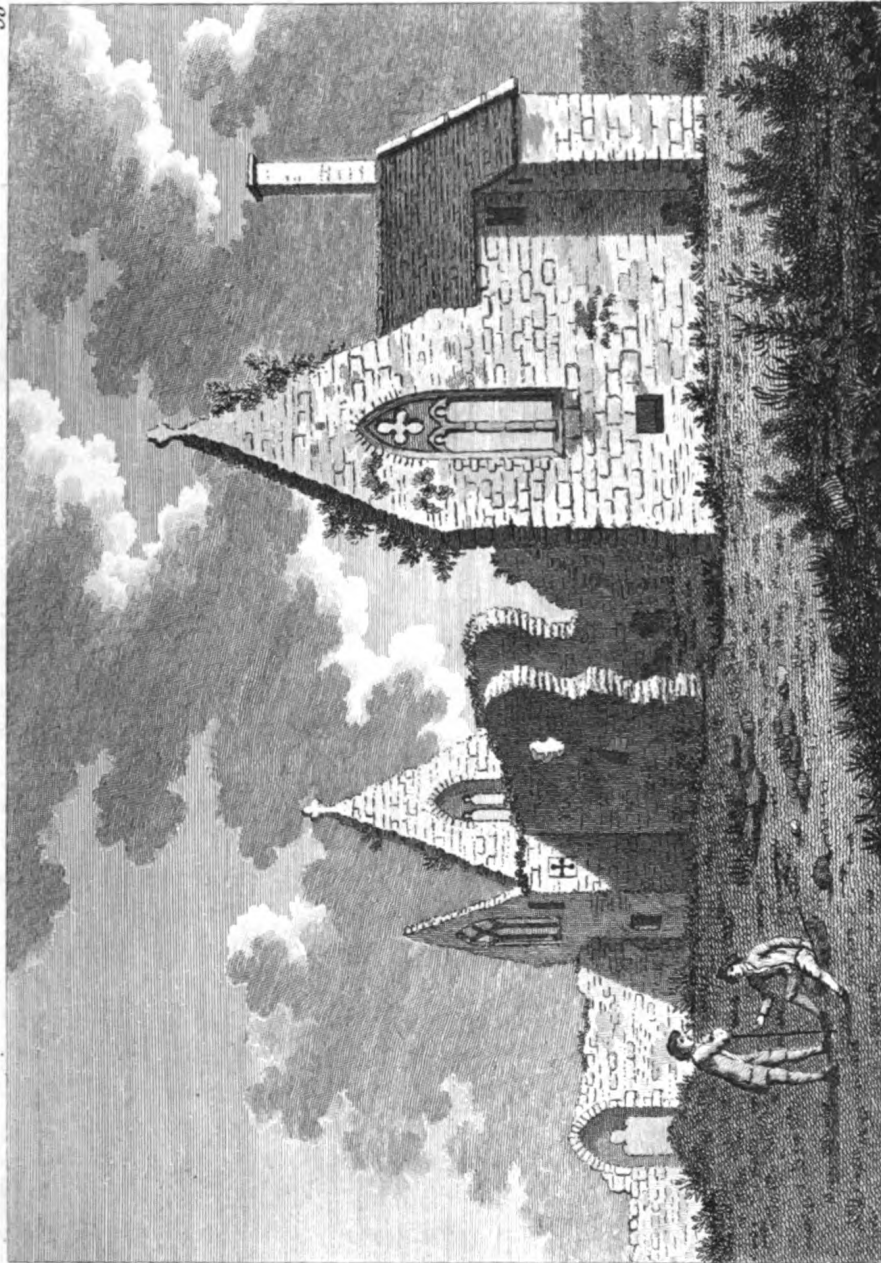
In December 8, 1631, George Bamfield had a grant of the custody of Sandes-foot castle during pleasure; and June 4, 1640, Nathaniel Speecot, Knt. was made captain or custos thereof for life, both which appointments are mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera*. After the restoration Humphrey Weld, of Lullworth castle, was governor for many years. This drawing was made in the year 1756.

THE VICAR'S HOUSE, PORTLAND.

THIS ruin stands near the middle of the Peninsula of Portland. It is pretended to have been the parsonage house; and although the living is a rectory, is vulgarly called the Vicarage House. The inhabitants know little about it, but have a tradition that it was a fine place, demolished in the last civil wars. Indeed it appears that Humphrey Henchman, D. D. who was inducted into this rectory anno 1641, was sequestered, and paid 200*l* for his composition; and that in 1643, one Henry Way was appointed to succeed him. This Dr. Henchman seems to have been the nephew of Dr. Henchman, bishop of London.

From the form of what remains of this edifice, it is more than probable, it was an oratory or small chapel, and as such, might be a particular object of the rage of the Puritans; among whom the demolishing a building of that kind was held a work extremely meritorious, and demonstrative of their zeal against the Whore of Babylon.

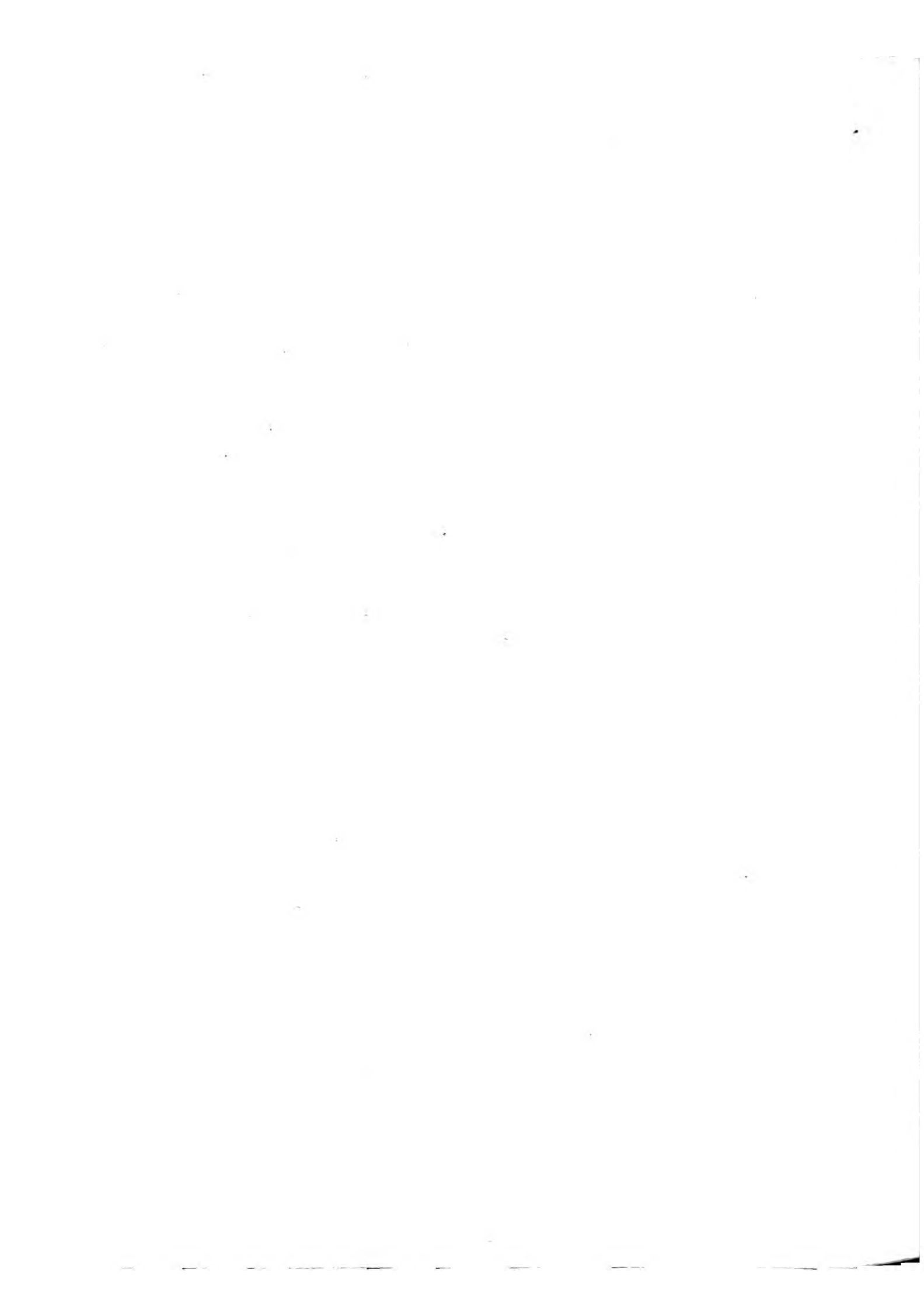
The Parliament, in the beginning of the year 1642, seized the castle here, at which time they might possibly demolish the vicar's house or chapel. The castle was afterwards recovered for the King, and remained in the possession of the royalists during the whole war, and was among the last that were held by them. This view was drawn anno 1756.



D.L. Smith

Vicars House, Portland, Dorsetshire.

Pub. by Messrs. W. & A. G. Wood.





D U R H A M

Is a maritime county on the eastern coast. Before the arrival of the Romans, it was included in the British principality of the Brigantes, and after their arrival made part of the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. During the Heptarchy, it made part of the kingdom of Northumberland, the fifth established, which began in 547, ended in 827, having been governed by 31 kings. It was not mentioned by Alfred in his division of counties, being at that time considered as a part of Yorkshire. At present it is included in the northern circuit, in the province of York, and is a diocese and principality under the government of its own bishop, being a county palatine, the second in rank, and the richest in England. It is bounded on the north by Northumberland, south by Yorkshire, east by the North Sea, and west by Cumberland. It is 39 miles long, 35 broad, and 107 in circumference; containing 410,000 square acres, or 758 square miles; with 97,000 inhabitants, 80 parishes, 21 vicarages, 1 city, Durham, and 9 market towns, viz. Stockton, Sunderland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Stanhope, Hartlepool, Auckland, Staindrop, and Marwood; besides 223 villages. It is divided into 4 wards, sends 4 Members to Parliament, pays 3 portions of the land tax, and provides 400 of the national militia. It has 21 parks, 4 castles, and 20 bridges, with the rivers Tees, Tine,

D U R H A M.

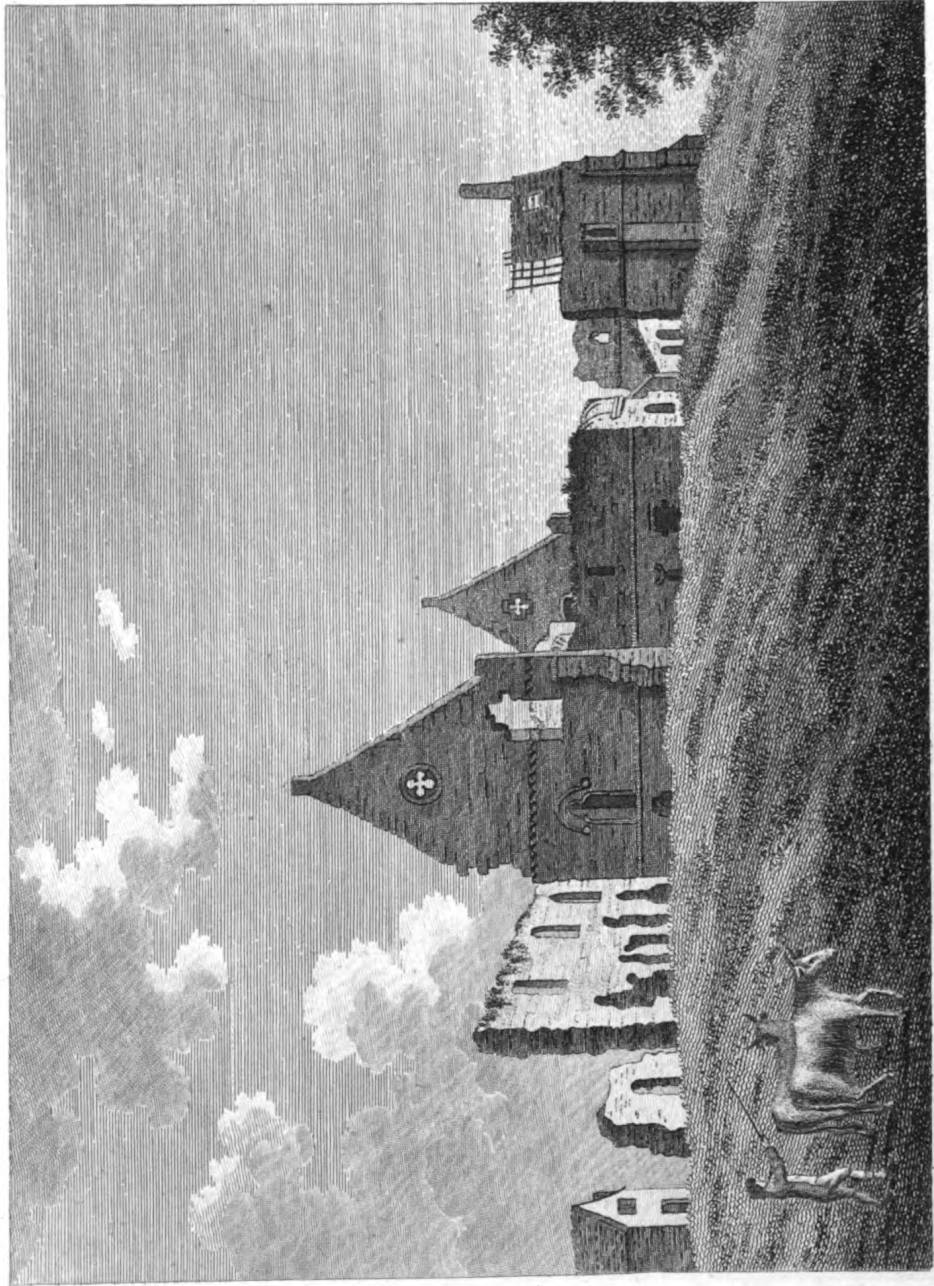
Were, Tame, Lune, Darwent, Gauntlefs, Skern, &c. The Lune and Teesdale forests. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, falt, glafs, fine ale, with excellent butter, and falmon. The foil is various; the south is rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish.

There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments at Lanchester, near Durham, near Cornhill, near Kyloe, at Bincheſter, and at Ebcheſter. As to the Roman military ways and ſtations, there are five in this county, two of which are in the Itinerary, viz. Vinovium (now Ebcheſter), and Glanoventa (now Lancheſter); the other three are in the Notitia, viz. South Shields, Cheſter-le ſtreet, and Bincheſter. Ebcheſter is on the Derwent, at the north weſt corner of the county, 22 miles from Catacſtonium (now Merton); the military way by which we paſs, is traced out for us on each ſide of the Tees, by thoſe that ſay that Bowes, in Richmondſhire, is Lavatria, and Bincheſter, Vinovium. The raiſed ground on the Yorkſhire ſide of the Tees is called Stratford, from the paſſage at Barnard Caſtle; and Streetham, in this county, are named from the military way which here divides. The grand Watling-ſtreet paſſes the Weare at Waſſingham, and goes in a line by Ebcheſter to Corbridge, and ſo on to Scotland. The other way paſſes on to Bincheſter, Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Shields, &c. The ſecond ſtation is Lancheſter (the Glanoventa of Antoninus), which is about a mile ſouth of Durham, upon the Brune, a ſmall river that runs into the Weare; and has another military way which branches from it to South Shields, and ſeems to croſs that from Cheſter to Newcaſtle. Alone, in Cumberland, in the tenth journey of Antoninus, is made the center.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

<p>Barnard Caſtle Biſhops Auckland Palace and Church Branspeth Caſtle, S. W. of Durham Dadan's Tower near Haughton-le-Spring Dudoe Ruins near Grandon Rigg Durham Cathedral, Palace, &c. Evenwood Caſtle near Auckland Finchdale Priory near Durham Gatehead Monastery near Newcaſtle Hilton Caſtle near Sunderland Holy Iſland, Monastery, and Caſtle</p>	<p>Lumley Caſtle near Cheſter-le-ſtreet Norham Caſtle near Berwick Preſsbrigg Chapel and Bridge near Darlington Raby Caſtle near Barnard Caſtle Ravenſworth Caſtle The Tees Catacſt The Pitts, called Hell Kettles, near Darlington Twyfill Caſtle near Norham Whilton Caſtle Yarrow Monastery</p>
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Beaufort, or Bearpark, Durham.
Pub. in May 1781, by J. Hooper.

D U R H A M.

BEAUREPAIRE, OR BEARPARKE.

THIS was a villa or retreat for the priors of Durham, built by prior Bertram, who for that purpose obtained it of the Bishop of Durham, in exchange for an estate called Moorhouse, and accordingly erected a camera or lodge with a chapel. Prior Hugh of Darlington, who succeeded to that office about 80 years after, in Bishop Stichill's time, enclosed the park, and, as is said by the monkish writers, built a camera here; by which they probably meant, that he made several additions to the buildings erected by Prior Bertram. When Bishop Beck persecuted the convent, he broke down the fences of the park, and drove out the game. In an extract from a Chronicle written in French by William de Pockyngton, clerk and treasurer to Prince Edward, son of Edw. III. translated by Leland, and printed in his Collectanea, it is said, that when David King of Scotland made an irruption into these parts, before the battle of Nevil's-cross, he took up his quarters at Beau-repaire. The words are: "About this tyme, by the means of Philip Valoys, king of Fraunce, David king of Scottes enterid yn to the North Marches, spoiling and brenning, and toke by force the Pyle of Lydelle, and causid the noble knight, Walter Selby, captayne of it, to be slayne afore his own face, not suffering hym so much as to be confessed. And after he cam to the coste of Dyrham, and laye there at a place caullid

BEAR PARK.

Moiety de q. est en paraoch. de Witton l'aut Elvet.—Locus de bello reditu. Olim fuit vaccaria pertin. ad eleemosynam. Dun de qua excombium p. Moorhouse farm, p. B. priorem Dun. 4. Reg. de Cha. p. 1, & 41.—Bertramus Prior construxit cameram cum capello ibdm.—Hugo de Derlington prior inclusit Bewpark.—Fuit rustica prior Dun sedes et John Fossour prior ibdm vixit et obiit. v. plus de ceo. Rot. Bainbriège, B. No. 64. et Cart. D. Cha.—Custod. parci de Bearpark granted per les priors p. patent. p. vi. cum fædo. Mickleton's MSS.

Beaurepaire,

Beaurepaire, a manor of the prior of Duresme, set in a parke, and thither resortid many of the countrie aboute, compounding with hym to spare their grounds and manors. Then Wyliam Souche, archebishop of York, the counte of Anegos Mounseir John de Montbray, Mounseir Hen. de Percy, Mounseir Rafe de Neville, Mounseir Rafe de Hastings, Mounseir Tho. de Rokeby, then sherif of Yorkshir, and other knights and good men of marchid toward the Scottes, and first lay in Akeland Park, and in the morning encounterid with Syr Wylliam Douglas, killing of his band two hundred menne. And he with much payne escaped to Baurepaire to King David, declaring the cumming of the English hoste. Wher then King David issued, and fought upon a more nere to Duresme toune, and ther was taken prisoner, and with hym Syr Wylliam Douglas, the counte of Menethe, and the counte of Fyfe, and a great nombre of the communes of Scotland slayne. The king, because he was wounded yn the face, he was carried to Werk, and ther he lyd, and thens brought to London."

As by this account Beaurepaire appears to have been the royal quarters, it seems reasonable to suppose the buildings were not materially damaged; the contrary is, however, asserted by some writers, who say, that among other depredations committed in that invasion, the Scots pillaged and defaced this retreat, which, it is supposed, were repaired by Prior Fossar, who acceded to his office in 1342, and took great pleasure in this place; and it seems the more likely, as the architecture of the chapel points out the improvements of a refined age. As authors are silent touching Beaurepaire from this period, it is probable nothing material happened to it till the dissolution. The manor, with the house and park, were part of the possessions of the church restored by the royal endowment, after the institution of the dean and chapter by King Henry VIII. In the time of Dean Grenvile, who was instituted in 1684, an inquisition was taken of the deanery possessions, in which we find Beaurepaire thus described: "*Præter domos sie ædificia apud Dun fuit & est spectan. ad Decan. Decanat. Dun. et 40, 50, aut 60 annos ultimo claps. & ultra nec non p. Tepus, cujus contrij. memoria hors non existit, fuit stan. & existen.*"

existent. apud Bear Parke, infra Com. & Dioc. Dun. quædam domus mansional. vocat. the manor house of Bear Parke, quæ quidem domus mansionalis distans est a Decnato Dun. p. unu. miliare Anglicanu. vel eo circiter; ac infra eand. dom. mansionalem sunt, seu saltem antiquitus & ab initio fuere stan. & existent. camerae seu partitiones & cellæ particular. sequen. viz. a hall, two passages near the hall, one large kitchen and an oven in it, a back room adjoining the west end of the kitchen, a dining room, a great room leading to the chapel, called the dormitory, some arches, and two rooms above the arches, a chapel, and a room under it, three rooms or two at least, called the prior's chamber, and the western room thereof called the prior's lodgings, a little room adjoining the prior's chamber, a stair-case and vaults under all and every the lower floor rooms of the said mansion house, excepting the hall and kitchen, and the room aforesaid adjoining the kitchen. And at Bear Parke aforesaid there formerly have been belonging to the said manor-house several courts and gardens that were walled about, and also sundry out-houses, which are now wholly dilapidated, and nothing to be seen or perceived but the ruins thereof. Et etia. sedes locus sic villa de Bear Parke est & ab antiquo fuit meneriu. ac domus mansional. terræq. dommical ejusd. manerij, & ædificia, & structure reliquæ reliqua prementianat. ad eand. dom. mansional. spectant. nec non tenementa & parcu ejusd. manerij aliuq. proficua & emolumenta infra præcinctus & territoria dict. manerij annuatim emergent norie sunt pars et parcella corporis Decanat. Dun. &c. Et terræ dominical & tenementa ac parcum manerij de Bear Parke; aliaq. proficua infra territoria ejusd. manerij sunt & pro 20 &c. annos ultimo elapsos & ultra fuere annuatim de claro valen. sumam 300*l.* 295*l.* 28*l.* aut 280*l.* legalis monetæ Angliæ ac præd. J. Sudbury durante toto tepere. ad fuit Decan. ex terris dominical & tenementis ac parco aliisq. emolumentis manerij de Bear Parke sumam 600*l.* &c. de claro legalis monetæ Angliæ habebat accipiebat & in usu suo convertibat."

The following description of the present state of this place was kindly communicated to me by Mr. Hutchinson, from his valuable

collections for the history of the bishopric of Durham; to him I am also obliged for most of the other particulars.

The situation of this house is excellent, about two miles to the north-west of Durham, on a lofty eminence above the rivulet of Brune, in a dry soil, and surrounded with cultivated lands, having a long extended level mead to the south; fine coppices are scattered over the steep descents on both sides of the river, and there is a beautiful prospect to the north, rendered highly picturesque by the town and church of Witton Gilbert, and the adjacent hamlets. Much destruction has been made in the buildings since Dean Grenville's time, and nothing but naked and distracted walls remain of this once beautiful place.

The chapel (b)* is thirteen paces long and eight wide, the east window consists of three lights, circular at the top and very plain; there are three windows on each side, each divided by a mullion into two lights, their framing on the outside square. The wall is strengthened with a buttress of neat hewn stone work between each window, and a cornice runs round the building, of the zig-zag figure. There is a door on the north side of the chapel from the court. The walls of the chapel in the inside are ornamented with a regular succession of small round columns or pilasters, belted in the midst, the capitals filled with a garland of open cut foliage of delicate work, from whence spring pointed arches; three pilasters and two arches between each pair of windows: the west end is equally finished with the pilasters and arches, and there is a small window in the center. At each side of the east window is a pedestal for a statue of considerable size. The apartment under the chapel is lighted by small square windows; but as the floor of the chapel is gone, it is not easy to determine how it was constructed. Adjoining to the chapel on the west is a long building,

(b) I meet with the names of three chapels. 1st. The chapel of St. Edmund in *ædibus suburbanii pr. & conv. Dun. Belius Reditus*. 2d. The chapel of St. Catherine in the manor, where five days in the week, service was performed by a chaplain. 3d. The chapel of St. John in the park, where it is performed twice in the week. Hugh White-head, the last prior and first dean of Durham, is said to have repaired many houses here which were fallen to decay.

* The annexed view shews the inside of the chapel mentioned in the above description.

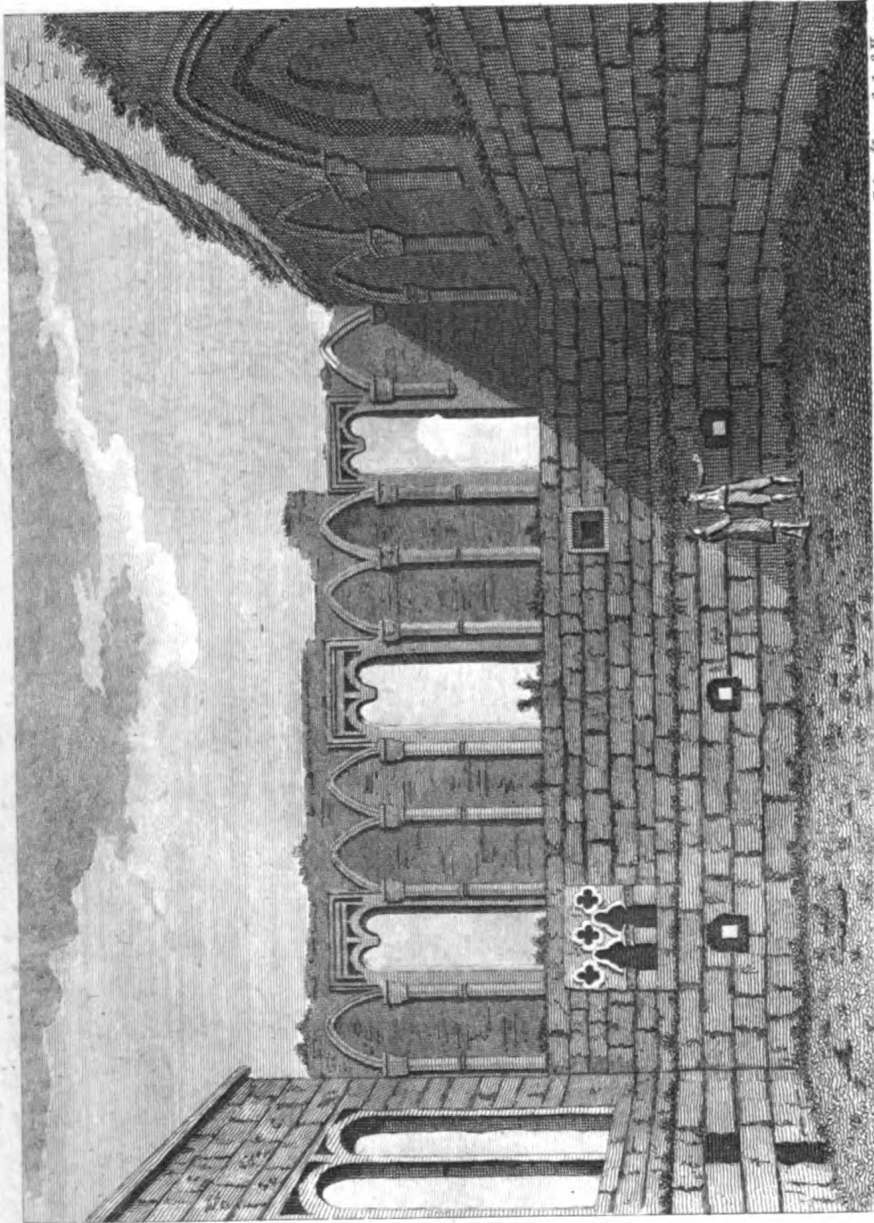
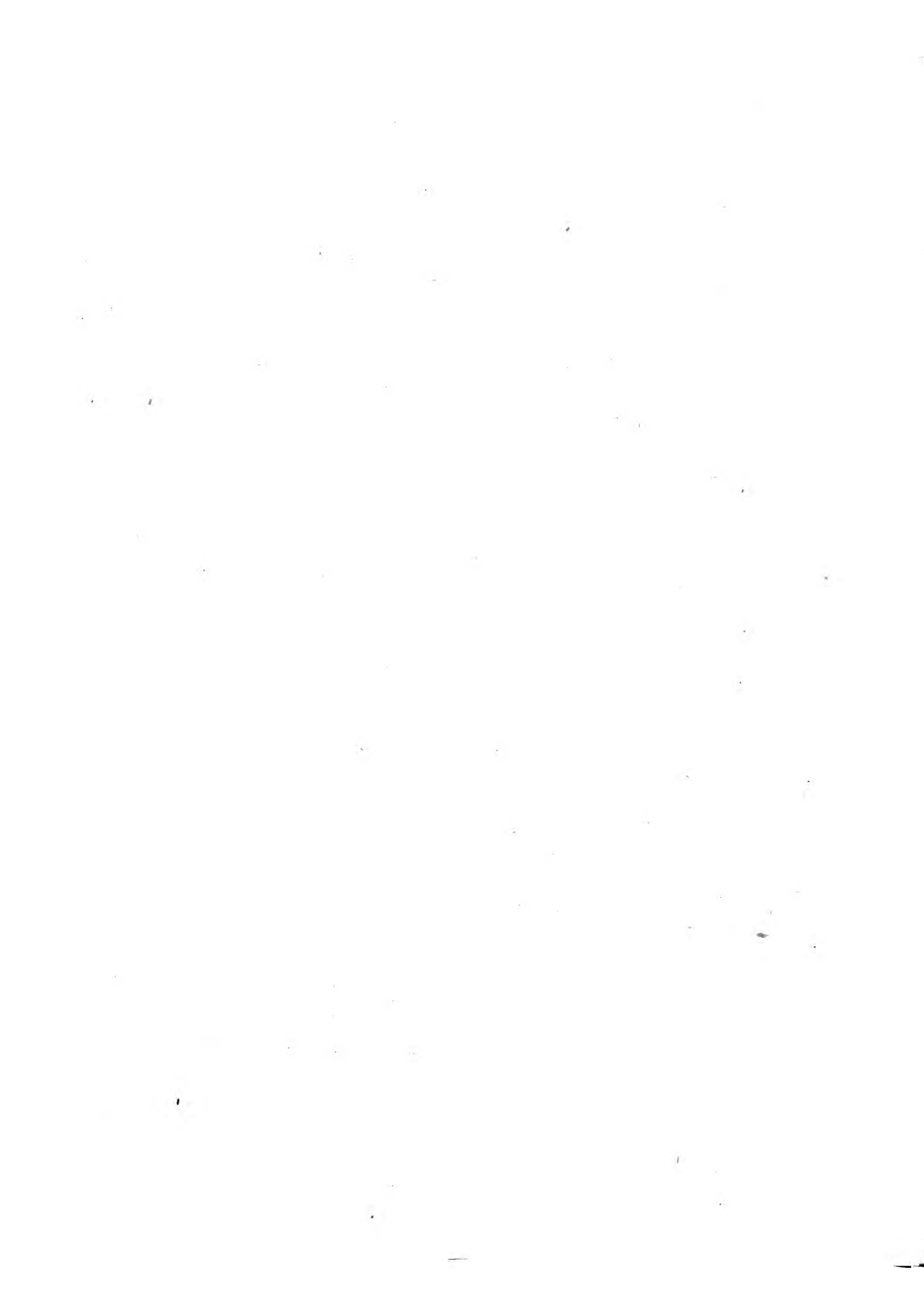
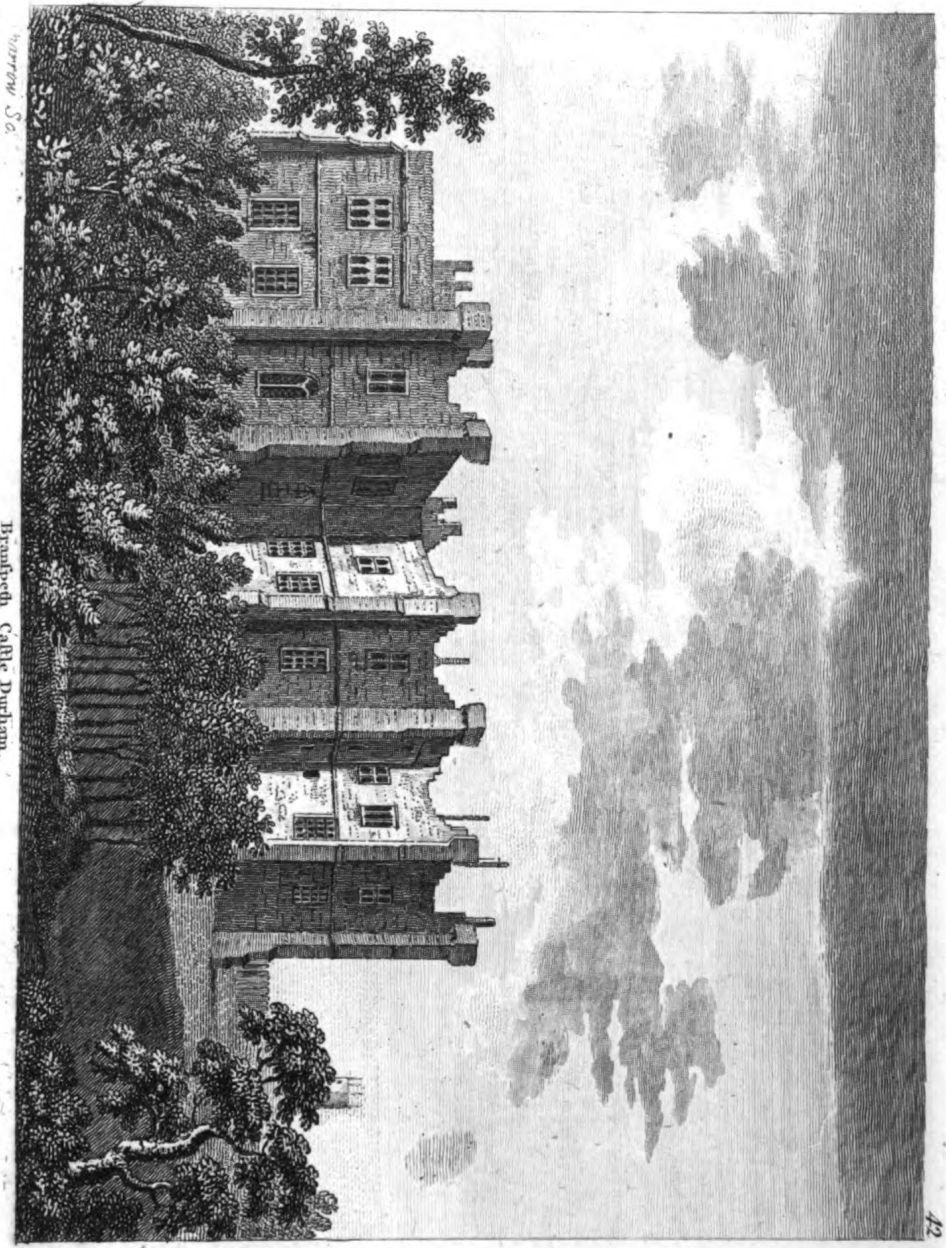


Abb. cylichancapit. by S. Hooper.

The Chapel in Bearpark, Durham.







WATSON Sc.
Branafeth Castle Durham.
Published & Sold by S. Hooper.

building, the two gables of which are standing, having a large window of six lights to the south; this was most probably the hall: on the north the remains of a building twenty paces in length, lighted to the east by three windows; this, I conjecture, was the dormitory: the other remains are so ruined and confused as to render them totally indistinct. There is a door-case standing, which has been the entrance into the garden, or some chief court, with the arms of the see in the center. This view was drawn anno 1778.

BRANSPETH CASTLE.

OF this castle the following account and description occur in Leland's Itinerary: "The village and castelle of Branspeth stonndith on a rocke among hilles higher then it. On the southe-west parte of the castelle cummith doune a little bek out o the rokkes and hilles not afar off. The castelle of Branspeth is strongly set and buildid, and hath two courtes of high building. There is a little mote that hemmith a great piece of the first court; in this courte be three toures of logging, and three smaule ad ornamentum. The pleasure of the castelle is in the second court; and entering into it by a great toure I saw in schochin in the fronte of it a lion rampant. Sum say that Rafe Nevile, the first Erle uf Westmorland, builded much of the howse. The Erle that is now hath set a new peace of worke to it."

Others, among whom is Camden, attribute the building of this castle to the Bulmers, formerly a great family in these parts, who had their residence here for several generations, till the male issue failing in Bernard, or as Dugdale has it, in Bertram de Bulmer, it came to his only daughter Emma, who by a marriage with Geoffry Nevil, transferred it to that family, one of whom entering into a rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it escheated to the crown.

Sir Nicholas Cole, created a baronet by Charles I. anno 1640, resided here, as did some of his descendants; of them it was purchased by Mr. Bellasis, and in 1774 was advertised for sale, and

and purchased by John Tempest, Esq. member for the city of Durham.

The following description of the present state of this building was by permission of Tho. Pennant, Esq. extracted from his notes.

“ Brancepeth castle consists of a large tower, now modernized, and a habitable house, which impends over a steep and woody dell; the rest, which is the wall of the church-yard, with one or two square towers, is on a flat; the part of the wall that is quite entire has small square towers on the summit, with corbal trusses for pouring down hot water, &c. on the assailants.” This view was taken anno 1775.

BERNARD'S CASTLE.

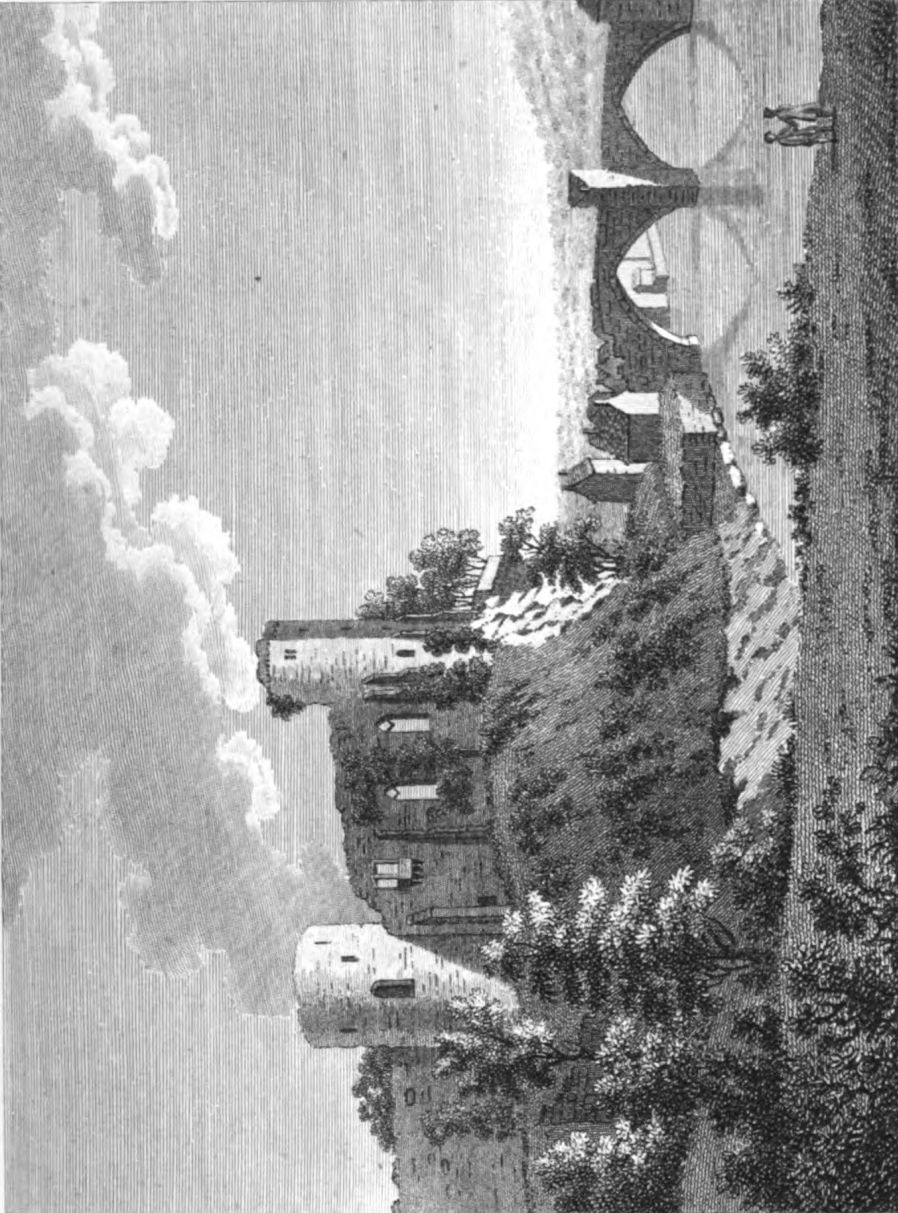
THIS castle was built by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol king of Scotland. From its founder it took the name of Bernard's Castle, which it has given to a considerable market town, since built near it.

Bernard Baliol, at his decease, left this castle to his great grandson above mentioned, whom King Edward I. having raised to the kingdom of Scotland, obliged by an oath to hold his lands in England as his vassal. John failing in his allegiance, King Edward seized on his possessions; and notwithstanding those within the diocese of Durham ought, according to custom, to have gone to the bishop of that see, the king, on account of a disagreement between him and Anthony Becke, the then bishop, took possession of them, and bestowed this castle and its appurtenances on Guido Beauchamp, earl of Warwick: the manors of Herkes and Hertnes on Robert Clifford; and Kerweston on Galfred de Hartlepool.

In Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 291 and 292, it is said, that on these estates becoming forfeited, Bishop Becke seized on them as his right, and long held them; and Stowe, in his *Annals*, says he built or repaired Bernard castle.

Leland, in the same page, adds, that these estates were afterwards seized by the king, and that Guido de Beauchamp held Bernard's castle in capite of King Edward II.

In



Barnard's Castle Durham.
Pub. 25. March 1781 by J. Hooper.

In the reign of Edward II. Ludovicus Beaumont being consecrated bishop of Durham, instituted a suit at law against the possessors of these estates, and recovered them by a sentence in his favour, given in the following words: "The bishop of Durham ought to have the forfeitures within the liberties of this bishoprick, as the king has them without." It is said that this bishop, though descended from the blood-royal of France, was so extremely illiterate, as not even to be able to read.

In this castle, it is said, a college was erected by Richard, duke of Gloucester, whom his brother, King Edward IV. gave a license, in the 17th year of his reign, for that end. It consisted of one dean, twelve chaplains, ten clerks, six choristers, and one other clerk, whom he incorporated by the name of the dean and chaplains of the college of Richard Duke of Gloucester, of Bernard castle, permitting them to purchase lands, &c. to the yearly value of 400 marks, over and above all reprises. Tanner gives a very different account of this foundation: he says, "The provincial of the friers heremites, of the order of St. Austin, A. D. 1381, obtained leave of Bishop Nevil, in the vacancy of the bishoprick of Durham, to build a friery and chapel upon ground given by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in his lordship of Castle Bernard, within the parish of Gaynford, as appears by Dr. Hutton's Extracts out of Archbishop Nevil's Register; but whether this took effect, I know not."

In the troubles under King John, anno 1216, Alexander, king of Scotland, having subdued all the castles in Northumberland and Durham, for Lewis, the dauphin of France, except Bernard Castle, set out for Canterbury, to do homage to that prince; in passing by this castle, then belonging to Hugo Baliol, he, with some of his principal officers, reconnoitering it, Eustace de Vesey, his brother-in-law, was killed on the spot by an arrow, which pierced his brain.

In Pryn's History of Papal Usurpations, it appears that in the 39th year of the reign of Henry III. some servants of John Baliol being excommunicated and imprisoned upon a *capias excommu-*

nicatum, by the bishop of Durham, for entering forcibly into the church of Long Newton; others, by way of revenge, assaulted the bishop and his men, with horse and arms, as they travelled by a wood, irreverently abused the bishop, and carried four of his men prisoners to Bernard's castle, and there detained them till the bishop should release the persons excommunicated. Upon the bishop's complaint of this riot and insult, the king issued his writ to John Baliol, directing him to release the bishop's men, as that prelate was ready to deliver his; and threatening severely to punish this offence, if he did not immediately enlarge them, and likewise give competent satisfaction to the bishop and his servants. On the receipt of this writ, the bishop's servants were released; but the bishop refused to deliver those he had in custody, although they had tendered sufficient bail, wherefore the king issued his writ de cautione admittenda, commanding him to take bail and release them. Walter de Kirkham was bishop at this period, viz. anno 1255.

John Baliol, founder of the college in Oxford bearing his name, was born in this castle.

In the insurrection of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against Queen Elizabeth, this castle was bravely defended for eleven days, by Sir George Bowes, and his brother Robert, against the whole power of the insurgents; but at last it was surrendered on honourable terms.

Bernard castle and its environs are thus described by Leland in his Itinerary: "From Stanthorpe to Bernades castel by meatly good corne and pasture five miles. This is a meatly praty town, having a good market, and meatly welle buildid. The town itself is but a part of Gaineford paroch, wher the hed chirche is six miles lower on Tese, and in the bishoprike. The castelle of Barnard stondeth stately upon Tese. The first area hath no very notable thing yn it but the fair chapel, wher be two cantuaries.

In the middle of the body of this chapel is a fair marble tumber, with an image and an inscription about it yn French.

Ther

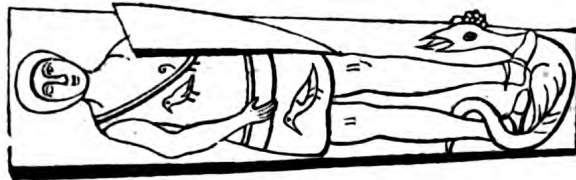
There is another in the south waul of the body of the chapelle of fre-stone, with an image of the same. Sum say that they were of the Bailliolles.

The inner area is very large, and partely motid and welle furnished with toures of great logging. Ther belong two parkes to this castelle; the one is called Marwood, and thereby is a chace that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese Ripe up into Tesedale."

This castle impends high above the river. Its walls, which are venerably mantled with ivy, enclose a very considerable area, of an irregular figure. On the west side is a round tower, of a great size, built with fine ashler stone. The vault over the tower part still remains, and is finely constructed; but plain, and without ribs. The keep, or inner court, is protected by a vast foss, cut out of the rock, with a portal at one end. From the castle there is a most beautiful view of the Tees, over which is a bridge of two arches.

This castle was some few years ago in the possession of Gilbert Lord Bernard.

In a MS. book, preserved in the British Museum, containing pedigrees of the Northern families, there is a rude drawing of a monument representing a knight in a recumbent posture, his left arm covered with a triangular shield; round his waist a belt, and on the breast and skirt of his outer habiliment two birds, probably his armorial bearings. At his feet lies a winged serpent with a comb like a cock, its tail twisted round his right leg.



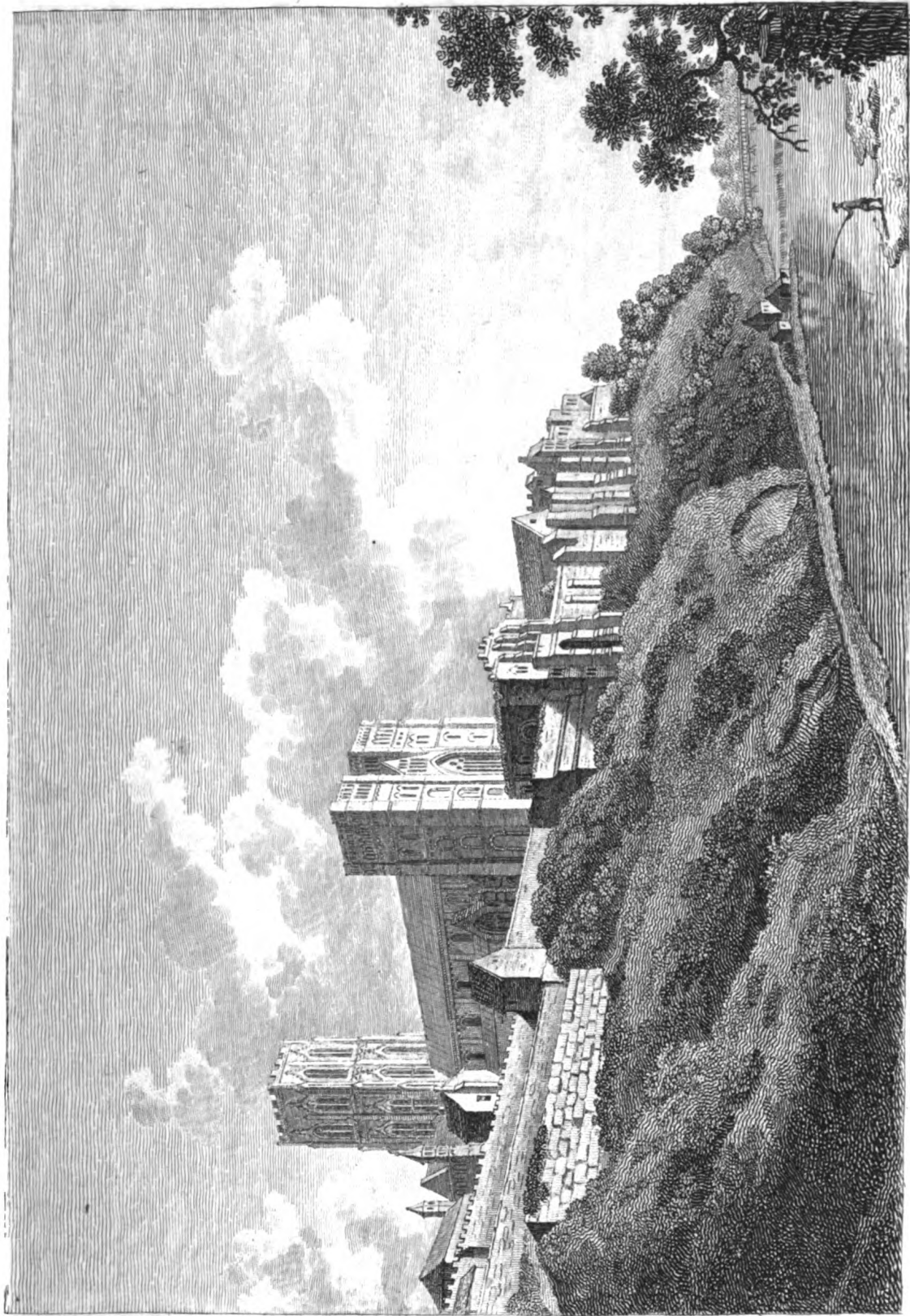
Under this drawing, which is here given, is the following memorandum: " This antient monument or statuarie, broken and wasted, nere the ruynes of the chappell in the first ward within
the

the castel called Barnard's Castel, was the honourable motion of John Baron Lumley, sent by Sir William Bowes, Knt. into this church at Chester to be placed with his ancestors, anno 1594." And in the margin, "The pattern of this I have seen at Barnard Castle, p. Garter, 1591." This view was drawn anno 1775.

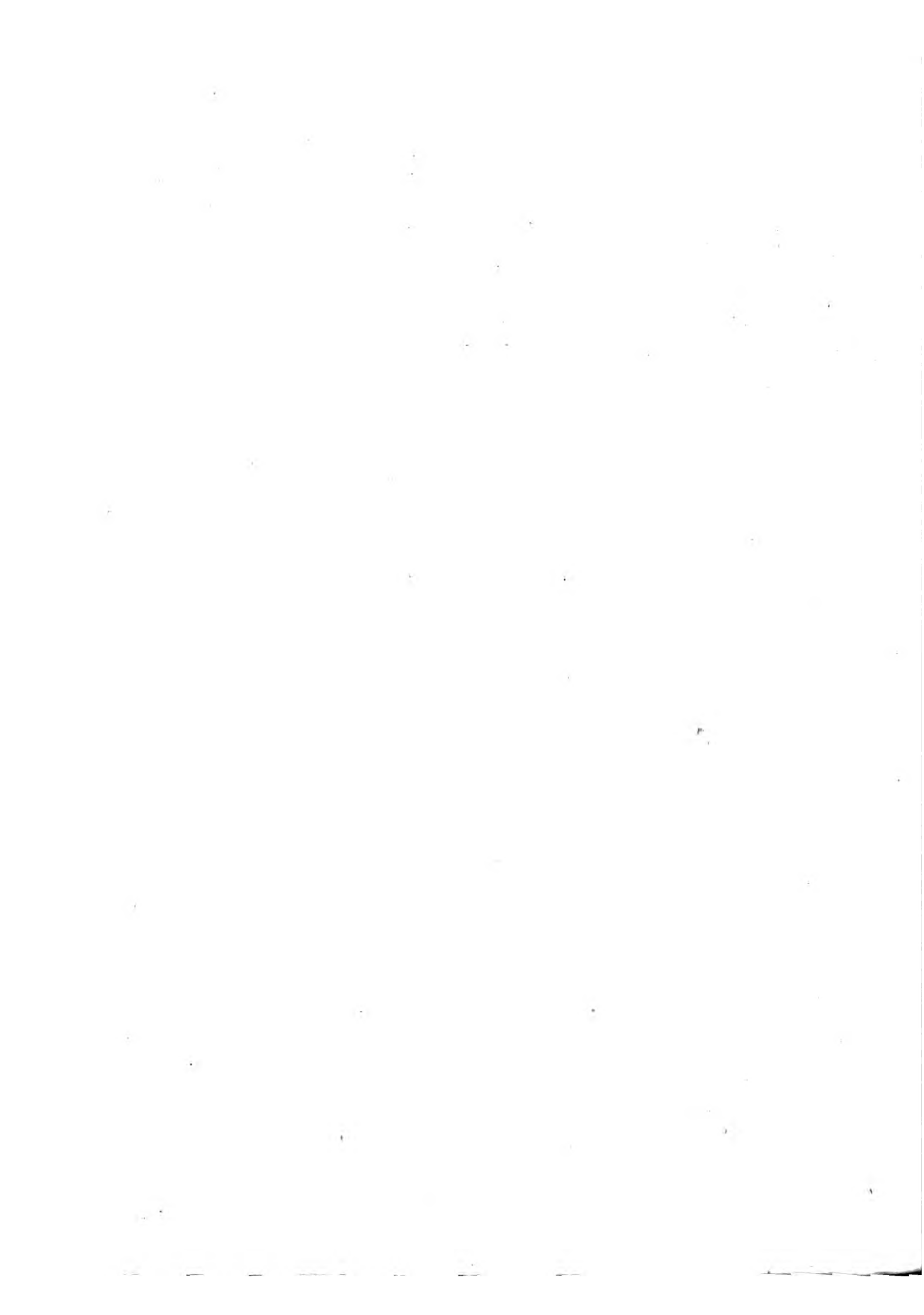
THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM.

THIS view shews the cathedral church of Durham, which excels all the other cathedrals of this kingdom, in the beauty of its situation, as well as in the riches of its revenues, from whence it is emphatically stiled; the bishoprick.

It was first founded about the year 995, on a desolate spot called Dunholme, which, according to the Legend, was thus miraculously pointed out. Aldwinus having removed the body of St. Cuthbert from Chester le Street to Ripon, on account of a Danish incursion, every thing being again quiet, was returning with his holy charge to Chester; when coming in on the east side of Durham, at a place called Wardelaw, the oxen that drew the carriage on which the saint was laid, suddenly stood still; nor could all their efforts, joined to those of the by-standers, move it an inch; it seeming as if fastened to the ground. The monks, desiring to know the saint's intention, in thus impeding their journey, had recourse to fasting and prayer, in order to obtain a revelation of his will. At the end of three days, Eadmer, a holy man, was informed by a vision, that St. Cuthbert did not approve of returning to his old quarters, but chose to be carried to Dunholme, where he should at length find a resting place. Here a new difficulty occurred; none of them knew where Dunholme lay: but whilst they were in great distress and perplexity on this account, a woman who had lost her cow, enquiring after her, was answered by another, she had been seen in Dunholme. This was a happy sound to the bewildered monks, who getting proper information, made the best of their way to the chosen spot; and in gratitude to their accidental guide, Ranulph Flambard caused both

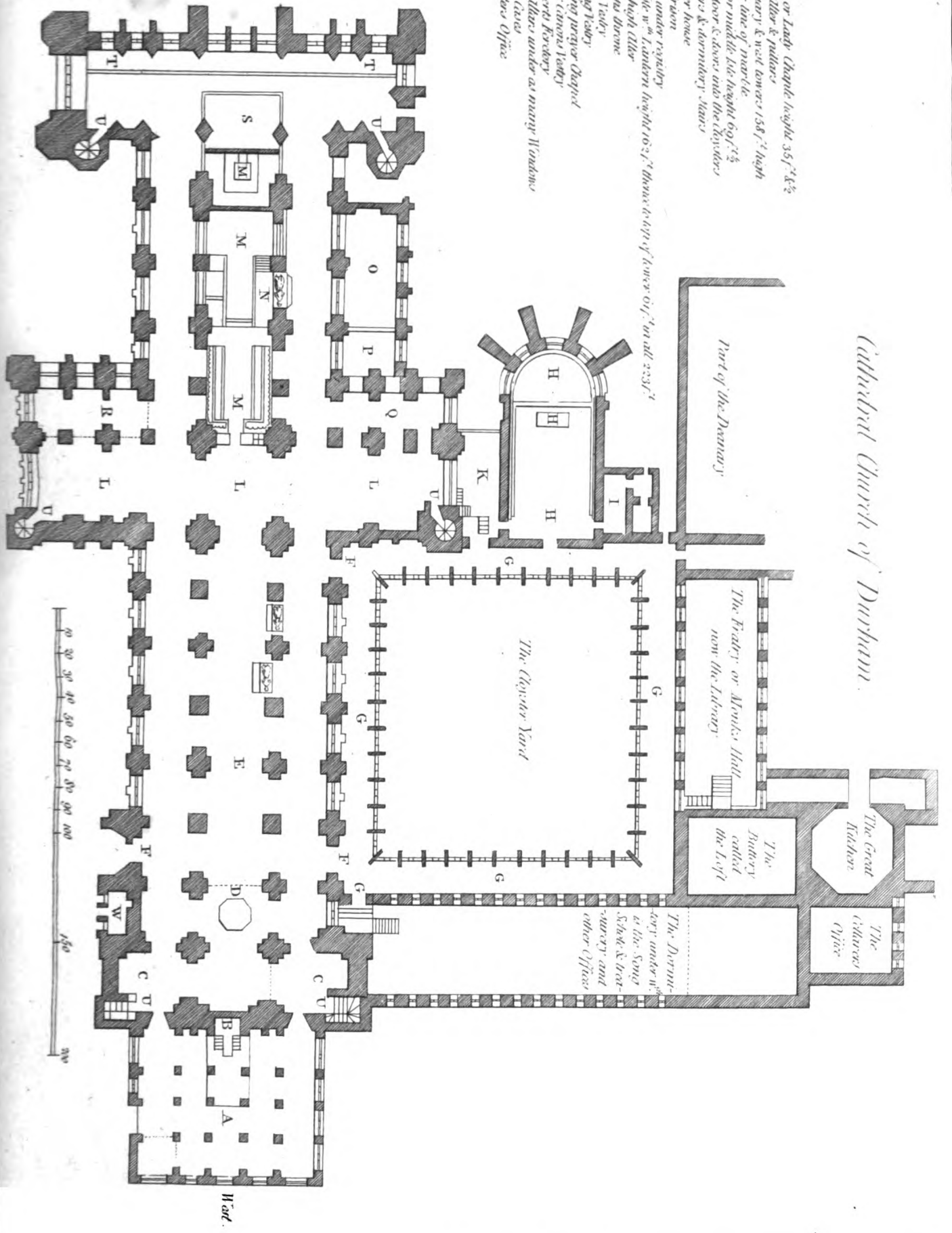


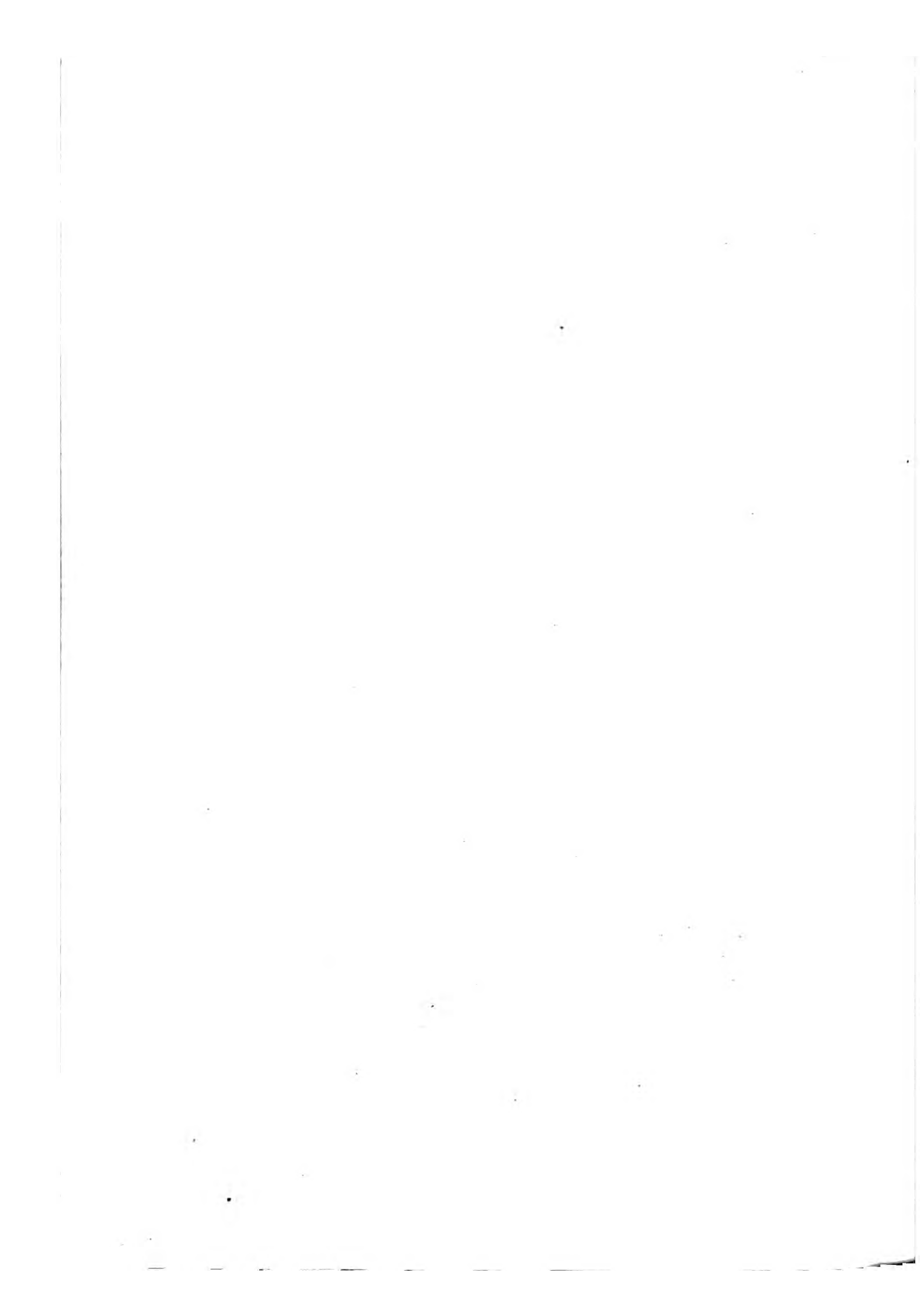
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM.
Printed in 1789 by J. Stanger.



Cathedral Church of Durham

- A. *Tridde or Lady Chapel* height 35' 4 1/2"
- B. *High altar & pulpit*
- C. *Sanctuary & west tower* 158' 4" high
- D. *Font & base of tower*
- E. *Store or middle aisle height 69' 7 1/2"*
- F. *Entrance & doors into the choir*
- G. *Choir & choir stalls*
- H. *Choir house*
- I. *The Prison*
- K. *Room under vestry*
- L. *Tridde like w. lantern height 10' 7 1/2" above top of tower 0' 11" in all 22' 3 1/2"*
- M. *Choir high altar*
- N. *Psalteria house*
- O. *Tridde Vestry*
- P. *Staining Vestry*
- Q. *Morgan's parter* Chapel
- R. *Minor Canon's Vestry*
- S. *Cathedral's kitchen*
- T. *Stone altar under a range of windows*
- V. *Low cases*
- W. *Register Office*





both the woman and her cow to be carved on the north turret of the nine altars, where they are still shewn, though much defaced by weather. The woman is not milking her cow, as is said by Davies; and that animal from its size might easily, in its present mutilated state, be mistaken for a dog, as it is scarce higher than the knees of the woman.

At first only a little oratory, or rather arbour of green boughs, was erected over the body; but the ground being cleared, a church of stone called the White Church, and afterwards Bow or Bowe Church, was built, in which the holy corpse was deposited.

A more noble and magnificent church was shortly afterwards begun and finished (except the west tower, completed by Edmund the next bishop) by Bishop Aldwinus, and anno 999 dedicated with great solemnity, whither the saint's body was again removed, and from whence it made its last journey to Holy Island, as has been mentioned in the description of that place. The bishop's see was now first removed to Durham, where it has continued ever since.

William de Carilepho, bishop of this see, not content with the church built by Aldwinus, which he deemed by far too mean for so great a saint, having made his peace with William Rufus, with whom he had been at variance, August 11th, 1093, or, as some say, on the 12th of August in the next year, began the building now standing; Malcolm King of Scotland, Turgot the prior of the church, and himself, laying the first three foundation stones: but he did not live to complete his work, dying two years afterwards. It was carried on with great spirit by his successor, Ranulph Flambard, a secular priest and a great builder, by whom Framwelgate Bridge and divers other great works were erected. He, during the twenty-nine years of his episcopacy, raised it from its foundation almost to its covering. It was however not finished till the year 1242, 26 Henry III. when Nicholas Farnam or Fernham was bishop, and Thomas Melscombe was prior. The shrine of St. Cuthbert, and the miracles pretended to be wrought there, attracted devotees of all

ranks from all parts, whose offerings enriched this church almost beyond belief.

Upon the removal of the bishop's see hither by Bishop Aldwin (says Tanner), there seems to have been in this cathedral a provost and secular canons; who being by Bishop William de Carlepho, with the consent of the pope and king, expelled, a priory of Benedictine monks was placed herein, who continued till the general dissolution in the time of Henry VIII. when the bishoprick was valued at 3138*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* per annum, in the whole, and 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* clear; and the revenues of the church at 1366*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per annum, Dugdale; 1615*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* ob. Speed. 2115 Compend. Compert. The tutelar saint of this cathedral and county was St. Cuthbert, whose body was magnificently enshrined behind the high altar; but King Henry VIII. named it the Cathedral of Christ and the Blessed Virgin, upon his refounding and amply endowing it, anno regni 33, for a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve minor canons, sixteen lay singing men, and other officers and ministers. The endowment of the new dean and chapter established by King Henry VIII. according to Browne Willis, was 1233*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in temporalities, and 494*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* in spiritualities, together with 1728*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

To the establishment above specified, other accounts add a deacon and subdeacon, a schoolmaster, usher, master of the choristers, a divinity reader, eighteen scholars, ten choristers, eight alms-men, two vergers, two porters, two cooks, two butlers, and two sacristans.

This cathedral is a most venerable pile, situated on the summit of a cliff, whose banks are well wooded, and washed on the west side by the river Were, which almost surrounds it. Its length measures four hundred and eleven, its breadth eighty feet. It has three spacious aisles, one in the middle, one hundred and seventy feet long, and one at each end; the eastern aisle being one hundred and thirty-two feet in length, and the western, one hundred. The eastern aisle was formerly called the Nine Altars, because so many were there erected; there being four in the north
part

part of the aisle, four in the south, and one in the middle; which last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, patron of the church. This was the most beautiful, and near it was the shrine of the saint. In the western aisle was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee. The whole building is supported by massy columns, the least being three yards diameter, some ornamented with a kind of net-work, some zig-zags, others plain, and clustered similar to those in Holy Island Monastery, but on a much larger scale.

The screen to the choir is of wood coarsely carved, seventeen feet long, and thirty-three feet high. The organ, which is esteemed a fine one, is large, and the font marble.

The pulpit in the choir is finely ornamented with inlaid figures in the Italian style, representing the apostles; the ground of Swedish oak; the sounding board supported by one column.

Many of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window to the east; which is called the Catherine Wheel, or St. Catherine's window, and comprehends all the breadth of the choir; it is composed of twenty-four lights. In the south end of the church was a window called St. Cuthbert's; in which was painted the history of the life and miracles of that saint; and on another on the north side was represented the history of Joseph, after whose name it was called. In the chapel called Galilee was a line of blue marble by the side of the font, beyond which the women were not suffered to advance, on pain of the greater excommunication, but might there hear divine service: this is now used for the Consistory Court. The reason why a near access to the saint was thus unpolitely refused to the ladies, to whom he had been in many instances far from averse, arose from the treachery of a princess, who accused him of incontinency, and endeavoured to make him father a child gotten by another. The story is related in the legend as follows:

“ Blessed St. Cuthbert, for a long time, led a most solitary life in the borders of the Picts; at which place great concourse of people daily used to visit him; and from whom, by the providence and grace of God, never any returned without great
comfort.

comfort. This caused both the young and old to resort unto him, taking great pleasure both to see him and hear him speak. In the mean time, it chanced that the king's daughter of that province was got with child by some young man in her father's house. Her belly swelling, and the king perceiving it, diligently examined her who was the author of that fact. Upon examination, she made this answer: "That solitary young man, who dwelleth hereby, is he who hath overcome me, and with whose beauty I am thus deceived." Whereupon the king, furiously enraged, presently repaired with his deflowered daughter, accompanied by divers knights, unto the solitary place, where he presently spake to the servant of God in this manner: "What! art thou he, who, under the colour of religion, prophanest the temple and sanctuary of God? Art thou he, who, under the title and profession of a solitary life, exercisest all filthiness of the world in incest? Behold, here is my daughter, whom thou by thy deceits hast corrupted, not fearing to make her dishonest; therefore now at last openly confess this thy fault, and plainly declare here before this company, in what sort thou hast seduced her." The king's daughter, marking the fierce speeches of her father, most impudently stepped forth, and boldly affirmed, that it was he who had done that wicked fact. At which thing the young man greatly amazed, perceiving that this forgery proceeded from the instigation of the devil, thereupon, though brought into great perplexity, applied his whole heart unto Almighty God, and said as followeth: "My Lord, My God, who only knowest all things, and art the searcher of all secrets, make manifest also this work of iniquity and indignity, and by some example approve the same; which, though it cannot be done by human policy, make it manifest by some divine oracle." When the young man, with great lamentations and tears, incredible to be reported, had spoke these words, even suddenly in the self-same place where the king's daughter stood, the earth (making a hissing noise) presently opened and swallowed her up, in the presence of all beholders. This place is called Corwen, where she for her corruption was conveyed

veyed and carried into hell. As soon as the king perceived this marvellous chance to happen, in the presence of all his company, he began to be greatly tormented in his mind, fearing lest he himself should incur the like punishment; whereupon he, with all his company, humbly craved pardon of Almighty God, with further desire and petition to that good man St. Cuthbert, that, by his prayers, he would crave at God's hands to have his daughter again: which petition the said holy father granted, upon condition that no woman after that time should have resort unto him: whence it came that the king did not suffer any woman to enter into any church dedicated to that saint; which to this day is duly observed in all the churches of the Picts, which were dedicated in the honour of that holy man."

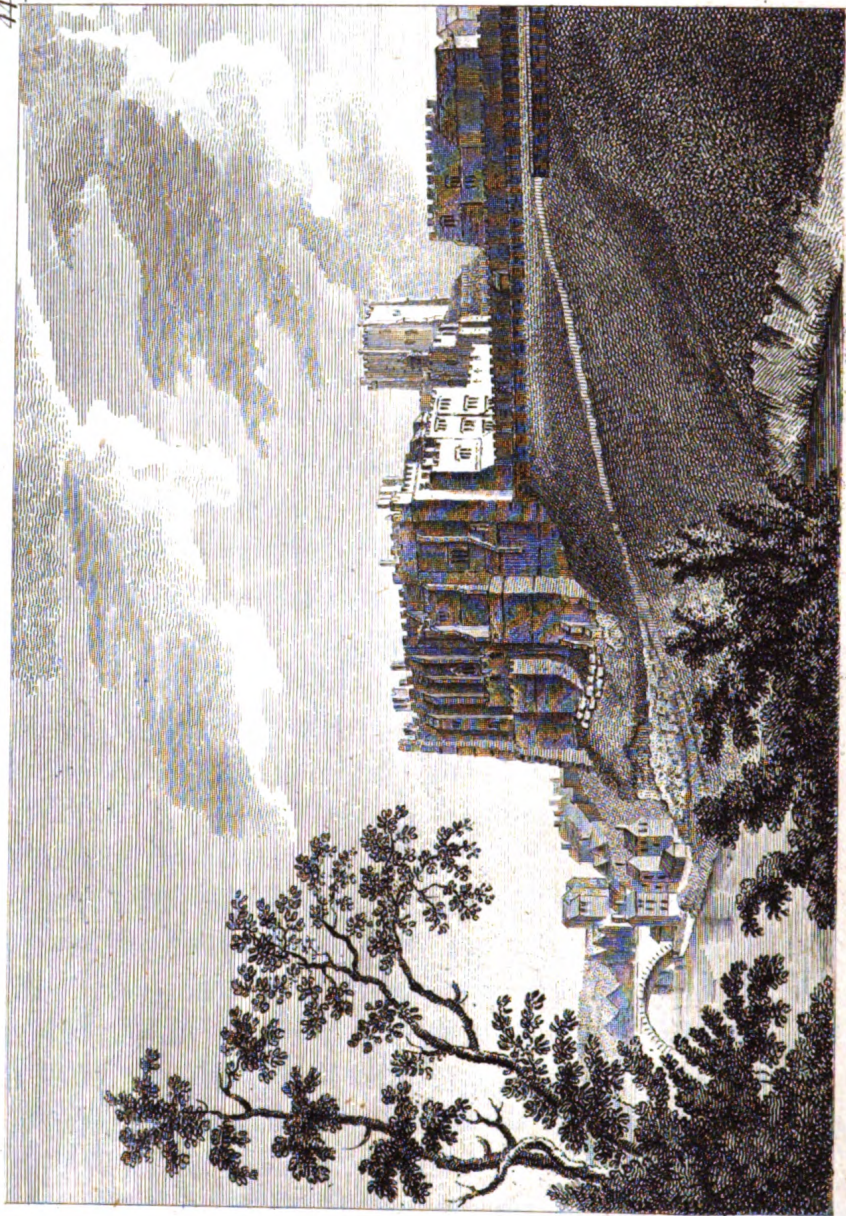
Notwithstanding this prohibition, and the dreadful punishment attending a breach of it, such is the curiosity of the daughters of Eve, that in the year 1417, Matilda Burgh and Margaret Usher, servants to one Peter Baxter of Newcastle, were determined to approach a little nearer than was legally permitted them; and for that purpose disguised themselves in men's clothes; but being discovered in the attempt (by what means is not said), they were taken into custody, and adjudged, by way of punishment, to walk on three festivals before the procession in St. Nicholas's church, in Newcastle, and on three other holy-days at the church of All Saints, habited in the dresses in which they had committed the offence; proclamation being first made of the cause of this penance: and further, their master and mistress were ordered to attend the spiritual Court at Durham, to answer for their being counsellors and abettors to this misdemeanor. The mandate directing the chaplains of these churches to see the penance performed, is preserved in Bourne's History of Newcastle, p. 208; together with a certificate from the chaplain of All Saints, of their having humbly and devoutly performed it once, and recommending the remission of the remainder of the sentence. It is there likewise said, that Peter Baxter had been summoned; but his wife being oppressed with the care of twins, could not attend.

The chapter-house, in which are interred sixteen bishops, is a stately room seventy-five feet long and thirty broad, with an arched roof of stone supported by blue marble columns. At the upper end is a beautiful seat for the instalment of the bishops. This room having escaped the daubing of whiting and yellow oker, with which the inner part of the Cathedral has been most barbarously smeared, exhibits a striking contrast of the superiority of the stone, in its naked state, over this supposed decoration. Most of the sepulchral monuments in this church are defaced, except that of B. Hatfield.

The west end of the church was adorned with two handsome spires covered with lead: these are taken down; but the towers still remain; and there is also, in the middle, a lofty tower handsomely ornamented, supported by four clusters of columns. The whole building seems to have been highly adorned with sculpture; but the stone being a coarse brownish grit, easily yielding to the injuries of the weather, it is much defaced. The large pointing of mortar laid over the joints of the stones, in a late repair, greatly destroys the solemnity of the building, by giving it a pyc-bald, or harlequin-like appearance. But, perhaps, it might be absolutely necessary; and it is the more likely to be so, as the chapter of this church seems to have been very attentive to the beautifying its environs; and the taste, care, and expence employed in making their fine walks commodious and agreeable, merit the thanks of the public.

On the south side of the cathedral is a fine cloister, formerly glazed with painted glass. On the east side the chapter-house, are the deanry and old library. On the west side is the dormitory; and under that are the treasury and song house. On the north side is a large light building, called the new library, which was began by Dean Sudbury, on the site of the old refectory of the monastery.

To the south of the cathedral is a quadrangular pile of building, consisting of houses for the prebendaries, inclosing a spacious court, the greatest part of which has been either new built, or
very



Spencer, Jr.

Durham Castle

Pub. by J. & J. Harper.

very much improved since the restoration. Upon the east side opposite the college gate is the exchequer, in which are the offices belonging to the county palatine court: at the west end was the guest hall for the entertainment of strangers; and near it the granary, and other offices of the convent. On the north side of the cathedral is the college school, with a house for the master; and between the churchyard and what is called the castle or bishop's palace, is an area called the palace green. On the east side of the cathedral is an hospital built and endowed by Bishop Cosins. To the west of the palace green is the county hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county; and near it is a fine library built by Dr. Cosins.

On a late survey, several parts of this venerable pile having been found extremely ruinous, they were, anno 1782, restored without the least deviation from their ancient form, when a new basso relievo, representing the milk-maid and her cow, was set up, in the place of that mentioned in the foregoing description; further repairs are still carrying on. This view, which represents a north-west aspect, was drawn anno 1773.

DURHAM CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on a steep bank on the east side of the river Were. It seems an extreme solid, and not over elegant pile; beneath it is a bridge built by Bishop Ranulph Flambard.

A castle was built here by William the Conqueror, about the year 1072, to serve as a retreat, or place of safety for the bishop, in case of sudden invasions, to which, at that time, its situation, both with respect to the sea-coast, and Scottish borders, made it extremely subjected. The keep of this building is still remaining; it is an octagon, and stands on a high mount: but many of the adjacent buildings are of much later date. Anno 1079, this castle was unsuccessfully assaulted by those rioters who slew Walter Bishop of Durham for his supposed participation in the murder of Leulfus; and the conqueror sending
an

an army to punish them, wasted the country, and left a garrison in it.

In the reign of Edward II. anno 1317, Sir Grosseline Deinvile and his brother Robert, with two hundred men habited like friars, according to Stowe, plundered the palaces of the bishop of Durham, leaving nothing in them but bare walls. Probably the strength of this castle saved it from their depredations, as it is not particularly mentioned. For these ravages the ringleaders were afterwards hanged at York.

Part of this castle having been burned down, was repaired by Bishop Hugh Pudsey, created bishop anno 1153. He likewise repaired, at a very considerable expence, the city wall from the north to the south gate; and built the bridge over the river Were, called Elvet bridge.

Anthony Beck, who was a great builder, in all likelihood did not overlook this his capital mansion; the particular repairs he did, if any, have not, however, been handed down to us.

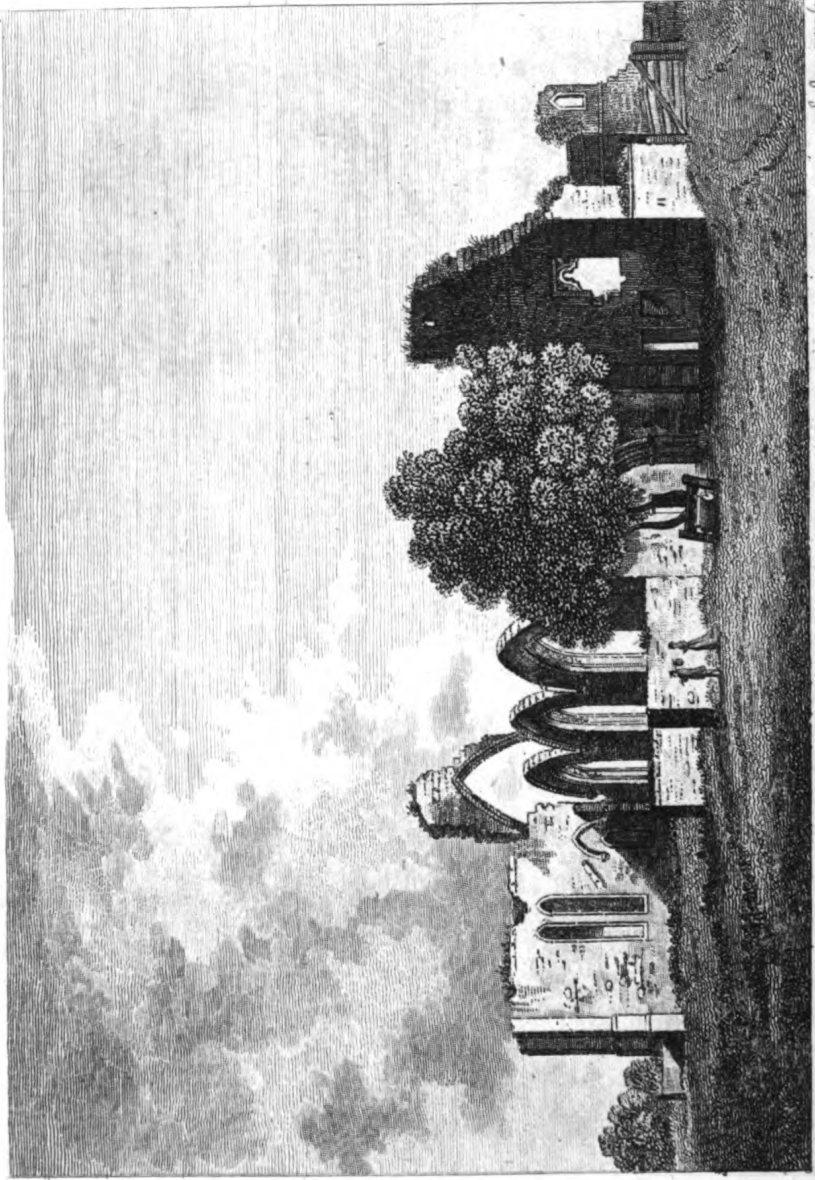
Thomas Hatfield, about 1345, made great additions to these buildings.

Robert Nevil, created bishop anno 1457, built the Exchequer before the castle gates; and Bishop Fox, 1494, altered the great hall, in which were two princely seats, one at each end; he took away that at the lower end, and there built a pantry, and a place for musicians to play during meals: he likewise made many other alterations.

Bishop Tunstall, in 1530, built the gallery and chapel adjoining; his arms are placed thereon: he also made the iron gates, adorned with free-stone work on either side thereof, and built the laver, or water-conduit in the courtain of the castle, whereon his arms are also engraved.

Bishop Richard Neile (translated from Lincoln 1627) repaired the tower and other parts of the castle, on which it is said he expended 3000*l.* and Dr. John Cosins, who, upon the Restoration of Charles II. found the palace in deplorable ruins, as left by Sir Arthur Haslerig, repaired and beautified it at a vast expence.

Bishop



S. Sparrow sc.

Finchale Priory.
Published by Messrs. G. & S. Hooper.

Bishop Crewe considerably adorned it by putting in new windows, and enlarging the chapel. He likewise rebuilt part of the tower which had fallen down. Bishop Chandler made several alterations, as did also Bishop Trevor; some of which were left unfinished, but have been since completed by the present bishop.

Leland, in his Itinerary, thus describes this castle: "The castelle stondith stately on the north-est side of the minstre, and the Were renneth under it.

The keep stondith aloft, and in state builded of VIII. square.

Bishop Fox did much reperation of this dungeon; and he made beside, in the castelle, a new kychen, with the offices, and many praty chambers." This view, which shews the south-west aspect of the castle, was drawn anno 1774.

FINCHALE PRIORY.

FINCHALE Priory stands on the easternmost bank of the river Were, about two miles and a half north of the city of Durham.

This being a solitary spot, proper for religious contemplation, a certain holy man named Godric, afterwards canonised, who had in his youth visited the holy Sepulchre, hither retired by divine direction, and here lived the life of an hermit in an hermitage dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was during his life-time made a cell to the monastery of Durham, being granted by Ranulph Flambard, before the year 1128, to Algarus, prior thereof, and his monks. Upon the death of Godric, anno 1170, some monks from Durham retired to it; and Hugh Pudsey, then bishop of Durham, made them some allowance for their support. Hugh his son, anno 1196, considerably increased their revenues; and thereupon a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the monastery of Durham, was settled here, to which the prior of that house might send as many monks as he thought proper. Although it was thus deemed a cell to Durham, its income was valued distinctly from it; being estimated 26 Henry VIII. at 122*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

per ann. Dugdale; and 146*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Speed. It then consisted of a prior and eight monks, though Leland says thirteen, and soon after the dissolution was granted to the see of Durham. Part of the ruins are now converted into a farm-house.

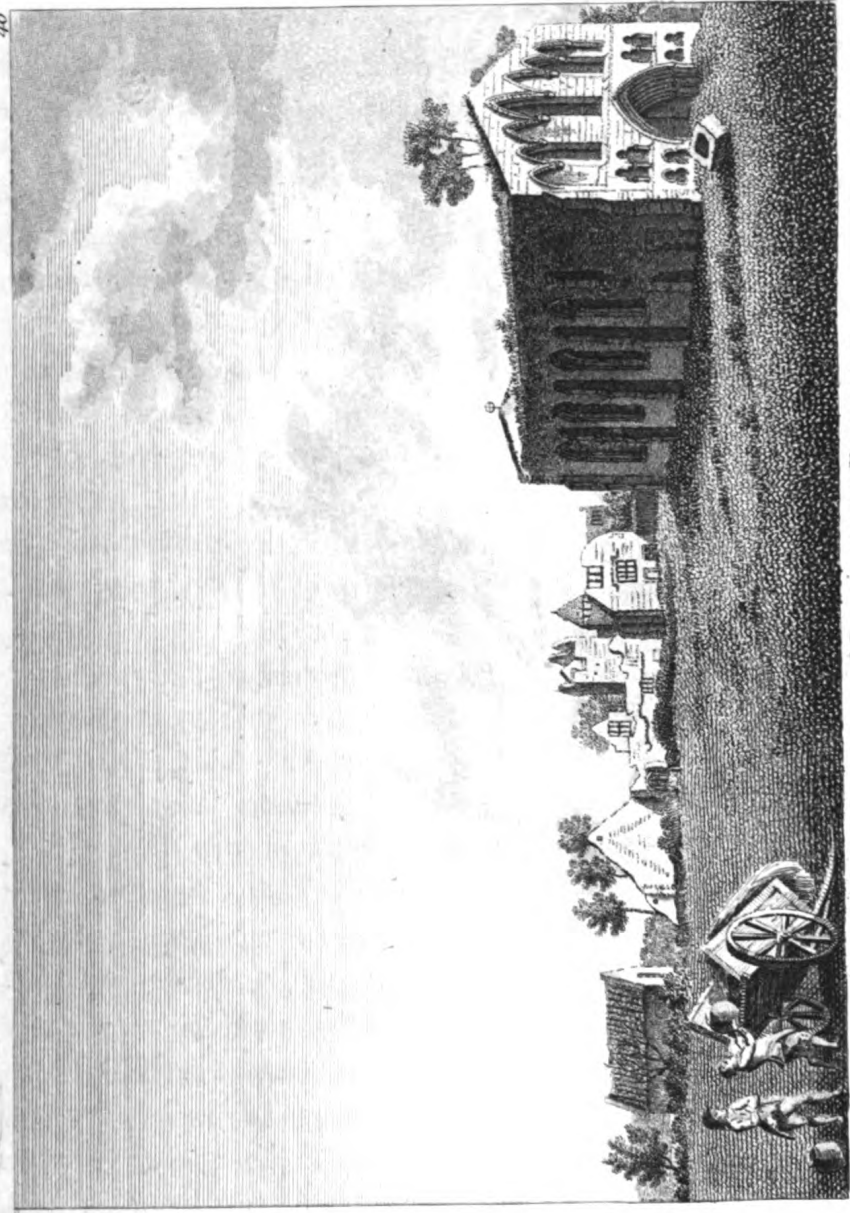
Finchale seems anciently to have been a place of note. A synod is said to have been held here anno 788. It was called by the Saxons Pincanheal: Henry of Huntingdon calls it Wincanhale; Hoveden, Phincanhale; and others Finchale.

Beneath a window in this monastery is shewn a seat said to have the virtue of removing sterility, and procuring issue for any woman, who having performed certain ceremonies sat down thereon, and devoutly wished for a child. Tradition says, this seat, called the wishing-chair, was formerly in great repute, and though of stone, appears much worn by frequent suitors for pregnancy. It may perhaps be needless to observe that since the removal of the monks, it has entirely lost its efficacy. This view was drawn anno 1774.

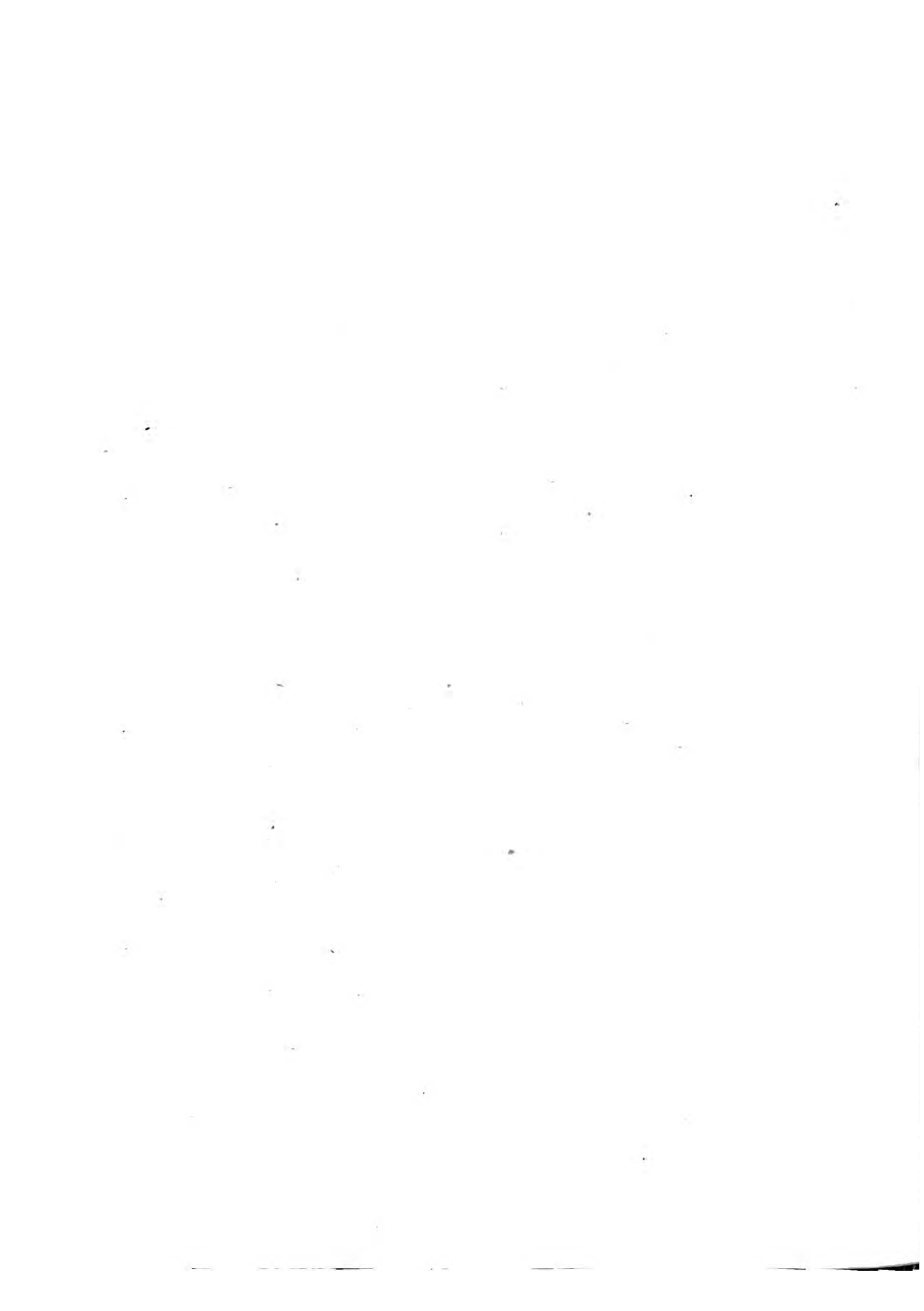
GOATSHEAD, OR GATESHIDE MONASTERY.

THIS house seems to have been of no great eminence, since it is not mentioned by Dugdale, except in his general catalogue of the religious houses and their value, where there is the following entry, among those of Durham: "Gatesheved Hospital, St. Edmund, 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*"

It is only thus slightly touched on by Tanner: "Ad caprae caput Goatshead, or Gateshide." A monastery here, whereof Uttan was abbot before A. D. 653. But in the notes he refers to Bede's Ecclesiastical History, book 3. c. 21. and to Leland's Collectanea. In the latter is a transcript from the former, where, among the holy men chosen by Peada, son of King Penda, to instruct him in the Christian religion, one Adda is mentioned, who is there said to be "brother to Uttan, an illustrious presbyter, and abbot of the monastery called Goatshead." Tanner likewise cites Bourne, who in his history of Newcastle says, "The monastery



GOAT'S HEAD MONASTERY DURHAM.



nastery of Uttanus was where Mr. Riddle's or Gateshead house now is."

From the following passage in Leland's Itinerary, vol. 7, part 1, page 81, added to the entry before quoted from Dugdale's Catalogue, it appears as if this monastery was converted into an hospital before the dissolution of the religious houses: "Whereas the hospital (says he) is now of St. Edmund at Gateshed in Wyrle, was sometyme a monastery, as I have heard, and by lykelyhod the same that Bede spekythe of."

In the *Magna Britannia*, published 1720, a different valuation is given of this house, as taken from Speed, in these words: "Gateshead, a religious house dedicated to St. Edmund. Who was the founder or benefactor is not known; but the revenues are found to be 109*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per ann." Perhaps the former might be the value delivered in to the king's commissioners, and this its true amount.

From these obscure accounts, little to be depended upon can be collected respecting its ancient history; the following is its present state:

Its remains stand in Gateshead, on the east or right-hand side of the high street leading to Newcastle Bridge, from which it is distant about half a mile. The entrance is through a low square stone gate, decorated with pilasters, and seemingly of modern construction. The site of the house, with its offices and gardens, occupied about two acres and a half of land. Towards the east end of it are the ruins of a mansion, which, from the stile of its architecture, seems to have been built since the dissolution of the monastery, perhaps out of its materials. This probably was Mr. Riddle's house alluded to by Bourne, and the gateway before mentioned was in all likelihood erected at the same time.

Nearest the road stands the chapel, whose west end is handsomely ornamented with a number of pointed arches and niches; though the inside seems remarkably plain. It consists of a single aisle, twenty-one paces broad by twenty-six long. Some steps at the east end, leading to the altar, are still remaining; near them

is a grave-stone, on which is cut a cross similar to that on the jamb of the church-door at Jarrow; it has also the marks of an inlaid border about it, but the brass is gone. The arches of the windows (except those of the east and west ends, which are entirely pointed) are round within, and pointed on the outside. A remarkable ornament is mounted on its east end on a slender rod, being a small circle chequered by several bars crossing each other at right angles, as may be seen in the view.

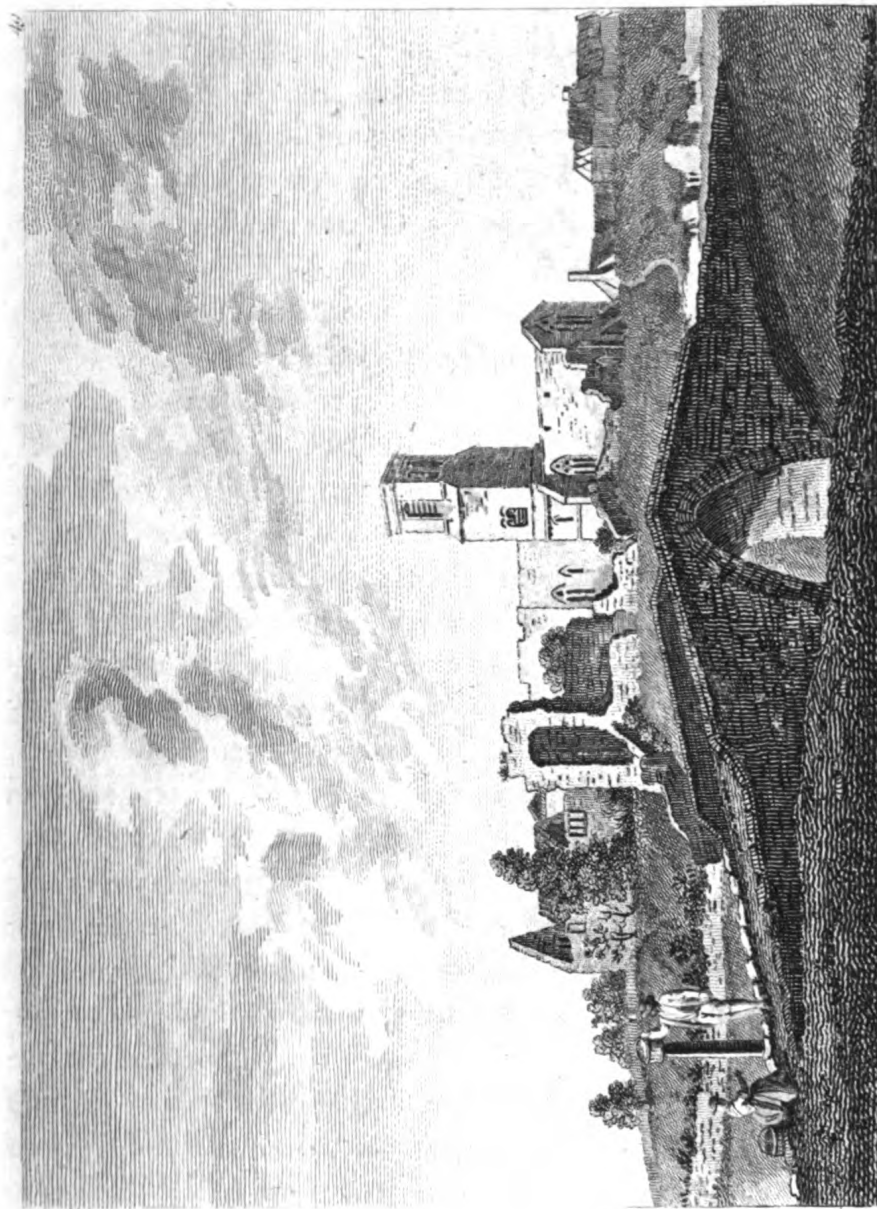
In the year 1745 or 46, this chapel being, as it is said, made use of by the Roman Catholicks, was out of a misguided zeal set on fire by some persons, who perhaps meant to pass for good Protestants; but by this their intolerant fury shewed themselves to be actuated by those very principles they affected so much to contemn. This monastery is now the property of Ralph Clavering, Esq. of Calleley, and is chiefly used for garden-ground. This drawing was made anno 1773.

THE MONASTERY OF JARROW, OR GYRWI.

THIS was a Benedictine monastery, and with that of Wiremoth owed its foundation to the intercession of the abbot, Benedict Bishop, born of noble English parents; a soldier in the early part of his life, afterwards minister to King Oswy; and said to be the first who brought the art of making glass into England. This Benedict, contemning worldly riches and honours, travelled to Rome, where being instructed in the monastic discipline, the choir song, and all the ecclesiastical rites, he returned to England, and afterwards obtained from Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians, forty families or hides of land for the endowment of these monasteries.

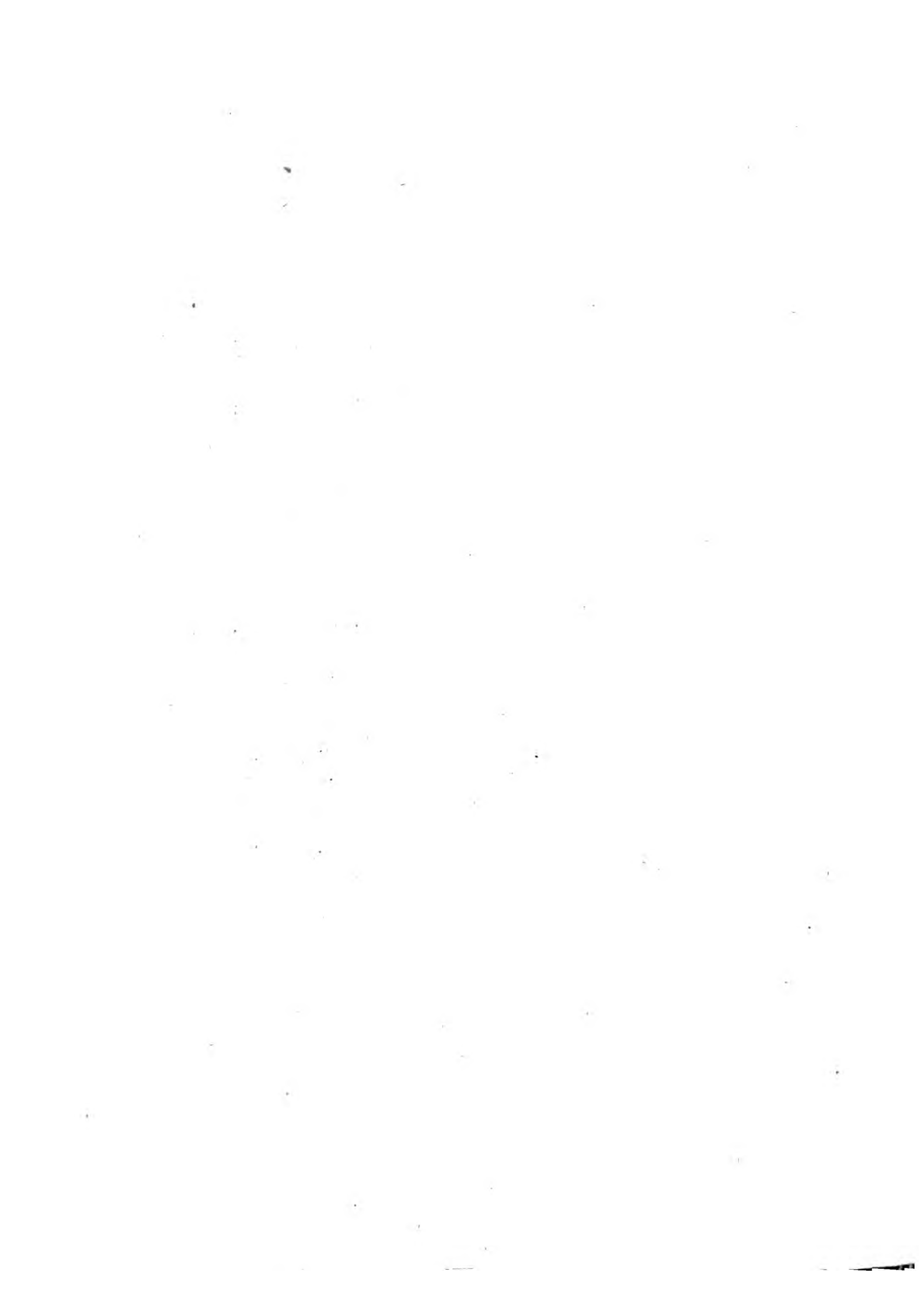
This house was founded about the year 684, and was dedicated to St. Paul. On its completion, Benedict peopled it with seventeen monks from Wiremoth, and placed over them as abbot one Ceolfridus. Here the venerable Bede was educated; the place of his birth, according to most writers, being in this neighbourhood.

By



Spurr and Co.

Monastery of Jeronis Durham.
Pub. by Messrs. Spurr & Co.



By the frequent incursions of the Danes this monastery was so ruined, that at the coming of the Normans, the church or chapel wherein the monks celebrated divine service, was a poor thatched hovel, made up of some old walls, with a roof of rough unhewn timber. It was, however, afterwards re-edified, as is evident from the stile of some part of the remains; but when, or by whom, does not occur in any of the writers who treat of it.

Both this monastery and that of Wiremouth became afterwards cells to Durham. At the dissolution, the revenues of Jarrow were valued at 38*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per ann. Dugdale; 40*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Speed; and were granted 36 Henry VIII. to William Lord Eure. Tanner, in a note, makes a query, whether it was not granted afterwards, viz. 7 Edward VI. to Simon Welbury and Christopher Moreland.

At present it is said to belong to — Clavering, Esq. and — Bonner, Esq. of Callerton, patrons of the church.

The site is an eminence on the south side of the river Tyne, about five miles east of, or below Newcastle. Its bounds do not seem to have been extensive; neither was the place judiciously chosen with respect to healthfulness, there being a large marshy spot bordering it on the south; and when the tide is out, scarce any thing but stinking ouse remains in the bed of the creek, that runs close under it; over which is the bridge seen in the view.

The remains consist of the chapel, now converted into a parish church; and several walls and fragments of the offices of the abbey. In some are circular arches, but the greatest number are pointed. Some cottages have been patched up here, partly with the standing walls of the old building, and partly with the materials pulled down. Several pieces of short columns with Saxon capitals lie scattered among the rubbish.

The church, which seems to have been lately repaired, has now only one aisle; but the marks of other buildings are very apparent on its north wall. The west door has a plain circular arch; and on its north jamb is an ancient cross, ornamented in the Saxon stile.

Within the church on the north wall, on a stone that goes quite through it, is the following inscription, which has been clumsily

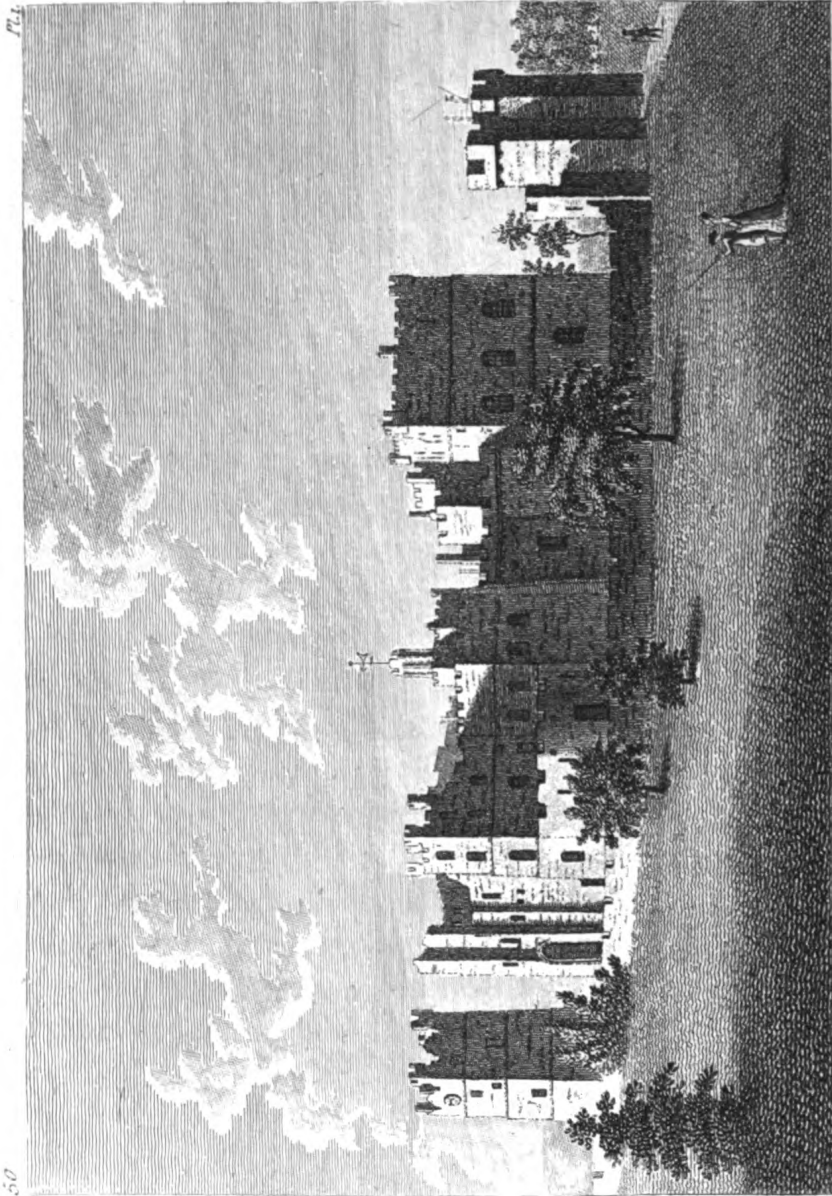
blackened when the church was last white washed. In the space between the third and fourth line there is a roughness on the surface of the stone seemingly as if a line had been erased.

DEDICATOBASILICAE
SCIPAVLIVIIIKLMAI
ANNOXVFCFRIDIREC

CEOLFRIDIABBEIVSDEM
Q. ECCLESDOAVCTORE
CONDITORIS. ANNO III.

Here likewise are two very ancient carved oaken reading desks, having each seats for four persons. But what is esteemed the greatest curiosity, and as such is carefully kept under lock and key, in the vestry, is the chair of venerable Bede, a great two armed chair, said to have been deposited here ever since the dissolution of the monastery. It is of oak, and appears to have been hewn out with an axe, except that at the top of the back, the cross piece is mortised to the standards or upright parts, which serve both for legs and its support; these with the seat and sides are very ancient; but the back, according to the person who shews it, has been since added.

Various are the superstitions and ridiculous stories told of this place, among which are these: "That it was never dark in Jarrow church; and that the windows were of horn instead of glass." The latter perhaps relates to some almost forgotten tradition concerning the introduction of glass by Benedict. This drawing was made anno 1773.



Raby Castle: Durham.
Published Oct. 1833, by S. Hooper.

50

PL.

RABY CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS castle was built by John de Neville, soon after the year 1378; at which time a licence for its erection was granted by Bishop Hatfield; a duplicate of it is still preserved in the archives of the see of Durham. The manor of Raby had long been in the possession of this family, who held it of the see of Durham by the yearly rent of 4*l.* and a stag.

It has been observed in the preface, that after the accession of King Henry II. no one could build a castle without first obtaining the royal licence. The county of Durham being a palatinate, a power of granting such licence belonged to the bishop, who is there considered as a viceroy. As the form of this licence somewhat differs from that given in the preface to the first volume, it is here inserted at length, in the language in which it is originally written, together with a translation.

“ Thomas, par la grace de Dieu, evesque de Duresme, a touz y qui cestez nos presentes lettres verront, ou orrount salut. Sachez que nous de nostre grace chere especial et pour le grant amour que nous avons enver nostre chere et foial John de Nevil, Chivaler, Sieur de Raby, qui de long temps adeste de notre conseil, et nous servant, lui eions grante et tant que nous est et licence especiall donc quil puisse de son manior de Raby, que'st dedenz nostre roial seignurie dedans nostre Evechee de Duresme, faire un chastell fraunchement a sa volonte, et touz le tours, masons, et mures, d'y celle, batallier et kirneller, sans estreent empescher molester——ou autres nos subjitz——ou demurant dedenz nostre seignurie roial. A voir et tenir perpetuellement a lui et a ses heires issuit quil ne seoit pas prejudicial ne damagous a nous, ne a nostre eglise de Duresme, ne a noz successour en nule temps a venire. En temonaunce de quels choses, nous avons faitez faire cestez noz lettres patentes. Don a Duresme
par

par les meins Willielmi de Elmedon, nostre chauncellor, 1e disme jour de May, l'an de nostre sacre trent et tierce.

Par lettre de private Seal."

Which runs in English thus :

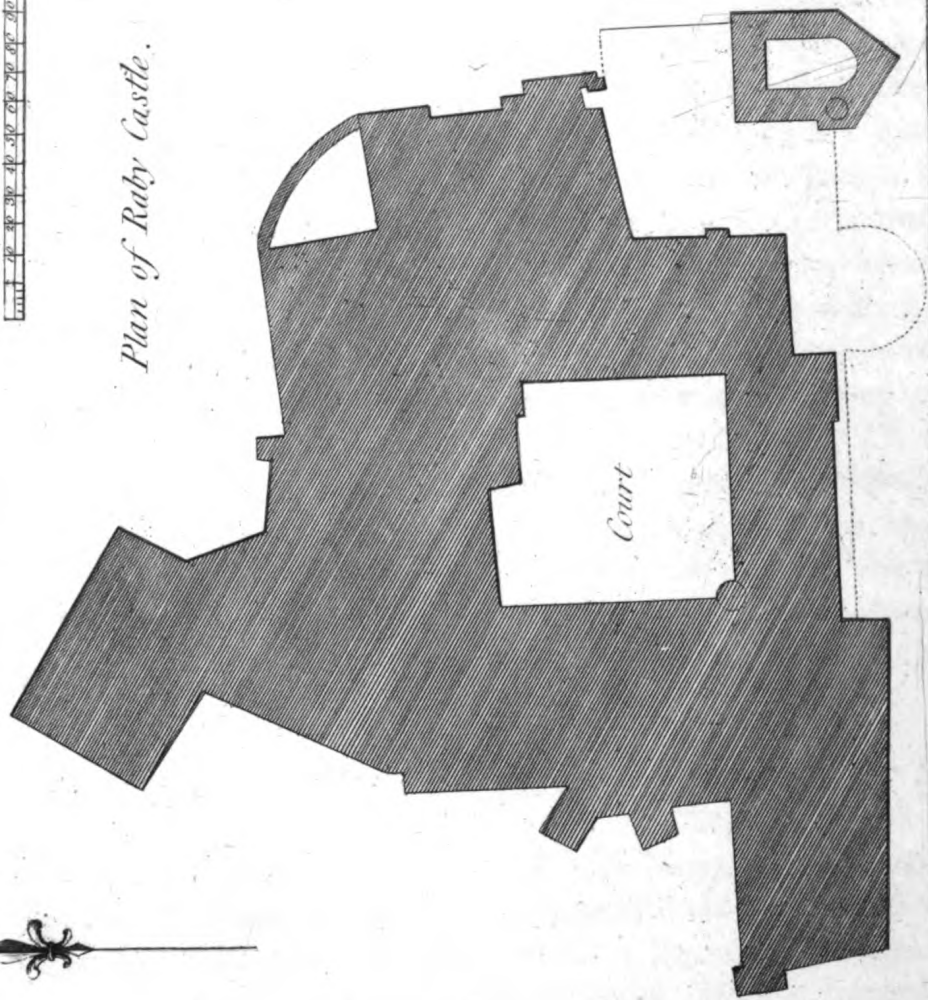
" Thomas, by the grace of God, bishop of Durham, to all those who shall see or hear these our present letters: Know ye that we, of our dear and especial favor, and for the great love we bear to our dear and faithful John de Nevill, Knight, lord of Raby, who has long been of our council and in our service, have granted, and as much as in us do licence him freely, according to his will, to make a castle of his manor of Raby, which is within our royal lordship, and in our bishoprick of Durham; and all the towers, houses, and walls thereof, to embattle and crenelate without restraint, hindrance, or molestation——or other our subjects——or living within our royal lordship, To have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever, provided it shall not be prejudicial or injurious to us, our church at Durham, nor to our successors in time to come. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Given at Durham by the hands of William de Elmden our chancellor, on the 10th day of May, and in the 33d of our consecration.

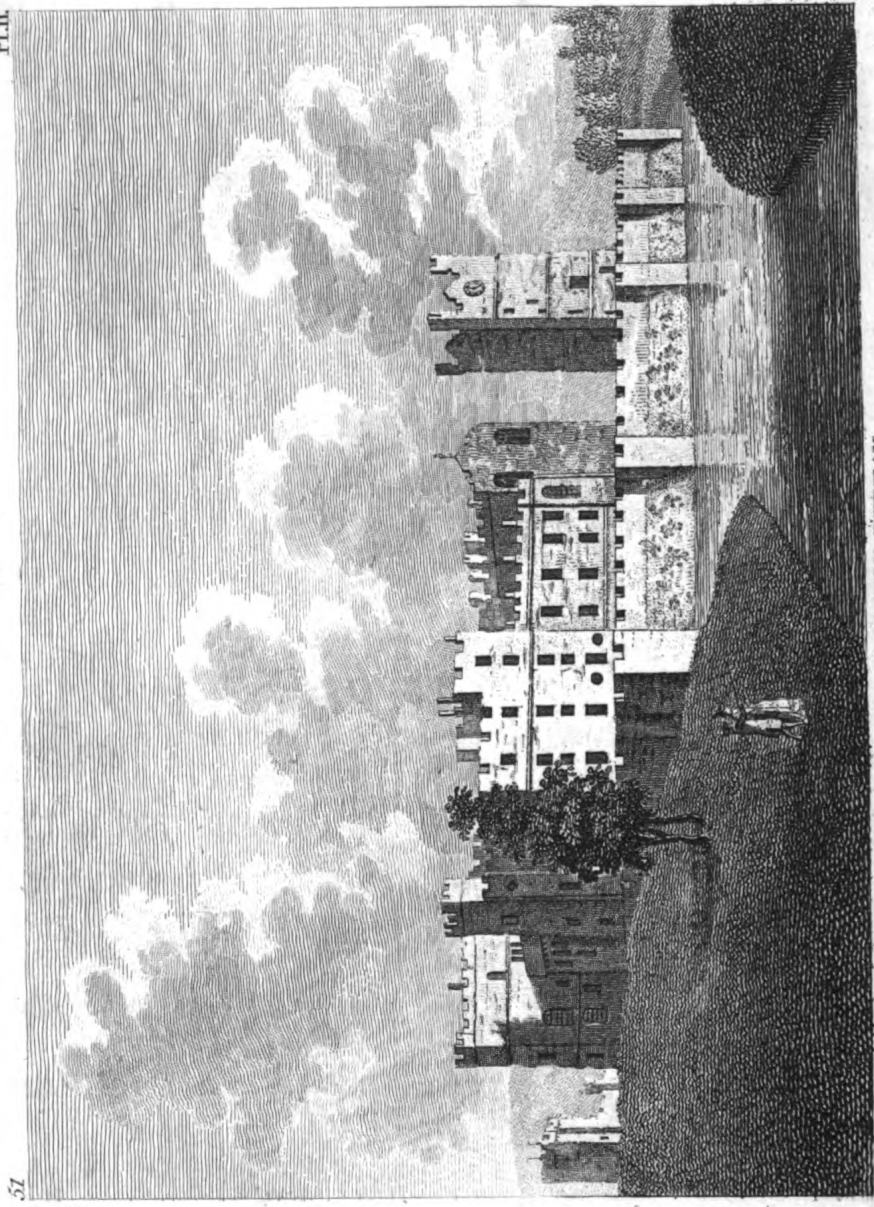
By writ of Privy Seal."

Ever since the reign of James I. this castle hath belonged to the ancient family of the Vanes, ennobled July 8, anno 1699, when Sir Christopher Vane was created a baron of this realm by the title of Lord Bernard of Bernard Castle. He was succeeded in his estates and honours by his eldest son Gilbert, whose son Henry was created Viscount Bernard and Earl of Darlington April 3, 1754. His son Henry, second Earl of Darlington, is the present proprietor of this noble edifice, the situation of which, in
a park



Plan of Raby Castle.





BABY CASTLE, DURHAM.
Published as Authority by J. Hooper.

a park beautifully admitting a view of the deer, is rather pastoral than romantic, being on the side of a vast amphitheatre of country, which affords a prospect of a rich cultivation, terminated to the west and east by distant hills, and to the south by an extended plain, exhibiting that freedom now so much pursued in rural speculations. On the other hand, the nearer parts of the horizon are charmingly verged by plantations raised by the present noble owner, who, in every part of a very extended property, gives the highest proofs of his attention and taste. Although the surrounding country boasts not much of the marvellous and sublime in nature, yet the deficiency of such objects seems amply supplied, in another stile, by the growing elegance of every reform, where convenience, profit, and order, are happily blended.

The castle, with its nearly circular terrace, inclosed with a military wall, is said to measure two acres, and the demesnes annexed to exceed 30 miles in length.

As it is not the plan of this work to delineate the face of a country, and still less to enter into agricultural projects, we shall only observe, that in this respect his lordship steadily keeps up in every species of improvement the idea of the utile and the dulce: nor is he less attentive to the venerable pile, which is daily acquiring new importance; the environs and the seat of residence mutually vying to dignify each other. This view, which is the north-east aspect, was drawn anno 1774.

RABY CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

The following account of this castle is given by Leland in his Itinerary.

“ From S. Andres Akeland to Raby Castel five miles, part by arable, but more by pastures and morisch hilly ground, barren of wood. Raby is the largest castel of logginges in al the north cuntry, and is of a strong building, but not set other on hil or very strong ground. As I enterid by a causey into it ther was a little stagne on the right hond; and in the first area were but

two toures, one at ech ende as entres, and no other buildid. Yn the second area as in entring was a great gate of iren, with a tour, and two or three mo on the right hond.

Then were al the chief toures of the third court as in the hart of the castel. The haul and al the houses of offices be large and stately: and in the haul I saw an incredible great beame of an hart. The great chamber was exceeding large, but now it is fals rofid, and divided into two or three partes. I saw ther a litle chaumber, wherein was, in windowes of colerid glasse, all the petigre of the Nevilles: but it is now taken down, and glasid with clere glasse. Ther is a touer in the castel, having the mark of two capitale B, from Berthram Bulmer.

Ther is another touer, bering the name of Jane, bastard sister to Henry IV. and wife to Rafe Nevile, the first erl of Westmorland.

Ther long three parkes to Raby, whereof two be plenishid with dere. The middle parke hath a lodge in it.

And thereby is a chace, bering the name of Langeley, and hath falow dere; it is a three miles in length."

Mr. Pennant, who visited this castle about the year 1772, permitted me to transcribe his notes, wherein it is thus described:

"Raby Castle, the seat of the Earl of Darlington, is an entire fortress, was once the property of the see of Durham; and in the reign of Edward III. permitted by the bishop to be embattled. It was at times the property of the Bullmers, the Cliffords, and the Nevilles; a tower bears the name of the first, and the gateway that of Clifford. It is an irregular but magnificent pile, and of great size; some part has been burned, and at present the great tower, called Bullmer's, is detached: all the towers are square. It is surrounded by a great foss, only part of which is now filled with water. A fine parade goes quite round the castle, garnished with battlements. On Bullmer's tower is a great bas-relief of a bull, holding a flag-staff in one foot, with a flag to it, and over his shoulder is a shield. The founder has also marked this tower with a great B.

The

The chief entrance is on the west, and is very grand ; it leads to a square, within which is a great hall, supported by six pillars, the capitals diverging and running in ribs along the arched roof. A staircase leads from this into an upper hall of the first magnitude, viz. ninety-feet long, thirty-six broad, and thirty-four high ; the roof flat, and made of wood. Here assembled, in the time of the Nevilles, seven hundred knights, who held of that family. Over the chimney is a picture of Queen Elizabeth.

In a breakfast room the recesses are in the form of semicircles, scooped out, I may say, of the walls, which are nine feet one inch thick ; a window is in each of these. I saw also a recess for a bed, gained out of the wall, and several other conveniences and communications quarried out of it ; and in some places pillars are left, as in collieries, to support the roof.

The oven was of dimensions suited to the hospitality of those times, higher than a tall person, for the tallest may stand upright in it, and I think its diameter must be fifteen feet. At present it is converted into a wine-cellar ; the sides are divided into ten parts, and each holds a hogshead of wine in bottles.

“ The kitchen is a magnificent and lofty square, has three chimnies ; one for the grate, a second for stoves, the third (now stopped up) for the great cauldron. The top is arched, and a small cupola lights it in the center ; but on the sides are five windows, with a gallery passing all round before them, and four steps from each pointing down towards the kitchen, but ending a great height above the floor ; their use is not known ; probably they were only meant for ornament. From the floor is another staircase that conducts to the great hall, but the passage is now stopped : What hecatombs must have been carried that way ! ” This view, which represents the south-west aspect of the castle, was drawn anno 1764.

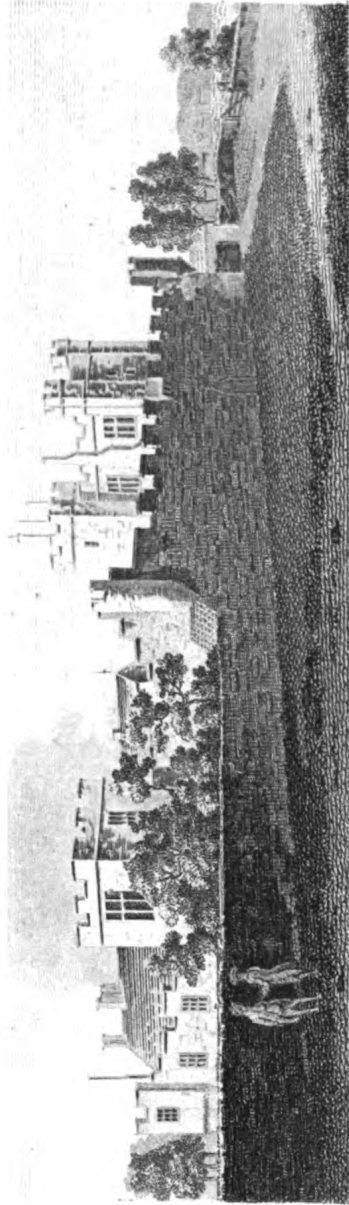
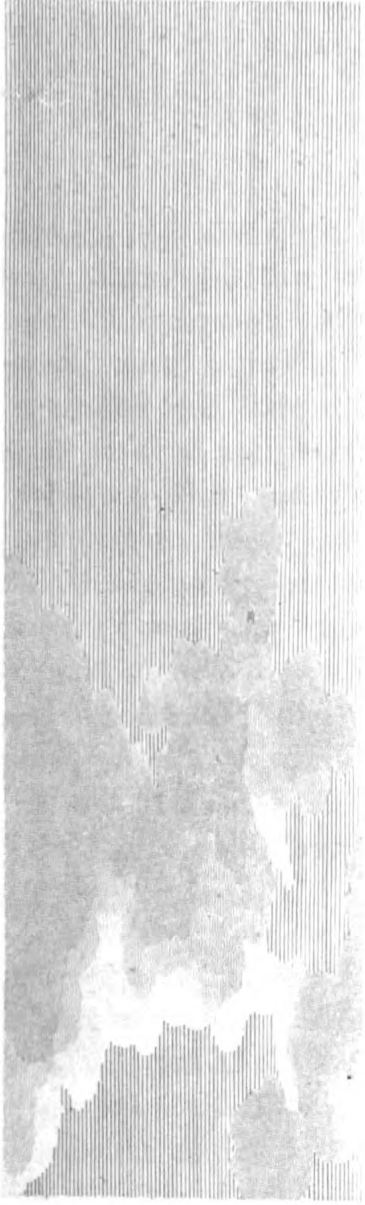
WHITTON CASTLE.

WHITTON Castle stands on the south side of the river Wear at its conflux with the Lynburn.

This was the baronial castle of the lords de Euers, a family of ancient note and eminence in the county, descended from the lords of Clavering and Warkworth; and by the female line from the Vescies and Attons. They were famous for their warlike exploits against the Scots, as a reward for which King Edward I. bestowed upon them Ketness, a town in Scotland.

It was built about the year 1410, as it is evident from the following licence for its construction, preserved in the archives of the see of Durham, among the rolls of Bishop Langley, marked A. No. 32. That deed recites, that this building was begun before; but as no licence had been previously obtained, it is probable the bishop by his authority put a stop to its progress. This circumstance serves to shew that the family was then in great estimation, as none but such as supposed themselves almost above the law would have neglected this precaution: it also farther appears from that bishop not only pardoning this transgression, but also granting his licence for the erection of the castle after so flagrant a contempt of his authority.

“ Thomas Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus salutem. Sciatis quod cum Radulphus de Eure Miles nuper manerium suum de Witton cum mure de petra et calce includere et manerium illud batellare, kinnellare, et turillare, ac fortallicium inde facere incipit, licentia nostra aut prædecessorum nostrorum super hoc non obtenta: nos de gratia nostra speciali pardonavimus transgressionem factam in hac parte: et alterius concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris præfato Radulpho, quod ipse manerium prædictum cum muro de petra et calce includere, et manerium illud castellare, kinnellare, et turillare, ac fortallicium inde facere possit, et tenere sibi et hæredibus suis imperpetuum absque impedimento nostri vel successorum nostrorum justiciarum, escaetorum,



G. Deane del.

WHITTON CASTLE DURHAM.

Printed by W. G. Wood, 14, St. John's Street.

escaetorum, vice-comitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, vel successorum nostrorum quorumcumque; imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Dat. &c. vicessimotertio die Septembris, anno Pontificatûs nostri quinto.”

Which may be thus translated :

“ Thomas, by the Grace of God, bishop of Durham, sendeth greeting. Know ye, that whereas Radulphus de Eure, knight, did begin to inclose his Manor of Whitton with a wall of lime and stone, and to embattle, crenellate, tourillate, and erect a fortress on the said manor, not having first obtained either our licence or that of our predecessors; we, out of our special grace, have pardoned that transgression; and moreover have granted and given licence, for us and our successors, to the said Radulphus, to inclose his manor aforesaid with a wall of lime and stone, and to castellate, crenellate, tourillate, and build a fortress thereon; to have and to hold the same to himself and his heirs for ever, without impediment from us, or our successors, our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or officers whatsoever, or those of our successors for ever. In witness whereof, &c. &c. Given the 23d day of September, in the fifth year of our Pontificate.”

In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Ralph Eures was lord warden of the Marches, and did so many valiant exploits against the Scots at Tiviotdale, that the king gave him a grant of all the lands he could win from them; wherefore he invaded Scotland; but engaging with the earl of Arran at Hallidown Field, was there slain, together with the Lord Ogle, and many other persons of note. William Eure, brother of the second Ralph lord Eure, was a colonel in the army of King Charles I. and was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, A. D. 1645. The last Lord Eure, who was living A. D. 1674, leaving no issue-male, that family became extinct.

At the time of the civil war this castle was in the hands of Sir William Darcy. He being a royalist, it was besieged and taken by Sir Arthur Haslerig, governor of Aucland castle, who sequestered the goods, but did not destroy the building; which was afterwards demolished by James lord Darcy, of Havan, in the kingdom of Ireland, about the year 1689; who took away the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces, to Sadberye, in this county, with design to build another house there; but the greatest part of these materials were afterwards sold by auction for much less than the sum paid for their pulling down and removal from Whitton thither.

This castle is at present the property of John Cuthbert, Esq.
—This view was drawn anno 1774.



E S S E X

Is a maritime county, on the eastern coast of the island, included in the British principality of Trinobantes, and the Roman province of Britannia Prima. During the Heptarchy it was comprized in the kingdom of the East Saxons, which commenced in 527, ended in 827, and had 15 kings. It is bounded on the north by Suffolk, south by the Thames and Kent, east by the German Sea, and west by Hartfordshire and Middlesex. It is included in the Home Circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London; being 50 miles long, and 40 broad, and 150 in circumference, containing 1540 square miles, or 1,240,000 square acres, with 208,800 inhabitants, 415 parishes, 175 vicarages, 26 market towns, viz. Colchester, Chelmsford, Harwich, Malden, Maningtree, Witham, Epping, Barking, Rumford, Walden, Billericay, Harlow, Dunmow, Waltham Abbey, Bradfield, Braintree, Burntwood, Rayleigh, Ongar, Coggeshall, Dedham, Grays, Halstead, Hatfield, Horndon, and Thaxsted; with 1100 villages. It is divided into 19 hundreds, sends 8 Members to Parliament, pays 24 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 of the national militia. It has Epping, Waltham, Dunmow, Hatfield, and Broad Oak forests, 24 parks, 1 castle, and 29 bridges, the rivers of Blackwater, Stour, Coln, Lee, Crouch, Thames, Chelmer, Roding, Ingreburn, Stort, Pant, Po, Granta, and Can. Its product is saffron, corn, hay, oysters, variety of excellent fish, hops, game, poultry, cattle, butter, wood, woollen manufactures, gunpowder, and copperas. It has 3 fine havens, viz. Harwich, Wakering, and Blackwater, and several elegant seats. In this county is Standard-hill,

E S S E X.

where William the Conqueror set up his standard before he defeated Harold. Here the Britons, under Boadicea, destroyed 80,000 Romans, and Cromwell fought several battles. Ashdown Hill is remarkable for the overthrow of Edmund Ironside by Canute the Dane.

The Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments are at Wallbury near Bishop's-Stortford, Blunt's Wall near Hutton, Ring-hill near Audley-house, near Cophall, near South-Weald Park, at Great Burghsted, at Great Chesterford, at Littlebury, at Harwich, at Navestock Common, at Malden, at Danbury-hill, between Debden Green and Epping, near Waltham Abbey, at Low Layton, and at Ashdown 3 miles from Walden. The Roman military way that leads from Colchester towards London, goes through Coggeshall, and is the same passed over the last 9 miles from Malden, and goes on through Braintree to Dunmow, and so on to Stortford in Hertfordshire. The road about Rayne adjoining to Braintree, is called the Street, which gives room to imagine that Braintree was originally called Brainstreet. It is also called Stanestreet in a perambulation of the forests of Essex, made in the reign of Edward the First. That is also called the Street leading from Colchester to Stortford, and doubtless in the Saxon times the Street led to Stortford, and there is reason to believe that it originally led to Wallbury, not to Stortford, for as you pass from Colchester to Wallbury it is no doubt a Roman road.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

St. Anne's Castle near Great Lees	Ingatstone Church
Barking Nunnery	St. John's Abbey, Colchester
Bartlow Church and Hills near Linton	King John's Palace at Writtle Green near Chelmsford
Bickinacre Priory near Danbury	Laton Priory near the Rodings
Bileigh Abbey near Malden	Laver-Marney Castle near Colchester
Birch Castle near Colchester	Lees Priory near Braintree
Blackmoor Priory near Ingatstone	St. Mary Magdalen's Church at Colchester
Boreham Church near Chelmsford	Miffing Church Glafs near Kelveydon
St. Botolph's Priory at Colchester	Netherhall Gateway near Castle-Hedingham
Bredon Priory near Clavering	Newhall near Chelmsford
Borough-hill, or Tomuli in Totham near Malden	Ongar Castle
Chalk Caves near Tilbury and Chadwell	St. Osyth's Priory near the Mouth of the River Coln
Chelmsford Church	Pirgo House near Brentwood
Chipping Ongar Church	Pleshy Castle
Coggeshall Castle and Abbey	Prittlewell Church and Priory near Colchester
Colchester Castle	Rochford Church
Dunmow Priory	Raleigh Castle
Earl's-Colne Church near Halsted	Saffron Walden Church
Fortifications at Orset near Horndon	Stratford Abbey
Gabion's Parsonage-house near Bilericay	Stansted Montfichet Castle
Greensted Church near Chipping Ongar	Thacksted Church near Dunmow
Hadley Castle near Leigh	Thaby Priory near Bishop's Stortford
Hatfield Broadoak Church near Dunmow	Triptree Priory near Witham
Havering Palace near Romford	Waltham Abbey and Cross
Hedingham Castle and Nunnery near Halsted	Witham Church



D. G. Scoble

ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY COLCHESTER
 Published by Messrs. J. & S. Hooper

E S S E X.

ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY. (PLATE I.)

ST. Botolph's Priory was founded in the beginning of the twelfth century, by Ernulph, a monk, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; their number is no where ascertained. These canons were first brought into England about the year 1109.

This priory was the first of that order, as appears by the bull of Pope Paschall II. which invests them with a pre-eminence and authority over all other houses of their order in England; exempts them from all secular and episcopal jurisdiction; directs the future priors to be chosen from among the canons; and orders the Bishop of London, or some other in his stead, to consecrate them, without exacting the payment of fees.

It does not appear that Ernulph settled any land on them, except the scite, and the garden of the priory; and though they afterwards received various donations, their revenues were never very ample.

King Henry I. besides confirming several other benefactions, gave them the whole tythes of his royal demesnes in Hatfield Regis, or Broad Oak, on condition of their performing the following service to him and his heirs, whenever they should make war in Wales; namely, to send one horse of five shillings price, a sack and a spur, for forty days, to be maintained at the king's charge.

These were succeeded by other benefactions at different times; but as they were neither very considerable, or attended with any remarkable conditions, I shall not here enumerate them.

At the dissolution this priory was valued at 134*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Chancellor Audley, who
sold

sold it to Sir Arthur Clarke, from whose family it passed about the year 1650 to Oliver Hendricks, who, about the beginning of this century, conveyed it to Oliver Burkin; and from him it was transferred, anno 1720, to Matthew Martin, Esq. who gave it to his son-in-law, Major-General Price.

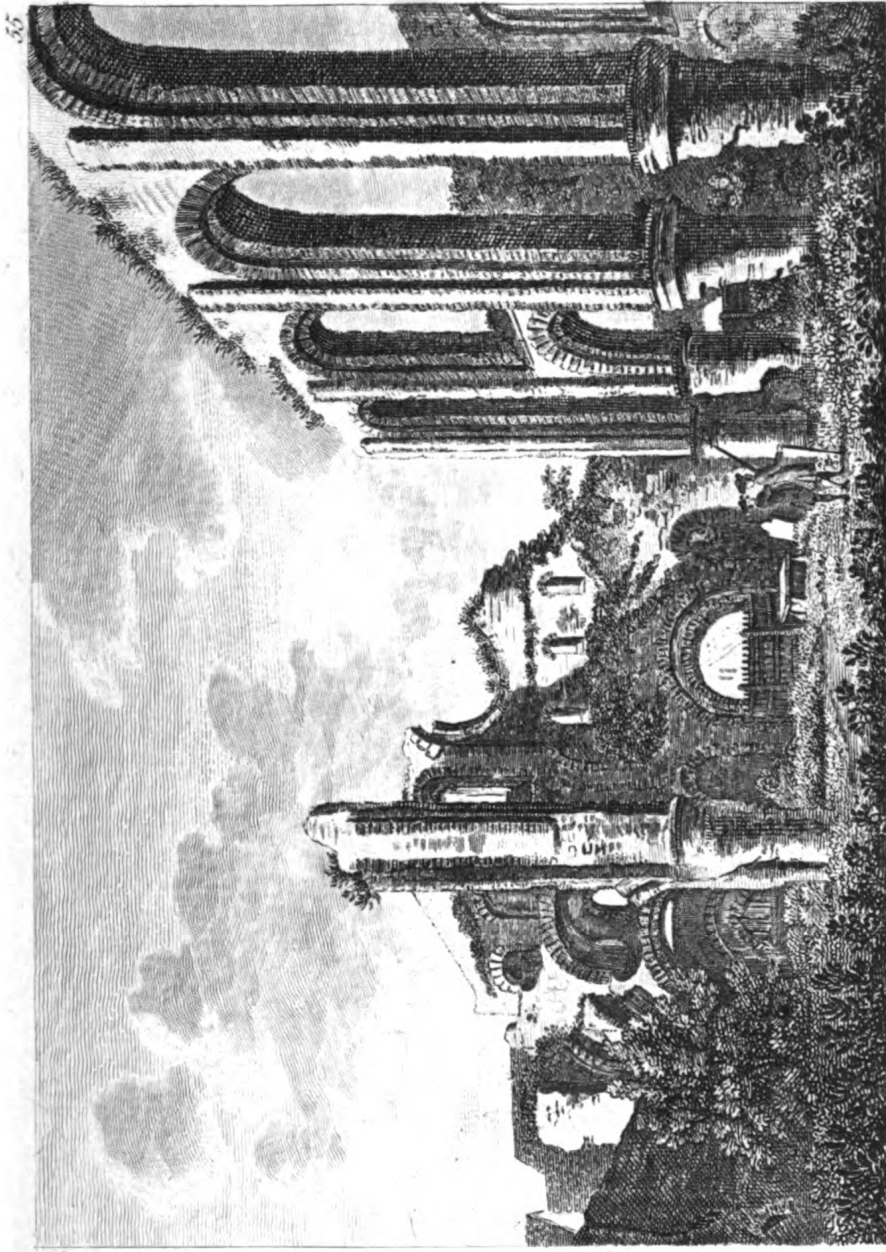
The Priory stood on the south side of the church; but there are no remains of it, except a few walls, which are incorporated into a brewhouse, erected on its scite.

The church was entire till the siege of this town by the parliamentary army, anno 1648; both parties accuse each other with unnecessarily and maliciously destroying it.

By the west front here represented, it appears to have been an elegant building. The intersecting circular arches, which are of Roman brick, give it a great richness; and by their contrast with the colour of the stone, have a very agreeable effect. The angles of this front were adorned with two stately towers: Mr. Morant says, that on the north side was standing, in the memory of persons then living. From the great quantity of Roman bricks to be met with all over this building, it is probable it was erected out of the ruins of some more antient fabrick; and this is the more likely, as Colchester is agreed on all hands to have been a Roman station, and is by many thought, in preference to Malden, to have been the ancient Camalodunum.—This drawing was made anno 1767.

ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY. (PLATE II.)

THE inside of this venerable ruin is here delineated. At this time it consists of only the nave and two side aisles: these were separated by a double row of very thick columns, supporting circular arches: six of them are still standing on the north side; but towards the south there are now only two remaining. Both the columns and arches are chiefly constructed with broken Roman bricks, interspersed with stones. Besides the damage done to this building, during the fury of the civil war, it has from time
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Sparrow St

St Botolph's Priory. Pl. 2.

Published 1 Aug. 1783, by S. Baynes.



C. Brangwyn del.

COLCHESTER CASTLE, ESSEX.

Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, North Wharf Road, Manchester.

to time suffered repeated depredations, and been much defaced, by long serving for the rendezvous and common play-place of the idle youths of the town: the parish officers have, however, at length, to prevent its total demolition, taken the laudable precaution of inclosing and locking it up: this has permitted the weeds and shrubs to sprout up among the mouldering walls and scattered tombs; a circumstance which adds greatly to the beauty and solemnity of the scene.

The dimensions of this church, as given by Morant in his *History of Colchester*, are as follow:

“Length of it within the walls, one hundred and eight feet; width of the nave between the pillars, twenty-five feet and a half; width of the south aisle, nine feet one inch and a half; width of the north aisle, nine feet seven inches and a half; diameter of the pillars, five feet and a half; thickness of the wall of the great door, eight feet and a half.”

This ruin not only merits the observation of the curious traveller, as a piece of antiquity, but also for its picturesque form, and the beauty and variety of its tints, which, together, make it a subject well worthy the pencil of some one of the many eminent artists, of whom this kingdom may at present so justly boast.—This view was taken near the south-east corner of the building, in the year 1772.

COLCHESTER CASTLE.

THIS castle stands a small distance north of the High-street. Its scite, called the Bayley, a corruption of ballium, is both out of the jurisdiction of the corporation, and extra-parochial. It is said, by Norden, in his *Survey*, to have been built by Edward the Elder, who repaired the walls of the town. Morant conjectures it to be Norman; and in this he is justified, by a passage in the *Monasticon*, which ascribes its erection to Eudo Dapifer, sewer, or steward, to William the Conqueror, and founder of St. John's abbey. From the great quantity of Roman brick all over this

building, it was certainly erected either on the ruins, or with the materials, of some very ancient building. Its shape is that of a rectangular parallelogram, facing the four cardinal points of the compass; its east and west sides measuring one hundred and forty feet, and its north and south one hundred and two feet each, on the outside. On its north-east and north-west angles are two square towers: it has another of the same figure, which is placed not on the angle, but on the southern extremity of the west face; and on the southern end of the east front is one of a semicircular form, whose external radius is twenty feet. These measures are taken from an accurate plan.

The walls, which are twelve feet thick below, and eleven on the upper story, are built with stone and Roman bricks; but most of the latter are broken. On the outside, several strata of these bricks, particularly on the north side, run round, in horizontal lines, like bands or fillets, as may be seen in the view. The original and only entrance, excepting a postern on the north side, is on the south under a handsome circular arch; the other doors have been since cut, with great labour, out of the solid wall. Towards the left hand, in entering, and in the south-west tower, is the grand stair-case, which is still pretty entire, excepting at the top. To the right is a large vault, above ground, well arched: over this, out of a door leading from the grand stair-case, was the passage into the chapel, which partly stands in the semicircular tower. It is strongly arched at the top. This chapel is of an irregular figure. Beneath it is a good arched vault, used for a prison or Bridewell. The inside area was divided by two strong parallel walls, running north and south, which served for partitions and supports to several apartments. The greatest part of the westernmost wall, is down. In that on the east, the bricks are laid according to the Roman method, that is, herring-bone fashion. The lodgings were all at the upper part; and there are four chimnies still remaining, turned with semicircular arches; as, indeed, are all the doors and windows: the latter are wide within, but diminish towards the outside. Under the castle are spacious

spacious vaults, supported by foundations, in the form of a cross. These were discovered, says Morant, about thirty years ago: they were then full of sand; for the carrying which away, the owner, John Wheeley, was at the pains of cutting a cart-way through the foundations, near the north-east corner, where the wall was thirty feet thick.

“ This building, says the afore-cited author, suffered extremely from the ill-judged attempt of John Wheeley, who purchased it of the late Robert Norfolk, Esq. with intent, and upon condition, to demolish it entirely, and make money of the materials. For this purpose many of the Roman bricks were taken away and sold, and most of the free-stone at the quoins, and in the inward arches of the building. A fine well was destroyed, and the tops of the towers and walls forced down with screws, or blown up with gunpowder, and thrown upon the heads of the arched vaults below, in such large weights, and with so great violence, as to break one of the finest of them. But after great devastations, the remaining part of the walls being so strongly cemented, that the profit did not answer the charge of farther demolition, he was forced to desist.

“ Just within the entrance of the castle, they shew some small clumsey images of Helen, Constantine, &c. carved in stone, but visibly modern. They also shew you an inscription in four short lines, which they pretend cannot be read. Upon inspection, it is no more than ALYANOR ROGER CHAMBYRLEYNAN...GOD, and a few other words, in capitals; which, by the form of the letters, appear to have been done about the reign of King Edward III. if not later. The castle-yard, bailey, or balywick, was formerly encompassed on the south and west sides by a strong wall, in which were two gates; that on the south was the chief. This wall was taken down by Robert Norfolk, Esq. who erected in the room of it a range of houses, now standing in the High-street. The west wall reached as far as the east side of St. Helen's-lane. On the north and east sides the castle was secured by a deep ditch; and a strong rampart of earth, which are now
taken

taken into the gardens of Charles Gray, Esq. This rampart is thrown upon a wall that formerly encompassed either the castle or the palace of Coel, on the scite whereof the castle is built; the buttresses and other parts of which wall have been lately discovered. The chapel here was endowed with divers lands, which were afterwards, by Eudo Dapifer, granted to the monastery of St. John; in consideration of which, the abbot of that house was obliged to find a chaplain to officiate three days in the week, either in St. Helen's chapel, or that of the castle."

The original property of this castle was in the Crown, where it continued till granted by the Empress Maud to Alberic de Vere, ancestor of the De Veres, earls of Oxford: but though she bestowed on him the title, it was not, probably, in her power to give him the possession; so that it remained in the Crown till the year 1214, when King John granted it, during pleasure, with the hundred of Tendering and Borrough, to Stephen Harringood.

King Henry III. in the year 1256, granted it for life, with divers lands, rents, and profits, to Guido de la Rupe Forti, or Rochfort; but he, in 1258, falling into disgrace, was deprived of his estates, and banished. In 1273, it was given by Edward I. with the hundred of Tendering, to John de Burgh for life; and in 1275, to Richard de Hollibrook; and again, in the same year, to Lawrence de Scaccario, sheriff of Essex, for the county gaol; and the demesnes belonging thereto were ordered to be plowed and sown for the King's use.

The next possessor was Robert de Benhall, Knt. to whom, with divers lands, it was given by Edward III. for life. In 1404, King Henry IV. granted it, together with the fee-farm of the town of Colchester, and hundred of Tendering, to his son Henry duke of Gloucester; and Henry VI. gave the said hundred and castle to his queen Margaret. In 1461, King Edward IV. bestowed it on Sir John Howard, Knt. for life; and Thomas Kendale, anno 1485, obtained the custody of it, and the King's demesnes in Colchester, by patent from Henry VII. which he surrendered in 1496, when the said grant was transferred to John Vere,

Vere, Earl of Oxford; which was renewed and confirmed by King Henry VIII. and the premises continued long in this family, from whom it passed to Thomas Lord Darcy, Henry Mac Williams; and in the year 1599, to Sir John Stanhope, to whom it was granted, with several parcels of land, for his and his son's life.

In the year 1629, James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, obtained of King Charles I. the reversion to him and his heirs for ever of this castle, after the death of Charles Lord Stanhope, to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in common soccage, paying into the Exchequer 10*l.* yearly; but Lord Stanhope survived him, and soon after sold it to Sir James Norfolk, serjeant at arms to the House of Commons; from whom it descended to his son; he sold it, anno 1688, to John Wheeley, who purchased it, as has been before said, to pull it down; but the profit not answering his expectations, he disposed of it to Sir Isaac Rebow, from whose grandson it was purchased by Charles Gray, Esq. the present possessor, who has fitted it up with great taste and propriety, converted the chapel into a library, and built the cupola on the S. W. tower: the other building, on the top of the N. E. tower, is likewise of his erection.

The Governors or Constables of Colchester Castle, as given by Morant and others.

HENRY II.

Hubert de St. Claire, killed at the siege of Bridgenorth, where, seeing one of the enemy just going to shoot at the king, he stepped before him, and received the arrow in his own breast; of which he died, recommending his daughter to the protection of that monarch.

RICHARD I. and II. JOHN.

William de Lanvallei; he gave King John two hundred marks for the custody of it, and held it under King Richard I.

17 JOHN.

William de Lanvallei, his son, Hubert de Burgh.

16 HENRY III.

Stephen de Segrave.

50 HENRY III.

Thomas de Clare.

2 EDWARD I.

William de Wayland, John de Burgh.

8 HENRY IV.

William Dych.

7 HENRY V.

William Bardulph. Anno 1428, John Exeter and Jacolet
Germaine.

1 HENRY VII.

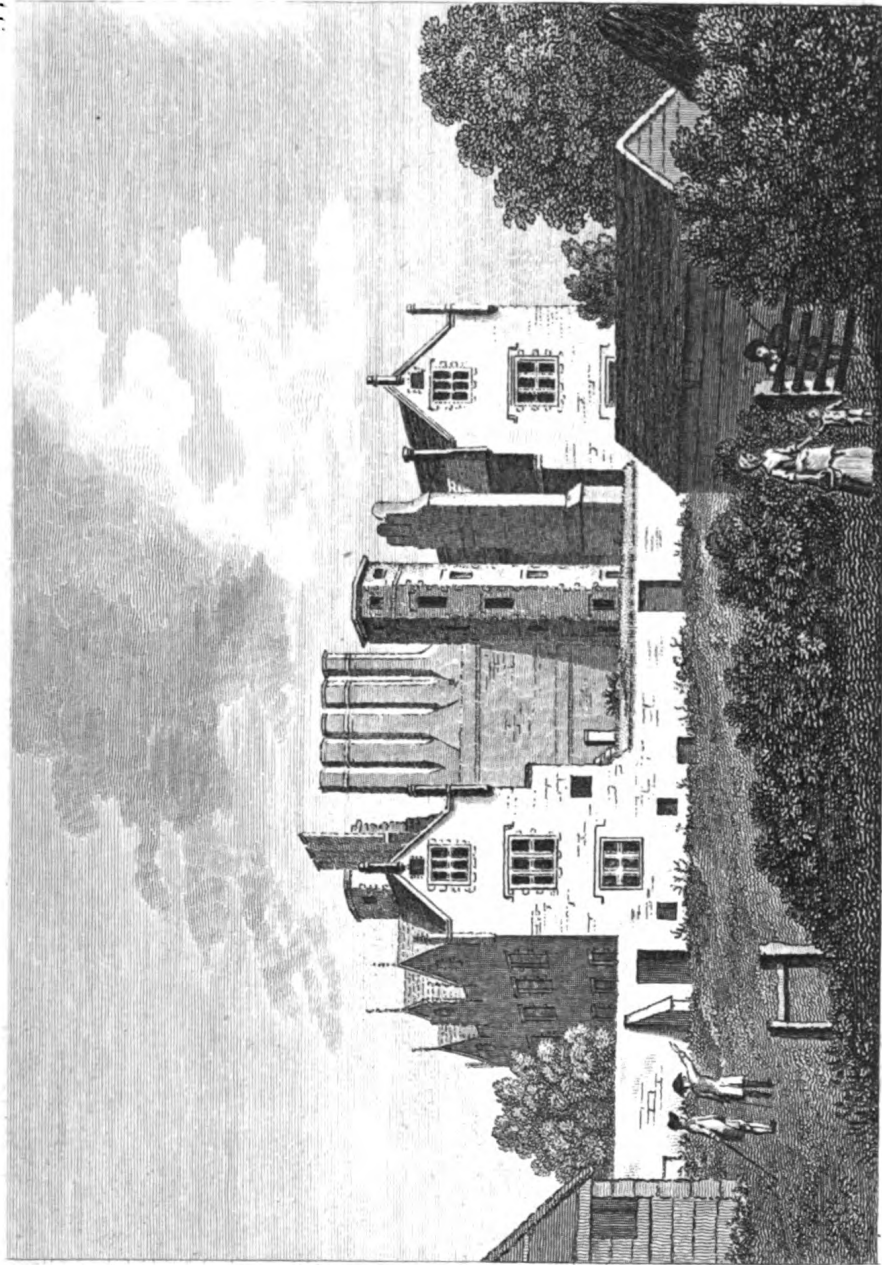
Thomas Kendale.

The town of Colchester was, heretofore, feudatory to the castle; but a discharge and exemption was purchased of Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by Parliament. This drawing, which shews the N. and W. sides of the castle, was taken anno 1772.

EASTBURY HOUSE,

IN the parish of Barking, Essex, stands on the edge of the marshes, about a mile toward the east of the town, in the road from Barking to Dagenham, by Rippleside. The farm belonging to it was, in the reign of Edward VI. in the possession of Sir William Denham, Knt. who also had other estates in this neighbourhood. By him, probably, this house was built, as its appearance shews it to

be



W. Sparrow, Jr.

Eastbury House, Essex.
Published by A. S. Hooper.





HABLEY CASTLE, ESSEX.
Published as Nov. 1785, by J. Hooper.

be a building of that age; and there is a date, 1573, on a leaden spout on the north side of the house.

The estate, possessed by Sir William Denham, is now divided among several proprietors; this house, with the farm belonging to it, is the property of a family of the name of Weldon.

A tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the discovery of the powder-plot was owing to an error in delivering a letter, designed for Lord Monteagle, to a person of the name of Montague, who is said to have been, at that time, an inhabitant of this house. It may be sufficient to refute this tradition, by observing, that the letter was not mis-delivered, but was received by Lord Monteagle, and by him communicated to the Earl of Salisbury. Historians mention, as an instance of the king's sagacity, that he conjectured this expression, "that the danger is past so soon as you burne this letter," must mean a danger from gunpowder: and directed those searches in the neighbourhood of the parliament house, by which the plot was discovered. The drawing, which shews the S. W. view of the house, was made 1777.

HADLEY CASTLE.

THIS castle stands in the south-east part of the county, and near the south-west extremity of the hundred of Rochford; of it the following account is given by Morant in his history of Essex:

"The name seems to be derived from the Saxon words *head*, *high*, *raised*, and *ley*, *pasture*. It hath borne the name of Hadley ad Castrum, or Hadley Castle, ever since the reign of Henry III. when Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, with the king's leave, built a castle here; the ruins of it still extant shew its ancient grandeur. It is a little mile south from the church, and about three quarters of a mile from the road, facing the channel, or Canvey Island. As it is situated at the brow of a steep hill, there is from thence a delightful prospect across the Thames into Kent. It is built of stone, almost of an oval form: the entrance is at the north-west corner, between two towers; and there are also two towers

at

at the south-east and north-east corners, which are embattled and have loop-holes on the sides. The walls in the bottom of the towers are nine feet thick, and the rest five feet; and on the north and south sides the walls are strengthened with buttresses. The cement, or mortar, which is almost as hard as the stones themselves, hath in it a mixture of shells of sea-fish, &c. At the entrance, the earth lying very high near the towers, a very deep ditch is cut behind them, which runs along the north side of the castle. The ruins are now greatly overgrown with bushes.

There was a park belonging to this castle, or else to Hadleybury, which lies near; and lands were held by the serjeancy of keeping up the fences and lodges of this castle, as well as those of Reyle and Thunders le Castles. As Hadley is not mentioned in Domesday-book, nor in the Red-book of the Exchequer, it was most probably comprehended in Raley; and then Raley parish extended to the Ray, or water of Hadley.

The large park belonging to the honour of Raley, might take up the greatest part of what is now Hadley, except the forest and waste ground that belonged thereto.

Hadley going along with the manor and honour of Raley, which belonged to Suene, his grandson Henry de Essex forfeited both to the crown through his cowardice.

King Henry granted it with Raley, and we presume as a part of it, to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who built the castle here. From that time it is mentioned in records as the castle and park of Hadley, and not for a while as a manor.

Upon Hubert's disgrace in 1232, this estate was again seized by the Crown, and granted at different times to the greatest persons. By an inquest taken in 1250, of what lands and tenements appertained to the castle of Hadleigh, it was found that there were belonging to this castle one hundred and forty acres of arable ground, and pasture for one hundred and eighty sheep, and a water-mill. In 1628, King Henry VIII. committed the government of this castle to Richard de Thany. Hugh le Parker, of this parish, held four shillings rent here in 1284, by the serjeancy

jeancy of keeping the park of Haddelegh. In 1299, King Edward I. assigned to his queen Margaret the castle, village, and park of Hadlegh, with appurtenances, then valued at thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight-pence, per annum. In 1327, Roger de Estwyke, and Alice his wife, had twelve acres of land in this parish, together with the custody of the park, of the inheritance of the said Alice; and of the gift of Geffry de Pertico, and Maud his wife, formerly lords of the castle and village of Hadley; which land and custody were holden of the king, as of the honour of Reyleigh, by the service of keeping the park aforesaid.

Albrey de Vere, the 10th earl of Oxford, who died the 23d of April, 1400, held for his life, of the gift of King Richard II. the castle and manor of Hadley, with appurtenances, and a water mill in capite; reversion of the same to the king and his heirs.

Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York, had the premises at the time of his decease, 1st of August, 1402, but only for life. In 1452, King Henry VI. granted to his uterine brother, Edmund of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, the castle, and lordship, or manor of Hadley, with all letes, courts, rents, services, mills, fisheries, and other appurtenances whatsoever; the advowson of the church, and a market here on Wednesday in every week; and the return of all writs and precepts, and executions on the same.

After that they remained in the crown, till King Henry VIII. granted them, in 1539, to the lady Anne of Cleve, his forsaken queen, for her maintenance.

In 1551, King Edward VI. gave the manor and park of Hadleigh ad Castrum, and the farm there called Hadleigh, with a separate fishery, and the advowson of the church, to Richard Lord Riche, and his heirs, to hold by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. And in 1553 he got, from the same king, the following marshes, in this parish, Les Fleets, Rushhalls, or the Prior's-marsh, and Clerkenwike, or the Abbot's-marsh; and all other messuages, lands, &c. in the tenure of Edward Strangman, to hold in soccage. From him they passed to his noble descendants

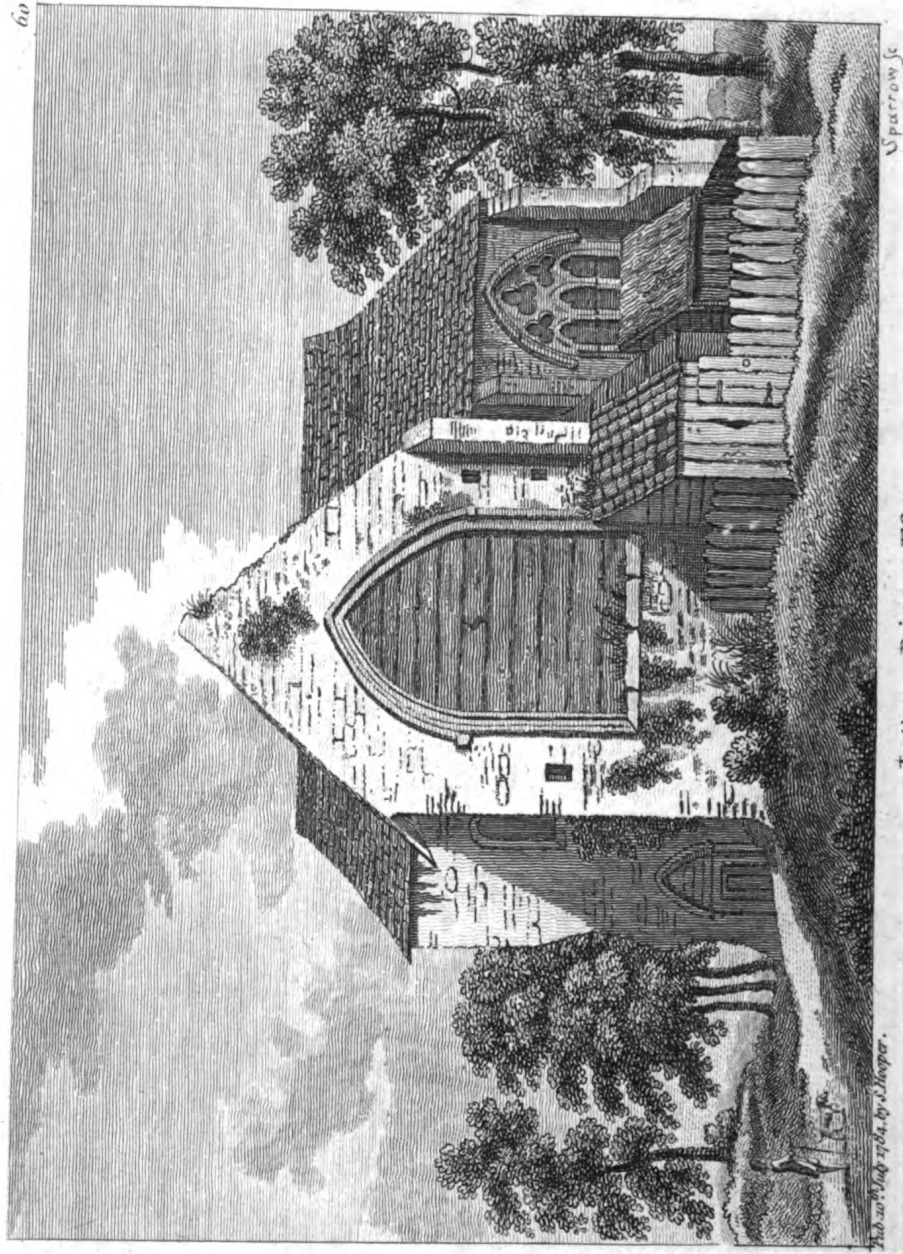
the earls of Warwick; as Rochford, Raley, Lees Priory, &c. Upon the partition of the Warwick estates, between the six coheirs, this fell to the share of Henry St. John, Esq. afterwards a baronet, and Viscount St. John, his eldest son. Henry Viscount Bolingbroke sold his estate to Sir Francis St. John, of Longthorpe, in Northamptonshire, Bart. whose daughter and coheir, Mary, brought it in marriage to her husband Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, in Huntingdonshire, Bart. He was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon."

In the rolls of parliament, among other pieces of the reign of Edward III. whose precise dates are unknown, is a complaint made to the queen and duke by John de Gifford, of the county of Essex, against Roger de Wodeham, constable of Hadley Castle, setting forth, that under pretence of a commission, he had taken from the complainant two horses, on which he mounted two lawless rogues of his company, of whom he had assembled in arms more than fifty, breaking the peace, and assisting Hugh le Despenser in divers outrages; that having attended him to the sea-side, the said Robert, on his return, came with his whole force to the house of the complainant with an intent to kill him; but not finding him, they entered his warren, took and destroyed all his hares and rabbits, giving out he was an enemy to the king and Sir Hugh le Despenser, and a favourer of the queen's party; wherefore he prayed an order might be issued to arrest the said Robert, and to bring him before the queen and council to be punished as a rebel; and also that another constable might be appointed in his place more proper for that trust and for the country.

From the same authority it appears, that King Edward IV. in the second year of his reign, did, by his letters patent, grant to Henry Abingdon for life, 8*l.* per annum from the issue of Hadley Castle and manor, to be paid by the receivers or farmers. And also that the office of parker, or park-keeper of Hadley Park, with a fee of 3*d.* per diem; and also the portership of the castle, with the accustomed wages, were granted by the said king to John Shute,

one





Latton Priory, Essex .

one of the yeomen of the Crown, to be paid out of the fee-farm of the town of Colchester. This drawing was made in the year 1763.

LATTON PRIORY

STANDS about three miles nearly south of the parish church, and about half a mile west of the present road from Epping to Harlow: the priory church, of which the south view is here given, is now used as a barn; it consists of a nave and cross aisle, and the inside of the building is of the lighter style of Gothic with the pointed arch; the materials of which it is composed are flint stones, mortar, and the old flat bricks usually called Roman; a small quantity of the same materials was found in the south wall of the farm-house, which was lately pulled down, and is now rebuilt.

What appears to have been the site of the priory is surrounded with a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found; this circumstance points out the ancient burial place: in digging some years ago in the orchard, a pavement or path of old bricks was found, of which there are now no remains. East of the church, without the moat, there appears a small rising, with an hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment; the interval between this rise and the moat, the present inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks Bowling-green.

It appears by Domesday Book, that St. Edmund's Bury Abbey held lands in the parish of Lattuna; and it is conjectured that these lands were afterwards the endowment of Latton Priory, though when or by whom it was founded is not known: its foundation, says Morant, but I know not on what authority, was before 1270; Tanner says before 20 Edward I. because mentioned in the Lincoln taxation; its canons were Augustine, and it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. John Taylor, the last prior, held the site of the priory of Thomas Shaa, in pure and perpetual alms, with two hundred acres of arable, two hundred of pasture, thirty of meadow,

meadow, ten of wood, and 3*l.* rent; also the advowson and parsonage of Latton, the whole then valued at 10*l.* yearly.

This priory is not mentioned by Dugdale, and the history of few religious foundations is less known: one is led to conjecture that the society was never very numerous, or the revenue considerable, as the Bishop of London often appointed the prior, for want of a statuable number of canons to elect.

At the dissolution the site of this priory was granted to Sir Henry Parker, to be held by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; he sold it to William Morris. It was afterwards in the possession of John Kethe, who, in 1556, sold it to John Titley; he in the 4th of Elizabeth, conveyed it to James Altham, whose descendant and heir lately sold it to William Lushington, Esq. the present possessor, by his mother nearly related to the Altham family. This drawing was made in 1776.

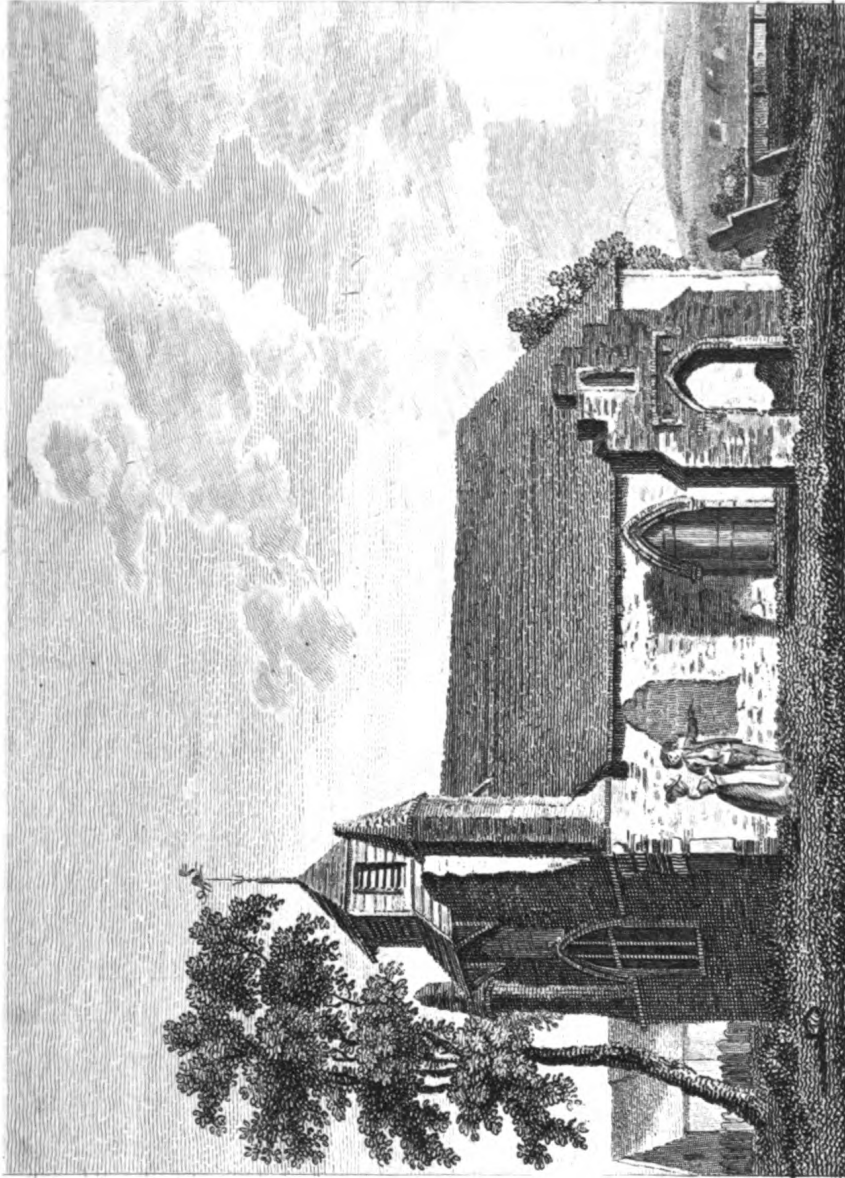
ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHURCH, COLCHESTER.

THE singular style of this building, its disjointed porch, the apparent antiquity of a part, and the variety of the materials of the whole, render it altogether a very picturesque object. This consideration, more than any historical importance, has procured its admission into this work.

It stands on the north side of Magdalene Green. The little chancel, built with brick, is more modern than the rest of the edifice, which is remarkably small. The west end and the turret were damaged by lightning in the year 1739, but have been since repaired.

This chapel is considered rather as belonging to the refounded hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, than as a parochial church; for, according to Morant, on account of the smallness and poverty of the parish, here hath been no institution or induction to the rectory for many years, if ever.

The ancient hospital before mentioned, endowed for leprous and other infirm people, was founded at the command of Henry I.
by



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ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHURCH COLCHESTER.

Designed & Engraved by J. Cooper.

by Eudo his steward, founder of St. John's Abbey, in this town; the tithes of which were here distributed to the poor in certain daily portions of bread, beer, and meat. The number of hospitals formerly established for lepers in this kingdom, and the few instances of that complaint at present, has induced many learned persons (not without great reason) to suppose that the disease heretofore called leprosy, was no other than the venereal infection. The master of this hospital was styled prior.

“ Upon the general destruction of the hospitals in King Edward the Sixth's reign (says Morant), this underwent the common fate. However, it doth not seem to have been immediately granted away; for in the year 1558 it was held by Bonner Bishop of London, in free alms: after that, the lands belonging to it were squandered away, and some irrecoverably lost, and the chapel of the hospital was totally demolished. Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1565, granted the revenues lately belonging thereto, to Nicarius Yetsweirt, her secretary for the French tongue, and one of the clerks of the signet; but King James I. in order to bring it again to pious and charitable use, refounded it in the year 1610, under the title of the College or Hospital of King James within the suburbs of Colchester; restoring all the lands, revenues, and possessions whatever, settled at first upon it by the founder; ordaining, that it should consist of a master, and five poor persons, single or unmarried; that the master should have the cure of souls of the parishioners of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, in the town of Colchester, celebrate divine service there, faithfully preach the word of God, and duly administer the sacraments, either by himself, or by a sufficient minister or curate; and pay each of the said five poor persons 52s. a year, at the four terms of the year, by equal portions, viz. 13s. a-piece, at the feasts of the Nativity of Christ, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the Archangel; that they should be placed in for life, and chosen by the master, who hath power to turn them out for a reasonable cause; that they should be a body corporate, and have a common seal; that the master, with the attorney and

solicitor-general's consent and concurrence, might make all proper laws and ordinances for the better regulation and management of this hospital, and the revenues of the same. Finally, the king granted and confirmed to them all the liberties, franchises, immunities, exemptions, privileges, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, which any master and poor of this hospital had at any time enjoyed. The visitor is the lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great seal, who puts in the master."

The present master is the Rev. Palmer Smythies, M. A. Rector of St. Michael's, Mile-End. This view was drawn anno 1772.

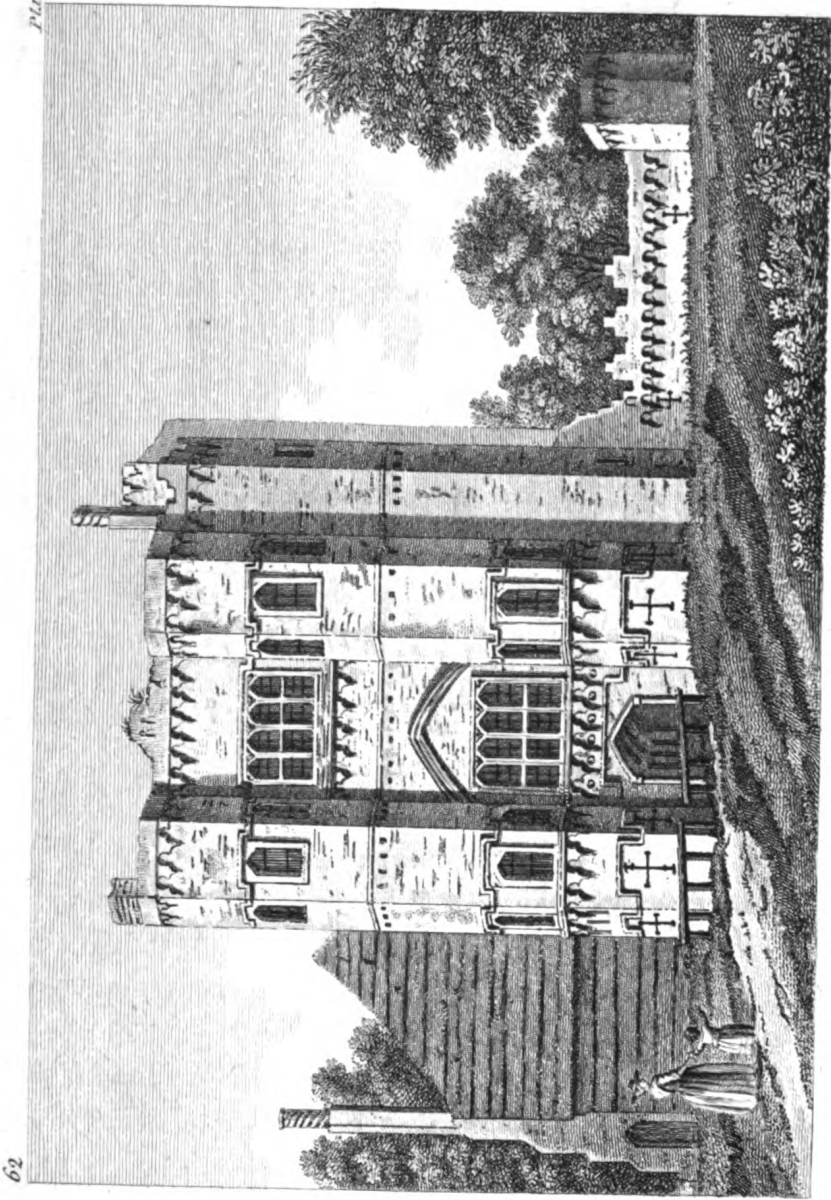
NETHERHALL. (PLATE I.)

NETHERHALL, in the parish of Roydon, is so called from its low situation; it stands about one mile and a half south or south-west of the town and church. It was anciently held of the Abbey of Waltham, which purchased here of Alexander de Alrichesey, anno 1280, one messuage, twenty-three acres arable, and five acres of pasture land. The first mention of it as a manor is in 1401, when Thomas, son of John Organ, conveyed it to Nicholas Collorn and Thomas Prudence. It was afterwards in the family of the Colts, who made it the place of their residence, and who therefore were probably the builders of the house. John Archer, of Coopersale, Esq. is the present proprietor.

In 1769, when this drawing was made, there were standing the entire brick gateway here represented; part of the wall, with two small towers at two of its angles, and a part of the house, then used as a farm-house, but since pulled down.

This building contains the gateway, and two rooms over it; each of these rooms occupies the whole story, consisting of two half hexagon towers, and the space between them.

On the first story the cieling is wainscot, supported by wainscot arches, resting in front on three shields, which are blank ones: the westernmost shield is supported by two horses; the middle one is held by a spread eagle, supported by a lion and unicorn; the next, supported by a lioness and bull, is ducally crowned; and the eastern end



Netherhall Essex.
Designed by Mr. C. H. Barry.



end of the front supports the arch by a truss composed of a radiant rose. These arches rest in the back of the building on four trusses; the first representing a griffin, the second a bear and ragged staff, the third and fourth similar to the first.

The room has been wainscotted to about the height of eight feet; and above the wainscot, on the plaister, are rudely painted, in compartments, the following persons eminent for fabulous, profane, and sacred history, whose names are thus barbarously spelled: in the eastern bow, Hercules, Georg. for Ing. In the western bow, Godfery of Bulen, Charl the Great, and one figure now erased.

On the west wall, over a window, a black figure blowing bubbles, dividing this sentence, Time tarrieth for no man. Hector. On the north wall, David between two figures now erased. On the east wall, Julious Seaser and Judas Macabeus.

The measure of the room, within the walls, is from west to east about twenty-seven feet; from north to south, between the towers or bows, sixteen feet; to the extremity of the towers about twenty-three feet and an half. On the left corner of the chimney is a colt's head in an ornament of the carving.

The wretched spelling, and more wretched figures, were probably the efforts of some village glazier-painter, who had been used to raise rustic devotion by smearing church walls with the figures of Moses and Aaron, employed, in all likelihood, by some equally tasteless owner of this beautiful piece of brick-work, at some period about the last century.

Between the drops under the trefoil ornament, above the gateway, are small shields with a fleur-de-lis, and below them have been two large shields.

The whole building, and a space of ground walled in, was surrounded by a moat, which moat appears to have had another wall without it, part of which was standing in 1769. This gate was intended to have been pulled down with the house; but, like some other ancient buildings, was saved by the strength of its brick-work, which rendered its destruction too expensive.

Under the window over the gate is a machicolation, and the place where a portcullis has been, may yet be seen.

NETHERHALL. (PLATE II.)

THIS view was drawn anno 1772, just before the demolition of that part of the mansion converted to a farm-house. It gives a back view of that house, which in Plate I. is seen adjoining; and also shews the moat, and one of the towers at the angles of the wall, which is covered with thatch, and, in common with the walls, venerably mantled with ivy.

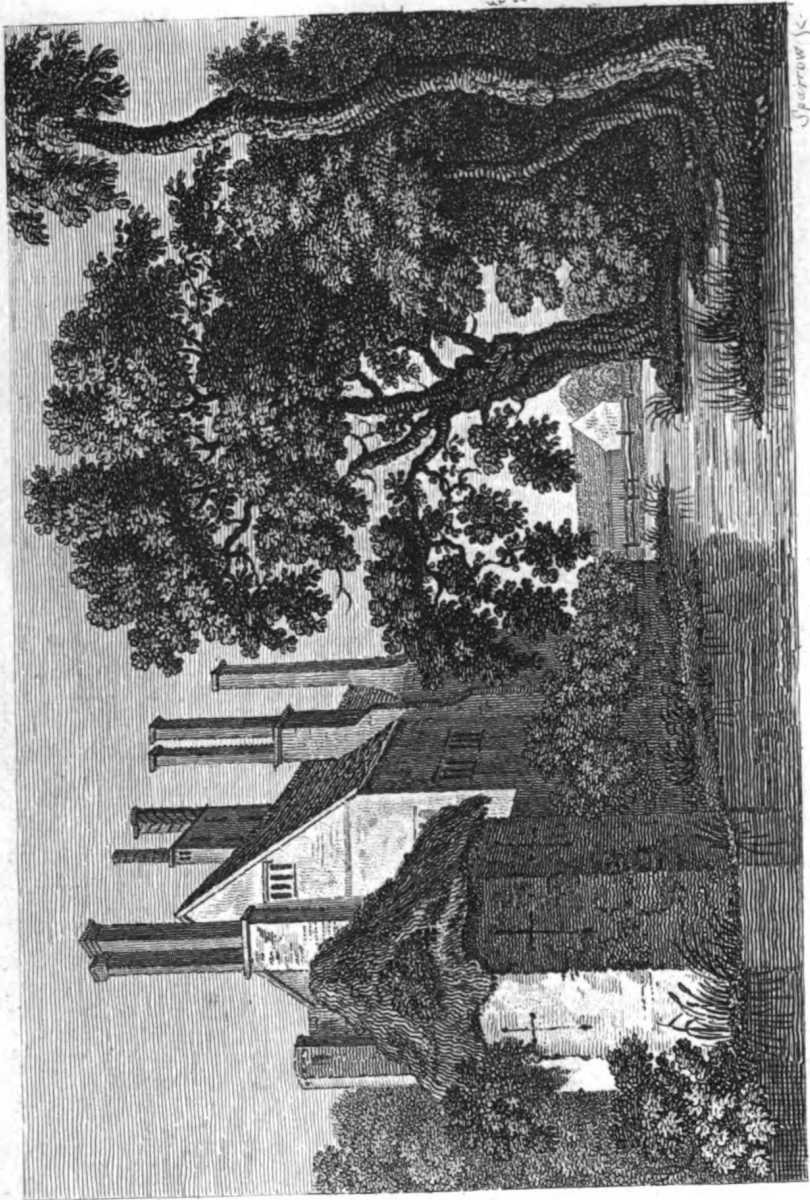
The following, among other epitaphs of the Colt family, is in Roydon church, and was probably that of the builder of Netherhall, as both the coats on the monument were on a door-case in the farm-house, viz. a fess between three colts (Colt), impaling gerronè of eight (Trusbutt).

Nobilis ille Thomas Colte, armiger, hic requiescit,
 Edwardi regis consul honorificus,
 Prudens, discretus, fortis, tam consiliisquam
 Armis, vix talem quis reperire potuit
 Illius sobolu sponse dneq, Johanne,
 Stirpis præclaræ tumba dat effigiem.
 s anno
 MC quater semel lxxv bis et xi probus iste
 s die
 Augusti mensis x. bis et I bis obiit.

In Holy Cross, or Westgate church, Canterbury, there is a memorial of Robert Colt, a common brewer; from his armorial bearings, which are three colts, one of the same family; he died December 6, 1444.

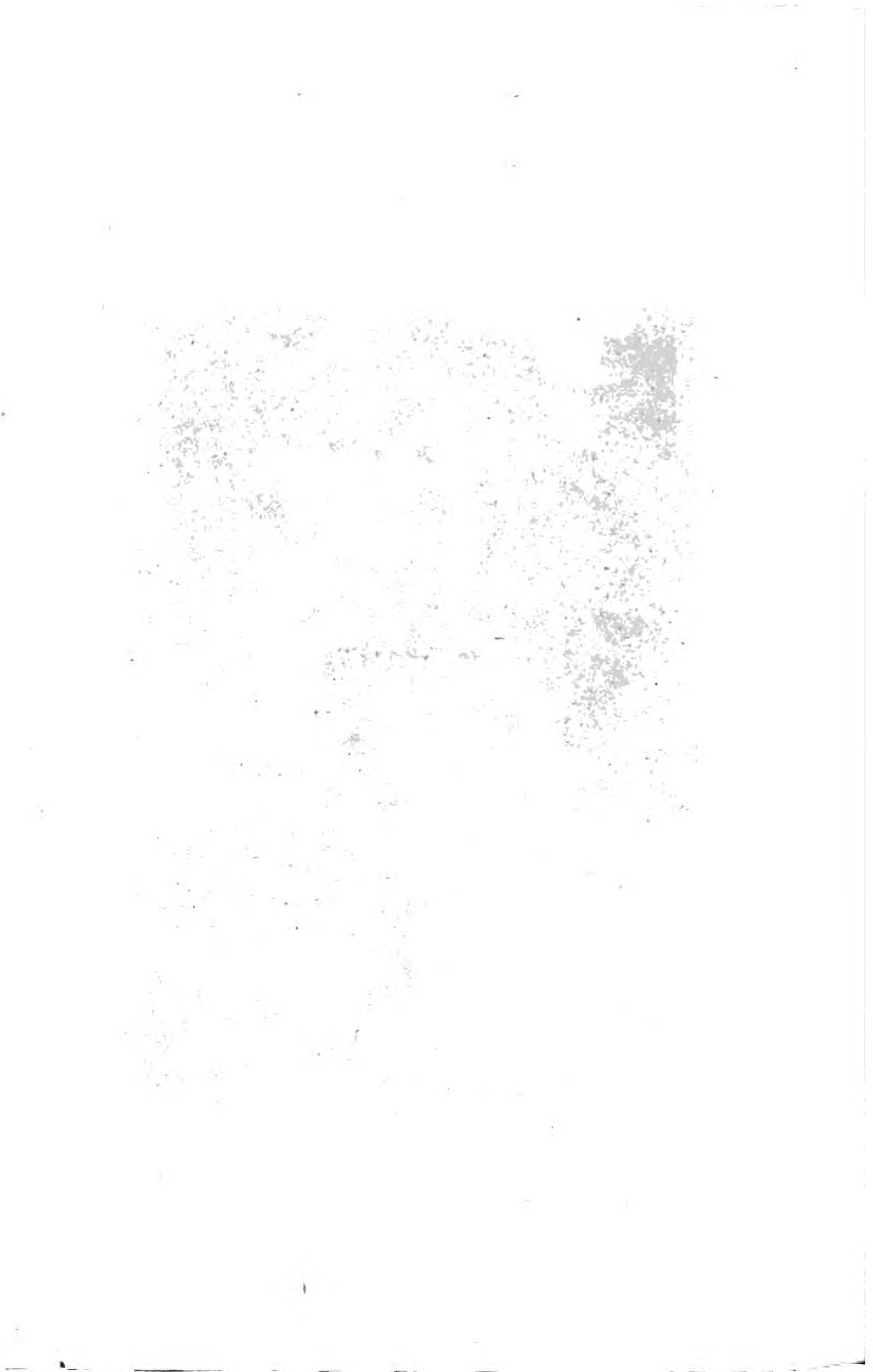
PLASHEY CASTLE.

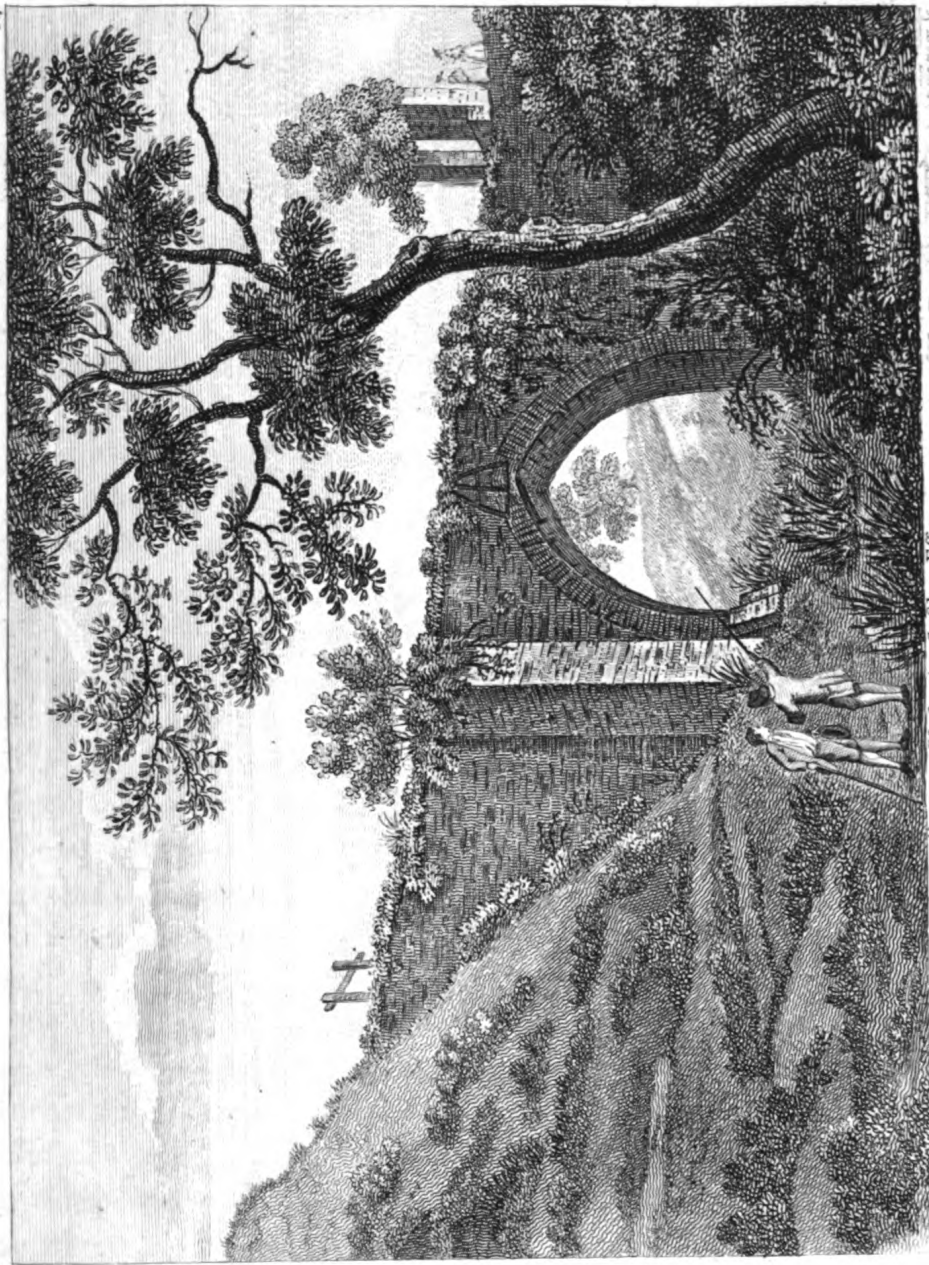
THIS castle is situated in the western side of the county, and in the hundred of Dunmow; it is mentioned in history and records by the various names of Placy, Plaisy, Plashe, Pleizet, Plesinchou, Plesheter, Plessys, Pleycie, Belhous, Bowels; and Leland, in his
 Itinerary,



Netherhall, Essex. Pl. 4.

Published Aug. 4, 1783, by S. Hooper.





Plashey Cattle Effex.
Pub. by April 1784, by J. Hooper

W. & A. G. & Co. Printers



Itinerary, says, it was called Tumblestoun; part of these appellations are supposed to be derivatives from the French word Plaisir, on account of its pleasant situation; Belhouse, or beautiful mansion, perhaps respected the building. It was the seat of the high constables of England from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400.

Morant, in his history of Essex, supposes it was originally a Roman fortress; "But it seems," says he, "to have been a considerable place long before the conquest, and even in the Roman times to have been a fortress or villa, for there is a ditch or entrenchment encompassing the west, north, and east parts of the present village, *i. e.* all that is north of the road; and having the remains of another corresponding on the south side, I have often traced it myself; it begins in a field across the road, north of the church: on the same side of the way, in a field about a quarter of a mile from the church, in the road leading to High Estre, was found a fine glass urn, with some burnt bones in it, which Samuel Tuffnell, Esq. shewed to the Society of Antiquaries."

In Mr. Holmes's MS. and N. Salmon's account of this place, Camden's authority is alledged for William de Magnaville, or Mandeville, being the founder of the castle here: but Mr. Morant says, he could not find where Mr. Camden says so; and adds, "it is certainly much ancients."

In Domesday Book it is called Plesinchou, and appears to have been part of the lands of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne; an encroachment is recorded, as made here upon the king, of one hide of land, by Humfrey Aurei Testiculi.

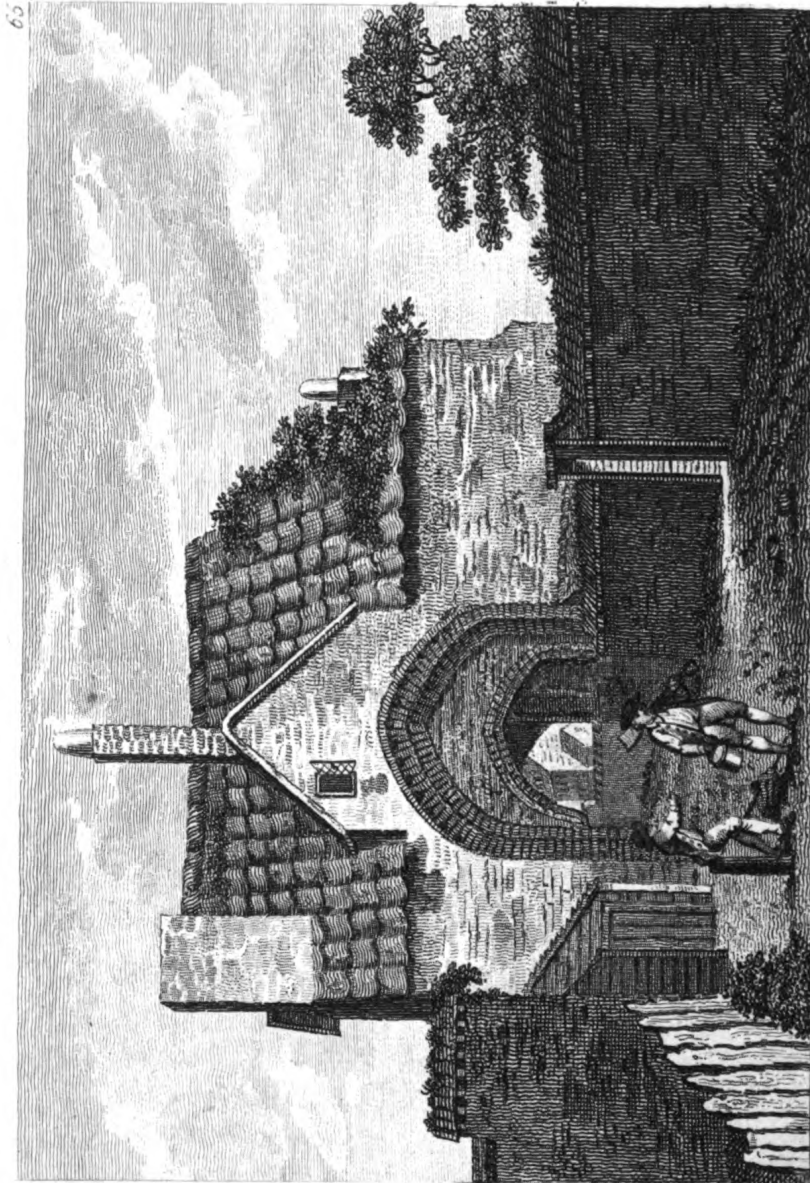
By the marriage of Maud, grand-daughter of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, to King Stephen, Pleshy became vested in the crown, and was by that king bestowed on Geffery de Mandeville, when he created him Earl of Essex; and on his defection in favour of the Empress Maud, when he was seized and imprisoned by the king, he, to obtain his liberty, surrendered this and his castle of Walden.

King Henry II. restored to Geffery de Mandeville, son of the above-named earl, all the lands and honours that had ever belonged

to his father or grandfather; to which William, his brother and heir, succeeding, here solemnized his marriage with Hardewise, daughter and heiress of William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, January 12, 1180. Henry II. gave him leave to fortify this castle; he died the 14th of November, 1190, without issue, and was succeeded by Beatrix de Say, grand-daughter of his aunt Beatrix, wife of William de Say.

Beatrix de Say married Geffery Fitz Piers, of Ludgershall Castle, who was in her right made Earl of Essex, and his sons took on them the surname of Mandeville; but the male line failing, Maud de Mandeville, anno 1199, marrying Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and constable of England, she carried the castle into that family, and it was by Henry III. confirmed to his son Humphrey, surnamed The Good, and continued in his descendants till the reign of Edward III. when, for default of male heirs, it came to Eleanor, who married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the sixth son of that king, who in her right became Earl of Essex and Northampton, and constable of England; he chiefly resided in this castle.

At the accession of Richard II. this duke presuming on the authority of an uncle, and being a man of rigid virtue, interfered too much in the government, and rebuked his nephew's failings with so much asperity, that he resolved to get rid of him; for which purpose Richard paid him a visit at his castle of Pleshy, on a summer's evening, and persuaded him to accompany him to London that night, to assist him with his advice in council. Thomas, not suspecting any ill intent, consented, and set out slightly attended; when they came near Stratford, the king riding off, a party of armed men, placed ready for that purpose, seized the duke, carried him on ship-board, and conveyed him to Calais, where he was kept close prisoner till the 8th of September, 1397, and then stifled between two featherbeds. In the ensuing parliament, being declared a traitor, all his estates were escheated to the crown; but his wife Eleanor was suffered to enjoy this castle, and most of the lands of her ancestors till her death, 3d October, 1399. On her demise,



Abbey of Stratford Langthorne, Essex.
Pub. J. Martin 1784 by C. Hooper.

Sparrow, J. sculp

demise, this castle and manor, in a division of the estates of that duke, came to Henry V. when they were valued at 106*l.* 8*s.* from which time they were united to the duchy of Lancaster.

Anno 1215, in the dispute between King John and his barons, this castle was besieged by Savarike de Maulon, a Poictovian, who commanded part of the king's army. It then belonged to Geffery de Mandeville.

The manor of Plashy, and the two parks, were by Edward VI. granted to Sir John Gate, to hold it in capite, by the twenty-sixth part of a knight's fee; but he taking part with Lady Jane Grey, it reverted to the crown, and there remained. The little park was granted to Sir John Clarke, one of the barons of the Exchequer, whose son probably built the house, called The Lodge, out of the materials of the castle.

At present nothing remains of this edifice but a high mount, whereon probably the keep of the castle stood, having on the west side a brick bridge over it, and part of a gate here shewn; this mount is of an oval form, forty-five paces in length, and twenty-five in width, and is surrounded by an area called The Castle-yard; also bounded by a high rampart and ditch: this area contains about two acres. The foundations of buildings may be traced in many places. This view, representing the north side, was drawn anno 1777.

THE ABBEY OF STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, OR AT BOGH, IN THE PARISH OF WEST-HAM.

OF this abbey there are scarce any remains, except the building here shewn, which appears to have been the gateway leading to the monastery, and a small ruined stone arch. This gate is built with brick. The site and remains of this once considerable monastery are about half a mile south-south-west of the church.

It was founded either in the year 1134, or 1135, by William de Montfichet, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and all saints.

He

He endowed it with all his lordship here, as just mentioned, under the manor of West-ham; and also with eleven acres of meadow, and two mills: and his wood of Bochest, in Woodford, and the tithe of his panage. The demesnes of the abbey in this parish comprehended near fifteen hundred acres; and amongst them was Sudbury, given them by King John. The manors of West-ham, Wood Grange, East West-ham, and Playz, were their's. They had also the manors of East-ham; of Beringer's, and Rye-house, in Little Ilford and Berking; of Low-Leyton; of Bamsted, in Aveley and Upminster; of Great Burghsted, Challeweden, Whites, and Gurneys; of Buckurns, in Buttersbury; of Cow-bridge, in Mountenys-ing; of Calircots or Caldircots, in South Weald; of Brygginge, in Chaldwell; and two tenements, called Ose and Warrewyke, in Coringham; Clerkenwyke, or the Abbots Marsh in Hadleigh Castle; Grangewyke Marsh, in Little Thurrock; lands in Chigwell, East and West Tilbury, &c. the advowson of Little Ilford rectory; the rectory of East-ham; the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of West-ham, of Great Burghsted, of Layton, and of Great Maplested, in this county; some houses in Clement's Lane, and elsewhere in London; the manor of Lewisham, and a messuage and lands at Woolwich, in Kent: in the forest of Melkesham, in Wiltshire, four hundred and seventy-two acres; common pasture in Warsted; free warren in most of the parishes above mentioned, and in Woodford, Dunton, East Horndon, &c. a market and two fairs in Bellerica; pasture for eight hundred sheep, and liberties in Windsor Forest.

This house being situated low amongst the marshes, was liable at first to frequent inundations, so that the monks were obliged to remove to a cell of their's at Great Burghsted; where they continued till King Richard II. we suppose, caused their damages to be repaired, and brought them back to Stratford.

The abbot had summons to parliament in 1307. At the suppression this abbey was valued at 511*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum, according to Dugdale, and at 573*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ob. q. according to Speed.

Speed. To whom the several revenues belonging to it were granted, is shewn under the respective parishes where they lay.

As to the abbey itself, King Henry VIII. in 1538, gave the house and site of this monastery, with the church, belfrey, and bhurchyard, and several parcels of ground thereto belonging, and Richard's chapel, now unknown, to Peter Mewtas, or Meautis; Esq. and Joan his wife, and their heirs male. This Peter's grandfather was John Meautis, a native of Normandy, who came into England with King Henry VII. and was made by him his secretary for the French tongue. Thomas Meautis, his son and heir, had, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of — Foxley, of Northamptonshire, Peter Meautis, of West-ham, Esq. just now mentioned: he was ambassador from King Henry VIII. to the court of France, and knighted. At the time of his death, which happened at Dieppe, 8th September, 1562, he held the house and site of this monastery, ten messuages, ten tofts, four water-mills; ten gardens, three hundred acres of arable; two hundred acres of meadow, one hundred of pasture, fifty of wood, three hundred of marsh, forty called red ground, wet ground, and ozier hopps, one fishery from the mouth of the river Lee, and 40s. rent. Part of the wall which keeps out the Thames, is still called Meautys his wall. He left two sons, Henry and Hercules, and one daughter, Frances, wife of Henry Howard, Viscount Bindon. Hercules, the second son, married Philippa, daughter of Richard Cook, of Gidding-hall, Esq. by whom he had Thomas; Frances, wife of — Shute; and Jane, married first to William Cornwallis, ancestor of the present Lord Cornwallis, afterwards to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford, K. B. Thomas, the son, afterwards knighted, was secretary to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, and seated at Gorhambury; he married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, just now mentioned, re-married to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Baronet.

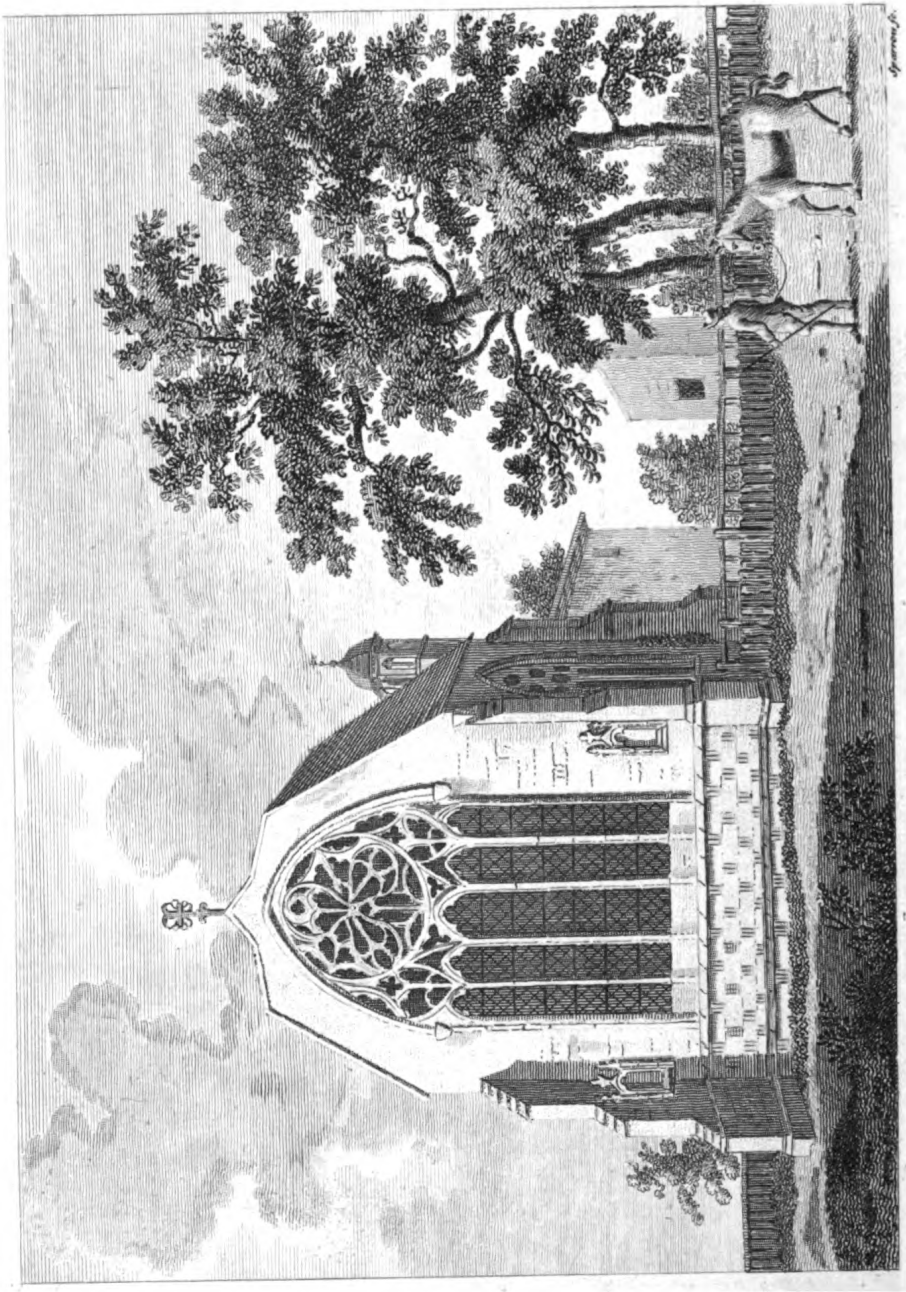
Henry Meautis, Esq. of West-ham, the elder brother of Hercules, married Anne, daughter of John Jermy, of Suffolk, Esq. and had by her Thomas, Henry, Peter, and Margaret. Thomas, the

eldest son, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry Coningsby, North-Mimms, had five sons and three daughters. Henry Meautis, Esq. the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Glover, and had by her Henry and Anne.

Either this last Henry, or his father, sold the site of the abbey, with appurtenances, to John Nutts, Esq. It belonged afterwards to Peter Knight, Esq. and now to — Newman, Knt. and others, being divided among several proprietors.

Some of the considerable privileges belonging to the abbey were obtained or purchased by Sir Thomas Cambell, of Clay Hill, in Berking. His descendant, Sir Harry Cambell, procured a confirmation of them by an *inspecimus* of King William and Queen Mary, November 15, 1689, by which he was to enjoy the same liberties, customs, franchises, profits, emoluments, &c. as any abbot of Stratford Langthorne at any time enjoyed; namely, to take in Windsor Forest, thorns or brush-wood, where most convenient, and as much as would be necessary for the use of their house; to cut down and carry away wood or timber out of their woods in the forest of Essex; pasture for eight hundred sheep, reckoning by the great hundred, between the Frith, or Wood Grange, and Walthamstow; to enjoy the Grange, or manor of Wood Grange, with all its rights and members; sixty acres of wood and underwood belonging to that Grange; and ten acres in Higham's Mead; all the tithes of grain and hay in Stratford Langthorne, belonging to the rectory of West-ham; together with the tithes of Chobhams, free warren in West-ham, and common of pasture in the wastes of all commonable places within the forest for all commonable beasts, except in the fence month; and to cut down pollard trees. Sir Harry Cambell dying in 1699, was succeeded in the manor of Wood Grange, and his other estates, by his only daughter, whose son sold it to Mr. Pickering, father of Miss Pickering, late proprietor thereof.

This abbey was bound to maintain the bridge at Bowe, said to be the first arched stone bridge in this county, and thence named; though perhaps it might derive its appellation from the word
beau,



Tilty Abbey Effex.
Pub. and Sold 1784 by J. Moxon.

beau, or handsome, an epithet very likely to be given to it in those times. This view was drawn anno 1758.

TILTEY ABBEY.

THIS abbey is situated in the north-west part of the county, a few miles south of Thaxtead, and in the hundred of Dunmow.

According to Tanner, it was founded about the year 1152, by Robert, Earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Jeffery, for white monks, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. Morant places this foundation in the year 1133, on the 20th of May, and says it was endowed by Maurice Fitz Jeffery, who granted to it all his lands of Tileteia, without any exception; and that the said grant was confirmed by Robert Earl of Derby, as lord paramount of the fee. He adds, that their church was consecrated anno 1221, at which time several grants were made to them.

About the time of the dissolution, here were only seven monks; the yearly revenues of the house were valued at 167*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Dugdale; 177*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Speed.

The site was granted, says Morant, in 1542, by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audeley, lord Audeley of Walden, and his heirs, under the following description: The site of the monastery, and the church, belfrey, and chapel; a mansion called the founder's lodging, and the guest hall; Tiltey Grange, and the manor of Tiltey; the rectory, with the chapel belonging to the same; lands and tenements called Rycrofts, Bingemones meadow in Tiltey; Charwreth, Plesdon Greene, and Boxtede, &c. to be holden in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. He died 8th May, 1544, possessed of this manor of Tiltey, with the advowson of the church and grange there, and two hundred acres of arable, sixty of meadow, three hundred of pasture in Easton, Broxted, Chaurothe, Henham, and Pleasdon. Margaret, his eldest daughter, and at length sole heir, brought this, with the rest of his vast inheritance, to her two husbands, Henry Dudley, who was slain at St. Quintin's in 1557, and Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; by
this

this last she had Thomas, afterwards created Earl of Suffolk, and three other children. She died 9th January, 1565. Thomas Howard, Esq. her eldest son and heir, enjoyed it after her; but by licence, dated 2d March, 1587, he sold the premises, 1st April following, for the sum of 5000*l.* to Henry Maynard, Esq. and in his family it hath continued ever since, being now in the Right Honourable Charles Lord Maynard.

The names of the abbots, as given by Morant, are, anno 1370, Thomas Chisull; 1407, John Leighs; 1437, Simon Pabenham; 1520, John Oxford, John Browne: John Palmer, the last abbot who signed the surrender.

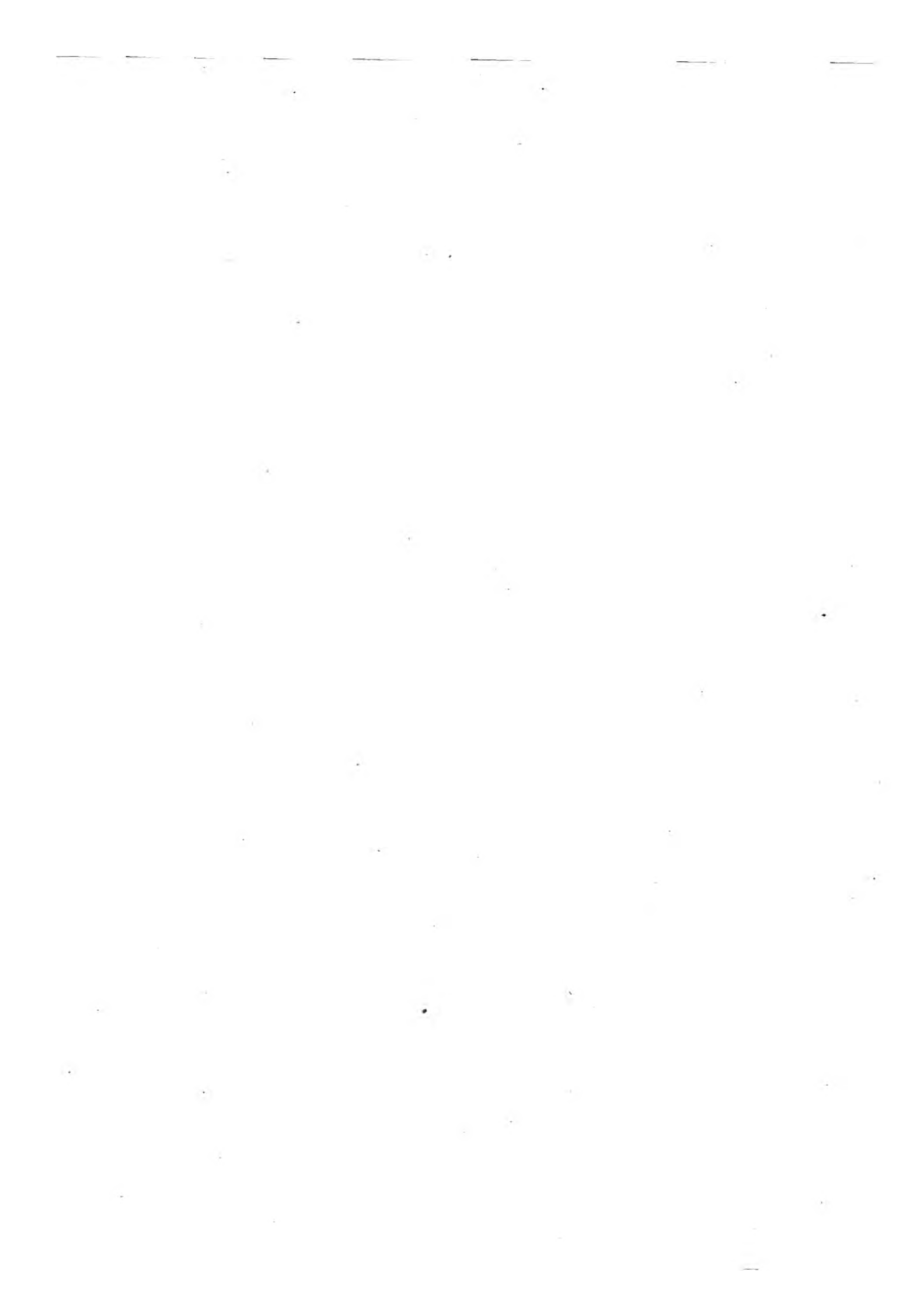
Of this abbey little remains, except the building here shewn, now the parish church, said to have been the chapel to the hospital for strangers at the abbey gate; perhaps the building stiled in the grant the Guest Hall: and at a small distance north-eastward, part of the cloister walls, in which are marks of circular arches.

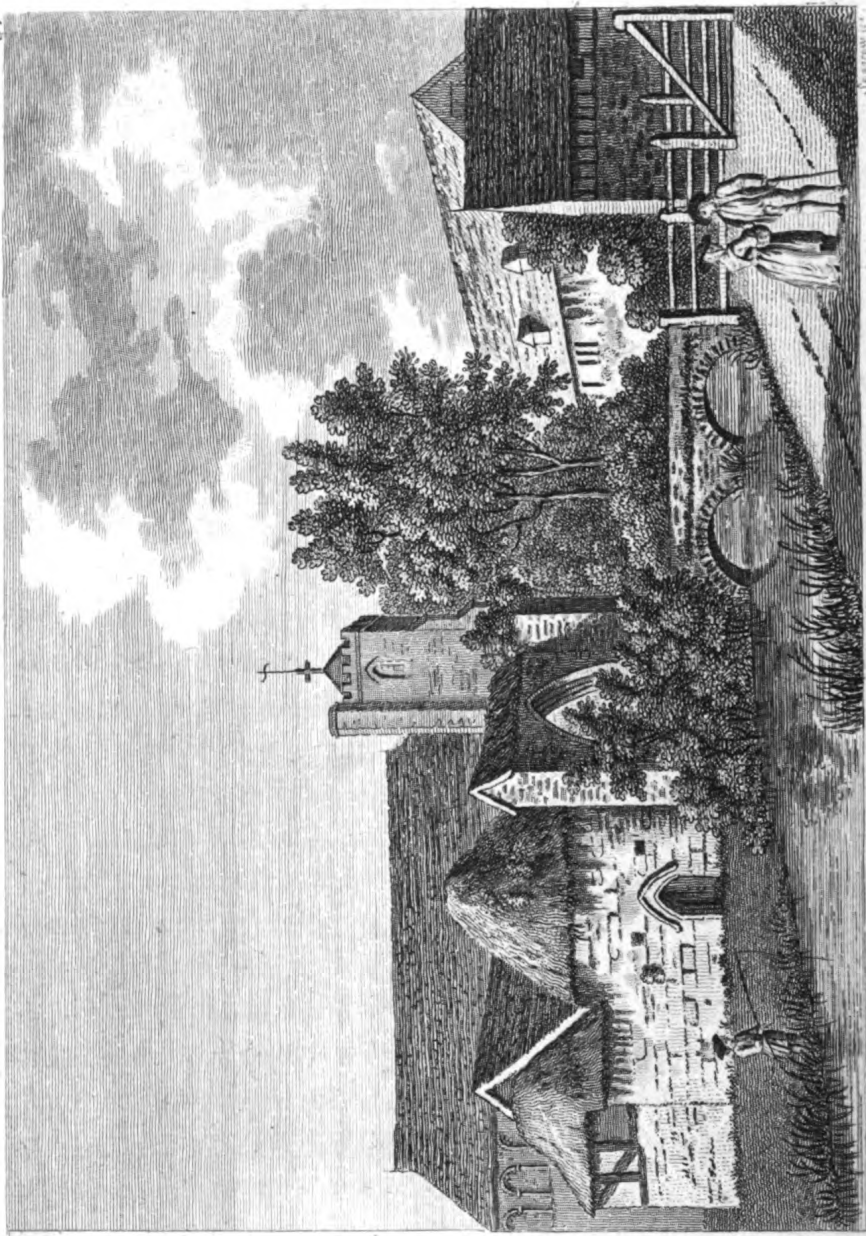
A gentleman of Thaxted, living in 1777, when this drawing was made, remembered part of the lodgings of the monastery standing, inhabited by a farmer; these have been pulled down by Lord Maynard. The same gentleman said he had seen a survey of no very ancient date, in which the tower of the abbey church was represented as extant: it is now levelled with the ground, but the foundations might be easily traced out.

North-west of the cloisters is a mill; a small distance from which towards the north-east, are the beds of several fish-ponds, formerly stocked for the supply of the convent.

In this chapel, besides the great window, which is well worthy observation, there are several ancient brasses and inscriptions, of which two are here given. The first is in old French *, and in the Saxon character, cut on the edges of a coffin-shaped stone, ornamented on its center with a cross fleury:

* Mahud de Mortimer gist icy Jesu pur seu sceu pite e misericorde de sa alme
eit mercy.





Waltham Abbey. Published by J. & J. Hooper.

of a view 11

The other on an abbot named Thomas, who, according to tradition, is said to have governed the abbey, anno 1042:

Abbas famosus, bonus & vivendo pobatus
 In Thakley natus qui jacet hic tumulatus
 Thomas dictatus cum Christo sit sociatus,
 Rite gubernavit istuq. locu pamavit.

This parish, says Morant, is rated to the land-tax at 528*l*. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is of one pace with the chancel, tyled; a small belfrey belonging to it contains only one bell. This church was appropriated to the abbot and convent, who enjoyed all the tythes, great and small, till their suppression; after which it became a donative, or perpetual curacy, in the gift of the noble owner of the site of the abbey and manor. The Right Honourable Charles Lord Maynard hath settled a house, with the appurtenances, on the church clerk of this parish, and his successors in that office for ever, in the same manner as he hath done at both the Eastons.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

THE first religious foundation here, was a church for two priests, built by Tovy, Stalhere, or standard-bearer to King Canute, who laid the first foundation of a town in this place, on account of its neighbourhood to the forest, and its convenient situation for hunting. But the present abbey was founded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in consequence of a grant from Edward the Confessor, upon condition that he should build a monastery in the place prescribed, in memory of him and his Queen Editha; and, moreover, should adorn it with the relics of many holy apostles, martyrs, and confessors, evangelical books, vestments, and other proper ornaments; and also there institute a small society of brethren, subjected to canonical rules, according to the authority of the holy father.

Harold, in 1062, dedicated this monastery to the honour of a certain holy cross, found, as the legend says, by a carpenter some-

where in the west, and miraculously brought here, where it continued to possess its miraculous powers recorded in a manuscript mentioned by Mr. Morant as in the Cotton Library, Julius D. VI. 2. "De miraculis crucis in monteacuto per fabrum inventæ tempore Canuti, et de ejus deductione ad Waltham."

Harold endowed his new-founded abbey amply for the maintenance of a dean, and eleven secular black canons. After the battle of Hastings his body was here buried, being with some difficulty obtained from the Conqueror by the intercession of his mother, and two of the monks of this abbey. His two brothers, who were killed in the same battle, were also buried here.

Maud, first queen to Henry I. gave to the abbey the mill at Waltham; his second queen Adeliza, and other persons, also increased the wealth of the abbey by considerable donations.

Henry II. to appease the pope's anger on account of the death of Becket, had promised to erect an abbey for canons regular, to the honour of God and St. Thomas, and for the expiation of his sin. In consequence of which, in 1177, he changed this foundation from a society of seculars, to a monastery of regulars, for an abbot and sixteen monks of the order of St. Augustin, which seems to have satisfied the pope, who was endeavouring to introduce regulars instead of seculars into all convents; because, as Henry's charter says, the secular canons had given much offence by their irregular and carnal lives: the truth perhaps was, that the seculars were less attentive to the injunctions of the see of Rome, and were frequently married; it seemed however good to the king, Pope Alexander approving *viros sanctæ conversationis substituere, et opiniona laudabiles.*

By the charter of Henry II. great privileges and extensive territories were given to the abbey, which gifts were fully confirmed by a charter by his son Richard I. who also granted them other lands, the particulars of which, and the history of the property of the abbey, may be seen in Fuller, Farmer, and Morant.

Henry the III^d. is said to have passed much time at this abbey; he granted it a weekly market, and a fair. In his reign a dispute
. happened

happened between the inhabitants of the town and the abbey, concerning a right of pasture in the town marsh, which ended in the submission of the townsmen. This dispute was followed by another, between the abbot and the lord of the manor of Cheshunt, concerning the boundaries of their lands, which was determined in favour of the abbot; but the dispute was revived, and continued till the dissolution. Very great privileges were granted by Edward III. two fairs at Waltham, and a market and fair at Epping heath and at Takely. The revenue of the abbey, at its suppression, was, according to Dugdale, annually 1079*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* according to Speed, 900*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The site of the monastery was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony Denny; and by purchase and grant from Henry VIII. he had acquired most of its extensive possessions. His heirs, in the reign of Charles II. sold the abbey house and lands to Sir Samuel Jones, of Northamptonshire, who gave this estate to Samuel, fifth son of Sir William Wake, of Clevedon, in Somersetshire, in whose family it still continues.

The abbot of Waltham was one of the mitred abbots; and the abbey, from the time of its foundation, was free from all jurisdiction but that of the bishop of Rome and the king.

The church seems always to have been used as a parish church; and though originally dedicated to the holy cross, is said, at some later period, to have been dedicated to St. Laurence.

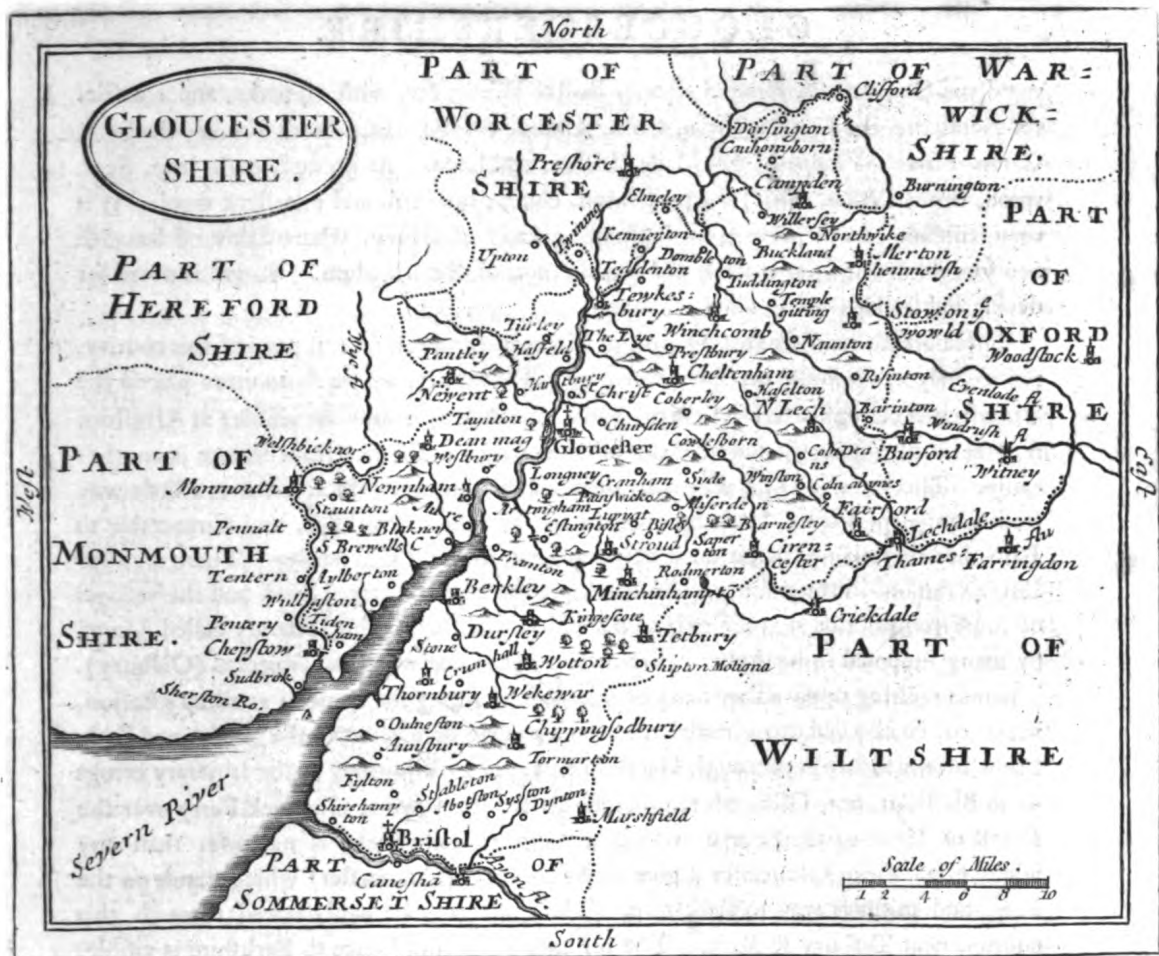
The present parish church, which is only the western part of the ancient church, is a very venerable specimen of that style of building usually called Saxon; the measures of it, as given by Farmer, are from west to east, in the inside of the body of the church, seventy six feet and a half; and from the body of the church to the east wall, where the communion-table stands, thirty-four feet and a half; in all, one hundred and eleven feet; and from north to south, fifty-five feet and a half. In the reign of Charles I. a figure of Harold, in one of the north windows of the church, was destroyed by the Puritans. The present tower, at the west end of the church, was erected in the reign of Philip
and

and Mary, partly by the contributions of the inhabitants, and partly by the sale of the plate and vestments of the monastery, and of the bells. Its height is eighty-nine feet from the foundation to the battlements, the workmanship of each foot (besides materials) in the lower part of the building cost 33*s.* 4*d.* and near the top 40*s.* each foot. In 1668, a brief was granted to collect for the repair of the church, which producing but a small sum, the rest of the repair was made at the expence of the parish, and by the voluntary contributions of some of the parishioners.

Adjoining to the south side of the church is a chapel dedicated to our Lady, which has been used since the reformation for a school; under it is a charnel-house, containing a large quantity of human bones laid up in great order. Some of them have lain there long; but there is no reason to believe the tradition of the place, that they are the bones of those who fell in Harold's cause, at the battle of Hastings.

A gate into the abbey yard, a bridge which leads to it, some ruinous walls, and an arched vault, are, with the church, now the only remains of this rich foundation: the style of building of the church proves its antiquity, though there do not appear any circumstances to determine positively whether it was built by Harold, at the first foundation, or by Henry II. at the time of his refounding the abbey as the Saxon or Roman style prevailed to his time. The gate is evidently not older than Edward III. as there is yet to be discerned, on a shield on the west side of it, the arms of England quartered with the fleur-de-lis.

The abbey house, which had been repaired and rebuilt by its different possessors, was entirely pulled down in 1770. A tulip-tree, for which the gardens were known, and resorted to, is still standing in full vigour. The drawing, which was made in 1771, shews the gate, some ruined walls of the abbey, the north side of the church, and the mill.



GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Is an inland county, included by the ancient Britons in their principality of Dobunni, and by the Romans in their province Flavia Cæsariensis, which reached from the Thames to the Humber. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the extensive kingdom of Mercia, the seventh and last established, which began in 582, and ended in 827, under 18 kings. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, province of Canterbury, and its own diocese; being bounded on the north by Worcestershire, south by Wiltshire, east by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, west by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. It is divided into 30 hundreds, is 55 miles long, 26 broad, and 160 in circumference; comprising 994 square miles, or 80,000 square acres; containing 1 city, Gloucester, and part of Bristol, 25 market-towns, viz. Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Berkeley, Newnham, Campden, Dursley, Colford, Dean, Stow, Wickware, Lechlade, Marshfield, Cheltenham, Sodbury, Fairford, Minchinhampton, Newent, Northlech, Painswick, Stanley, Stroud, Tetbury, Thornbury, Winchcomb, and Wotton, with 1229 villages, 280 parishes, 96 vicarages, and 162,000 inhabitants. It sends 8 members to Parliament, pays 12 parts of the land-tax, and supplies 960 of the national militia. Its most noted places are, Cotswold Hills and Downs, Vales of Stroudwater and Evesham, Dean and King's-wood Forest, Myclewood Chace, Cross-wood

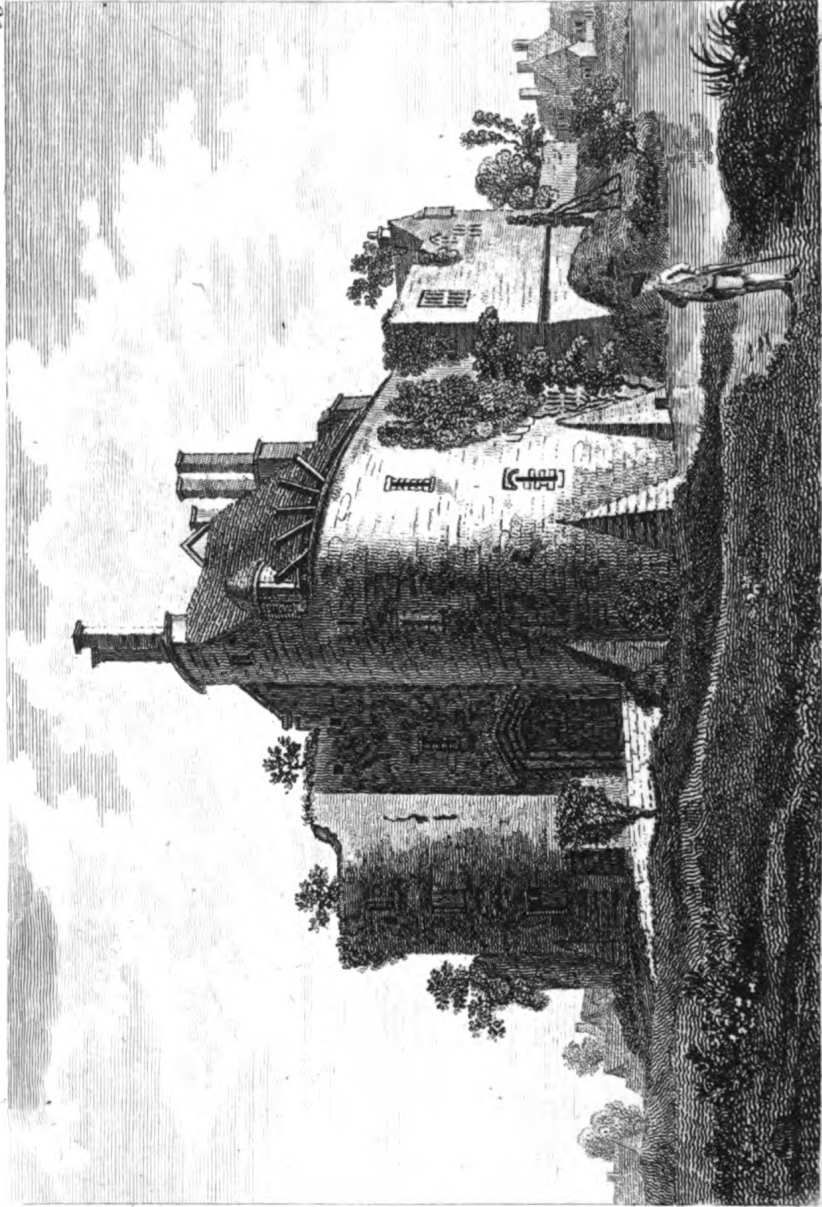
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

wood and Cheltenham mineral waters, Bristol Wells, &c. with 19 parks, and 1 castle. Its rivers are the Severn, Wye, Coln, Chern, Stroud, Isis, Avon, Frome, Swiliate, Caron, Stour, Windrush, Evenlode, Leden, and Lacc. Its product coals, iron, steel, wood, timber, corn, cattle, sheep, salmon, cheese, mustard, and excellent wool. It is very fruitful. In the Severn is the famous island of Alney, where Edmund Ironside and Harold decided the contest for the division of the kingdom. Stroud is noted for dyeing scarlet superior to all the world.

There are Roman, Saxon, Danish or Norman camps in several parts of this county, particularly at Oldbury on the Severn near Thornbury, where Antoninus placed the Trajectus or passage over the Severn, where two Roman camps are visible; at Alveston, not far from Oldbury, and at Castlehill; at no great distance from thence is another camp. The famous Fosse-way runs through this county, which it enters a little way from Campden, thence leads by Stow in the Would to Norlidge, and Cirencester to Bath, but there is no station on it between Brinklow and Cirencester. There are four Roman stations in this county. So many are the traces of razed forts, and the vestiges of some camps, that it is difficult to fix which was that in the Itinerary called Alone, by many supposed to be Aouft. From the Severn side we go to Trajectus (Oldbury). There is nothing upon either bank of this river claiming the name of a military station, yet it will be allowed there must have been a passage here between the Severn and Bath. From Monmouthshire, through Herefordshire, the 13th journey of the Itinerary brings us to Blestium, now Gloucester, proceeding over the Wye at Goderick Ferry over the Forest of Dean to the Severn, which making two channels, is narrower than any where else. From Gloucester it goes to Ariconium, (Cirencester) which stands on the Fosse and military way to Berkshire. The Fosse may be easily traced through this county, near Tetbury to Bath. The military way from hence to Berkshire is visible, but the other branch of it to Birdlip Hill, in the way to Gloucester, is much more so.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

<p>Gloucester Cathedral, Cloisters, &c. Tewkesbury Church Sudley Castle Cirencester Church Oakley Fairford Church Beverstone Castle Berkeley Castle Thornbury Castle St. Breavel's Castle Stroud Church Wickwar Church Campden Church</p>	<p>Cleave Church Down-Amney Church Hales Abbey Kingwood Abbey Lanthony Priory Newark Lechlade Church Westbury Church Winterburn Church Wotton-under-Edge Church Bristol Cathedral Pen-park-hole, &c.</p>
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ST BRIAVELLS CASTLE GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

W. H. St. John del. J. J. Cooper sculp.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.

“ THIS parish (says Sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire) lies in the Hundred of St. Briavel, to which it gives name, five miles distant north from Cheapstow, in Monmouthshire, three miles south from Colford, and eighteen miles west from Glo'cester.” Here it may be necessary to acquaint the reader, that Sir Robert estimates these distances by computed miles, every one of which measures at least a statute mile and a half.

“ The place (continues he) was anciently called Brulais, and was reputed to be a part of the parish of Newland. A market was granted to this place, 9 John.

“ This castle is extra-parochial, and has been formerly of great account; and the ruins shew it to be strong, and of a large extent. It was built by Miles, earl of Hereford, in the reign of King Henry I. It is remarkable for the death of Mahel, third son of the earl, and younger brother to Roger and Walter, successively earls of Hereford. This Mahel was cruel and covetous; and being entertained here by Walter de Clifford, and a fire happening in the castle, a stone fell from an high tower on his head, and killed him in the place. A daughter of this Mahel was married to Herbert, who, in right of his wife, was Lord of Dean, and progenitor to the present Herberts, earls of Pembroke and Montgomery.

“ The custody of St. Briavel's castle, with the forest of Dean, was granted to John de Monemouth, 18 John.

“ The tenants of this manor were admitted to their estates by the constable of the castle, until it was ordered, 2 Henry III. that

the tenants, for the future, should not be admitted until they had compounded for their fines with the king.

“ In the 45th Henry III. John Giffard was made governor of St. Briavel's castle, and warden of the forest of Dean; 47 Henry III. Walter Wither held St. Briavel's; 54 Henry III. Thomas, brother to Gilbert the Red, earl of Glo'cester, was made governor of St. Briavel's castle, by Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, after the battle gained over King Henry III. at Lewes.

“ John de Bottourt, descended from Ansfid de Bottourt, who lived 2 Henry II. was made governor of St. Briavel's castle, and warden of Dean Forest, 19 Edward I. He was soon displaced, but put in again, 1 Edward II. Thomas de Everty held the castle of St. Briavel, 21 Edward I. Ralph de Abbenhall held St. Briavel's castle, 29 Edward I.

“ Almarick de St. Amand was governor of St. Briavel's castle, warden of Dean Forest, governor of Hereford castle, and high sheriff of the county, in the reign of King Edward I.

“ William de Staure held the castle of St. Briavel, and one messuage and twelve acres of land, 2 Edward II. There was a grant of fairs and markets in this town the same year. Hugh le Despenser, the elder, was made governor of St. Briavel's, and of the forest of Dean, 15 Edward II. William de Staure held St. Briavel's, 17 Edward II.

“ John de Nivers was made governor of this castle, and warden of the forest of Dean, to hold at pleasure, and in as full a manner as John Wisham, or William Sapy, held the same, 18 Edward II. Robert de Aure held St. Briavel's, 19 Edward II. In the rolls of parliament of 8 Edward III. is the petition of Robert de Sapy, setting forth, that the keeping of the castle of St. Briavel, and the forest of Dene, was committed to him, he rendering at the Exchequer the usual payments; but diverse revenues and advantages being withheld, and the king's father having, in the 20th year of his reign, granted to the abbey of Tyntern the moiety of a fish-pool, near and belonging to the castle, without reserving any rent, which moiety used annually to produce 50s.

he

he therefore humbly prays his majesty, to direct his treasurer and barons to make an abatement in his rent equal to these deficiencies, he the said Robert having no manner of fee for himself or his people for guarding the said forest. Roger Clifford was governor of this castle, and had fifty-five marks yearly allowed him out of the Exchequer; and all succeeding governors were to have feeding, house-boot, and hay-boot, out of the forest of Dean, 14th Edward III.

“ The castle of St. Briavel was granted to Thomas, duke of Cornwall, 14th Richard II. King Henry IV. settled it, and the town, on John, duke of Bedford, his third son, 1st Henry V. who died seised thereof, 14th Henry VI. Henry de Aure was seised of St. Briavel's, 3d Henry IV. William Warren was seised of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the forest of Dean, 7th Henry V.

“ Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, were seised of St. Briavel's manor and castle, and levied a fine of them to the use of themselves, in tail; the remainder to the right heirs of Richard Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick, 6th Edward IV. The same countess did afterwards levy a fine of the manor and castle, to the use of King Henry VII. and in the third year of his reign.

“ The manor of St. Briavel's was in the crown in the year 1608. The constablewick of the castle of St. Briavel was granted to Henry, lord Herbert, of Ragland, for life, with a fee of 40*l.* a year, 1660.

“ The Duke of Beaufort is the present lord of the manor, and hath a court of attachment. The castle serves now only as a prison for offenders in the forest, and of debtors within the hundred.” Thus far Sir Robert Atkyns.

From the description of this castle given by Camden, it appears it was even in his time “ more than half demolished;” and, probably, not having been repaired since, or at least only partially, it has gradually lapsed to its present state. The front seen in this view still serves for a prison; but will in a few years be habitable only by

owls

owls and jackdaws. About a year ago a lofty tower on the south side fell down into the ditch by which the castle is surrounded. The Earl of Berkeley is the present constable. The ancient salary was 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* per annum.—This view, which represents the north-west aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

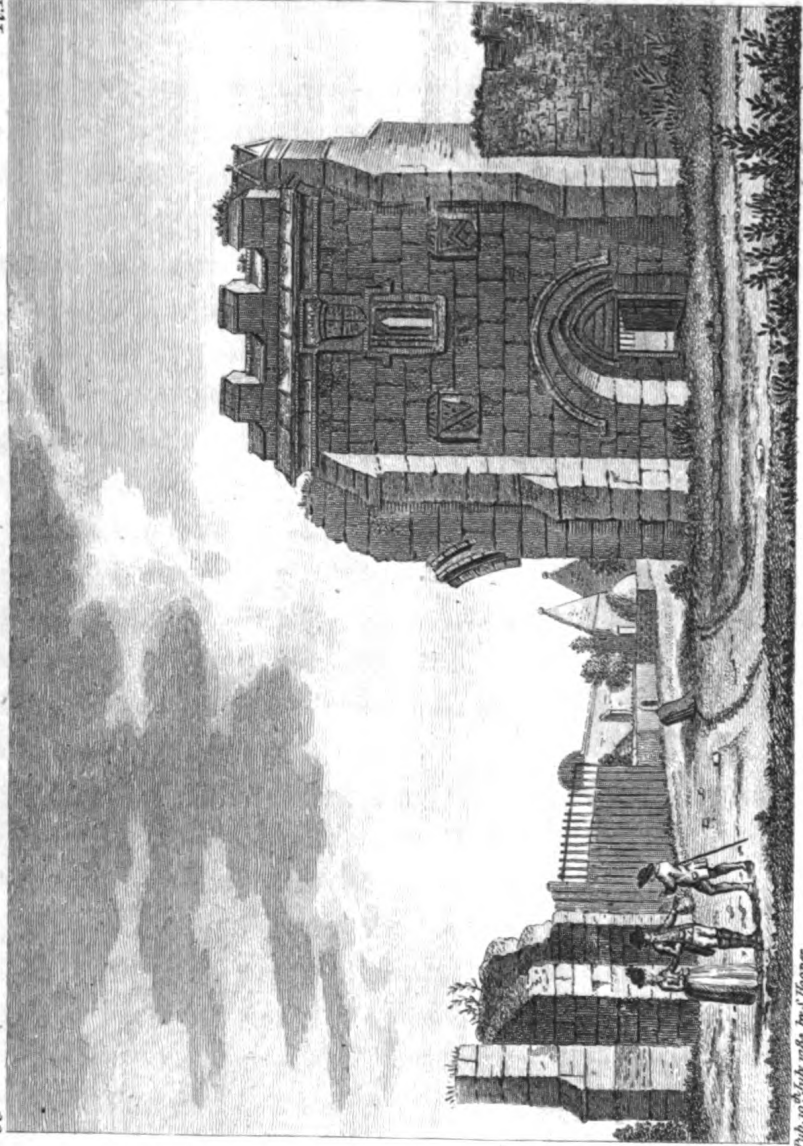
LANTHONY PRIORY. (PLATE I.)

THIS priory stands about half a mile south-west of Gloucester. The story of its foundation is in substance thus related :

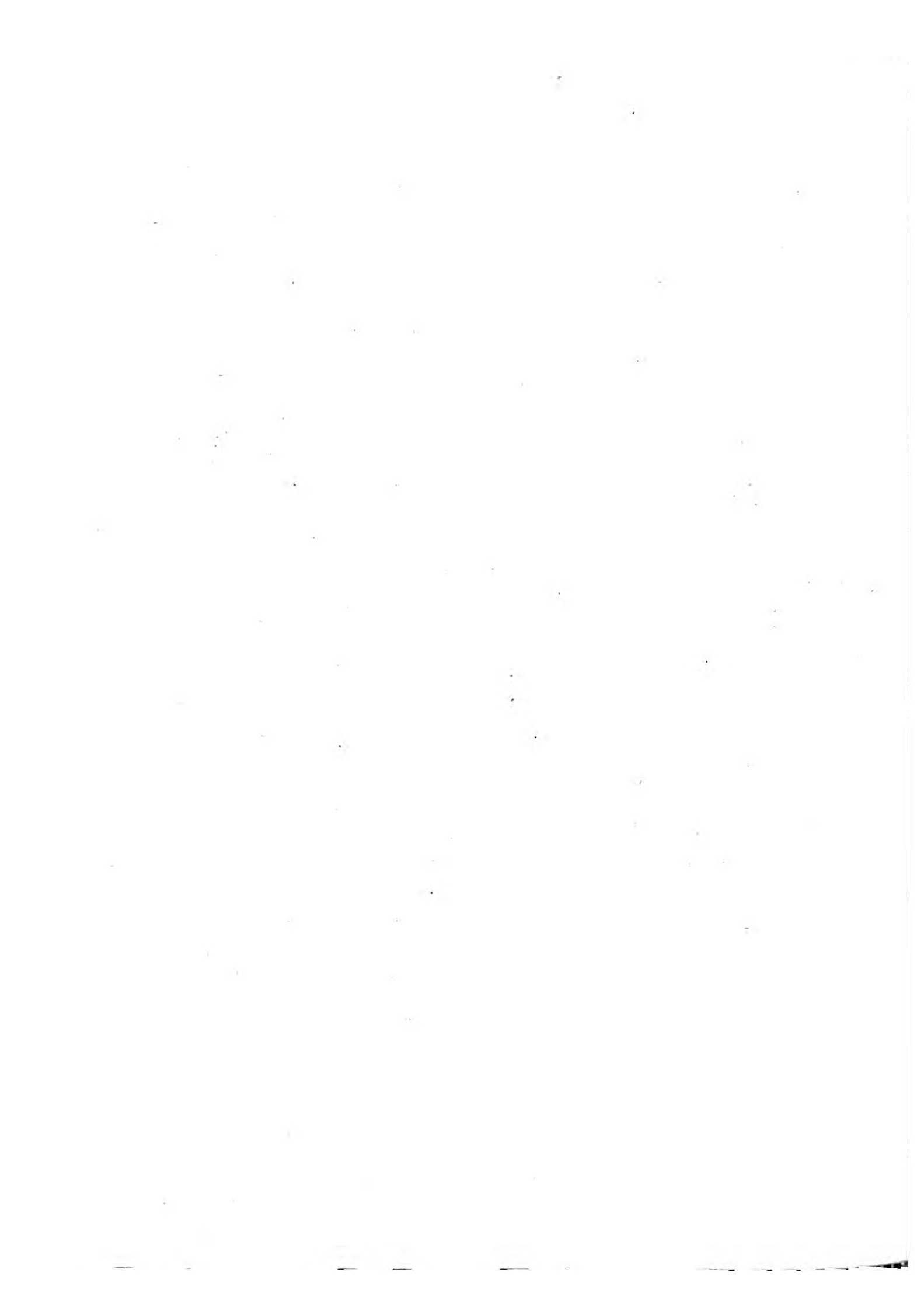
In a deep and solitary valley, near the river Hodney, in Monmouthshire, encompassed with rocks, which almost exclude the light of the mid-day sun, St. David built a small chapel and cell, and there led the life of a hermit for many years ; the place still bears his name ; Landeuvi Nanthotheni, the Welch name of that spot, signifying the church of St. David on the river Hotheni.

After his death this cell remained for some time unoccupied, till an English prince, (for so the Legend calls him) Hugh de Lacy, and his attendants, having lost his way, or rather, as the story says, led by Providence, came into this valley. One of his knights, named William, being much fatigued, laid himself down to rest a while, and surveying the solemn objects around him, and the deserted chapel, conceived the design of becoming a hermit, incited thereto by a divine impulse. This resolution he began immediately to put in execution ; and taking leave of his comrades, he laid aside his gay cloaths, and put on a hair shirt, and over it his armour, which he constantly wore till it was consumed by rust and age, in order the more to mortify his body. Here he long remained in prayer and contemplation, suffering great hardships, practising many austerities, and resisting the attacks of Satan, who assailed him in divers ways ; among others, by frequent lascivious visions in the night : during this residence, he almost miraculously acquired sufficient learning for holy orders, and was accordingly ordained a priest.

The



Lanthony Priory, Gloucestershire.



The fame of his extraordinary sanctity being noised far abroad, and reaching the ears of one Ernesi, who had formerly been a hermit, but was then chaplain to Maude, queen of Henry I. a man of great power and learning; this Ernesi resolved to pay a visit to William; and, on an interview, was so struck with his piety, and the awful solitude of the place, that he became his associate: this happened anno 1103.

Here these two holy men built a small homely church, which was consecrated by Urban, bishop of the diocese; and also, in the year 1108, by Rameline, bishop of Hereford; it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whose residence in the wilderness made him a proper patron for hermits. They were assisted and patronized by Hugh de Lacy, who would have bestowed on them many valuable donations, but they resolutely refused any more than what was barely sufficient for their immediate subsistence.

At length it came into the mind of Ernesi, that it would be conducive to the good of religion, if they were multiplied into a convent. William at first did not readily come into this proposal; but, being influenced by the counsel of many respectable persons, and the approbation of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, he at length concurred. They next consulted what order they should make choice of; and, after mature consideration, pitched on that of Regular Canons of St. Augustine.

These preliminaries being settled, they invited religious men from the convents of Merton and St. Trinity, in and near London, and also from that at Colchester; and, being increased to the number of forty and more, they applied to the bishop to confirm the choice they had made of Ernesi for their prior, which he accordingly did; and that prior, by the meekness of his carriage, and the exactness of his discipline, not only gained the love of his canons, but so raised the reputation of his monastery, that King Henry I. and his Queen, Hugh de Lacy, and other great barons, became protectors and benefactors to their house; esteeming themselves peculiarly happy to be entitled to the prayers of this holy society. Hence they soon obtained large possessions, and might have had many more, but

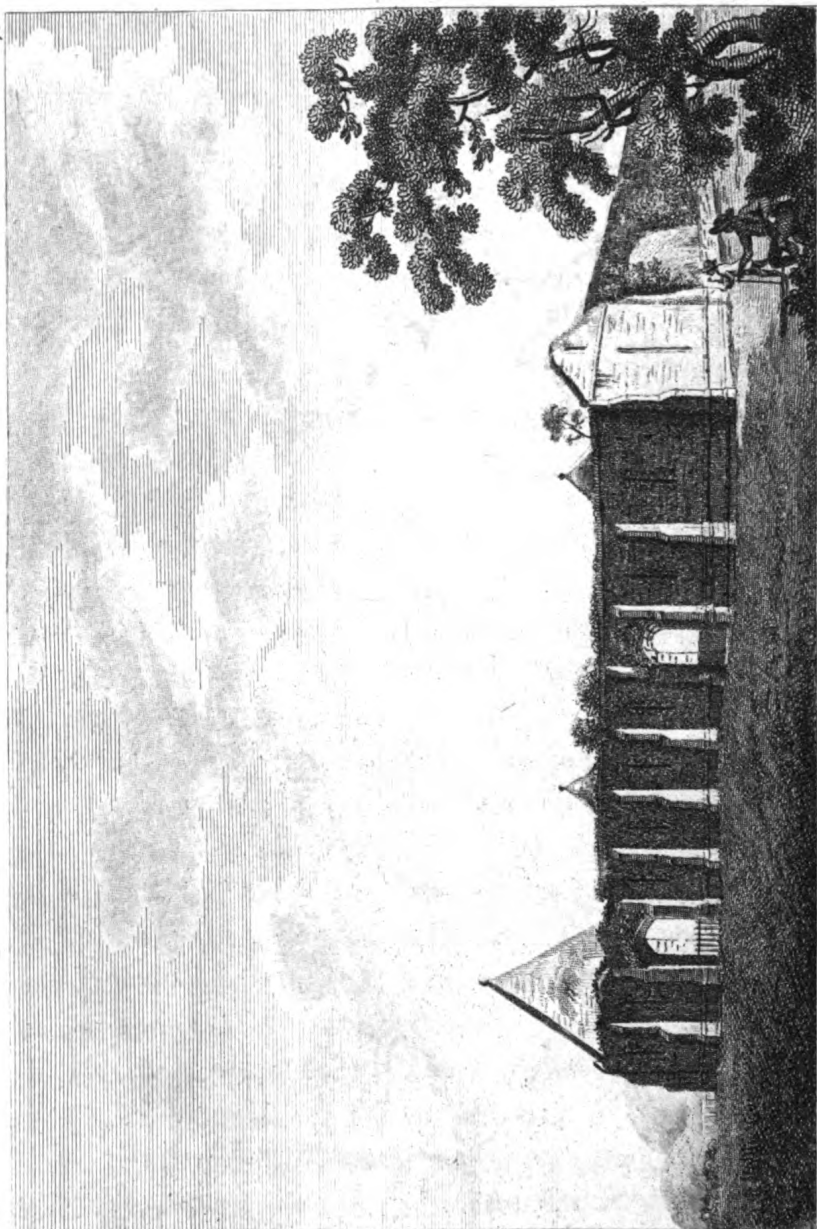
that they positively refused to receive many rich benefactions that were offered to them; saying, they chose rather to live poor in the house of God.

A singular instance is related of this self-denying spirit: the queen, desirous of bestowing a gift on the convent, requested of William, that he would let her put her hand into his bosom; he, with great modesty, submitted to her request; when she, by that means, dropped a purse of gold between his coarse hair-shirt and iron boddice: this, however, he would not accept of, but only permitted her to bestow some ornaments on the church. About this time Walter, constable and chief captain of the king's guards, became a canon in this house. Ernesi, the first prior, dying, Robert de Retun, or Beton, was elected in his place, and afterwards, anno 1131, consecrated bishop of Hereford. Robert de Braci succeeded to the office of prior.

Soon after the death of Henry I. this priory began to taste of the cup of adversity. They were frequently plundered by the Welch, who took even their provision; and the troubles in England prevented their being properly protected from thence. Among other misfortunes, a number of women, belonging to the family of a Welchman, who had fled to that monastery for safety from his enemies, took possession of their refectory, and, by their light and wanton behaviour, caused great offence and scandal to them. Under these difficulties, they applied to the bishop of Hereford (their former prior) for his advice; and he greatly compassionating their case, invited them to take refuge in his house at Hereford; which house and offices, together with a proper revenue for their maintenance, he assigned to them; some, however, of the brethren still continued at Lanthony, refusing to leave the place of their conversion and profession.

Here they continued two years; but, seeing no appearance of better times, new broils arising every day in the nation, the bishop applied to Milo, the constable, earl of Hereford, and acquainting him of the situation these canons were in, and reminding him of the affection his father bore them, and of his being buried in their
monastery;





LANTHONY ABBEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. PI. 2.
Published by J. G. Heath, 1841.

monastery; that nobleman bestowed on them a certain place near Gloucester, then called Hyde, where they, with the money they had saved from Lanthony, and with farther supplies from the bishop, erected the church and monastery; the remains of which are here shewn. It was consecrated in the year 1136, by Simon, bishop of Worcester, and Robert, bishop of Hereford, and dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, mother of God. Hither were then removed the convent from Hereford.

This view shews the grand entrance of the monastery, which, when entire, probably consisted of a large gate and two posterns. Only one of the latter now remains; over it are three coats of arms; first, under a crown, the arms of England; second, on the left a bend, cottised between six lions; and on the right, a saltire between three birds. The royal arms, placed in the center, are considerably larger than the other two.—This view was drawn anno 1775.

LANTHONY PRIORY. (PLATE II.)

IN the former account we left the canons in possession of this house, which, at first, they intended to consider only as a temporary residence, resolving to return to their former abode, as soon as peace was restored, and they could with safety do it. They, however, had engaged to Milo, always to leave thirteen discreet and reputable canons to perform divine service at this their new monastery, which after their first was also named Lanthony; but when the storm was over, and tranquillity restored, it being proposed by their prior that they should return to Wales, most of them shewed their dislike to it, having experienced the convenience and safety of their present habitation. Some of them openly refused, saying, that the monastery of St. John the Baptist was not a fit place for reasonable creatures; and declaring, they should be glad every stone in the building was a stout hare; and others wishing the church, and all its offices, at the bottom of the sea; and jokingly

ingly asking, whether they should sing to the wolves, and whether those animals liked loud music, with many other equally improper speeches. And although Robert, bishop of Hereford, had procured the Popes Eugenius and Lucius to declare St. John's the parent, or superior monastery, and St. Mary's, at Gloucester, only a cell dependent thereon; yet, nevertheless, the canons of the latter took the lead in all things, stripping the former of all its ornaments, and even its bells; and sending to them only the weak and superannuated persons, or such as were disagreeable to them; at the same time suffering them to want even food and raiment, their daily fare being very frequently only bread and water; whilst at Gloucester there was a great plenty of not only the necessaries, but conveniences of life.

Robert Bracy dying, was buried in the conventual church. He was succeeded by William Wycomb, who, attempting to restore the ancient discipline, was so persecuted by the rebellious canons, supported by Roger, earl of Hereford, that he resigned his office, and Clement, then sub-prior, was elected in his place. He being no less pious than his predecessor, and having more courage and perseverance, reformed most of the abuses, and obliged the whole monastery, except thirteen left at Gloucester, to reside with him some time every year, at the mother church at Lanthony, in Wales; but, at length, not being able to keep them any longer to this custom, used frequently to say, "We shall all go to hell on account of St. John the Baptist."

The deeds of benefaction to this house were confirmed by King John, who also confirmed the superiority of the monastery of St. John the Baptist over this of St. Mary's; but in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward IV. they were united, and the former regulation respecting superiority changed, the priory of St. Mary's being declared the principal, and that of St. John the Baptist the dependant cell, wherein the canons of Gloucester were obliged to maintain a residentiary prior, and four canons to say masses, which prior was removable at pleasure. The reason assigned for this
regu-

regulation was the misbehaviour of the prior of the first Lanthony.

At the dissolution, this house was endowed with 748*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* ob. per annum.

The site of the monastery and lands adjoining were granted in the thirty-eighth of Henry VIII. by that king to Sir Arthur Porter, whose only daughter marrying to Sir John Scudamore, this estate came into that family, and James, Lord Viscount Scudamore, of Ham Lacy, in Herefordshire, was late proprietor thereof.

The following catalogue of its priors is given by Browne Willis, from Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. p. 321 and 322, and other collections.

Ernesibus was made the first prior of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire, anno 1180. The second was

Rob. de Betun, anno 1131; on whose promotion to the bishoprick of Hereford, anno 1131,

Rob. de Braci succeeded; who removing this convent, anno 1134, built a church at a place near Gloucester, and called it Lanthony. His successors were,

Will. de Wycombe; he occurs, anno 1137, in the time of King Stephen; as does

Clement, in the time of Henry II.; after him

Roger de Norwich presided here, in the year 1178; whose successor,

Geffry de Henclawe, being, anno 1203, preferred to the see of St. David's,

Matthew was elected to this dignity; who being made abbot of Bardeny, co. Lincoln, anno 1214, was, I judge, succeeded by

John; he occurs prior, anno 1218; and was, on his decease, which happened 1240, succeeded by

Godfrey; on whose resignation, anno 1251,

Everard was elected prior; after whom I meet with

Martin; and then

Roger de Godestre; and after him

Walter, in the year 1285; and

John de Chaundos, anno 1289; to whom, as I judge, succeeded

Stephen; and to him

Philip, called by some Peter; and then

David, whose successor is said to be

Thomas de Gloucester; he resigned this office, anno 1301, and had for his successor one

John; he occurs anno 1310, 4 Edward II. Who his successors were I find not; but after him I find mention made of

Simon Brocworthe,

Edward St. John, and

Will. Charitons, being priors here; but when they lived, my authors are silent; and all I know is, that one William, whom I take to be William Cheriton, was prior here, anno 1358. After him I find another

William, surnamed De Penebury, enjoyed this office. The next occurs is

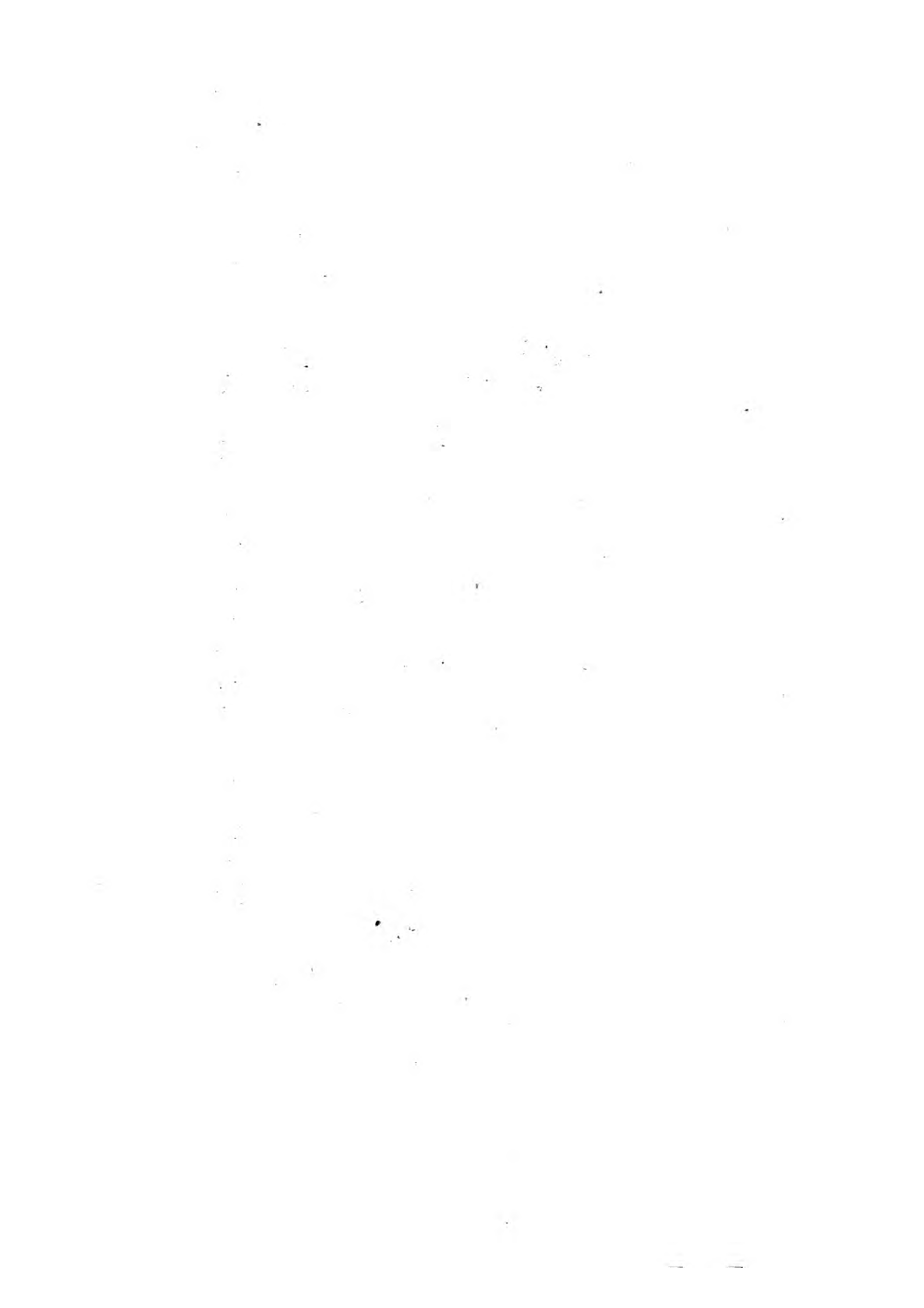
Tho. Elinham; he presided anno 1415; but how long after I know not, nor the institution of

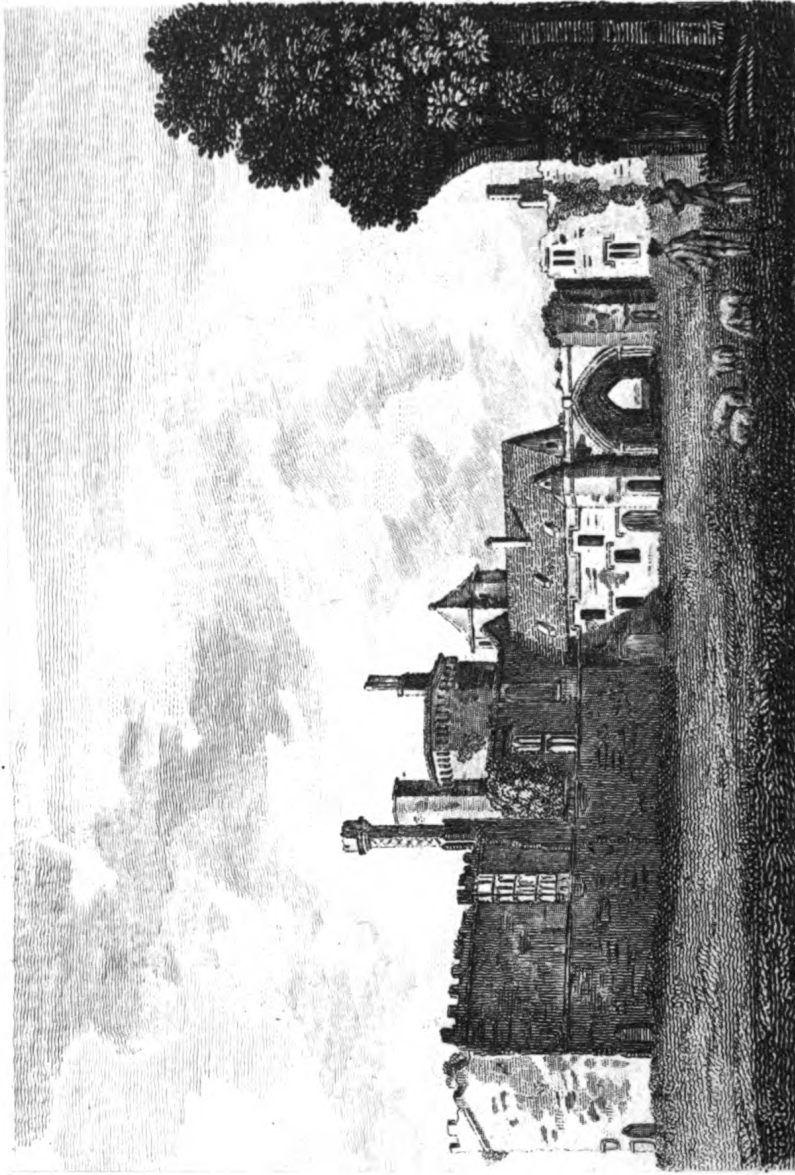
Henry Dean; who presided here temp. Edward IV. and was first made Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards, anno 1502, Archbishop of Canterbury. The next I find is

Edmund Forest; he governed, as A. Wood says, anno 1513; and had for his successor, as I presume,

Richard Hempsted, whom A. Wood also calls Hart, anno 1534. He, with William Nottingham, and twenty-one others, subscribed to the king's supremacy, Sept. 2, and afterwards signed the surrender, May 10, 1539, with the like number of monks, viz. twenty-one. He obtained a pension of 100*l.* per annum.

Anno 1553, here remained 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in annuities and the following pensions, viz. to William Henlowe, John Ambros, David Matthew, alias Kempe, 8*l.* each; John Kellom, Will. Worcester, George Dean, Richard Westbury, Will. Abinton,
Will.





Sparrow, sc.

Thornbury Castle Gloucestershire.

Printed by Messrs. W. & A. G. Waller, Gloucester.

Will. Barrington, 6*l.* each; John Hempested, Maurice Berkley, Will. Byford, Will. Presbury, 4*l.* each.

The remains of this priory are very extensive; they are now converted into a farm-house, with its offices: many of them are partly built with stone, and partly with timber, lath, and plaister. Here are also divers brick buildings.

The building here delineated is vulgarly called the church; but certainly was nothing more than a barn, or store-house, it being lighted and aired by chinks, instead of windows; besides, its size and plainness ill suit the church of so rich an abbey, where, doubtless, all the decorations of the style of architecture then in fashion would have been employed. The inside of this, as well as the gate, is of brick. This view was drawn anno 1775.

THORNBURY CASTLE.

THIS castle stands in the hundred and manor of Thornbury, from which it takes its name. Leland, treating of it in his Itinerary, says, "Edward, late Duke of Bukkyngham, likynge the soyle aboute, and the site of the howse, pullyd downe a great part of the old howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared stone the southe syde of it, and accomplishyd the west parte also withe a right comely gate-howse to the first soyle; and so it stondithe yet, with a rofe forced for a tyme. This inscription on the fronte of the gate-howse: This gate was begon in the yere of owr Lorde 1511, the 2 yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the viii. by me Edward Duke of Bukkyngham, erle of Hereford, Staforde, and Northampton." He likewise made a fine park near the castle, for which purpose, he enclosed a considerable track of rich corn land. (Atkyns says, he had a licence from Henry VII. to impark 1000 acres.) This, according to Leland, drew on him the curses of the neighbourhood. He also proposed to have brought up to the castle a small branch of the Severn, which flowed into the park. He did not however live either to perform this, or to finish
his

his building, being beheaded anno 1522; and his estates then escheating to the crown, it was never completed. Historians seem, in some measure, to attribute his fall to the effects of a ridiculous quarrel he had with Cardinal Wolsey on the following occasion: the duke one day after dinner, according to the accustomed ceremonial, being on his knees, holding a bason of water to the king, who had just finished washing, and turned away, the cardinal, before the duke could alter his posture, sportingly dipped in his hand; which so offended the haughty Buckingham, that rising in a rage, he threw the water into Wolsey's shoes. He, in his turn, being greatly incensed, threatened him that he would sit on his skirts. On the morrow the duke came to court without skirts to his doublet; the king demanding the reason thereof, Buckingham related the cardinal's menace, and said he had taken this method to prevent his putting it in execution.

The following is a description of its state, as found by a jury at a court of survey for the castle and manor, upon the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of March, in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1528: it is in the last edition of Leland's Collectanea, from a manuscript in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq.

“The house or castle of Thornbury, containing these rooms following: viz. the house or castle of Thornbury aforesaid is standing, and being within two miles of the river Seaverne, which runneth on the north side thereof, and is bounded and adjoined unto the church-yard of the parish-church of Thornbury aforesaid, on the south part; the park, there called New Park, on the north and east part; and one small parcel of ground, called the Petties, on the west part. At the first entry towards the said castle is a fair base court; containing, by estimation, two acres and an half, composed about with buildings of stone for servants' lodging, to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet, left unfinished, without timber or covering, set forth with windows of free stone, some having bars of iron in them, and some none. At the entry into
the

the castle (being on the west side of the same) are two gates, a large and a lesser, with a wyck-gate; on the left-hand thereof is a porter's lodge, containing three rooms, with a dungeon underneath the same, for a place of imprisonment; next adjoining unto the same is a fair room, called the duke's wardropp, with a chimney therein; within the same is a fair room, or lodging chamber, with a cellar or vault underneath the same; over all which are four lodging chambers, with chimneys; on the right-hand of the said gates, are two fair rooms, called the duchess's wardropp, and over them are two fair chambers, called the steward's chambers; within all which is a court quadrant, paved with stone, containing, by estimation, half an acre, encompassed with the castle building, and leading from the gates aforesaid to the great hall, at the entry whereof is a porch, and on the right-hand of a small room called the ———. On the left, or north side of the same court, is one fair wet larder, a dry larder, a privy, bake-house, and a boyling-house, with an entry leading from all the same rooms of office to the great kitchen; over all which are five chambers for ordinary lodging, and over the same again, is one long room called the cock-loft; the great kitchen having two fair large flues or chimneys, and one lesser chimney; and within the same kitchen is a privy kitchen, over which is a lodging chamber for cooks. On the back side of which last recited building are certain decayed buildings, sometimes used for a back house and armory, with certain decayed lodgings over the same: from the great kitchen (leading to the great hall) an entry; on the one side whereof is a decayed room, called the scullery, with a large flue or chimney therein, and a pantry to the same adjoining: on the other side of the entry are two old decayed rooms heretofore used for sellers; on the back side whereof is a little court adjoining to the said kitchen, and in the same is a fair well, or pump for water, partly decayed; between which decayed cellars and the lower end of the said hall is a buttery; over all which last recited rooms are four chambers, called the Earl of Stafford's lodging, partly decayed, with one

VOL. II. R R room,

room, called the clerk's treasury, thereunto adjoining. from the lower end of the great hall is an entry leading to the chapel, at the corner of the end of which entry is a sellor; the utter part of the chapell is a fair room for people to stand in service time, and over the same are two rooms or partitions, with each of them a chimney, where the duke and dutchess used to sit and hear service in the chapell; the body of the chapell itself fair built, having twenty-two settles of wainscote aboute the same, for priests, clerks, and quaristers; the great hall fair and large, with a hearth to make fire on in the midst thereof. Adjoyning to the upper end of the same hall, is one other room, called the old hall, with a chimney in the same: next adjoining to the same is a fair cloyster, or walk, paved with brick paving, leading from the dutchess's lodging to the privy garden; which garden is four square, containing about the third part of one acre, three squares whereof are compassed about with a fair cloyster, or walk, paved with brick paving, and the fourth square bounded with the principal parts of the castle, called the new building; over all which last recited cloyster is a fair large gallery; and out of the same gallery goeth one other gallery, leading to the parish church of Thornbury aforesaid; at the end whereof is a fair room, with a chimney and a window into the said church, where the duke sometimes used to hear service in the same church. Near adjoining unto the said large gallery are certain rooms and lodging, called the Earl of Bedford's lodgings, containing thirteen rooms, whereof six are below, three of them having chimnies in them, and seven, whereof four have chimnies likewise. All which houses, buildings, and rooms aforementioned, are for the most part built with free-stone, and covered with slatt or tile. The lower part of the principal building of the castle is called the new building; at the west end thereof is a fair tower; in which lower building is contained one great chamber, with a chimney in the same, the sealing and timber work thereof decayed, being propped up with certain pieces of other timber; within the same is one other fair chamber, with
a chimney

a chimney therein; and within the same again is one other fair lodging chamber, with a chimney therein, called the dutchess's lodging, with one little room or closet between the two last recited chambers; within all which is one room, being the foundation or lowermost part of the said tower, called the dutchess's closset, with a chimney therein; from the which said dutchess's lodging leadeth a fair gallery, paved with brick, and a steyer at the end thereof, ascending to the duke's lodging, being over the same, used for a privy way from the upper end of the great hall, a steyer ascending up towards the great chamber, at the top whereof are two lodging rooms. Leading from the steyer's head to the great chamber is a fair room, paved with brick, and a chimney in the same; at the end whereof doth meet a fair gallery, leading from the great chamber to the Earl of Bedford's lodging on the one side, and to the chapell on the other side; the great chamber very fair, with a chimney therein: within the same is one other fair chamber, called the dining chamber within; a chimney therein likewise; and within that again is one other fair chamber, with a chimney therein also, called the privy chamber; and within the same again is one other chamber, or closet, called the duke's jewell chamber. Next to the privy-chamber, on the inner part thereof, is a fair round chamber, being the second story of the tower, called the duke's bed-chamber, with a chimney in the same. From the privy-chamber, a steyer leadeth up into another fair round chamber, over the duke's bed-chamber (like unto the same) being the third story of the tower, and so upwards, to answer a like chamber over the same, called the same again, where the evedents do lye. All which last recited buildings, called the new buildings, are builded fair with free-stone, covered with lead, and —. On the east side of the said castle, is one other garden, containing, by estimation, three quarters of one acre, adjoining upon the Earl of Bedford's lodging; at the west corner whereof is a little void court, or waste ground. On the north side of the castle, adjoining upon the chappell, is a little orchard, containing,
by

by estimation, half an acre, well set with trees of divers kinds of fruits; all which castle, building, courts, orchards, and gardens aforesaid, are walled round about with a wall of stone, part ruined and decayed in diverse places thereof, containing in circuit and quantity, by estimation, twelve acres of ground, or thereabouts. On the east side of the said castle, adjoining to the utter side of the wall thereof, is one fair orchard quadrant, containing, by estimation, four acres paled about well, and thick set with fruit trees of divers kinds of fruit."—This drawing was made anno 1763.



H A M P S H I R E

Is a maritime county, which under the Britons was included in the principality of Belgæ, but after the arrival of the Romans became part of the province of Britannia Prima; and after their quitting the island was comprized, during the Heptarchy, in the kingdom of Wessex; the third kingdom the Saxons established, which began in 519, and continued till 828, under 18 kings. It is now in the western circuit, province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester. It is bounded on the north by Berkshire, south by the Isle of Wight and the British Channel, east by Surrey and Sussex, and west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It is sometimes called Hants, and the county of Southamptonshire. Is 60 miles long, 30 broad, and 150 in circumference; containing 1481 square miles, or 1,212,000 square acres. It has 1 city (Winchester) and 20 market-towns, viz. Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Andover, Christchurch, Stockbridge, Lymington, Whitechurch, Petersfield, Basingstoke, Alresford, Aston, Fareham, Havant, Kingsclear, Odiam, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, Rumsley and Waltham; with 253 parishes, 77 vicarages, and 1062 villages. It is divided into 39 hundreds, has 182,000 inhabitants,

H A M P S H I R E.

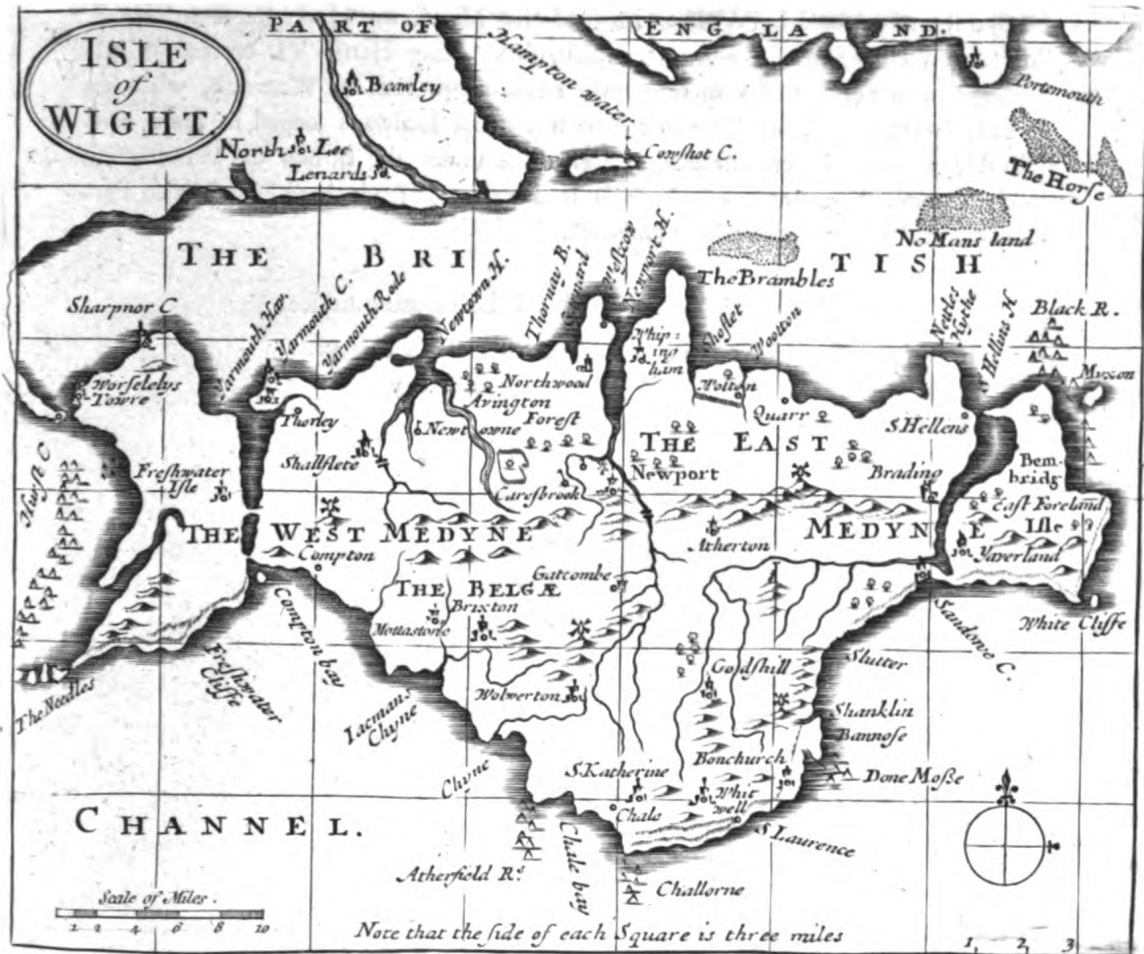
sends 16 Members to Parliament, pays 14 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 of the national militia. Its principal rivers are the Itching or Alre, Tese, Anton, Avon, Stour, Wey, Loddon, and Auburn. The most noted places are New Forest, 30 miles in circuit, Walmer Forest, 7 other forests, 29 parks, Portf-down and S. Giles's Hills. Its chief products are corn, cattle, pasture, wood, iron, wool, fish, oysters, lobsters, hops, honey and bacon, and has a good woollen manufacture; with a coast full of harbours and creeks. The air of this county is healthy and fertile.

There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments upon St. Catharine's Hill near Winchester, near Kingsclear, Bere Hill near Andover, near Bere Hill at Edgbury, at Quarley Hill near Stockbridge, at Dunbury Hill, east of Quarley Hill, at Okebury, at Frippsborough, at Gad's Hill, near Fordingbridge, at Dunbul near Stockbridge, at Norbury near Winchester, near Broughton, at Dunwood near Romsey, at Tachbury near Redbridge, near Lindhurst, at Barksbury near Andover, and a Roman amphitheatre at Silchester. There are 6 Roman stations in this county, if we reckon that at Farnham upon the borders of Surry and this county; viz. Calleva, (now Farnham) Vindonum (now Silchester) Venta Belgarum, (now Winchester) Clausentum, (now Southampton) Brigæ near Broughton, and Cunetio at Edgbury near Whitchurch. From Calleva the Itinerary carries us in the 15th journey to Vindonum, 15 miles; and from thence to Venta Belgarum, 21 miles. In the 7th journey we go southward from Venta Belgarum to Calleva, 22 miles. There are two military ways that lead from Silchester, one towards Winchester, 21 miles, and the other through Chute Forest, by Litchfield, to Edgbury near Whitchurch; from Winchester we go southward to Southampton, or Clausentum, 10 miles, agreeable to the 7th journey, where the Roman town is thought to have stood in St. Mary's Field; and it is the common opinion that the traces of a fortress on the other side the river, being half a mile in circumference, shew that the Romans fortified both sides of the river. The fifth station, Brigæ, is between Winchester and Salisbury, near Broughton, 8 miles distant from Salisbury, and 9 from Winchester. The sixth station, Cunetio, at Edgbury near Whitchurch, is 20 miles from Verluccio, (the Devizes) in Wiltshire, and 15 from Spinæ, (Reading) in Berkshire, agreeable to the Itinerary; and near this Place runs the Ikening Street from Berkshire to Wiltshire.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

Andover Church
 Basingstoke Chapel
 Bishop's Waltham Castle
 Calshot Castle
 Christchurch Church
 St. Cross's Hospital at Winchester
 St. Dionisius's Priory
 Fordingbridge Bridge
 Hyde-house near Winchester
 Holy Ghost's Chapel near Basingstoke
 Hurst Castle
 Maison Dieu at Southampton
 Netley Abbey

Odiham Castle
 Porchester Castle
 Romsey Nunnery
 Selborne Priory
 Silchester Church, Amphitheatre, &c.
 Southampton Castle, Water Gate, &c.
 Smallwood Castle
 Southsea Castle
 Titchfield Abbey
 Warblington Castle near Havant
 Warnford Church near Fareham
 Winchester Palace, Cathedral, &c.



ISLE OF WIGHT

Is included in Hampshire, though not mentioned in the British principalities under any name, but by that of Guith; the Romans had no station in it, but called it *Viētis Insula*. During the Heptarchy, as well as the other part of Hampshire, it belonged to the kingdom of Wessex. Its situation is on the south side of the county, in the British Channel; is 24 miles in length, 12 broad, and about 60 in circumference; being divided into 2 hundreds, East and West Medham. It has 4 market towns, viz. Cowes, Newport, Newton and Yarmouth. It has 2 parks, 1 forest, 4 castles, 52 parishes, 3000 houses, and nearly 27,000 inhabitants. Besides abundance of fish, it produces corn, hares, rabbits, partridges, pheasants, and every kind of wild fowl; tobacco-pipe clay, white sand for making the best glass, and the wool of the sheep of the best quality. The air is remarkably healthy, and the soil fertile. This island was subdued in 45 by Vespasian to Claudius. Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, was the first Saxon that subdued it, in 519, whose two favourites depopulated it of the Britons and peopled it with Jutes and Saxons.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

In 650 it was subdued by Wolfer, king of the Mercians, who gave it to the E. Angles, on condition of embracing Christianity. King Henry VI. erected it into a Kingdom in 1445, in favour of Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was its only sovereign. The Government of this island is always lodged in some considerable person. In ecclesiastical matters it is under the Bishop of Winchester; in civil, under the county, of which it is a part. It sends three Members to Parliament, and has several excellent harbours.

ANTIQUITIES in this ISLE worthy notice.

Carisbrook Castle and Church

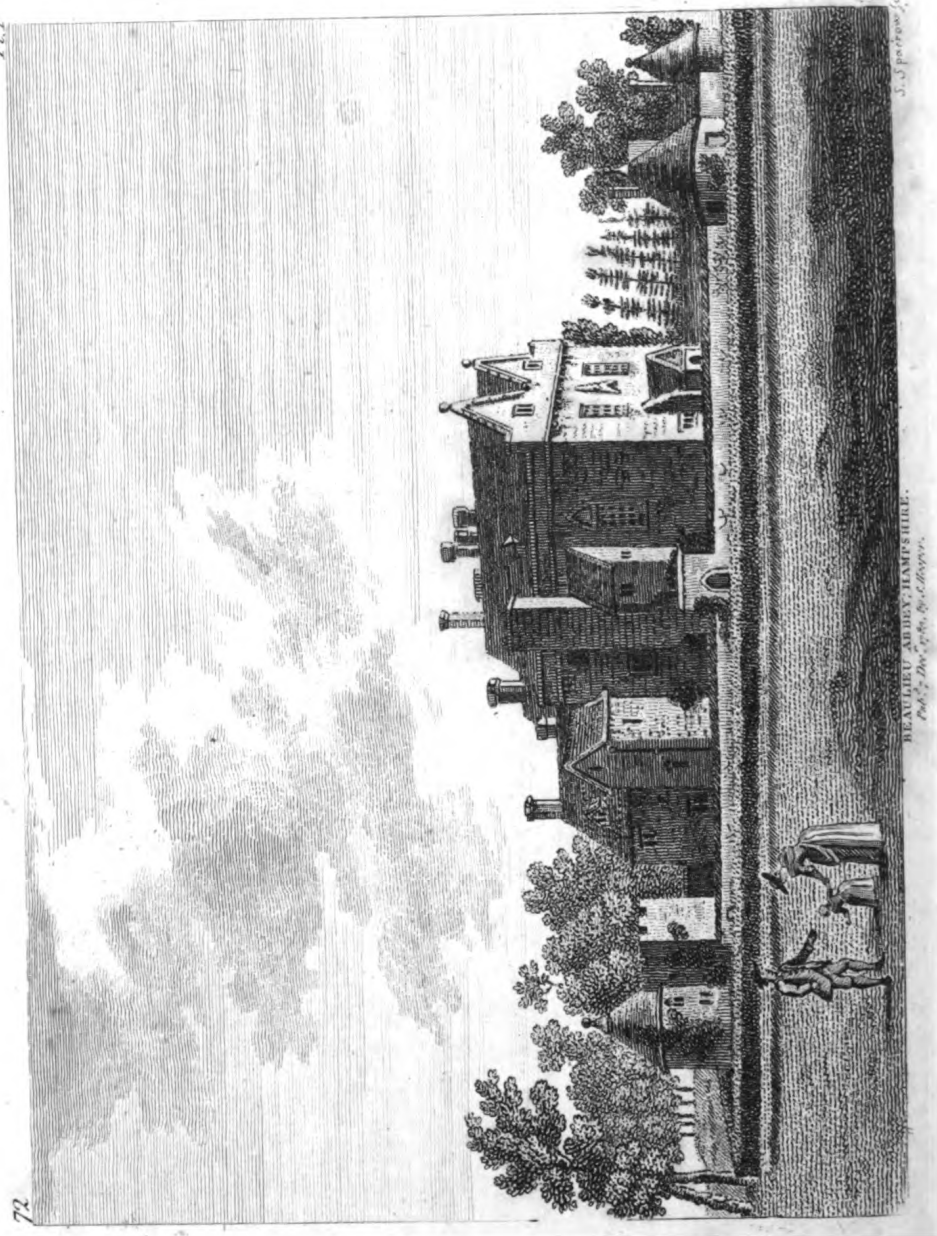
Cowes Castle

God's Hill Church

St. Helen's Priory

Quar Abbey.





J. J. P. 172

BEAU LIEUX ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.
Pub. by D. Colclough.

H A M P S H I R E.

BEAULIEU ABBEY. (PLATE I.)

IN the year 1204, King John founded an abbey in the New Forest, called Bello Loco, Fine Place, or Beaulieu, and placed therein thirty monks, brought from other Cistercian houses. The history of the foundation of this house is given in the Monasticon nearly in the following words:

In the sixth year of the reign of King John, that king built a certain monastery of the Cistercian order in England, and named it Beaulieu; it is said this house owed its origin to the following occasion: King John having taken an unjust prejudice against the abbots, and other persons of the Cistercian order, and by his ministers not a little aggrieved them; these abbots, desirous of removing this dislike, and if possible of obtaining the royal favour, repaired to Lincoln, where the king then held a parliament, when coming into his presence he was so enraged at them, that he ordered his attendants to trample them under their horses' feet; but no one being found who would obey so cruel and so unheard-of a command from a Christian prince, the abbots, despairing of acquiring the king's favour, retreated hastily to their inn. The night following, the king sleeping in his bed, dreamed he was brought before a judge, the said abbots being present, who were commanded to scourge him on the back with whips and rods: waking in the morning, he asserted he had felt that scourging. This dream he related to an ecclesiastic of his court, who told him God had been uncommonly merciful to him in thus clemently and paternally deigning to admonish him, and to reveal his mysteries to him; he therefore counselled the king to send immediately for these abbots, and humbly to ask their pardons for his cruel order.

The king consenting, they were sent for, and on receiving the message, feared they were to be expelled the kingdom; but God, who had not left them, had disposed otherwise; coming into the king's presence he dismissed that hatred he had entertained against them.

The king afterwards granted them his charter for the foundation of this house, which he endowed royally with diverse estates, whose boundaries are therein described. It is to be observed, that he had the year before given to the same monks his manor of Farendon, so that there was some time elapsed between what they would call his conversion and the foundation of the monastery; and indeed it appears from Matthew Paris, that the church was not finished and consecrated till the year 1246.

The king further bestowed on them an hundred marks towards building their abbey, and wrote circular letters to the abbots of the Cistercian order to assist them in completing and furnishing the same.

Some particular privileges of sanctuary seem to have been claimed by this house, as in a MS. of the Harleian Collection, in the British Museum, No. 433, containing minutes of grants, and other acts of King Richard III. there is the following entry: "Letter to the abbot of Benley, to appear before the king and council with all and every such mynyments and writings, by the which he claymed to have a sanctuary at Bewley. Given the 15th day of December, an. prim."

This abbey was, like most of the houses of that order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution its yearly revenue amounted to 326*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* ob. q. Dugdale; 428*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Speed. The site was granted, 30th Henry VIII. to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq. and is at present the property of his Grace the Duke of Montague.

Browne Willis has the following particulars respecting this abbey:

Hugh was the first abbot; the next that occurs was another Hugh; and then I meet with Arius de Gisortio; he sent a convert to build an abbey at Newnham, Devonshire: the next that occurs is Dionisius; he changed the first convert, and sent a second to

Newn-

Newnham: he died anno 1280, as the annals of Worcester tell us, and was succeeded by William Gisortio, elected the 9th cal. of May, 1281. After him I meet with only the bare names of some of his successors, and these were Robert de Bockland, Peter de Chichestre, William de Hamilton, and John. Tidemanus de Winchcombe, abbot of this place, was, anno 1343, made bishop of Landaff, and afterwards of Worcester; Thomas Seffington, made anno 1509, bishop of Bangor, held this abbey in commendam.

Thomas Stephens was last abbot, and with nineteen monks surrendered this convent the 17th of April, 1538, and had a pension of 66*l.* 13*s.* and 4*d.* per ann. assigned him.

Anno 1553 here remained in charge 5*l.* in fees, 15*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* in annuities, and these pensions, viz.

To Willian Bascavile 5*l.* Herman Hawpton 5*l.* Alexander Aleyn 5*l.* John Kizzie 5*l.* Thomas White 5*l.* Robert Pinkeston 4*l.* John Somerfelde 4*l.* and to Thomas Gaulbie 4*l.*

The appellation of Beaulieu, or Fine Place, was very justly given to the spot where this abbey stands, and its environs, as it still possesses every requisite to form a beautiful situation.

The remains of this monastery at present consist of the church, fitted up for a parochial one, repaired about the year 1743, as appears by a date on the great buttress at the east end; the prior's lodgings converted into a dwelling house, or ruined building, perhaps the dormitory and the gatehouse or porter's lodge. The dwelling house, or prior's lodging, is surrounded by a moat, with a draw-bridge; in it is an elegant vaulted hall, and on the front of the house a handsome Gothic canopy with a niche; the figure, probably the Virgin Mary, it is said, fell down a little while ago. The abbey walls extended a great way, enclosing an area of sixteen or seventeen acres, well wooded and watered, and full of the foundations of ruined buildings. About three miles south-west from this abbey, and one from Sowley pond, are large ruins of the grange and farm-house belonging to this monastery, a chapel, and particularly a monstrous barn, measuring upwards of two hundred
and

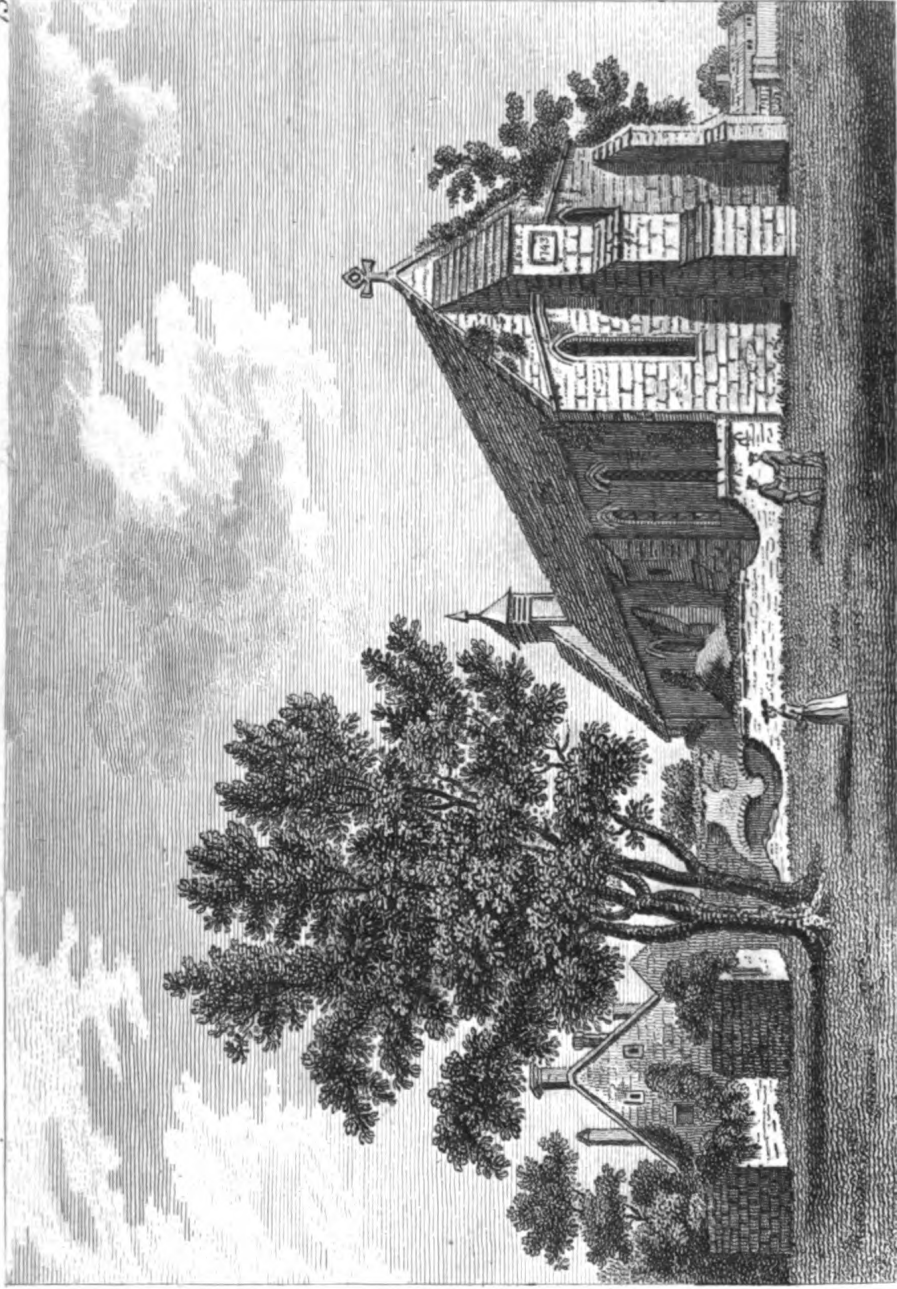
and twenty-five feet in length, and seventy-five in breadth, built chiefly with stone—This view was drawn anno 1776.

GREAT HALL OF BEAULIEU ABBEY. (PLATE II.)

THE building here delineated was the great hall, or refectory of the abbey, and is now converted into the parish church of the village of Beaulieu; notwithstanding its alteration, traces of the original destination still remain. On the great buttress at the end of this edifice, in a square compartment, is the date 1734, probably the time when it was repaired.

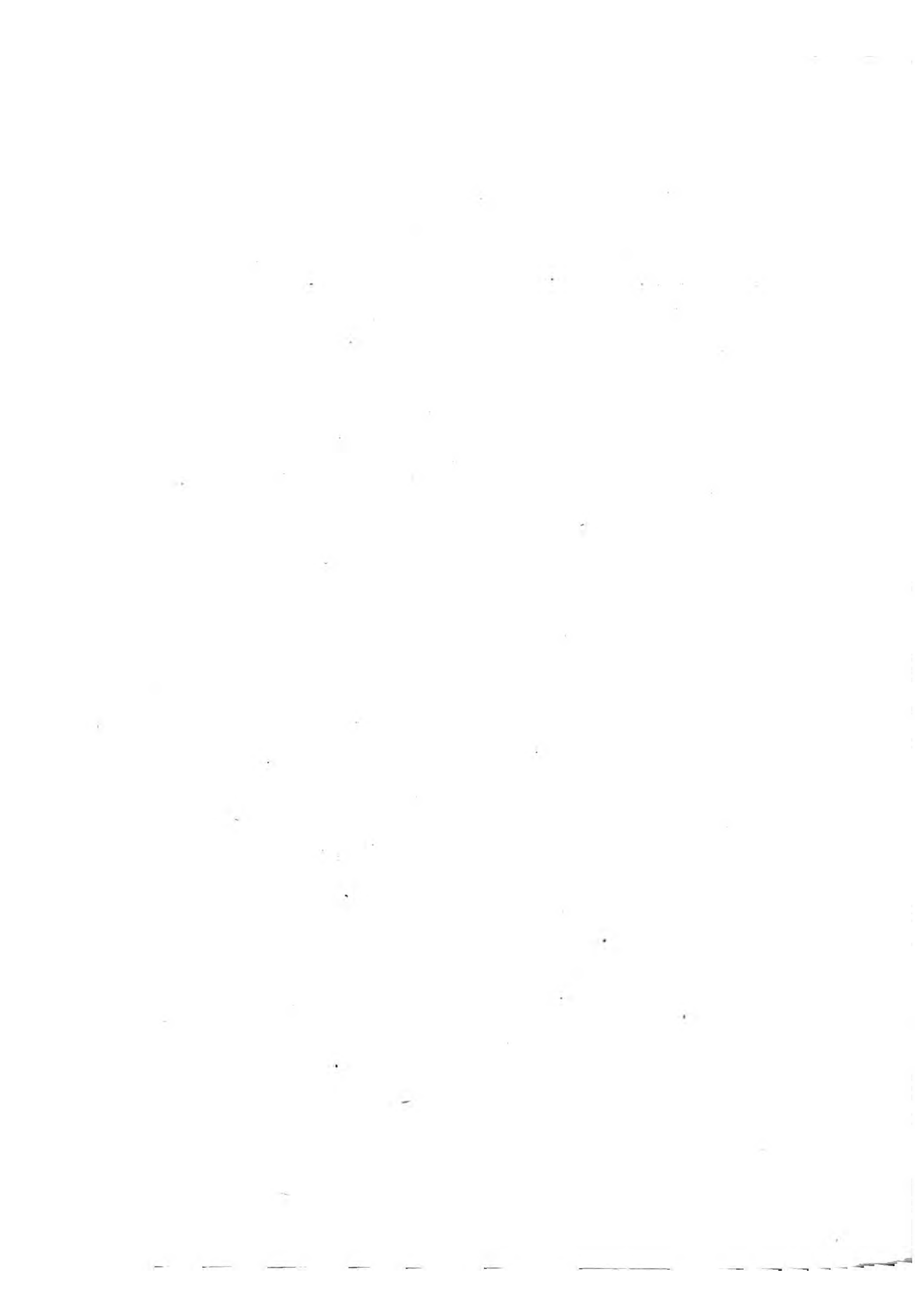
The following particulars of this church are extracted from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 892, which, by a marginal note, appears to have been written anno 1648.

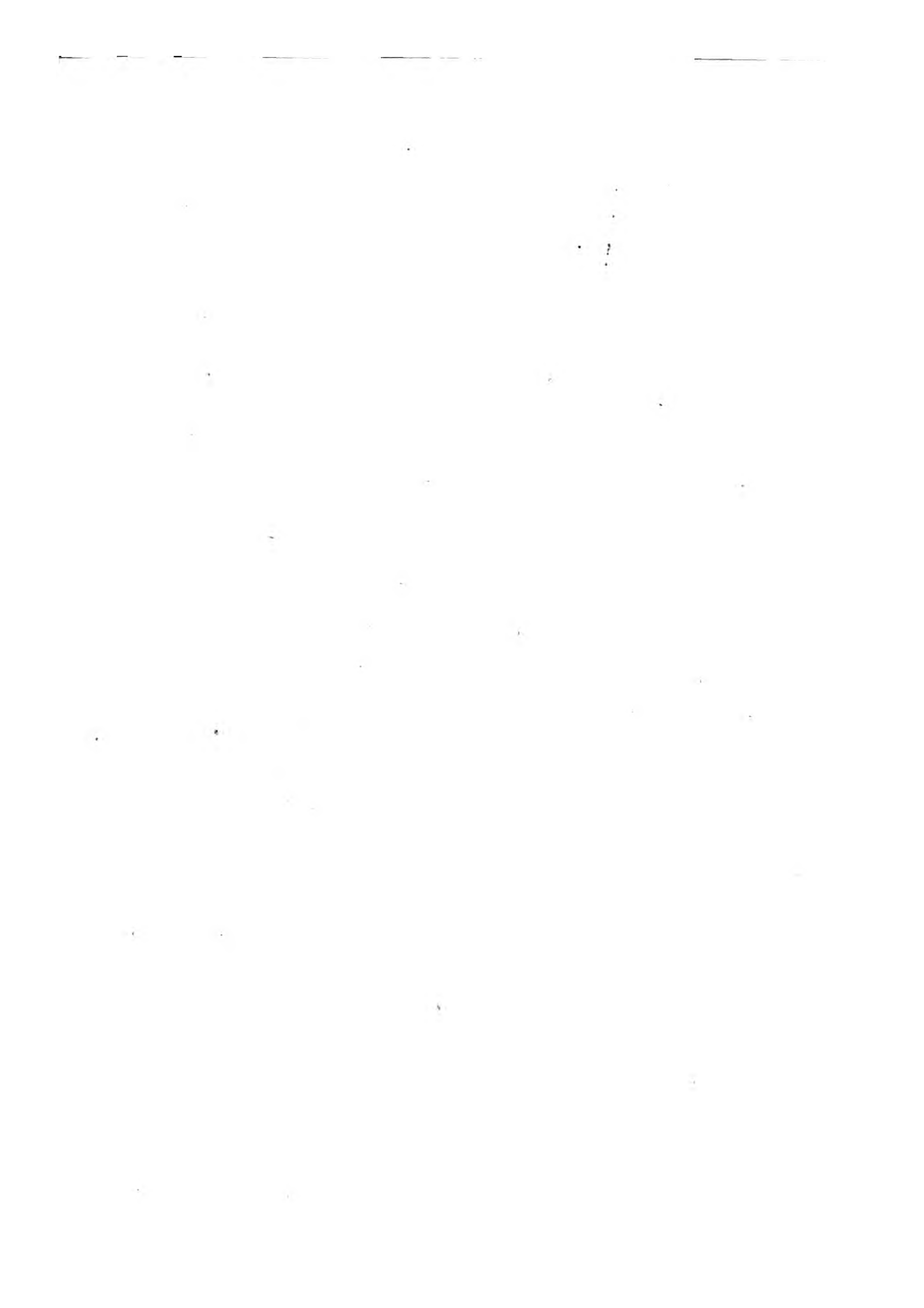
The ancient and fayre parish church of Bello Loco Regis al's Bewley, in the county of Southampton, being destroyed with the abbey wherein it stood, at the south side of the said old church's foundations, stands the nowe parish church, southe and northe, having been the abbot's dyning hall; on the west side of the same is an ancient pulpett, which standes in the wall leading upp to it, which was the place wherein the abbot's bible clarke did exercise his function, and is situate over against the newe pulpett and reading place, but higher upp. This church is a spacious room, the walls of stone, the roofe of timber and covered with slates, but ruinous; it hath no steeple, and but one small bell hunge in a small wooden frame, at the north end of the church, in a square part thereof, separate by a wall from the lower end of the church, fit for a shoolehouse or vestry. If the parishioners were as riche as the towne, which consists of the site, circuit and close of the same late monastere, and of an entire manor wherein is courte leete, corte baron, and is a special liberty of itself, exempt from the new forest wherein it stands, but hath common therein; and is the inheritance of the right honourable Thomas earl of Southampton, descended to him from his ancestors, who purchased the same (inter mult. al.) of King Henry VIII. at the time of the dissolution of abbies: yt is in length about five miles, and breadth three
or

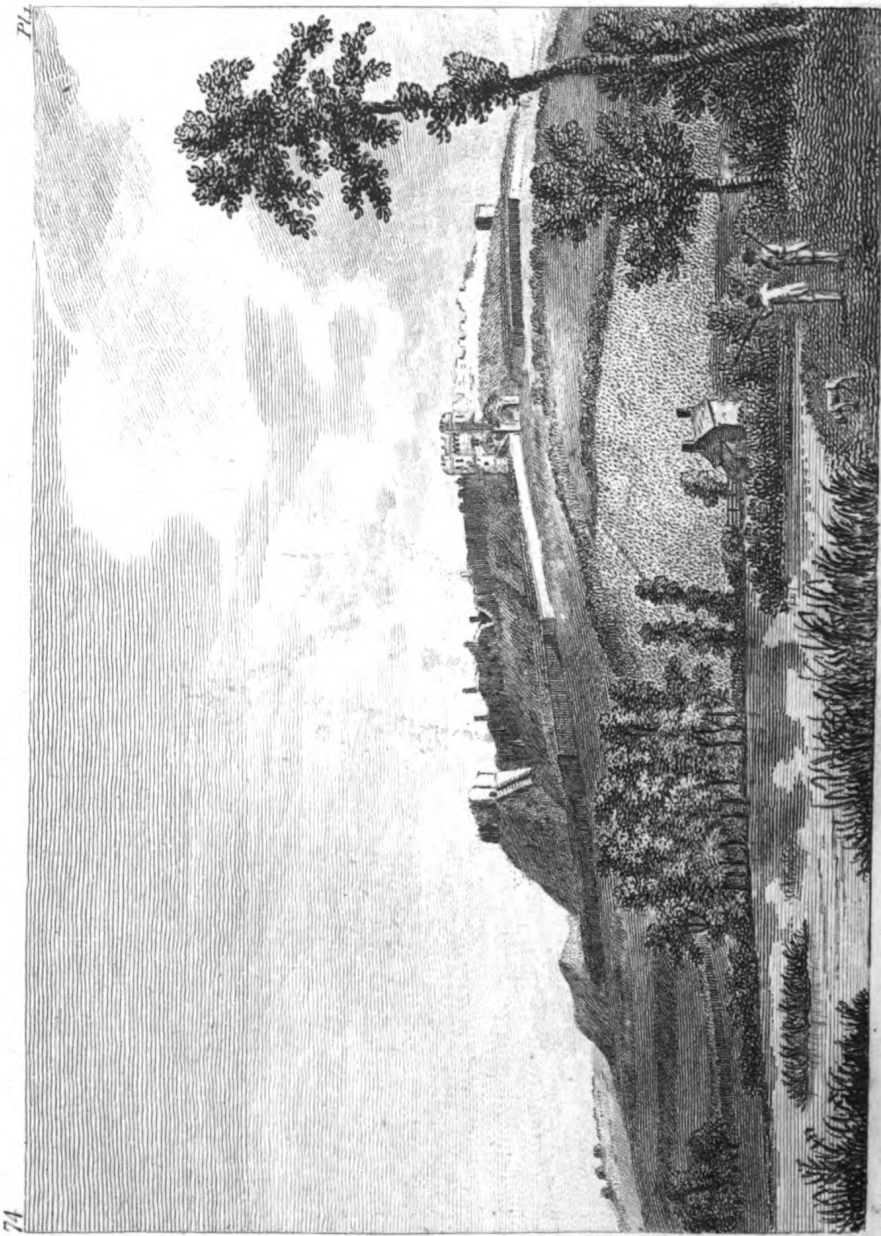


S. Sparrow sc.

The Great Hall of Beaulieu . Abbey, Hamts.
Published 18. 5p. 1881 by S. Hooper.







74

74

Sparrow, fr.

Caribbrooke Castle Isle of Wight.

Pub. 28 April 1783 by G. Wallinger.

or four. Ther being not a freeholder therin, but all tenants for years, except some little copleholde estates, the remaynes of the mannor, which as they fall are reduced into leaseholds for yeares, because the lord likes not widowes estates, which aunciently appertained to the copleholder, this manor is worth, if it were all in possession, 2600*l.* per annum, beside 200*l.* or 300*l.* worth of tymbre, now upon the lande, as is conceaved.

THE MONUMENTS THERE.

At the upper end of the quier, in a square stone, is this in brasse: Here lyeth the body of Edward Kemp, Gent. the 6th son of Sir William Kemp, Knt. who left Elizabeth his wife, with Thomas, Edward, Francis, and Robert, their sons; he died the 8th March, 1605. His coat, as appears in the window at Cymed his late house, is gules, 3 gerbes, and a bordure engr. or. his crest on a wreath of his collours is an eagle standing upon a gerb. or. his difference an annulet.

In the roofe in the tymbre is cut these arms, the colours decayed:

The arms of the abbey, being a pastoral staff stuck through a crown. 2d. Two chevrons between three flowers, seemingly roses, probably the arms of Winchester college. 3. A cross engrailed. 4. A plain cross.

In a frame pt pale. Ellyot. 1 B on a fesse O. a crescent g. the crest a demy griffin saliant or. impaled with 2d Ar. three castles with three towers g. the crest a leopard's head Ar. Eliz. Castells both dead; on the grave-stone it appears she died the wife of Nicholas Gregory, 13th May, 1634.—This view was drawn an. 1776.

CARISBROOK CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(PLATE I.)

THIS castle is situated on an eminence about a mile south of the town of Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. Here was, it is said, a castle or fort, built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when this island was subdued by Vespasian, 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 island about the year 519: he called it Whitgarisbourg; of which Carisbrook is supposed to be a corrupted contraction. This building again falling to decay, either through length of time, or some other means, was a second time re-edified, in the reign of King Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devonshire: and Camden says, it was once more magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the island. He makes use of the expression "lately;" which is by Bishop Gibson altered to that of "the last age." Some great repairs were done here by Queen Elizabeth. In a shield over the outer gate, there is the date 159— (the remaining figure is so overgrown with ivy, as to be rendered illegible;) beneath this are the initials E. R. and under them the figures 40. Perhaps she built this gate, and the outer works, which have a more modern appearance than the other parts of this edifice.

The walls of the ancient part of the castle enclose a space, whose area is about an acre and a half; its shape nearly that of a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; the greatest length is from east to west. The entrance is on the west side, over a bridge, in a curtain, between two bastions; then through a small gate, over which is the inscription before cited; from this, by a passage, having on each side an embattled wall, and under a very handsome machicolated gate, flanked with two round towers. The old door, with its wicket, opening into the castle-yard, is still remaining; it is formed of strong lattice work, having at each crossing a piece of iron, kept down by a large nail.

On the right is a small chapel, with a burial ground, walled in; over the door is carved G. 2d, 1738; and on the east end is a stone tablet, shewing that it was repaired during the government of Lord Limmington: at present there is no service in it. It is said that there is a farm in the island, the tythes of which, amounting to twelve pounds per annum, belong to this chapel; the castle itself constituting the parish of St. Nicholas.

Farther

Farther on, on the left hand, or north side, are several ruins of low buildings, said to be those where Charles I. was confined; and in one of them is shewn the window through which he attempted his escape. Beyond these are the barracks and governor's house, called the keep-house, in which are many very handsome rooms, with coved cielings. Ever since the last war this has been converted to an hospital for sick soldiers; the names of the wards being wrote in large letters over the different rooms. Indeed, both the goodness of the air, and the salubrity of its situation, make it extremely well adapted for that purpose.

On the north-east angle, on a mount raised considerably above the other buildings, stands the keep: it is an irregular polygon; the way to it is by an ascent of seventy-two steps; and in it are nine more. From this place there is a most extensive prospect; the sea being visible to the north, east, and south, but hid on the west by a hill. Here was formerly a well, said to be three hundred feet deep, but it is now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle stands the remains of another tower, called Mountjoy's Tower; its walls are, in some places, eighteen feet thick: for the ascending to the top of it, there are likewise several steps; but the view from hence is by no means so fine as that from the keep. These towers have the appearance of much greater antiquity than the other buildings of the castle. The ramparts between the towers are about twenty feet high, and eight thick: in both these dimensions is included the parapet, which formerly ran all round the works; it is but two feet and an half thick.

Here is likewise another remarkably deep well, covered over by a house: its depth is two hundred and ten feet; a pin thrown into it, is near four seconds of time falling; and, when it strikes the water, sends up a surprising loud sound: the water from this well is drawn by means of a wheel worked by an ass.

The old castle is included within a more modern fortification; probably built by Queen Elizabeth; it is an irregular pentagon, faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, on the outside of which runs a deep ditch: the north curtain, perhaps on account
of

of its length, has a break in the middle, to make a flank. Several guns are mounted on these works, which are said to be a mile and a half in circumference.

This plate shews a general view of the castle, with the entrance and keep.—The drawing was taken anno 1772.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

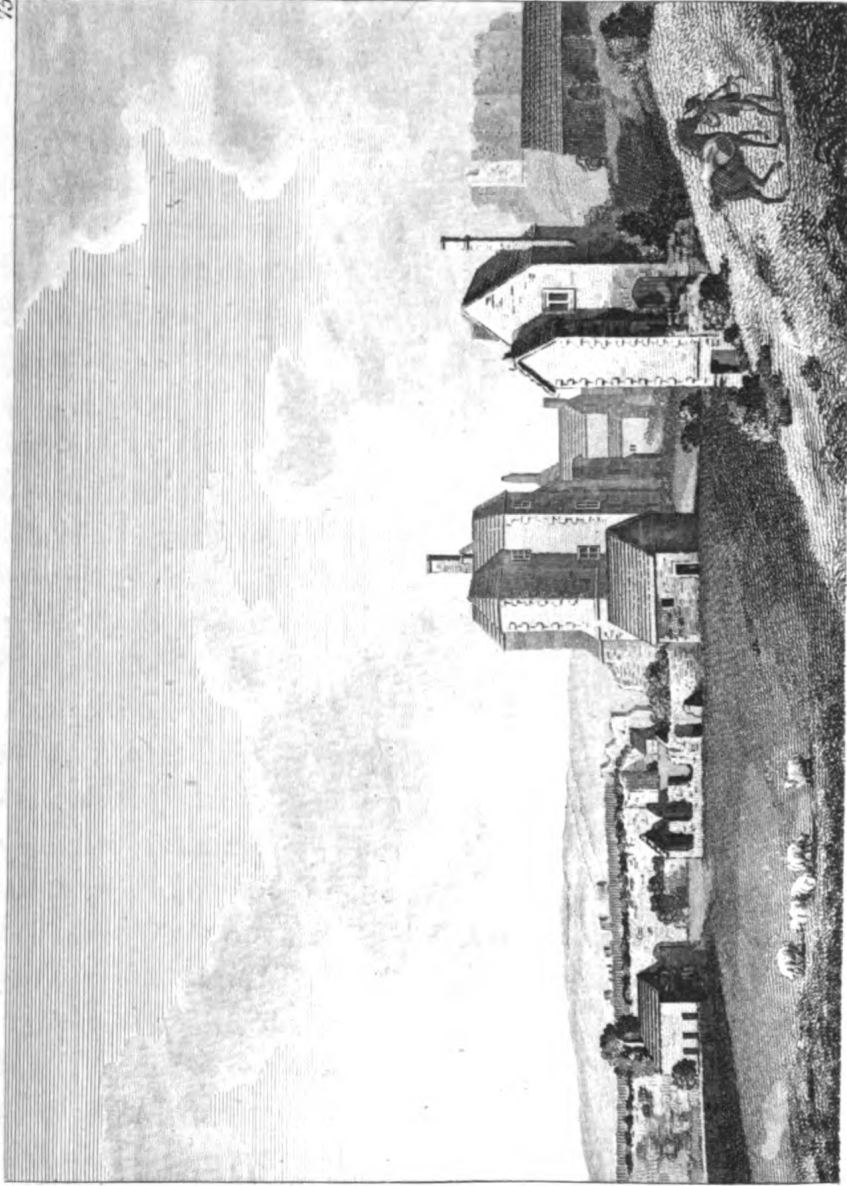
(PLATE II.)

THIS plate gives us the inside view of the castle, in which is shewn the governor's house, the barracks and surgery; towards the left is seen the chapel; opposite to it are the ruins of those apartments in which, it is said, King Charles I. was confined; and on the right of all, over a small building, appears the keep. This drawing was taken at the entrance of Montjoy's Tower, in the year 1772.

Anno 1136, Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devonshire, son of him whose built the castle, declaring for the Empress Maud, in opposition to King Stephen, seized Exeter; but not being able to hold it, fled to this island, of which he was lord; and, raising his vassals, stood here upon his defence: Stephen attacking the castle, took it at the first assault. Baldwin found means to escape, but died in exile.

In the reign of Henry III. John de Insula, or L'Isle, was governor thereof; and in the time of Richard II. anno 1377, the French landed here, plundered the inhabitants, and, after a fruitless attempt to take the castle, retired with their booty. It was defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrel, a knight of Essex. On account of this, and other invasions about the same time, orders were issued for arming the clergy.

On the breaking out of the troubles in this island between King Charles I. and his parliament, Colonel Brett and the Countess of Portland held this castle for the king. It was besieged by Moses Read, mayor of Newport, at the head of the militia of that town, assisted by 400 sailors: the garrison then consisted of only twenty men, and for this small number there were not three days provisions; nevertheless the countess, with the magnanimity of a Roman
man



CARLEBOROUGH CASTLE, HANTS. P. 24

Printed and Published by...

W. R.



man matron, went to the platform with a match in her hand, vowing she would fire the first cannon herself, and defend the castle to the utmost extremity, unless honourable terms were allowed them, which, after diverse messages, were granted.

In the year 1647, King Charles I. having escaped from Hampton Court, retired to this island; of which Colonel Hammond, nephew to his favourite chaplain, was governor: he was by him, on the 14th of November, brought to this castle. The parliament being much disturbed at the king's absence, and imagining he was secreted in London, issued orders to search for and seize his person; but their uneasiness was soon relieved by a letter from Hammond, acquainting them that the king was in his custody, and that he waited for orders how to dispose of him. At this news they were greatly rejoiced; directed that he should remain at Carisbrook, and ordered an allowance of 5000*l.* per annum for defraying his household expences.

Here a negotiation commenced between that prince and his parliament; in which, perhaps, neither party acted with proper sincerity. A little before this treaty, the king, as it is said, being informed that he was in danger of assassination, concerted measures for an escape; of this, it is probable, Hammond had notice; whereupon he was confined close prisoner, and at the same time all his faithful servants discharged, and turned out of the garrison.

The unsuccessful insurrection of Captain Burley, which happened a few days after (namely on the 29th of December) furnished the governor with a plausible justification of this step. Indeed it has been thought, that this rising was preconcerted, and that Charles was apprised thereof. This surmise seems to be strengthened by Hammond's reply to the king, who, according to Whitlock, tasking him, "By what authority he did thus?" he answered, "By the authority of both houses, and that he supposed his Majesty was not ignorant of the cause of his doing thus." The king professed the contrary; and the governor replied, "He plainly saw his majesty was actuated by other councils than stood with the good of the kingdom."

Some time after this, he once more attempted to escape. The particulars are, in substance, thus related by Clarendon. One Osborne, a gentleman by birth, was recommended to Colonel Hammond to be employed in some post about the king, and was accordingly appointed his gentleman-usher. The affability and gentle behaviour of this monarch insensibly gained his esteem; it at length increased to that pitch, that he put a small billet one of of his majesty's gloves, which it was his office to hold, signifying his devotion to his service. At first the king was fearful of treachery; but at length, convinced of his sincerity, admitted him into his confidence.

This man was addressed by one Rolph, a captain in the garrison, a person of low extraction, and ordinary abilities, but of an enterprising temper. He proposed enticing the king from the castle, under pretence of procuring his escape, in order to murder him, which he said would be agreeable to the parliament, and the means of gaining for themselves comfortable establishments. Of this Osborne acquainted his majesty, who desired him to keep up the correspondence, hoping to convert the wicked intentions of this man into the means of flight: Osborne therefore seemed to fall in with Rolph's design.

In the mean time, the king recommended it to him to sound one Dowcet, and another soldier he had formerly known: both of these not only embraced his party, but likewise brought over some of their brethren, who were to be centinels near the place where the king intended to get out: this was a window secured with an iron bar, for the cutting of which he was provided with both a saw and file.

His majesty, with great labour, sawed this bar asunder; and on the appointed night, Osborne waited to receive him; but, in the interim, one of the soldiers, not suspecting Rolph's true intentions, mentioned to him some particulars, which made him suspect he was likely to be the dupe of his own artifices; he therefore directed this soldier to remain on his post, and he, with some others on whom he could rely, stood by him armed with their pistols.

At

At midnight the king came to the window; but in getting out, discerning more than the ordinary centinels, he suspected his design was discovered, shut the window, and retired to bed. Rolph immediately went and acquainted the governor with this attempt, who going into the king's chamber, found him in bed, the window-bar cut in two, and taken out. Osborne fled, but Dowcet was taken, and being imprisoned, was visited by Rolph, who scornfully asked him why the king came not forth, and said he was ready with a good pistol charged to receive him. Osborne afterwards laid the true state of this affair before the House of Lords, when Rolph was ordered to be tried at the general assizes at Winchester; where matters were so managed, that the grand jury found an ignoramus on the bill.

That the committee at Derby-house had intelligence of the king's intention of escaping, appears from the information sent by them to Colonel Hammond, in a letter dated the 13th of March, 1647. This letter is printed in Harris's *Life of Cromwell*; and that the design was not laid aside after this disappointment, is shewn by the following letter, printed in the same collection.

“ Sir, since our last, we have recived again advertisement from a good hand, that the design holdes for the king's escape; and to escape all suspicion from you, he intends to walk out on foote a mile or two, as usually, in the day-time, and there horses are laid in the isle to carry him to a boat: if he cannot do this, then either over the house in the night, or at some private window in the night, he intends his passage; which we thought fitte againe to give you notice of, that you may make such use of it for the prevention, as you shall see cause.” This is likewise dated from Derby-house, the 18th of November, 1648, and is signed by Salisbury, in the name and by the warrant of the Lords and Commons there assembled. To it is this postscript, “ We desire you to communicate this to the commission there; and also if you shall find the king hath escaped, to give us notice with all possible speed.”

On the 30th of the same month the king was removed to Hurst Castle, from thence to Windsor, and shortly after to London, where he was tried, condemned, and beheaded.

Here, September 8, anno 1650, died his daughter the Princess Elizabeth, whom the levelling rulers of that time intended to apprentice to a button-maker: she was buried on the 24th of the same month at Newport.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(PLATE III.)

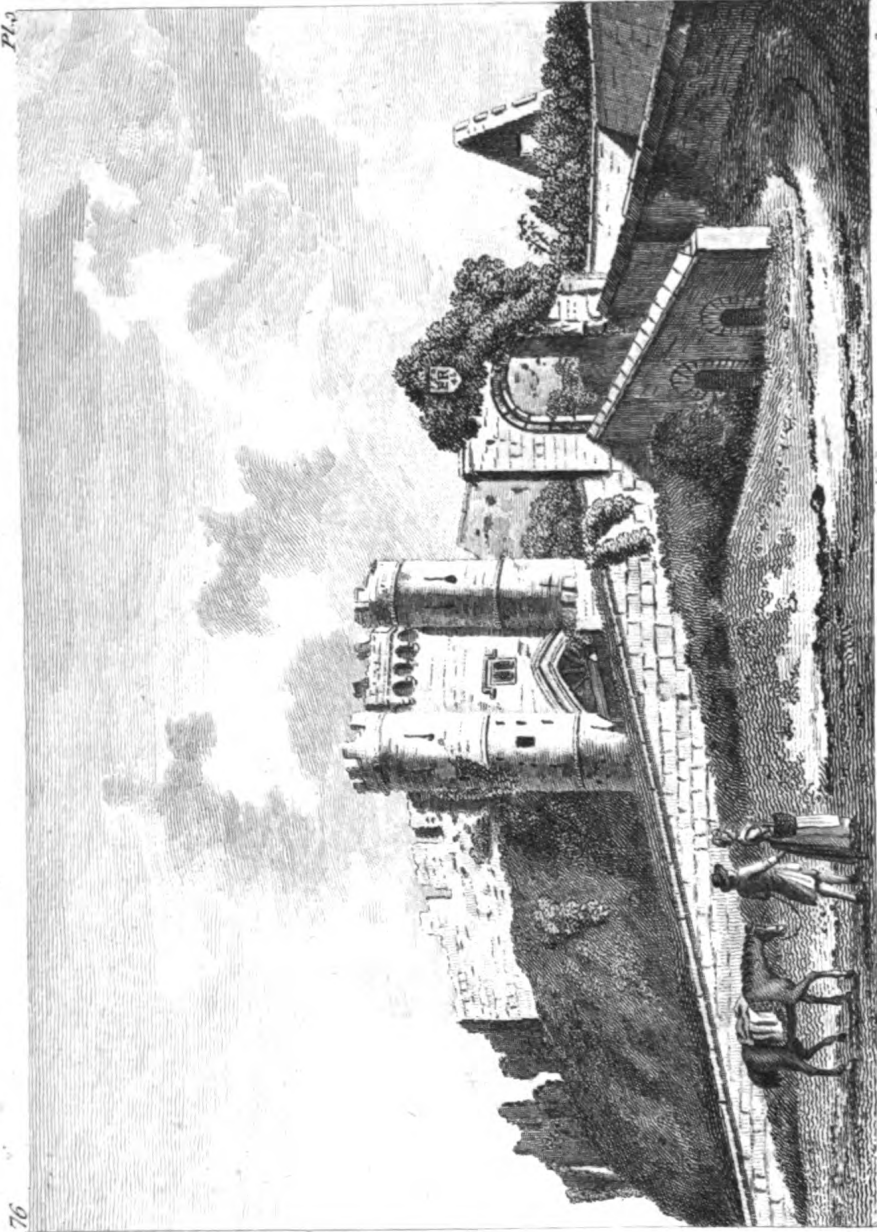
THIS plate presents a near and particular view of the entrance into the castle. The small gate, whose top is covered with ivy, is that over which, in a shield, is the date and initial letters mentioned in the general prospect: the shield is visible, but the smallness of the scale does not permit the letters and figures to be distinctly marked. Here, likewise, is seen the bridge, the flank of one of the bastions, the handsome machicolated gate, and the window through which King Charles attempted his escape. This last appears just above the ground, near the breach in the shady side of the wall.

From Sir Richard Worsley's curious history of this island, we learn the following particulars:

This castle was probably repaired by Montacute Earl of Salisbury, who held the lordship of the island in the 9th of Richard II. the three lozenges, the arms of that family, being placed on a but-tress at the corner of the governor's lodgings.

The great gate here represented, is said to have been built by Lord Woodville, in the time of Edward IV. his arms being carved on a stone on its top, and the roses of York on each side, from the passage quoted from Camden in Plate I. It seems more probable this gate was built by Sir Edward Woodville, who was appointed governor of the island on the accession of Henry VII. The roses carved in stone might as well represent the badge of the house of Lancaster as that of York.

The governor's apartments, and much the greater portion of the building now standing, with the offices and out-works, were
built



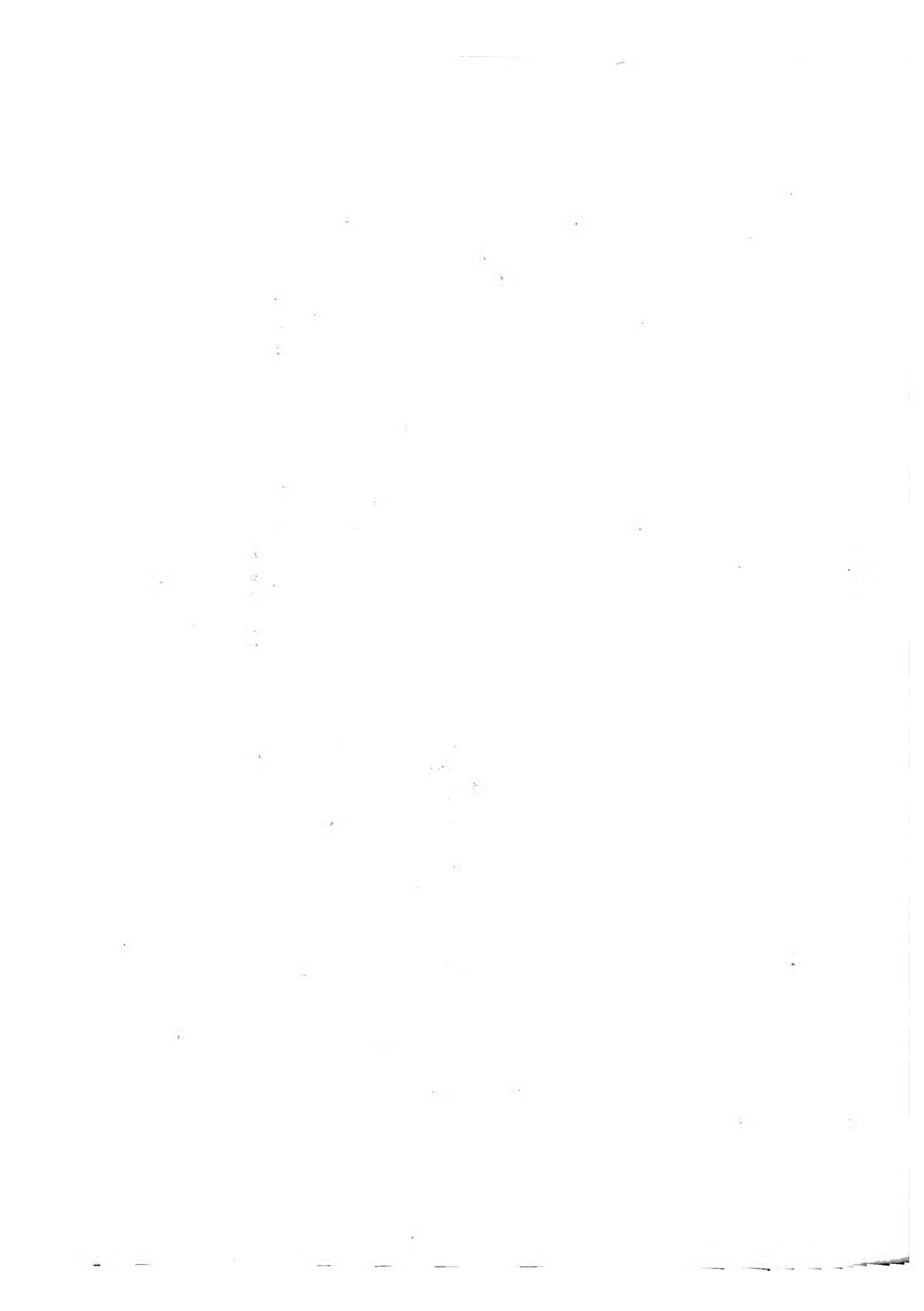
Sparrow, del.

Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight.

Pub. May 1, 1784, by A. Millar.

Pl. 4

76



built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who, at the solicitation of Sir George Carey, when England was threatened with the Spanish Armada, gave 4000*l.* towards the expences; Sir George also procured 400*l.* from the gentlemen of the island, and the commonalty contributed their personal labour, by digging the outward ditch gratis: the governor was assisted in the direction of these works by Thomas Worsley, Esq.; the circumscribing fortifications, which contain about twenty acres, were designed by an Italian engineer, named Genebella, who had been employed on those of Antwerp, to which these are said to be similar.

The chapel of St. Nicholas was erected on the ruins of an ancient chapel, endowed when Domesday Book was compiled. Over the former chapel was an armoury, containing breast, back, and head-pieces for two or three troops of horse, sold by the order of Lord Cadogan, when governor.

CONSTABLES AND CAPTAINS OF THE CASTLE OF CARISBROOKE.

Constable, Humphrey de Donesterre, 22 Ed. I. anno 1294.

Captain, Sir John Lisle of Wootton, stiled de Bosco, 30 Ed. I. anno 1302.

Captain, John de Langford of Chale, 9 Ed. III. anno 1336.

Constable, Sir Hugh Tyril, 1 Rich. II. anno 1377.

Constable, Henry Trenchard, with a salary of 20*l.* per ann. and 10*l.* per ann. as keeper of the forest of Parkhurst, and 4*d.* per day for the pay of the porter of the castle, 25 Hen. VI. anno 1447.

Captain, Sir Geoffrey Gate, for life, 1 Ed. IV. anno 1467.

Captain, Sir William Berkeley, Sir John Savile, 1 Rich. III. anno 1483.

Constable, Lord Cromwell, Richard Worsley, Esq. 1 Hen. VIII. anno 1583.

Captain Girling, 1 Mary, anno 1553.

Captain, Richard Worsley, 1 Eliz. anno 1558.

Sir Edward Horsey, 7 Eliz. anno 1565.

Captain, Sir George Carey, 1582.

Constable and Captain, Henry Earl of Southampton, 1 James I. anno 1603.

Since that period the castle has been sometimes inhabited by the governors of the island, who were by their commissions captains of the island, and all the castles and forts therein. This drawing was made in 1770.

THE PRIORY OF CHRIST CHURCH, TWYNHAM.

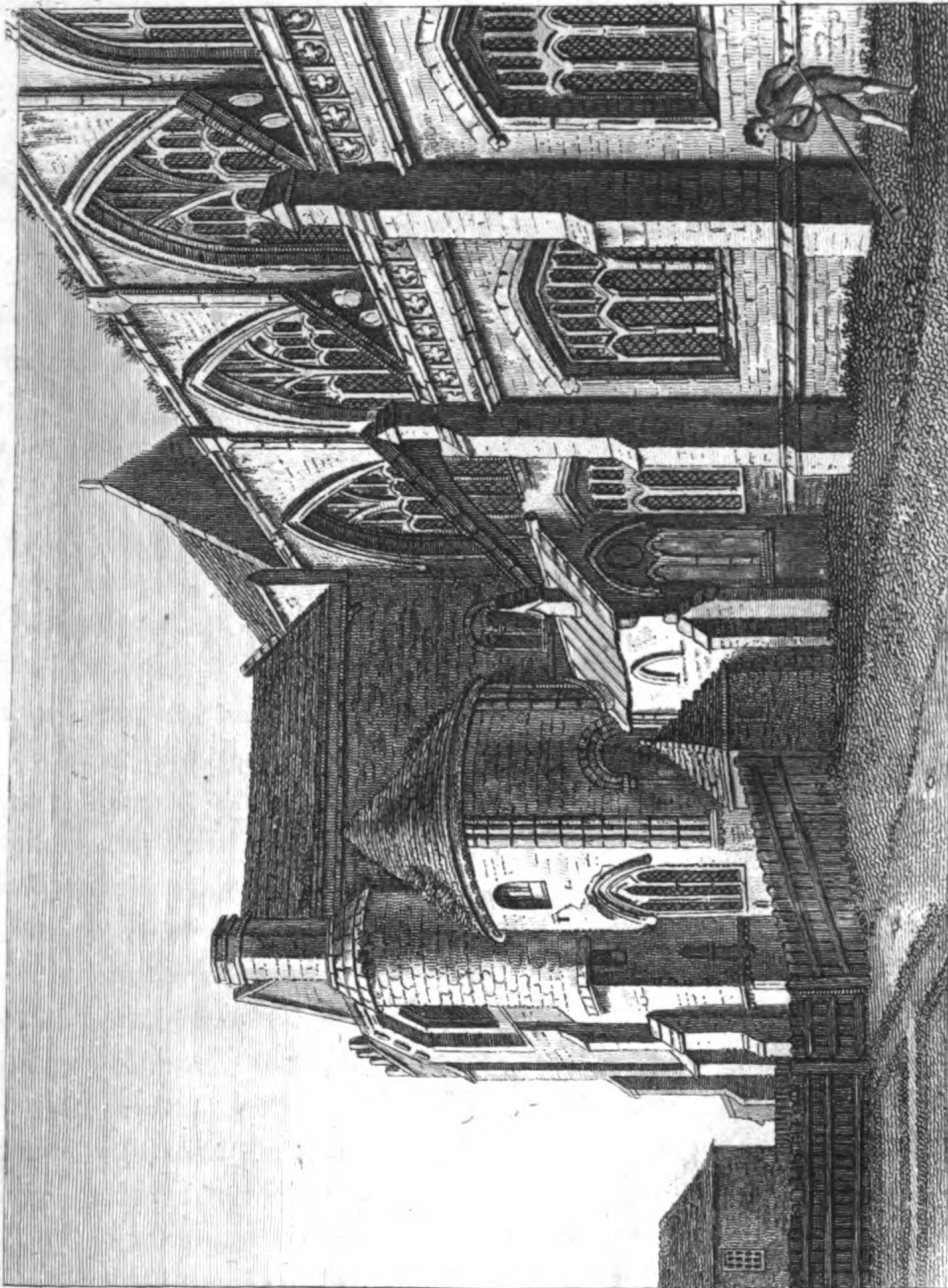
(PLATE I.)

THIS priory was originally called the church of Twynham, or Tynhamburne, according to Camden, from its situation at the conflux of the rivers of Avon and Stour.

The era of its foundation is not ascertained. Camden says only in general, that it was built in the Saxon times: Dugdale, Tanner, and other authorities mention it as existing as early as the reign of King Edward the Confessor; according to a history of its foundation printed in the *Monasticon*, it is recorded in *Domesday Book*, as a college of secular canons. Their number, in the reign of William Rufus, was twenty-four, besides one Godric, a man of great piety, whom they obeyed as their patron and senior; the name of dean, says the history before mentioned, being as it were unknown among them.

Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, the favourite of William Rufus, having obtained this church of that king, determined, on account of many miracles performed here, to pull down the old building, and to erect a more magnificent one in its stead. It is said he had formerly been dean or superior of this community, and therefore retained a particular affection for it; for this purpose he obtained from the canons the whole of their income, except so much as was necessary for their immediate support, in which he was strenuously but unsuccessfully opposed by Godric, who for a while absented himself from the fraternity, but was afterwards re-instated.

Ranulph then proceeded to put his plan into execution, and pulled down not only the old church, but nine houses which stood



The Priory of Christ Church, Twynham Hants.
Pub. 5 May 1844 by J. Hooper.

Spencer St.



stood beyond the cemetery, with some others belonging to the canons, and erected the present church, together with all the necessary offices and conveniences for a monastery. The buildings being completed, he dedicated it to Christ, and proposed to have introduced regular canons. Godric and ten of the canons being dead, he allotted their prebends for life to the remaining canons for their support; but falling into disgrace with King Henry I. he was imprisoned, and his new foundation stripped of all its wealth, and given to a clerk named Gilbert de Dousgunels, who went to Rome in order to procure leave to complete Flambard's intention of settling regular canons there, but died in his return. At this time there remained five canons only.

Richard de Redvers having obtained of King Henry I. this town, the adjacent lands, and also the church, placed in the latter one Peter de Oglander, a priest, and confirmed to it all its former possessions and immunities; adding diverse lands, particularly in the isle of Wight, and one of his baronies called Absam; the parishioners likewise endowed it with their tythes. The church nevertheless did not flourish under this Peter; who appears to have been a dishonest and selfish man.

About the year 1150, Henry Bishop of Winchester, and Hilarius the dean, at the request of the Earl Baldwin, son of Richard de Redvers, brought hither canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; and constituted a prior, ordaining that the secular canons should hold their benefices during their lives, serving as before, but subject to the regulars, by whom after their deaths their places were to be filled up. Earl Baldwin confirmed to this house all the grants made by his father, and added benefactions of his own, which were ratified by his son Richard, who allowed them likewise the free election of their own prior.

The yearly revenues of this priory were valued the 26 Henry VIII. at 31*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Dugdale; 544*l.* 6*s.* Speed. And the site of it was granted, 32 Henry VIII. to the inhabitants of the town, and 37 Henry VIII. to Stephen Kirton. At present it belongs to Gustavus Brander, Esq. except the church, which is used for the parochial service.

Browne Willis, in his history of abbies, has the following particulars respecting this priory :

“ John Draper, last prior, suffragan bishop by the title of Neapolitanus, surrendered this convent 28th November, 1540, 31 Henry VIII. and had a pension of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum assigned him : anno 1553 here remained in charge 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in fees, 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in annuities, and these following pensions, viz. to Richard South 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* William Clerke 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Robert Merifelde 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Hancock 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Walter Church 6*l.* John Pepet 6*l.* William Marteyn 6*l.* Walter Nathewe 6*l.* John Stone 6*l.* Thomas Andrews 6*l.* John Tolf 6*l.* John Dover 6*l.* Thomas Cook 6*l.* and to Anthony Pitman 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*”

And the same author gives the following list of names from the register of Worcester :

“ Richard Mauri was admitted prior Id. Maii, 1286; he died anno 1302; and was succeeded by William Quintin, admitted 3d. Id. April, 1302; his successor, as I guess, was Edmund, who dying anno 1337, Richard Butesthorne was nominated to succeed him, and confirmed in this office March 28 following: he governed not long; for anno 1340 Ralph de Legh was admitted prior, 21st August, 1340; he died anno 1348, and was succeeded by Henry Eyre, on whose decease John Woodenham became prior, 21st July, 1377; he died anno 1397, and had for his successor,

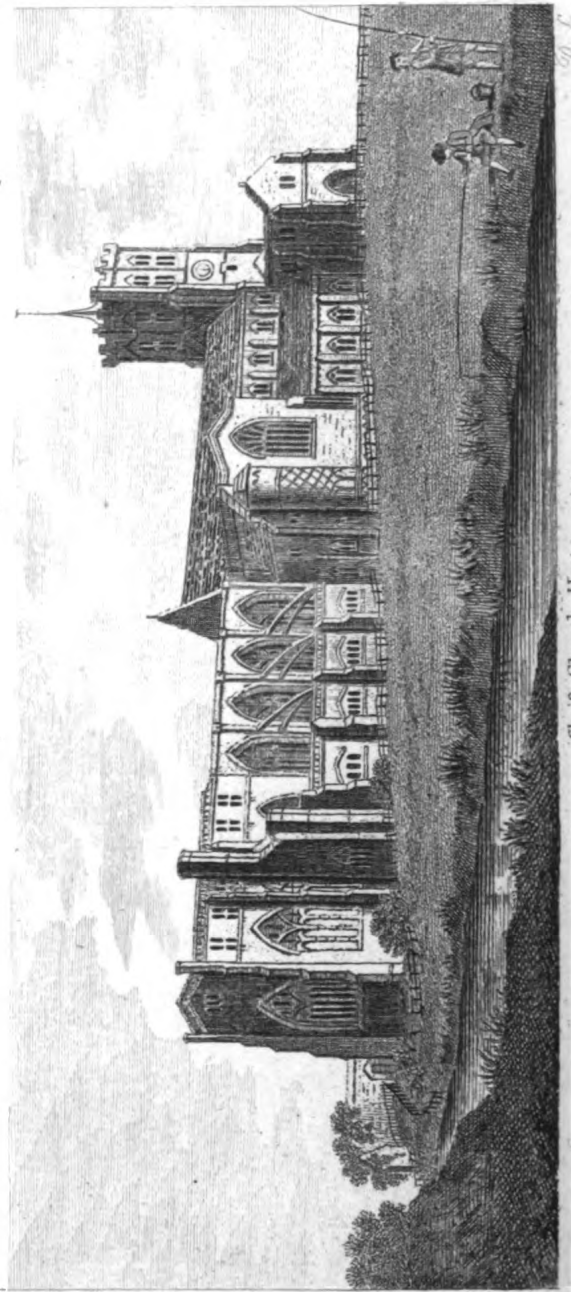
John Borard, confirmed 8 November, 1397; after him I meet with no more till John Dorchester, on whose death, which happened in 1477, John Draper was substituted in his stead, December 16, 1477, who, as my accounts suggest, was the last prior; which, if so, he must have possessed this office about 62 years.”

On diverse grave-stones in the church there are still legible the names of the undermentioned dignitaries of this priory, with some almost obliterated inscriptions, wherein the word Prior only is distinguishable.

Richard the tenth prior; John Boland the nineteenth; William Eyre the twenty-fifth; Thomas Trill the twentieth; and Robert Say, sub-prior.

This





Christ Church, Hanley.
Pub. by W. & A. S. Cooper.

20. J.

This view, which was drawn in 1776, shews the north view of the church, with the very ancient transept; undoubtedly the original building erected by Bishop Flambard; the tower, and other parts of this structure, are of a much later date.

THE PRIORY OF CHRIST CHURCH, TWYNHAM.
(PLATE II.)

THIS view represents the south side of the church, together with the transept, as seen from the garden of Gustavus Brander, Esq.

Of the ruins of this once rich and magnificent monastery, little remains but the church, a part of the refectory south of it, and some ruinous walls to the west; a mill and the miller's house, once perhaps the porter's lodge, or the dwelling of some inferior domestic. It was probably built or repaired by Draper, the last prior, the initials of his name, neatly carved in stone, being placed on one of the window-frames. Mr. Brander, well known for his proficiency in natural history, and other branches of polite literature, has built a handsome house on the south side of the church, on a spot called the Place, or Palace Court; in digging the foundation, the workmen found some very ancient stone coffins of different forms, the sides of them composed of different pieces, but all without lids or bottoms.

The refectory, now converted into a hot-house, afforded something still more extraordinary; for in the year 1774 the workmen discovered a stone cramped down with lead; it measured two feet by twenty inches; under it, in a cavity inclosed with stones on each side, having a bottom like a vessel or chest, was found near half a bushel of fowls' bones, the greatest part of them cocks' legs, with long spurs; there were also many belonging to the hern, or bittern.

A branch of the river, which runs close under the east end of the church to the mill, seems to have been walled round, with here and there some small turrets; in the meadow called the Convent Garden,

on the south-east side of the river, are the traces of several ponds and stews for keeping fish.

The church is built in the shape of a cross, having a handsome and lofty tower at the west end, which, with the east end, seems more modern than the rest of the building.

The tower is built with Purbeck stone, the rest with cane and quarrer stone; some masons from Purbeck, who lately viewed this tower, pointed out and named the different veins from whence it was digged.

High up, on the west side of this tower, in a niche under a Gothic canopy, is the figure of Christ crowned with thorns, holding in his left hand a cross, his right raised as in the act of benediction; under his right breast is a triangular mark, seemingly intended for the wound made by the spear; on each side the west door are escutcheons with the arms of the Montagues.

The inside of this church is very handsome, but the body is much disfigured by some high pews; the whole measures in length three hundred and two feet, and from wall to wall, including the aisles, in breadth sixty.

The transepts are each twenty-three feet, from north to south, by twenty-four.

The area is divided into a body and two aisles, each aisle being about thirteen feet wide, and only about eighteen high, having a handsome fretted cieling formed by the intersections of the ribs of the arches.

They are separated from the body by a double row of solid square piers, ornamented with columns, supporting three stories of arches; the first and second circular, the third, in which are windows, pointed; round these, in the body only, is a trisorium, or passage.

The aisles now terminate some yards short of the east end of the body, though it is probable they were once continued to the end, from the circumstance of a tomb of no very ancient form, part of which appears on the outside of the north wall beyond their termination; which tomb seems as if it had been originally placed

placed in the interval between the body of the church and the aisle, having a front open to both; it was only plastered up with mortar, the stone being broken on the outside: no bones were found. These aisles were, however, evidently built since the body of the church, as several windows are blocked up by the staircases leading to the leads over them.

Between the uppermost windows are columns, from which spring ribs of arches, now broken off; whence it seems that the roof was once vaulted, and the remains of some beams, adorned with painted leafwork, forming pointed arches close to the tiles, shew it was also once wainscotted; on examining the outside, it is evident here have been two roofs; the chasing of one higher than that which at present covers it, being still remaining.

The following letter from the commissioners appointed to take the surrender of religious houses is preserved in the Cotton Library, marked Cleopatra 4. It is supposed to be written to the Lord Cromwell.

“ Our humble dewties observed unto your gudde Lordshippe. It may like the same to be advertised that we have taken the surrender of the late priory of Christ Church, Twineham, where we found the prior a very honest conformable person, and the house well furnysshede with juellys and plate, whereof some be met for the king's majestie's use, as a litell chalys of golde, a gudly lardge crosse doble gilte, with the foote garnyshed with stone and perle. Two gudly basons doble gylt, having the king's armys well inamyed, a gudly great pyxe for the sacrament doble gylt. And ther be also other things of sylvr right honest and of good valew, as well for the churche use as for the table reservyd and kept to the king's use. In the church we found a chaple and monument curiously made of cane stone, preperyd by the late mother of Reynold Pole for herre buriall, which we have causyd to be defacyd, and all the armys and badgis clerely to be delete. The surveying of the demaynes of this house will be lardge and varied, and some part thereof twenty myles from the monastery, which we also do survey and measure, hathe causyd usse to make longer
abode

abode at thys place then we intendyd. And now we be in journey towards Amysbury, wher we shall use like diligens for the accomplyshing of the king's highness commission ; and as sone as we have done, then we shall farther certifie your lordshippes of our doings. And thus we beseche almyhtie JHS long to preserve your gudde lordshipp with increase of moche honour.

At Christchurch y Decembris.

Your lordshippes humble to command,

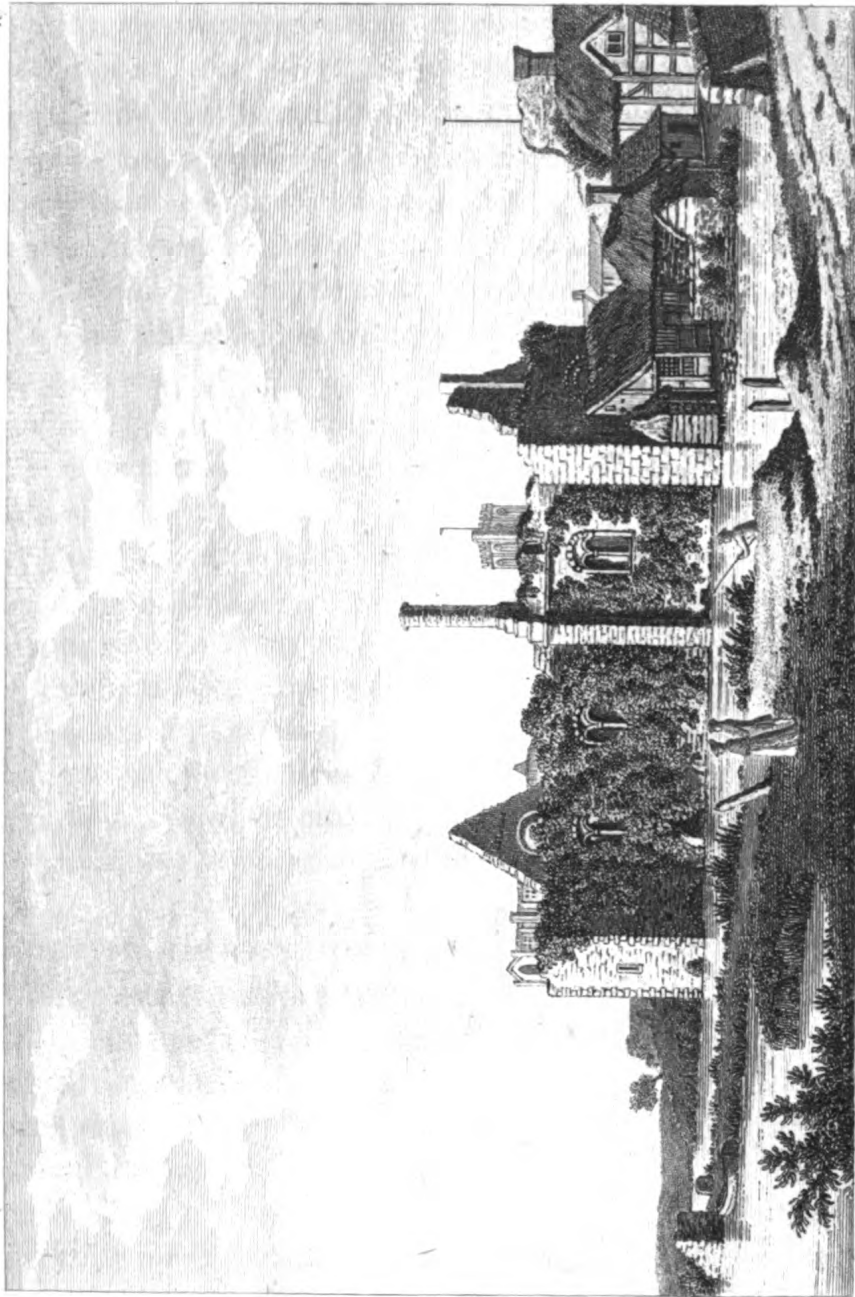
ROB. ———
EDWARD CARNE
JOHN LONDON
RYCHARD COWLIT
WILLIAM BERNERS."

This view was drawn anno 1776.

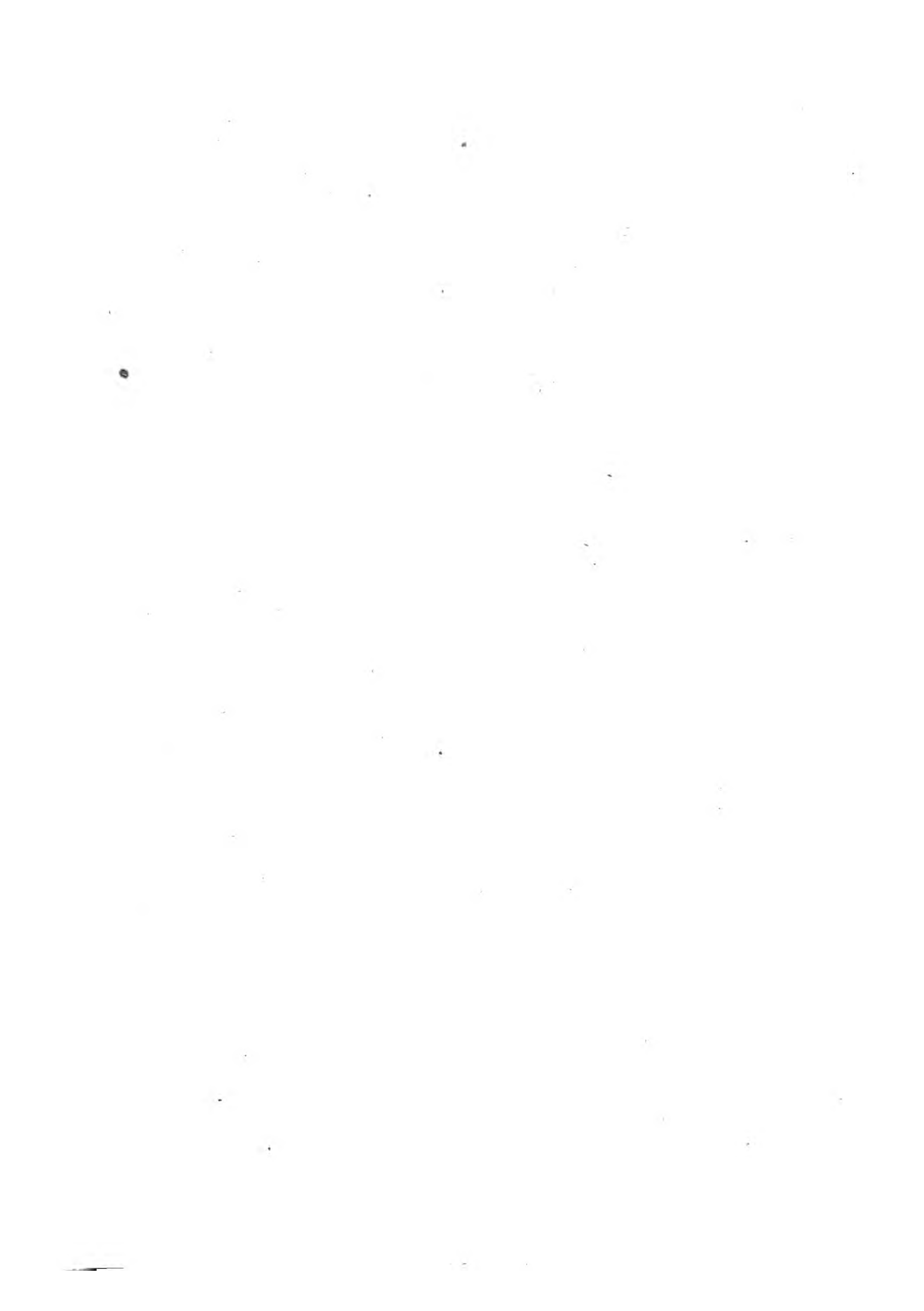
CHRIST'S CHURCH CASTLE.

THIS castle is situated at a small distance north of the once famous monastery of Christ Church, Twynham, and seems never to have been of any great extent, if one may judge from the keep, and the ruined walls of its east and west sides still standing, which enclose an area of only twenty-eight by twenty-four feet. These walls are ten feet thick, and about twenty-six feet high, and stand on an artificial mount raised about twenty feet. About an hundred yards east of this keep, and close to the west side of a small creek, serving for a mill-stream, which appears to have been once walled in, stands a building that, from several circumstances, seems to have belonged to the castle, and probably to have been the state apartments of the constable or governor.

Its figure is a right-angled parallelogram; the length, from north to south, measuring nearly twenty-four yards, its breadth eight at the south end of the east side, but separated by a wall; there is a small projecting tower, calculated for a flank, under
which



Christ's Church, Cadle, Hants.
Published 18. Sep. 1783 by S. Hooper.



which the water runs; it has loop-holes both on the north and east fronts; these walls are extremely thick.

On the ground-floor are a number of loop-holes, which plainly shew it was a place designed for defence, and not part of the monastery, as is by some pretended; these loop-holes are formed by a large semicircular arch within, lessening by degrees, and terminating in a chink; of these there are two on the east side, one at the north end, besides those in the tower already mentioned; there were likewise three doors, one to the west, one at the south end, and another opening to the water; the last has a flat arch, seemingly very handsomely ornamented, but it being close over the water, a near approach is impracticable, unless in a boat: the east side is almost covered with ivy.

From the ground-floor there was an ascent to the upper apartments by a stone stair-case in the north-east angle; part of the stairs are still remaining.

The place for receiving the floor of the first story is very visible; it seems to have been one room only, lighted by three large windows on the east, and as many on the west side; they were all included in semicircular arches, formed of stones very neatly cut, and divided in two by a small pillar in their center.

In the east side, and somewhat north of the center, was a very large fire-place, worked circularly into the main wall, having also a high cylindrical stone chimney, seemingly the only one in the building.

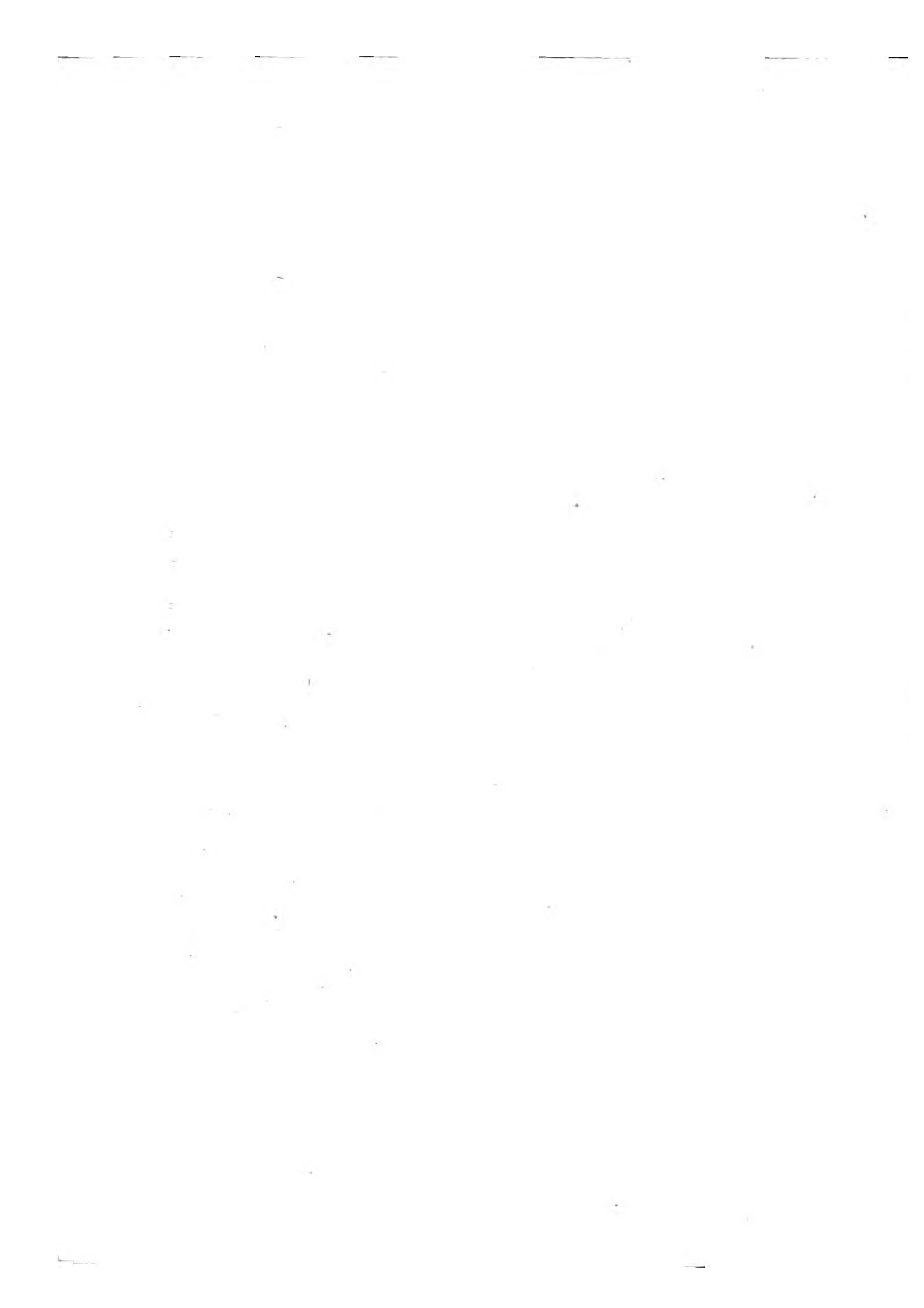
At the north end there appears to have been a large arched window; the columns, and part of the internal arch, are still remaining, and answer to a handsome semicircular arch on the outside, decorated with zigzag ornaments. This has been stopped up, and two brick fire-places, one over the other, with a chimney of the same materials, built up in it, seemingly of no antiquity; from whence it is evident that this building has been converted to a dwelling: whether there were originally rooms over this story is doubtful; over the south end, near the top, there is a circular window, which seems to have been made for lighting some upper apartment.

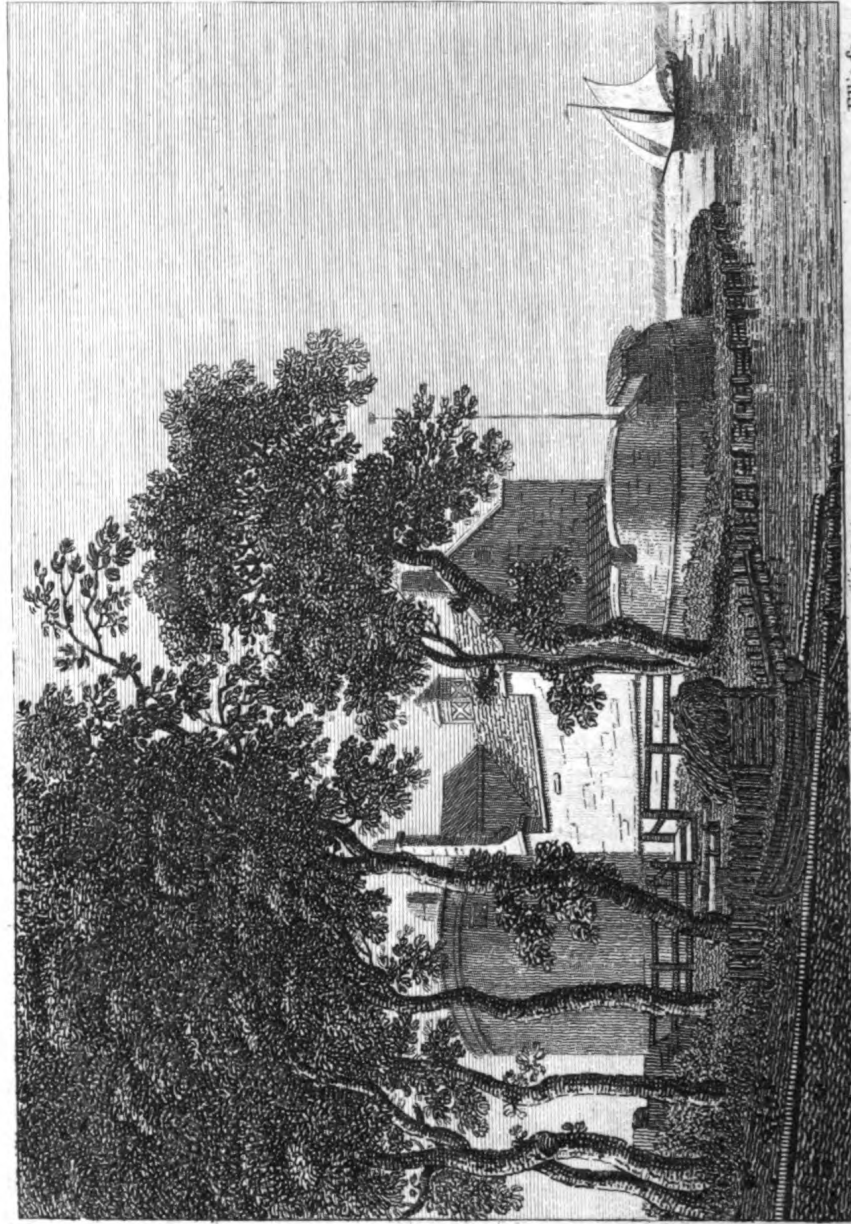
From what remains of the ornamental part of this building, it appears to have been elegantly finished, and cased with squared stones, most of which are however now taken away; by the ruins of several walls there were some ancient buildings at right angles to this hall, stretching away towards the keep.

Little occurs in history respecting this castle, although seemingly a royal one, excepting the names of its constables, governors, or wardens. By the rolls of parliament it appears John Randolph had the wardship of it in the reign of Edward I. From Dugdale's Baronage we learn that Thomas West, Knight of the Bath, was appointed governor the 4th of Edward III. A manuscript in the Harleian Collection, marked No. 433, records, that John Heton, squire of the king's body, in the 1st of Richard III. had a grant for life of the office of constable of this castle, with the wardship of the lordship or wards of Christ Church, and Ringwood; and Peck, who in his *Desiderata Curiosa* slightly mentions it among the rest of the castles and houses belonging to the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, states the salary of the constable at 8*l.* 9*d.*

The following particulars occur in a survey, made October 1656, relating to the castle of Christ Church: "To the which Sir Henry Wallope in his time was high constable, and had fee of the game aforesaid." "Mem. The constable of the castle, or his deputy, upon the apprehension of any felon within the liberty of West Stowring, to receive the said felon, and convey him to the justice, and to the said jail, at his own proper costs and charges, and otherwise the tithingman to bring the said felon and chain him to the castle gate, and there leave him: cattle impounded in the castle; having hay and water for twenty hours, to pay fourpence per foot."

The castle and manor of the hundred of Christ Church is the property of George Tapps, Esq.—This view shews the east and north sides of this building. On the right, over the houses, part of the keep of the castle. It was drawn anno 1776.





Ellis sc.

West Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight.

Pub. 21 May 1784, by S. Hooper.

WEST COWES CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS is one of the many castles built by King Henry VIII. about the year 1539, to secure the coasts from foreign invasions, with which they were then threatened.

It is situated a small distance west of the town, and guards the entrance into the Newport river; for which purpose there was, likewise, another castle at East Cowes, on the point of the opposite shore: this has been long totally demolished; the materials have from time to time been carried away; some within the memory of persons now living, in order to build a house at Newport, and for other erections. This place still retains the name of Old Castle Point. Camden says both these castles were in ruins in his time.

Leland, in his Itinerary, thus describes them: " Ther be two new castelles sette up and furnishid at the mouth of Newporte; that is the only haven in Wighte to be spoken of.

" That that is sette up on the este side of the haven is caullid the Est Cow; and that that is sette up at the west syde is caullid the West Cow, and is the bigger castelle of the two. The trajectus betwixt these two castelles is a good myle."

Of these Camden cites some Latin verses made by Leland, which are thus translated by Bishop Gibson:

" The two great Cows, that in loud thunder roar,
This on the Eastern, that the Western shore;
Where Newport enters stately Wight."

The castle at present consists of a small stone house, having on its north front a semicircular battery, built likewise with stone, and pierced for eight guns. It is strongly fenced with piles and planks against the sea, from which it would otherwise be in some danger, as it here makes frequent encroachments.

This fort is commanded, under the governor of the island, by a captain, whose pay is ten shillings per diem; that post is at present filled by Sir John Milles, late lieutenant-governor of Jersey.—This drawing was made in the year 1761.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.

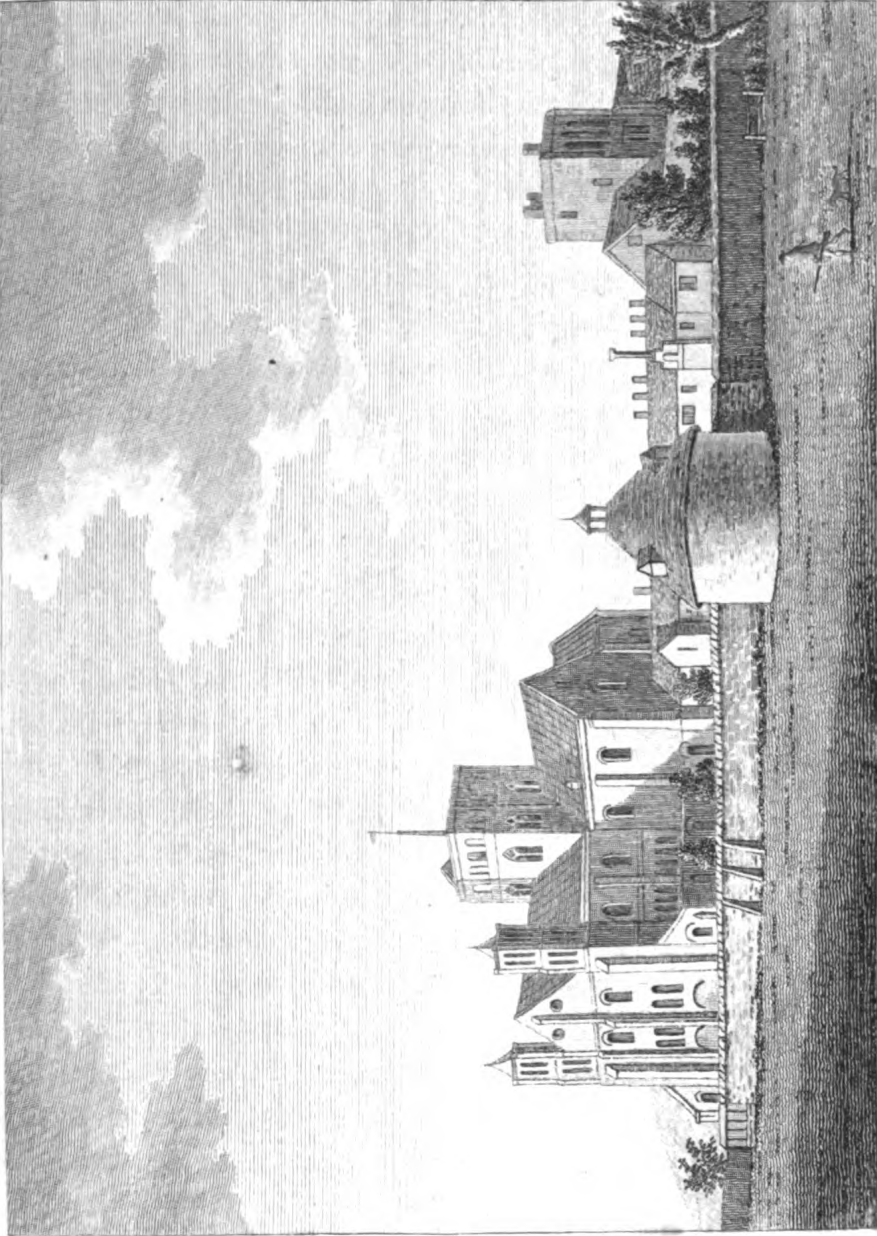
(PLATE I.)

THIS hospital was founded in the year 1132 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of the kings of England. The original institution was for the maintenance of thirteen poor men, so debilitated by age or infirmities, as to be unable to maintain themselves without charitable assistance; these men were to be provided with proper cloathing, and beds suitable to their infirmities, and also to have a daily allowance of good wheaten bread, good small beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper; but in case any of these should happen to recover a considerable degree of strength, so as to be judged able to maintain himself, he should be respectfully discharged, and another admitted in his place. Besides these thirteen poor brethren, one hundred poor men, of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that could be found, should be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them the remains of their meat and drink left after dinner.

The founder also directed other charities to be distributed among the poor in general, in such proportion as the revenues of the hospital should be found able to allow, the whole of which was to be applied to charitable uses.

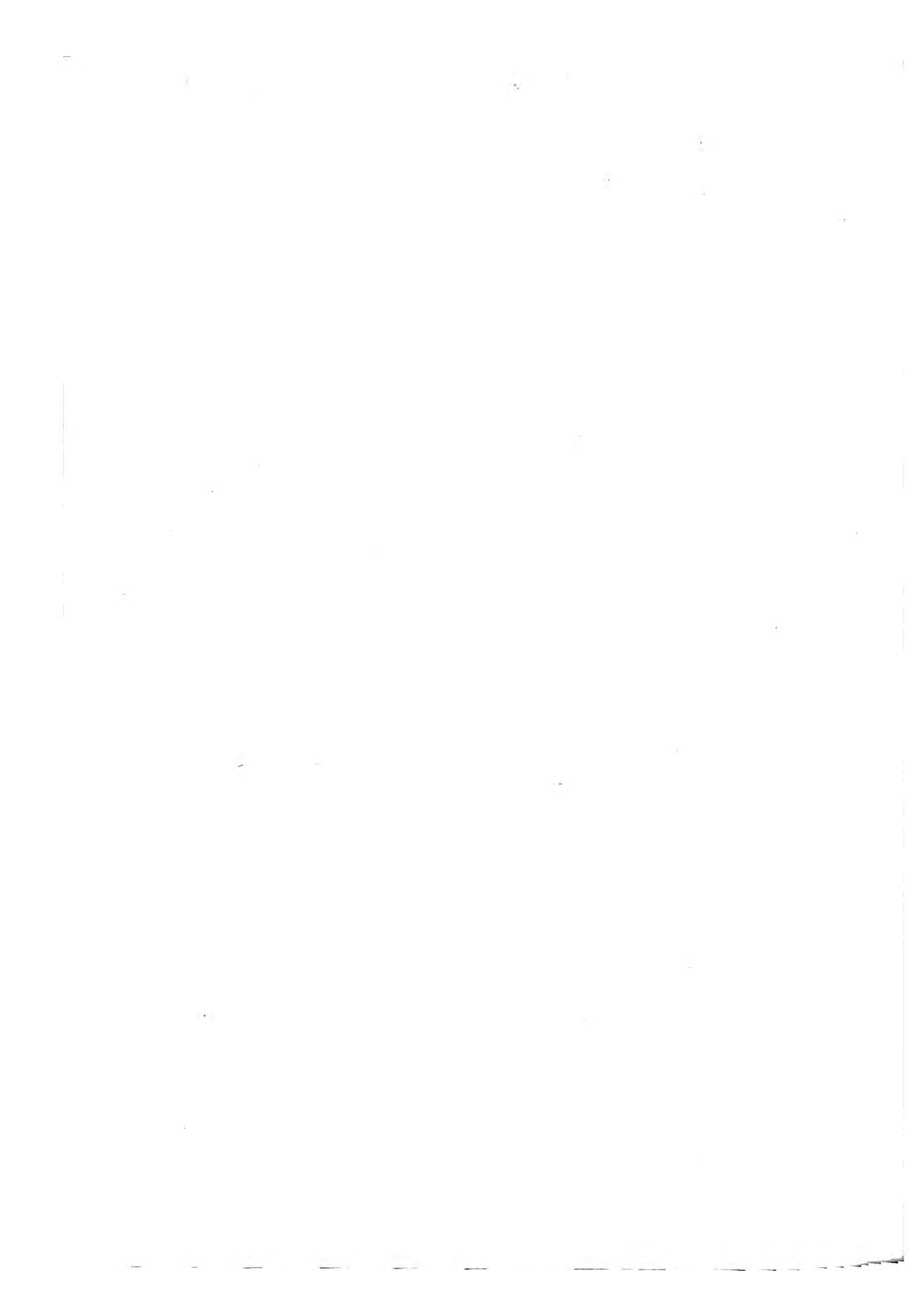
The endowment of this hospital was not altogether derived from the founder's own private fortune, but consisted in the donations of divers considerable rectories, belonging to his diocese, or that were under his patronage; the greatest part of which, though granted to the hospital by the express terms of the charter of foundation, were nevertheless only made subject to the payment of certain annual pensions, except the churches of Husborne, Whitchurch, Farcham, and Twyford, with their chapels.

The revenues of this house appear, by an old record of inquisition, to have amounted originally to 250*l.* per annum; in Wykeham's time they were said by him, in his letters to the pope, to be
above



D. T. sculpt.

The Hospital of St. Croix. -
Published by James A. H. B. & Co., St. Louis.



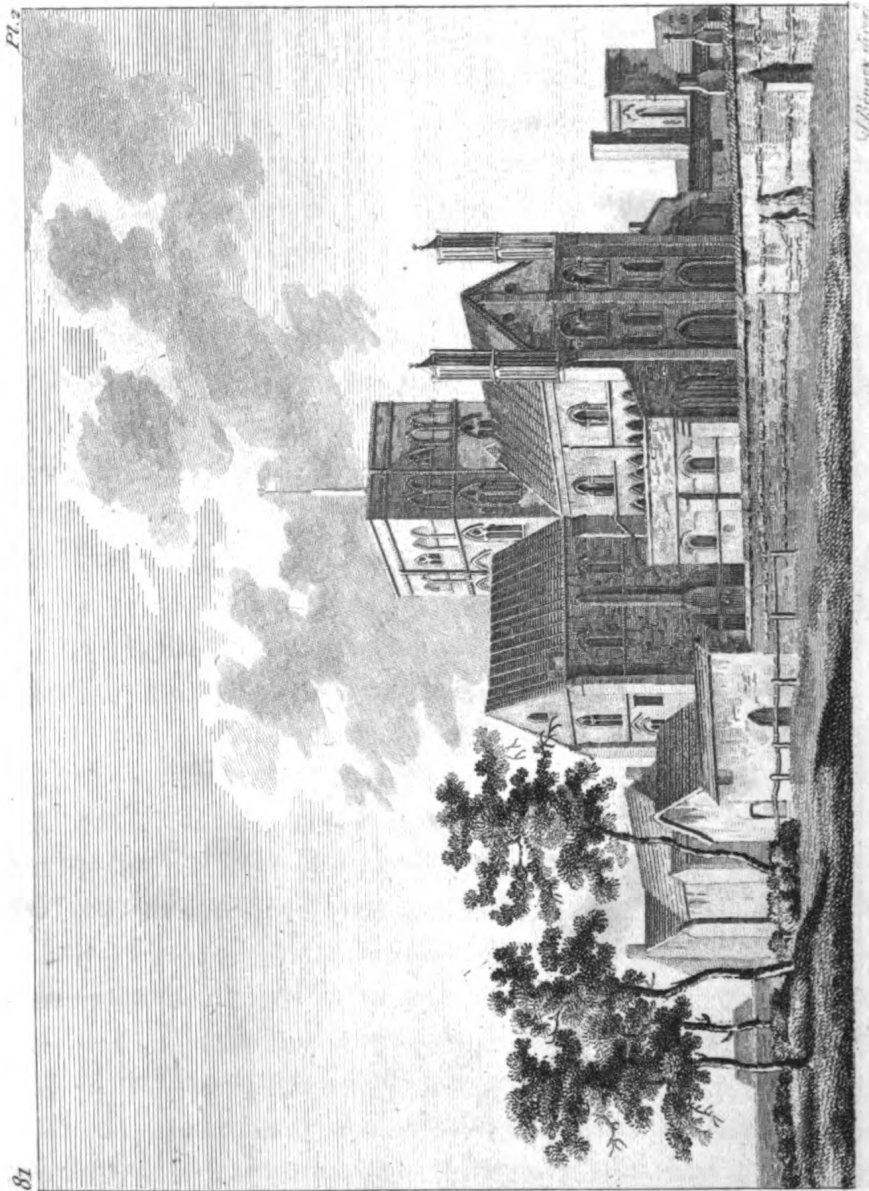
above 300*l.* per annum; and were afterwards proved by one of the stewards cotemporary with that bishop, as well as by several other persons, to have exceeded the yearly amount of 400*l.* the whole free from all deductions or taxes, either to the pope or king, as being entirely appropriated to the use and benefit of the poor, except 7*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which was the valuation of the master's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above-mentioned inquisition, were as follows: each of the thirteen secular brethren were allowed, daily, one loaf of good wheaten bread, of five marks weight, that is, three pounds, four ounces, one gallon and a half of good small beer, a sufficient quantity of pottage; three messes at dinner, viz. one mess called mortrell, made of milk and white, or wastle-bread; one mess of flesh or fish, and one pittance as the day should require, and one mess for supper; the whole of which was then valued at 17*d.* 9. a week; and in Wykeham's time at 3*d.* a day. On six holidays in the year they had white bread and ale, in the same quantities; and one of their messes was roast meat, or fish of a better sort; and on the eves of those holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them. The hundred casual poor were fed in a place called Hundred-menshall; each of them had a loaf of inferior bread, of five marks weight; three quarts of small beer; a sufficient quantity of pottage, or a mess of pulse; one herring, or two pilchards, two eggs, or a farthingworth of cheese; value 3*d.* per week. Of these hundred poor, thirteen were taken from amongst the poorer scholars of the great grammar-school at Winchester, sent by the schoolmaster. On the anniversary of the founder's obit, August 9, being the eve of St. Lawrence, three hundred poor were received at the hospital; to each of the first hundred were given one loaf, and one mess of the same sort with those of the brethren's ordinary allowance, and three quarts of beer; the second hundred received the usual hundred men's allowance; and to each of the third hundred were given a loaf of the brethren's bread. On six holidays in the year, the hundred men had each a loaf of the

better sort of bread, and a double mess. Besides these, there were maintained in the hospital, a steward, with his clerk, a porter, eleven servants, two saddle horses, two teams of six horses each, and two carters.

The guardianship and direction of this hospital had, by the founder, in the year 1157, been deputed to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, saving to the bishop of Winchester his canonical jurisdiction. Some disputes arising between Bishop Toelive, immediate successor to the founder, and the above-mentioned master and brethren, King Henry II. interposed, and settled them in favour of the bishop, to whom and his successors was ceded the administration of this hospital, who thereupon bestowed on it the impropriation of the churches of Mordon and Hanniton, and procured them a discharge from an annual pension paid to the monks of St. Swithin.

Soon after this reconciliation, Bishop Toelive, out of regard to God, and for the health of his own and the king's souls, directed that over and above the number of poor directed to be fed daily, by the institution of the founder, one hundred additional poor should be added, who were to receive the same provisions as those ordered the other brethren, for which he found the revenues were fully sufficient. This regulation is dated April 10, 1185, and was made at Dover in the presence of the king, and attested by him. It does not however seem to have continued long in force, for it ceased long before the time of William of Wykeham; and instead of it (by what authority is uncertain), an establishment was introduced, consisting of four priests, thirteen secular clerks, and seven choristers, who were maintained out of the revenues of the hospital, for the performance of divine service in the church. The four priests dined at the master's table, and had each a stipend of 13s. 4d. and the whole allowance to each was valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum; the thirteen clerks had each daily one loaf of bread, weight 61s. 8d. or 3lb. 10oz. three quarts of beer, and one mess of flesh or fish, the same as issued to the brethren, was allotted to two of them, valued 10d. q. a week; the seven choristers had



Pl. 2

81

J. R. Smith del.

CHURCH OF ST. CROSS NEAR WINCHESTER.

W. B. Smith sculp.

had each one loaf of common family bread, and one mess, or the fragments of the master's table and common hall, so as to have a sufficient provision, value 5*d.* per week, and they were taught at school in the hospital.—This view was drawn anno 1780.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.

(PLATE II.)

THE revenues of this hospital suffered much from the mal-administration and embezzlements of four of its masters; namely, Edyngton, Stowell, Lyntesford, and Cloune; but William of Wykeham being elected bishop of Winchester, he with a most unremitting zeal, during a litigation of six years, followed them through all the labyrinths of chicanery, both at home and at Rome, and finally reinstated the charity in all its rights and property; and, at his death, left it in such order, that his successor, Cardinal Beaufort, who had resolved to dispose of a considerable sum in some charitable foundation, chose rather to add to this hospital than to found a new one; and, therefore, made an additional endowment for the maintenance of two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, exclusive of those of the original foundation, and in the year 1444 built lodgings for them: this new establishment he seems to have intended for decayed gentlemen, as he entitled it the alms-house of noble poverty. This endowment consisted of lands and manors of the yearly value of 500*l.* granted by Henry VI. in consideration of the sum of 13,350 marks paid him by the cardinal, who afterwards added the impropriations of Crundell, and other churches, in the diocese of Winchester.

The revenues of this hospital, though considerably diminished, still maintain a master and nine poor brethren, who enjoy their places during life. The office of master is a very lucrative appointment, generally held by some dignified clergyman. The allowance to the brethren is one pound of meat per day, three quarts of good small beer, and five loaves of wheaten bread, each loaf weighing twenty-four

four ounces, besides certain additional allowances of meat and drink on particular days, and 6*d.* weekly.

There are likewise four out-pensioners, who have each, during life, a stipend of 10*l.* per annum; the sum of 25*s.* is also distributed among the poor every year, being the remainder of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in Hundred-meneshall. There is besides, at this time, a daily allowance to the porter, of a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreshment of poor travellers, who are entitled to a piece of white bread and a cup of beer on demand.

The following description of this hospital is given in the history of Winchester :

The buildings belonging to this foundation consist of one extensive irregular court, which has a beautiful rural effect, and altogether exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the first founder; it is in the form of a cross, and consists of three aisles, with a transept or cross aisle. The roof is remarkably lofty, and is supported by round massive pillars, with round headed arches, stronger than the Doric or Tuscan; and there are some paintings upon the pillars and walls of the same kind as those in the cathedral and in the chapel of St. Mary Madalene. The aisles from the altar to the west door are 150 feet in length, and the transept is 120. The chancel is exceedingly neat, and is paved with white marble, and on each side of the altar are handsome screens of spire work, carved in stone, and neatly ornamented. Upon a desk on the left side of the chancel are carved the names of all the officers belonging to the hospital, about the year 1575, among which are those of a chanter of singing men, which formerly officiated in it; but at present there is no provision for a choir.

The great west window of this church is built in a very ornamental style, and was formerly an elegant one, as is obvious from the remains of some curious painted glass, with which it was once finished; there remains nothing in it at present legible, or at least

least intelligible, except the words "Nicholas Bedford." A window, on the east side of the north transept, was formerly ornamented in the same style, and still retains an Ave Maria, with some fragments, under which is, "Orate pro anima Richardi Buteshall; *i. e.* pray for the soul of Richard Buteshall." He was master of this hospital in the year 1346; and in a south window of the cross aisle are these arms, *viz.* gules, three lions heads passant, fleur de lis reversed; or three eagles, quartering Barry, and a chief. On the roof of the nave are two chevrons between three roses, the arms of Wykeham; also the arms of France and England quartered. There is a coat of arms between these two, which is defaced.

The lodging-rooms of the poor people adjoin to the church, at the west end of the south aisle; and, after forming an angle, extend from north to south, and form the whole western side of the court. The north side consists of the master's house, which is spacious and elegant; the refectory, or brethren's hall; and the gateway. In the windows of the refectory are these arms, *viz.* Argent, a cross pat. S. quartering France and England. A bord. Gobon. In the hall the brethren meet to share their allowance; and on some certain days in the year, they dine and sup together in common. The gateway before mentioned is formed in a square stately tower, over which is a room called the founder's chamber. The north front of the tower is embellished with three niches, in one of which remains the effigies of Cardinal Beaufort, in the act of adoration to another figure now destroyed. Beneath these, on each side of the gateway, are the same arms as last mentioned, for the cardinal, who is supposed to have built the gateway, the refectory, master's house, and all the lodgings on the west side of the court, and the porter's lodge. The whole east side of the court, from the porter's lodge to the north transept of the church, consists of a cloister, over which is a gallery or range of decayed apartments, supposed to be part of the lodging-rooms of the poor people on the original foundation of Henry de Blois, and who were probably in process of time forced out by the master

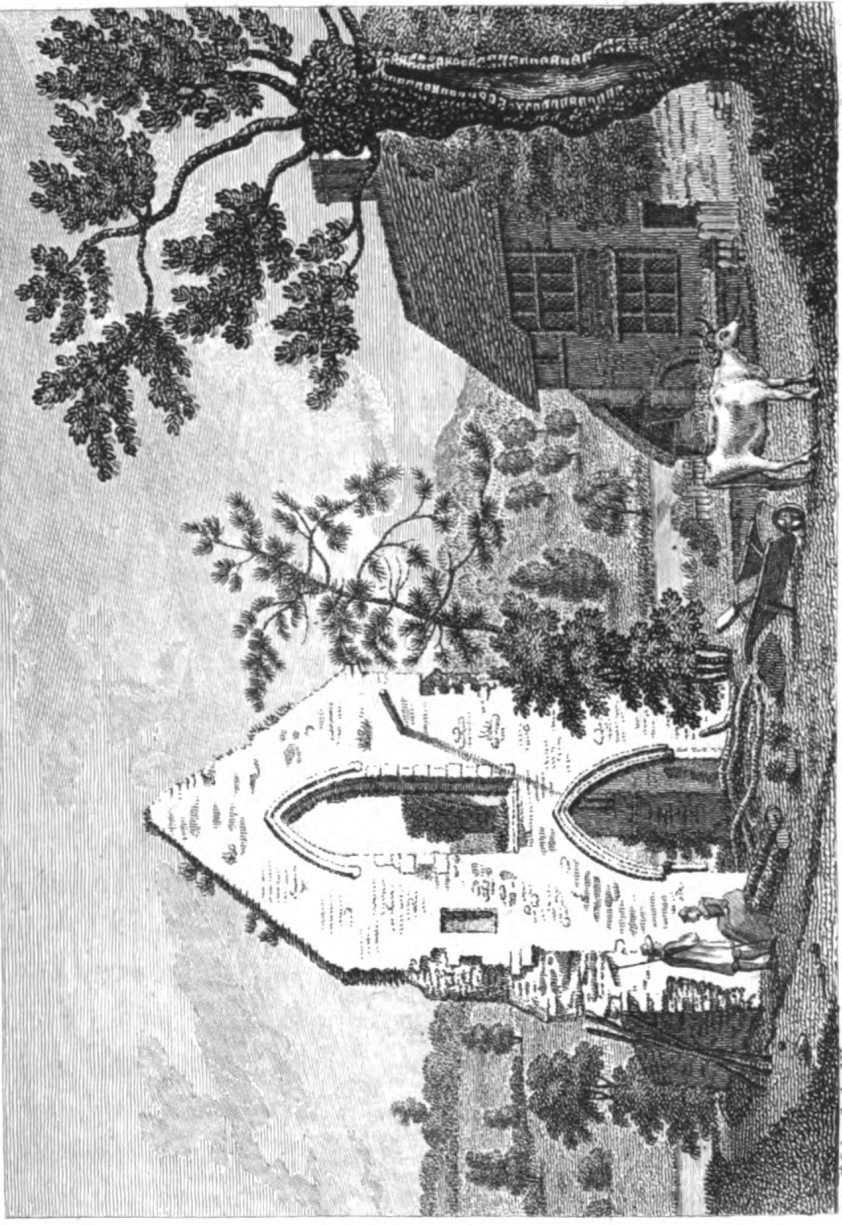
and brethren of the latter foundation, or by the decay of their lodgings and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive and support them. Against the walls of the gallery is inscribed, *Dilexi sapientiam*, R. S. 1503, *i. e.* I have coveted wisdom. R. S. for Robert, or Roger Sherborne, master of the hospital, who was also preferred from hence to the bishoprick of St. David's. He was afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and founded in that cathedral church four prebends, for which place those only are qualified, who are, or have been, fellows of New College, Oxford. On the outside of the cloister is this inscription, "Henricus Compton, Episcopus, *i. e.* Henry Compton, bishop." He was also master of this hospital, and from thence promoted, A. D. 1674, to the see of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London.

In the church there are several ancient tombs, brasses, and epitaphs, chiefly of the masters and brothers of this hospital.—This view, which shews the south aspect, was drawn anno 1780.

THE PRIORY OF ST. DIONYSIUS.

THIS was a priory of black canons, and is situated upon the west side of the river Itching, almost two miles above the town of Southampton. It was, according to Dugdale, built by King Henry I. about the year 1124. At the dissolution, here were a prior and nine religious, who were endowed with 80*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per ann. Dugdale; and 91*l.* 9*s.* according to Speed, who gives King Richard I. for founder. And Leland, in his Collectanea, names both Henry I. and Richard I. as such. In this case, the latter is only meant as a very great benefactor. Ancient writers often mention a first, second, and even sometimes a third founder. The site was granted, 30 Henry VIII. to Francis Dawtry.

Henry I. by his charter, granted to God, and the canons of St. Dionysius, for the good of his own soul, and those of his father and mother, Matilda his wife, and William his son; and for the good of the faithful, living and dead, that parcel of his land lying between Portafrada and the river Hystia, which used to bring
in



Dionisius's (St) Priory, Hants.

W. J. Cooper del.

Geoffrey M.



in eleven shillings and six deniers; and also that part of his lands of Portafrada lying near the sea, in the east part of Hampton, which used to bring in the annual rent of forty-one shillings and six deniers.

King Stephen confirmed diverse donations of land given them by Robert de Limeseia.

Henry II. granted them the chapel of St. Michael, of the Holy Cross, of St. Lawrence, and of All Saints, near the town of Hampton.

King Richard I. gave them in fee and perpetual alms Kingsland, and the wood called Porteswarde, with all its appurtenances.

Gundred de Warren gave them the little church of Fageham, which was her dower. Humphry de Bohun, who styles himself constable to the King of England, confirmed to them the church of Chaleworth, given by his father, with all the titles, rights, and dues: the canons of St. Dionysius to find a chaplain to officiate there.

William Musard gave them three shillings annual rent, left him by his sister Jane, on condition of their finding a wax candle before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the church of their monastery, where his sister lay buried: this rent to be received quarterly.

Walter de Chalke, and his wife, bequeathed to them two bezants, for the good of their souls; and on account of the kindness shewed to them by these canons, to receive the same annually, at the feast of St. Michael, of Gaufridus Hule, who was bound to pay it as a yearly rent in Etlinton. A bezant was a coin, so called from its being originally struck at Constantinople, called likewise Byzantium. It seems to have been a general name for a piece of money, without any determinate value. According to Du Cange, there were bezants of gold and silver; and Blount, in his Law Dictionary, mentions copper ones, of the value of 2s.

Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, confirmed to them the gift of William Aeliz, of the tithes of his rent in Aldenton, of five shillings, arising from his mill at the same place, and the tenths of his paunage,
and

and also of the privilege of quiet paunage for thirty hogs in his woods.

By the charter of the 6th of Edward III. these canons were entitled to a pipe of red wine, for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them at Southampton, by the king's butler. They were likewise exempted from contribution to the repairs of the bridge of Kingsmill.

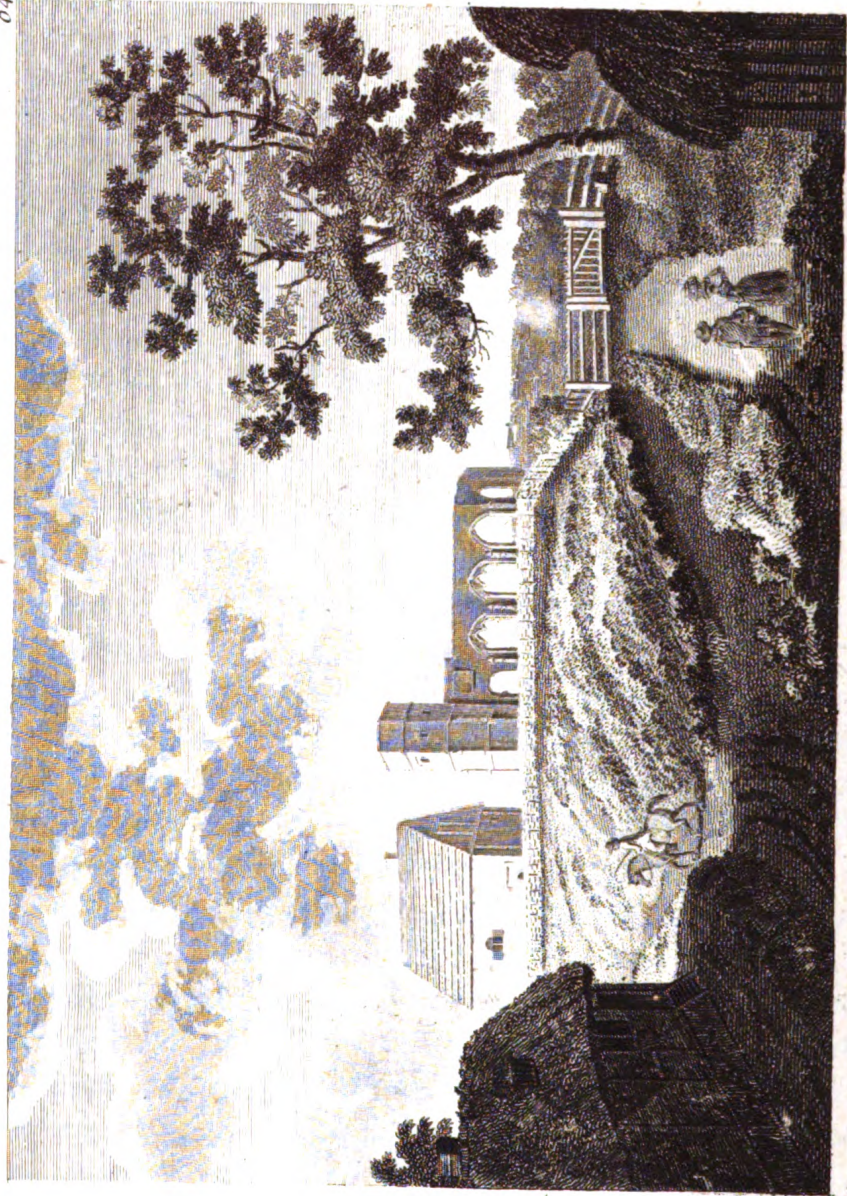
This house was bound by its tenures to find a certain number of men for the defence of Southampton, which by the parliament of the 13 Edward III. anno 1339, they were directed to assemble, well armed and arrayed at their manors near that town, in order to strengthen the garrison, in case of danger.

In the same parliament a writ of respite was granted to the prior and canons of this convent, of the tenths that were due at the purification of the Virgin last past; and also of those which they were bound to pay between that time and the Michaelmas next ensuing, on account of their houses and other edifices, which were the greatest part of their subsistence, being burned and destroyed: this was done by the French in their invasion the preceding year, mentioned under the article of *The Water-Gate, Southampton*.

Prynne, from Matthew Paris, and other monkish writers, mentions one Odo, whom he calls abbot of this house, about the year 1245, who gave great gifts of the goods of the community to the pope, whereby he obtained the archbishopric of Rohan, which he did not enjoy above a year, being suddenly struck dead. This was considered as a judgment from Heaven for his fraud and simony.

The following list of priors of this house is given by Browne Willis: Gerard, temp. Hen. Blois, Episcop. Winton. Ruchland, 1257; Nicholas, 1263; Richard de Chacomb, el. 1294; Will. de Wareham, el. 1328; Richard occurs, 1373; John Stanford, el. 1390; John Kyal, el. 1397; Thomas Winchester, el. 1412; Thomas Arnwood, el. 1435; William Norman, el. 1456; Thomas
mas





HOLK GROVE CHAPEL.

Engraved by W. P. Johnson from a drawing by J. G. Kay.

J. G. Kay del.

mas Roby, el. 1462; John Hast, el. 1492; William May, el. 1508.

Nothing more of this priory is remaining than what is here shewn; on its site is now a farm-house, at which were some time ago to be seen, many stone coffins entire, then used for troughs, and other domestic uses. It is now the property of Thomas Wood, Esq. of Grosvenor-street, London. This view was drawn anno 1773.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

THIS chapel stands on a hill, on the north side of, and overlooking the town of Basingstoke. It was built in the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. by Sir William, afterwards Lord Sandes, who, with Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a licence from that prince to found a free chapel here, and there-upon to establish a guild, by the name of the brotherhood or guild of the Holy Ghost, which was by a perpetual succession to continue for ever. To this brotherhood an estate was given by Sir William Sandes, for the maintenance of a priest to perform divine service in the chapel, and therein likewise to instruct youths in literature.

It does not appear that the bishop was any farther a benefactor than in joining his interest, which was very great, with that of Sir William, for procuring the licence for its foundation.

This fraternity escaped the general dissolution, and remained till the first year of King Edward VI. anno 1546-7, when an act of parliament passed, whereby free chapels, and chantries of all sorts, and the estates belonging to them, were given to the king: in consequence of which act this fraternity was dissolved, and their estate taken for the king's use. It remained in the crown till the year 1556, when the inhabitants of Basingstoke petitioning their majesties King Philip and Queen Mary, and their petition being backed by the intercession of Cardinal Poole, the pope's legate, and archbishop of Canterbury, this guild was, by their majesties letters patent, re-established, and endowed with the same

estate it possessed at its suppression, which was also to be applied to the same purposes. What the value of this estate was, is not ascertained; it consisted of one hundred and five acres of land, and two houses.

By these letters patent a body corporate and politic was constituted by the name of the aldermen, wardens, brothers, and sisters of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghost, within the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke, in Hants, to continue for ever by a perpetual succession. The aldermen and two wardens were annual officers, chosen out of the brotherhood, but removable at pleasure. This body consisted of an indeterminate number of members, and that of either men or women; and the aldermen or wardens for the time being had power to admit as many persons of either sex as they thought proper.

The business of this fraternity was to be transacted, under a common seal, which they were authorized to keep and use: they were also made capable of holding lands, suing, or being sued; holding meetings; and, together with the brethren of the fraternity, of making, according to their discretion, such rules and statutes (consistent with the laws of the land) as were necessary for the better ordering and governing of their fraternity or guild, and of the brethren and sisters thereof, and their successors.

The estate granted to this guild being given for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate divine service, and instruct youth, was not deemed as given to superstitious uses, and therefore remained untouched till the civil wars; when this, with many other church-lands, was seized and alienated, and the chapel and school shut up for many years, until 1670; when, by the application of Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, the estate was again restored.

Besides the original endowment, this chapel had several benefactors. The most considerable were Sir James Deane, and Sir James Lancaster, knights; the former bequeathed 10*l.* per annum to the preacher, and the same to the school-master, of this chapel for the time being; the latter an annuity of twenty pounds each,

to

to the same persons. The presentation to this benefice is in the lord-chancellor; although the Reverend Mr. James, in the year 1673, held it by the nomination of the magistrates of Basingstoke.

Loggon, from whom this account is taken, says, that a petition was presented to the present king (*i. e.* George II.), in council, wherein the petitioners prayed to be made trustees and patrons of this chapel, and the school kept therein; but he does not mention who these petitioners were; but circumstances make it probable, they were the magistrates or inhabitants of Basingstoke.

The chapel was, when entire, a beautiful building, elegantly finished, as is still visible from its remains. Loggon describing it says, the outside of it was of free-stone, curiously ornamented; neither was the inside less beautiful. Upon the roof of it, as we are told by Camden, the history of the prophets, apostles, and disciples of Christ, was very artificially depicted; but, through neglect of repairs, it is now in ruins; part of the eastern and south walls only remain standing, and an hexagonal turret, to the south-west, almost entire, which was formerly a stair-case. My Lord Sandes, the founder, is by Camden said to be buried in this chapel. If, as is highly probable, he had any monument erected, it is now hid by the rubbish.

There is a tradition that this chapel was covered with lead, which was taken off, and converted into bullets for the siege of Basing-house. This is contradicted by another, which says that it was tiled, and that the tiles were remaining not many years ago. Besides these, there are several other absurd stories; such as, that this chapel was formerly in so high repute, that many pilgrimages were made to it; and that once seven Saxon kings were all worshipping here at the same time.

Westward of, and adjoining to the ruins of the chapel, stands a building (though but in indifferent repair) consisting of one large, regular room, about forty feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth: this is the only chapel and school-room that of late years has been made use of. On this building is an inscription, commemorating Bishop Morley for procuring the re-opening of the school, and the restitution of the estate.

This

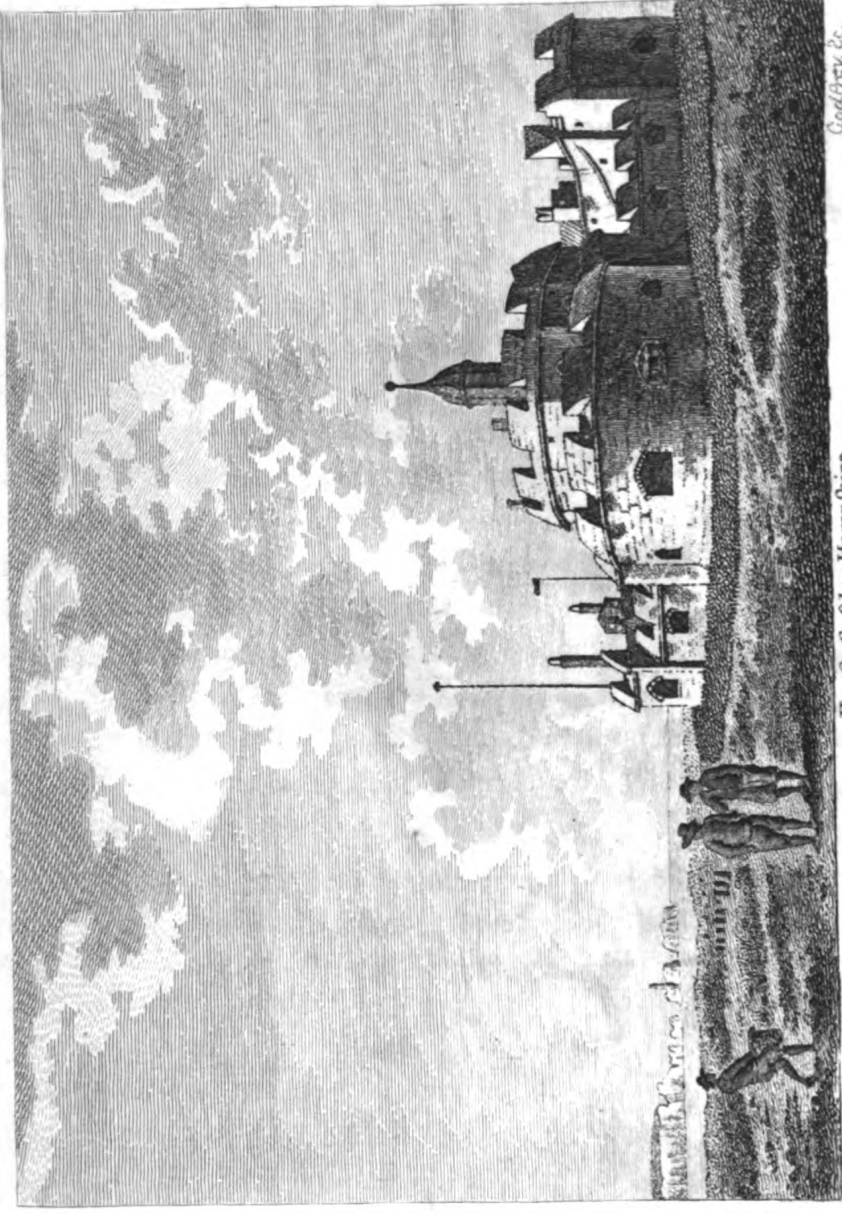
This place was anciently a burying-ground, before the erection of the chapel; it still continues to be used as such. The above description pretty well agreed with the state of these buildings in 1760, when this view was taken.

HURST CASTLE.

HURST Castle stands on the extremity of a peninsula opposite the west end of the isle of Wight. It is of stone, and was built by King Henry VIII. about the year 1539, at the same time when he fortified the sea-coasts with many similar erections. It was meant particularly to guard that channel or passage called the Needles, so named either for its narrowness, as resembling the eye of a needle, or from its vicinity to certain chalk rocks, one of which is tall and slender, with a sharp point, like a pinnacle or needle. These are styled the Needles, or Needle Rocks; they are seen at a distance in this view, where the pinnacle or pointed rock here mentioned, is particularly distinguishable: this, about two years ago, was thrown down by the impetuosity of the waves which washed its sides, and had before greatly undermined it.

Leland, in his Itinerary, thus mentions this castle: "The castelle at Hurste on the shore is county'd to be a XIII. myles from Cauld-shore. This castelle is set almost righte agayne the farther ende of the lande of the Isle of Wighte. And the trajectus heere from land to land is about two miles, the which narrow place is defended by Hurst castelle."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, here was a captain, whose fee was 1*s.* 8*d.* per diem; an officer, styled under-captain, at 1*s.* a master gunner and porter, eleven gunners, and ten soldiers, at 6*d.* per diem each. In the year 1659, here was a garrison, consisting of two corporals and one drum, each at 1*s.* thirty-six soldiers at 8*d.* a gunner at 20*d.* a mate at 16*d.* and two matrosses, each at 10*d.* per diem, with an allowance of 1*s.* per diem for fire and candle for the guard. The governor's



Godfrey, Sc.

Hurst Castle, Hampshire.
Pub. by Messrs. Colclough.

vernor's daily salary was 5*s.* which has been since augmented to 10*s.* The present governor is M. General Robert Sloper.

Hither, December 1, 1648, King Charles I. was removed by the army from Newport. Rushworth has the following account of that transaction, as sent by letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, from the officers deputed by Colonel Hammond to take charge of his majesty in the Isle of Wight.

“ Right Honourable,

Yesterday there came into the isle some officers of the army, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbet and Captain Merryman, with instructions from the general and council of war, directed to themselves and the commander in chief here, forthwith to secure the person of the king in Carisbrook Castle, as before the treaty, till they should receive resolution from the houses upon their late remonstrance; and they understanding that the management of the affairs of this island was by Colonel Hammond committed to ourselves, or any two of us, they acquainted us with their instructions, desiring our concurrence with them, that so the present work intended by them might with less difficulty be accomplished. While we were in debate of these things, there came in a messenger from the general, with an order under his hand and seal, directed to the gentlemen, commanding them immediately to take the person of the king into their charge, and to remove him from thence into Hurst Castle; requiring us by name, with all other officers and soldiers in the isle, to be aiding and assisting to them therein: two of us, viz. Major Rolph and Captain Hawes, upon sight of that order, declared ourselves obliged not to disobey the general's commands, but conceived ourselves bound to yield obedience thereunto by our commissions: the other of us, viz. Captain Boreman, declared his judgment, that his duty lay immediately to the governor, who had intrusted him; contrary to those instructions and commission he could not act, neither was he of himself in a capacity to oppose them in that service. Captain Hawes being dissatisfied in the action, manifested his unwillingness to join in it, and his resolution neither

directly nor indirectly to oppose it. But these gentlemen, with the concurrence of the army forces here, and the assistance of a fresh troop of horse, and one company of foot, which landed in the night, in pursuance of their commands, very civilly made their addresses to the king, according to another order from the general for his usage, with all civility and due respect unto his person; between five and six o'clock this morning, some of the gentlemen, who by the parliament were appointed to attend him, acquainted his majesty with these orders and instructions they had in charge from his excellency the lord general concerning him; who presently and quietly consented thereunto, and set forward in his coach from Newport, at eight of the clock in the morning, towards Hurst Castle, with Mr. Harrington, Colonel Harbots, and Captain Mildmay, and other of his servants to attend him. Now we do assure you, that in the whole transaction of this great affair, there neither was nor is the least disturbance in this isle. Thus we have, with all clearness and faithfulness, given you a full and impartial account of these late proceedings here: having so done, we subscribe ourselves

Your humble servants,

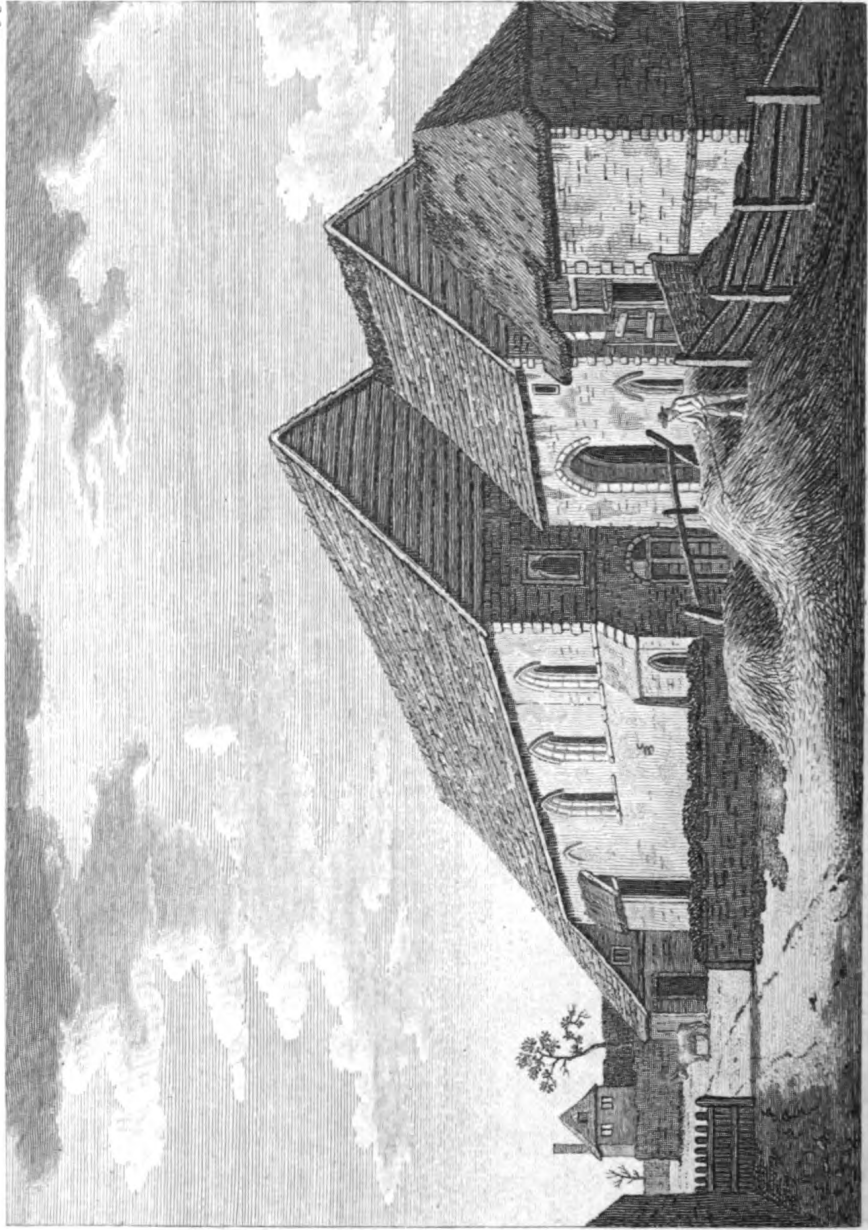
Carisbrook Castle, }
Dec. 1, 1648. }

Signed by

MAJOR ROLPH,
CAPT. BOREMAN,
CAPT. HAWES.

P. S. Since the writing hereof, we have intelligence that his majesty is safely arrived at Hurst Castle."

The House of Commons, on the reading of this letter, voted that the seizing the person of the king, and carrying him prisoner to Hurst Castle, was without the advice or consent of that house. Nevertheless, a fortnight after, viz. December 14, the army having procured a majority, according to Clarendon, by violence, on receiving a letter from Colonel Ewer, governor of Hurst Castle, complaining of his want of money and necessaries, occasioned by the coming thither of the king, they ordered, for
an



D. L. sculp

Hyde Abbey.
Published by W. S. Hooper.

an immediate supply, that the treasurers at Goldsmith's Hall be desired forthwith to disburse and pay the sum of 200*l.* to Colonel Ewer, or his assigns; and that the said treasurers do reimburse themselves out of the remainder of the fine of Sir Charles Kemish, not yet charged. On the 23^d the king left this castle, being escorted on his way to Windsor by Major-General Harrison, with such precautions as precluded every attempt to an escape, which, it is agreed, had been meditated.—This drawing was made anno 1761.

HYDE ABBEY, NEAR WINCHESTER. (PLATE I.)

ALFRED, King of the West Saxons, having brought over from Flanders, the learned monk Grimbold, founded a house and chapel at Winchester for secular canons, under his government; he afterwards projected a greater foundation, and by his will ordered a noble church and college to be erected on the north side of the cathedral; this was begun anno 901, and finished by his son Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Peter. It was called the New Minster, to distinguish it from the Cathedral or Old Minster, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood. The building being completed, Edward placed therein secular canons, who remained here till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, a great favourer of monks, on account, as was pretended, of their scandalous lives; and an abbot and monks put in possession of the house. But many differences and inconveniencies arising from the too near neighbourhood of those two great monasteries, their bells, singing, and other matters, mutually interfering with each other; the monks of New Minster thought it proper to remove to a place called Hyde, on the north side of the city, and a small distance without its walls; where King Henry I. at the instance of William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founded a stately abbey for them. St. Peter was generally accounted the patron, though it is sometimes called the monastery of St. Grimbold, and sometimes of St. Barnabas, and, in *Anglia Sacra*, said to have been dedicated to
St.

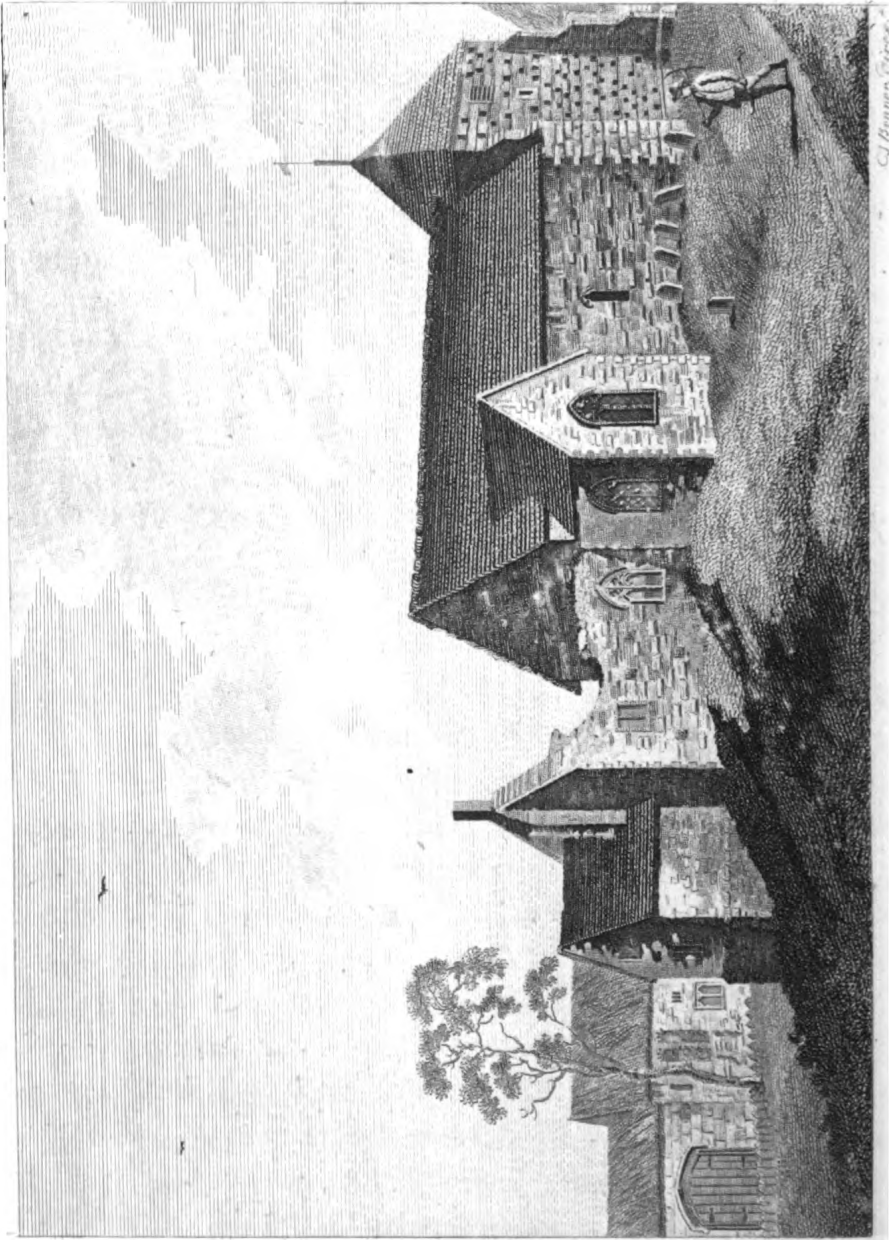
St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Collumbanus. From this time the monastery lost its title of the New Minster.

The monks of this house were endowed with very considerable lands, privileges, and immunities, not only by their founder King Edward, but also by several of his successors, kings of England; namely, Athelstan, Edward, Edred, Edgar, Edmund Ironside, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and particularly Henry I. and Maud his queen, as may be seen in their charter in the Monasticon. It was likewise not without its misfortunes; for William the Conqueror, at his first coming, finding the abbot and twelve of his monks in arms against him, seized on their estates, and held them above two years; and in the reign of King Stephen, they were so plundered and oppressed by Stephen de Blois his brother, then bishop of Winchester, that their number was reduced from forty to ten monks; this partly arose from his jealousy of their increasing wealth and power, and partly from a design of making them subservient to his intended project, of raising the see of Winchester to an archbishopric, and the abbey of Hyde to a bishopric, which, with the diocese of Chichester, were to be subordinate to Winchester.

This abbey was the burial place of diverse princes and great personages, viz. King Edmund and his son Elfred, St. Eadburgh, daughter of King Edward, Aelfred, son of King Edulf, King Aelfred, and, as some say, King Edred, notwithstanding there is an inscription for him in the cathedral of Winchester.

Before the dissolution this monastery was valued at 865*l.* 18*s.* ob. q. per annum, Dugdale; 865*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ob. q. Speed; the site was granted, 37 Henry VIII. to Richard Bethell.

That this building was demolished very soon after the reformation, appears from Leland, who, speaking of it, says, "In the suburb stood the great abbey of Hide, and hath yet a parochie church. This abbey was called Newenminster, and stood in the close hard by St. Swithin's, otherwise called Ealdenminster; but when it was translated thence to Hide, it bore the name of Hide. The bones of Alfredas, King of the West Saxons, and of King Edward



THE ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE, 1847

1847

Edward his son and kind were translated from Newenminster, and laid in a tomb before the high altar at Hide; in which tomb was of late found two little tables of lead, inscribed with their names; and here lay also the bones of St. Grimbald and Indoce."

Of this once noble edifice very little remains, except part of the precinct wall, some out-builings towards the street, and a gateway, the mouldings of which exhibit on each side the head of a king; the same head occurs on a wall towards the south. The church, which was built with flint cased with squared stone, appears from traces of its walls to have consisted of three aisles, and to have been at least two hundred and forty feet long: most of the buildings hereabout seem to have some materials of the abbey about them, and the tower of St. Bartholomew is supposed to have been erected with stones collected from its ruins.—This view was drawn 1780.

HYDE ABBEY, NEAR WINCHESTER. (PLATE II.)

THIS view shews the north aspect of the remains of this abbey, with the church of St. Bartholomew, supposed to have been originally built soon after the conquest, but repaired, and its tower erected about the year 1541, out of the ruins of the abbey, which, according to the History of Winchester, had been then destroyed near two years. It is supposed here was originally another aisle.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF THIS ABBEY,

CHIEFLY TAKEN FROM BROWNE WILLIS.

Galfridus was abbot of Newminster anno 1121, in whose time the monks of that abbey were removed to Hyde, where he began the building of the church, but died in the year 1124, before it was completed; he was succeeded by Osbertus, who died anno 1135. After which this monastery was much oppressed by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester.

Hugh Schorchevlyn, called, in the annals of Winchester, Hugh de Lens, was the next abbot: he was much disliked by the monks, who complained, and appealed against him; as likewise

against the bishop, who, it is said, endeavoured to pervert the state of the abbey, and, about the year 1143, tried to prevail with the pope to make his see an archbishoprick, and this abbey a bishoprick, subject, with the see of Chichester, to his jurisdiction. These controversies between the abbot and his monks ended anno 1149, in his being deposed. After him Salidus was made abbot; upon whose death, which, it is said, happened anno 1171, Thomas, prior of Montacute, was elected, though it does not appear that he was consecrated before the year 1174. He resigned anno 1180, and was succeeded by John, prior of Cluny, who died anno 1222. Walter de Astone was next elected, and, dying anno 1249, was succeeded the same year by Roger de St. Waleric, who died anno 1263. His successor was William de Wigornia; he dying anno 1282, was succeeded by Robert de Popham, whose successor, anno 1292, was Simon de Cuninges; he dying anno 1304, had for successor Geffry de Feringes, who resigned anno 1317.

William de Odiham was elected in his stead; whose successor was Walter de Fifhyde, the time of whose incumbency is uncertain; anno 1362, Thomas Peithy occurs abbot; upon whose death, or resignation, John Eynesham was elected, who died anno 1394; his successor was John Letcombe, or Lattecombe; after whom John London appears abbot, anno 1407; he died anno 1415, and was succeeded by Nicholas Strode; after whom is found Thomas Bromele, who is mentioned as abbot anno 1440; he continued till about the year 1460, and then Henry Bonvile occurs abbot; who was succeeded, on the first day of December, anno 1471, by Thomas Wyncetur; when he died is uncertain; but he is mentioned anno 1480, in which year the series of the abbots in the Register leaves off; it is however probable that he continued till the year 1485, when Thomas Forte was elected, who did not hold that office long; for, anno 1489, Richard Hall was chosen abbot, and is recorded as such anno 1500; and in all probability remained so for near forty years; for after him no other abbot is mentioned before the year 1528; about which time John Salcot, alias Capon, a doctor of divinity of Cambridge, was translated

lated from the abbey of Hulm in Norfolk to this place. He was the last abbot, and (as a reward for having been very instrumental in procuring, in his own university, the king's divorce) on the 19th of April, anno 1534, he obtained licence to hold the bishoprick of Bangor in commendam with this abbacy; and for his good services at the dissolution, anno 1539, and his ready yielding of the abbey to the king, in the surrender of which he procured his monks, twenty-one in number, to join, he was promoted to the bishoprick of Salisbury, which he held till the year 1559.

Among the manuscripts of the Cotton Library, marked Cleopatra, E. 4. is a letter, containing orders to this abbey, a short time before the dissolution, corrected, as is said in the catalogue, by Cromwell's own hand: these corrections are supposed to be the marginal notes.

“ First, it is released and permitted to the Reverend Father in God, John bishop of Bangor, abbot of the monastery of Hide, that he shall goo or ride at his libertie whither he will, and take three or four of his brethren with him, and kepe them as long as he shall thinke mete, or remitting them or any of them home, to send for other in their stedes.

The same honestie and modestie in facon, as be seemeth men of religion.

So that they resort to no light or suspect place, and that they use themselves in ther recreations, as otherwise therein shal apperteyne to honestie and their profession.

“ Item, that suche officers as have been accustomed to ride abrode to see to the worke of mon. or to kepe their courts, shall have the same libertie therein, with the abbots licence, they were wont to have; so as they be only occupied in oversight of the said worke and keepinge of courts.

“ Item, that the said abbot maye give the prior, sub-prior, and other officers, being suche as he shall think of discreaton, licence thre or foure tymes at the most in the yeare, to goo abroad for their refreshe and recreacon, taking with him or them so having licence thre or foure other bretheren at the least.

“ Item,

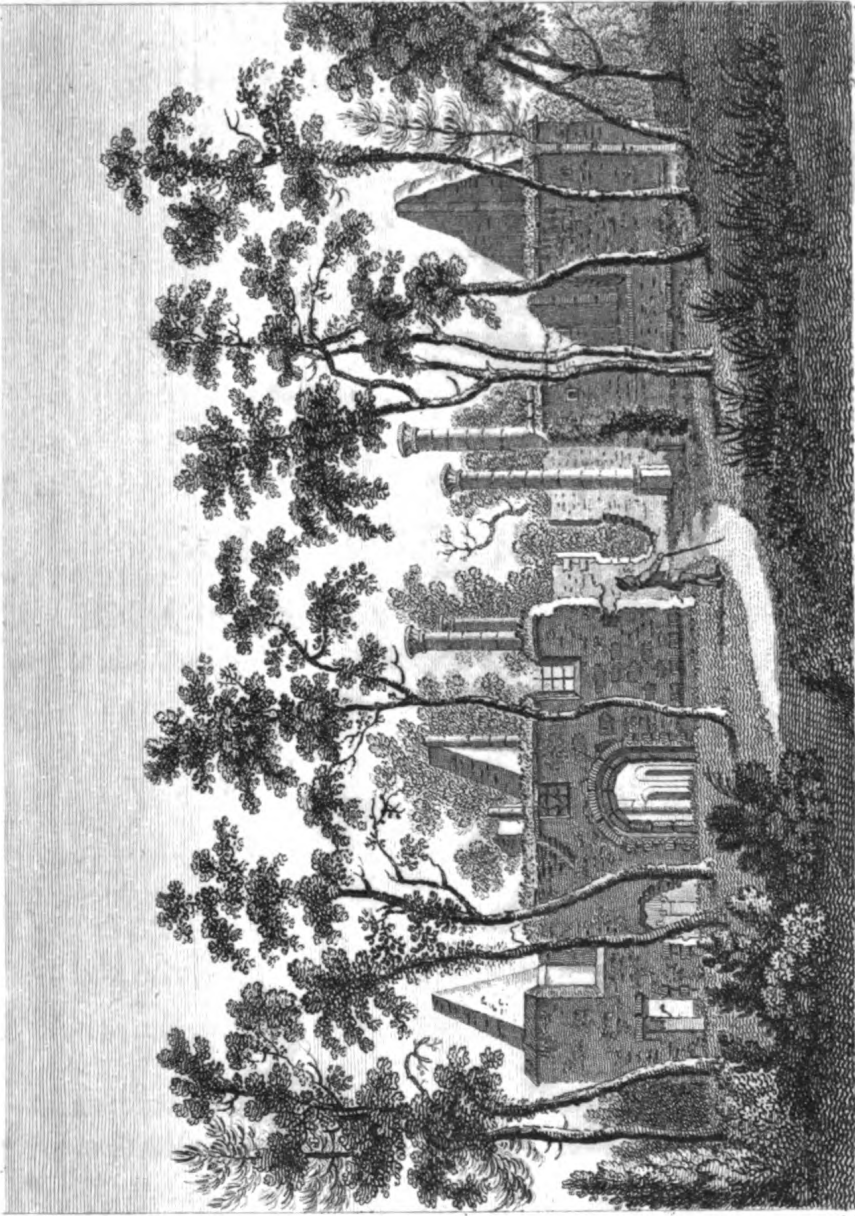
“Item, whereas the said mon. is charged by the king’s highnes in his gracious visitation to fynd three scollers students at oon of the universities in England, it shall be lawful for the said abbot, during his life, to appoint and gyve exhibicon to oone scholer and student, to be accompted in the said nombre, he beinge an Englishman, or borne within some of the king’s domminions, whiche shal applie his study and lerning in the pties of beyond the see, within any unversitie there, soe as by color thereof the king’s revennue herein be not frustrated or deceyed.”—This view was drawn anno 1780.

KING JOHN’S HOUSE, AT WARNFORD.

THIS venerable ruin, which has so long remained unnoticed by the curious, stands in the garden of the Earl or Clanricarde, at Warnford, in the county of Southampton, on the high road from London to Gosport. It is known by the title of King John’s House; an appellation common to many ancient structures, in which that king had no concern; King John and the devil being the founders, to whom the vulgar impute most of the ancient buildings, mounds, or entrenchments, for which they cannot assign any other constructor; with this distinction, that to the king are given most of the mansions, castles, and other buildings, whilst the devil is supposed to have amused himself chiefly in earthen works, such as his Ditch at Newmarket, Punch Bowl at Hind Head, with divers others too numerous to mention.

In a map of Hampshire, engraved by Norden, about the year 1610, this building is marked as a ruined place; and in some writings of a more ancient date, belonging to the Clanricarde family, it is conveyed, with the manor and present mansion, by the denomination of the old house.

What it originally was, can only be conjectured: two ancient inscriptions on the parish church, the first on the south, and second on the north side, within the porch, seem to afford some grounds to suppose it the ancient church built by Wilfrid, bishop of York, between the years 679, when he took refuge among the South Saxons, and 685, when he returned to his see.



King John's House.
Published by Allen & Co., 15, N. 3rd Street.

Small vertical text, likely a printer's mark or signature.

I

✠ FRATR̃CES ORA
TE: R̃CE VR̃A: SCIFI
CATE: TEMPLI: FACTE
RES: SENIORES: AC
JUNIORES: RVAVIT
WLFRIE: FVDAVIT:
BON: ADA: : RENO

SOUTH SIDE.

• II

✠ ADAO: DE: POR
TV: BENE DICAT:
SOLIS: AB ORTV:
GENS: CRUCE: SIG
NATA: : QAI: SV
SIE: RNOVATA

NORTH SIDE.

These inscriptions may be thus translated:

I.

Brethren, both old and young, pray, and with your prayer hallow the builders of this church, which Wilfrit founded, and good Adam thus renovated.

II.

May all Christian people, even from the rising of the sun, bless Adam de Port, by whom I am thus renovatd.

The whole of this conjecture rests on the word *renovavit*, which is not always confined to repairing or rebuilding the identical edifice, on the very spot on which it stood; but is often used to express a different building, appropriated to the same purposes or fraternity, to which the former was devoted; and in the present instance, the erection of a new parish church, when the former from age or accident became useless, might without any great impropriety be styled a renovation; and indeed this conjecture receives some small support from the vicinity of the present church, there being only the distance of about twenty yards between the two buildings, so that they might possibly both stand in the same churchyard. Adam de Port possessed Warnford, in the reign of Henry II. Richard I. and John.

This ruin measures on the outside eighty feet, from east to west, and fifty-four from north to south; its walls are four feet thick, and constructed of flint, set in grout work: it is divided into two unequal rooms, the largest or easternmost forty-six feet by forty-eight; it has two windows on the north, and two on the south, as also two doors in the north and south walls, near the western extremity, and another in the west side leading to the lesser room. At about eighteen feet from the east and west walls, and ten from the north and south, stand four columns, which with four half columns, let in to the east and west walls, once probably supported a vaulted roof. These columns, which are of two different sorts, shaft and capital included, measure nearly twenty-five feet, or eight diameters; they are of a stone as compact and durable as marble, their bases octagonal; most of the arches of the doors and windows are circular.

West of the large room is one measuring about eighteen feet from east to west, and occupying the whole breadth of the building from north to south; this room is lighted by two windows, one on its north, and the other on its south side; and on the north side of its western end are four small chinks widening outward.

When

When this building was first taken notice of, it was used as a barn, and covered with a modern roof; this has since been taken off, and it now forms a very striking ornament to the garden.

The door seen in this view is evidently of more modern date than the oldest part of the parish church, which shews it has been repaired since the erection of that building, probably for a chapel to the mansion.

Mr. Wyndham has given two views, and a description of this ruin, in the *Archæologia*, from whence many particulars of this account are taken.

The following ingenious letter was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Philip Griffin, F. S. A. rector of Warnford, the parish wherein this ruin stands; it was accompanied with an accurate delineation of the inscription, which is exactly copied in the plate given in the preceding part of the description.

S I R,

IN the Supplement to Captain Grose's *Antiquities* is published an account of a ruin at Warnford in Hampshire, the property of the Earl of Clanricarde, under the denomination of King John's House. For many particulars in that account the Captain acknowledges himself to be obliged to my friend Mr. Wyndham, to whom I think the public are much indebted for his publication of the views, and account of this ruin, which appeared in the 5th volume of the *Archæologia* of our Society of Antiquaries.

At your request I promised to send you a true copy of the inscriptions remaining on the present church at Warnford, which I believe as yet have not been accurately published; and also my opinion of the ruin, which is very different from any thing yet published on it.

I inclose the inscriptions as accurately as I could copy them from the engraved stones at the church; and which I suppose are to be read as follows:

I. Fratres

I.

Fratres orate :
 Prece vestra : sanctificate :
 Templi Factores :
 Seniores : ac Juniores : R vavit
 Wilfrit : fundavit :
 Bonus Adam : sic : reno :

II.

Adam : de Portu :
 Benedicat : Solis : ab ortu :
 Gens : Cruce : Signata :
 Per : quem me : sum sic : renovata

That Wilfrit Archbishop of York converted this country to Christianity is a fact so well supported by history as to be undeniable. That he was the founder of Warnford church, I do not doubt; but that the ruin in the Earl of Clanricarde's garden, ever was that church, I cannot believe; nor indeed that it ever was a church at all.

The inscriptions on the present church leave me no room to doubt whether Adam rebuilt on Wilfrit's foundation, if I had nothing else to confirm me in that opinion. But the present church is annexed to a tower of a more ancient style of architecture than the church itself: I think it is very visible that the present church is wider by about three feet on each side of the tower than the former one. A stone ledge remains annexed to the tower on the inside of the church, and considerably lower than the present roof, on which I have no doubt the roof of the more ancient church rested. The masonry of the tower is very superior to that of the church: the round arch is found in the tower; the pointed arch invariably in the church. The boundaries of the present church-yard do not include the ruin, which I think would have been the case, if it stood on ground once consecrated; and it cannot be supposed that such a man as Wilfrit, and in the age that he lived, would have been deficient in consecrating.

From all the above-mentioned circumstances, I am of opinion that the church of Wilfrit was on the same site as the present church, and therefore that the ruin was not the church built by Wilfrit.

It

It may be asked then, what was the ruin? Perhaps it may not be possible at this time to prove what it was: but I conjecture it was the manor-house; and the chief room remaining in it, was probably the great hall.

Hugh de Port, the proprietor of this manor, in the time of William I. held fifty-five lordships in this and the adjoining counties; he became a monk at Winton in MXCVI.

Henry de Port, his son, succeeded him, and was founder of Shireburne priory in Hampshire. This Henry gave lands in Warnford to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, and was succeeded by

John de Port, the father of Adam.

Adam de Port, in the year 1172, says Hoveden, *Calumniatus fuit de proditione regis et quia ipse ad summonitionem regis stare judicio noluit exlegatus est ab Anglia.* He was restored again to his rights, on paying one thousand marks to the king, about the year 1180, as a fine for his own lands, his wife's in Normandy, and that the king might remit his anger, and accept of his homage; as appears from the great roll in the Pipe Office, de anno 26 Henry II. rot. 10. Gudhantissira.

Lord LITTLETON'S Life of HENRY.

This Adam married Mabil de Aureval, daughter of Reginald de Aureval, by his wife Muriel de St. John, daughter of Roger de St. John, by his wife Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Hay, the founder of the priory of Boxgrave in Sussex.

William de Port, the son of Adam, took his maternal grandmother's name, and signed himself William de St. John, *Filius & Hæres Adæ de Port*: and, in the 15th of King John, gave five hundred marks to the king for livery of all the lands of Adam de Port, his father: and in the 16th or 17th of King John he executed the office of sheriff for the county of Southampton. From this William de St. John, of Basing, are descended the families of St. John of Bletsoe and Bolinbroke; and also the family of Fau-

mon, in Glamorganshire, are descended from one common ancestor, John de St. John, who came in with William the Norman.

The ruin then at Warnford was probably a mansion of William de St. John, son and heir of Adam de Port, or some of his descendants, and was St. John's house, not King John's. I am induced to believe this, as it is marked in old maps of the year 1610, as a ruined place: and in still older writings of the Earl of Clanricarde, it is called the Old House.

Place, I apprehend, in the old maps, means palatium, the mansion of a considerable person; and the manor-house, in the adjoining manor, is still called Hall Place.

The ruin, no doubt, for some reason now unknown, might have taken its name from King John; though it was the property of William de St. John: yet I think it more probable, that it was a mansion of the St. Johns, and called St. John's house; but as they have possessed nothing here for some centuries, their name was easily exchanged for that of King John.

If you think any thing in the above account worth the attention of Capt. Grose, it is at his service; and I am,

SIR,

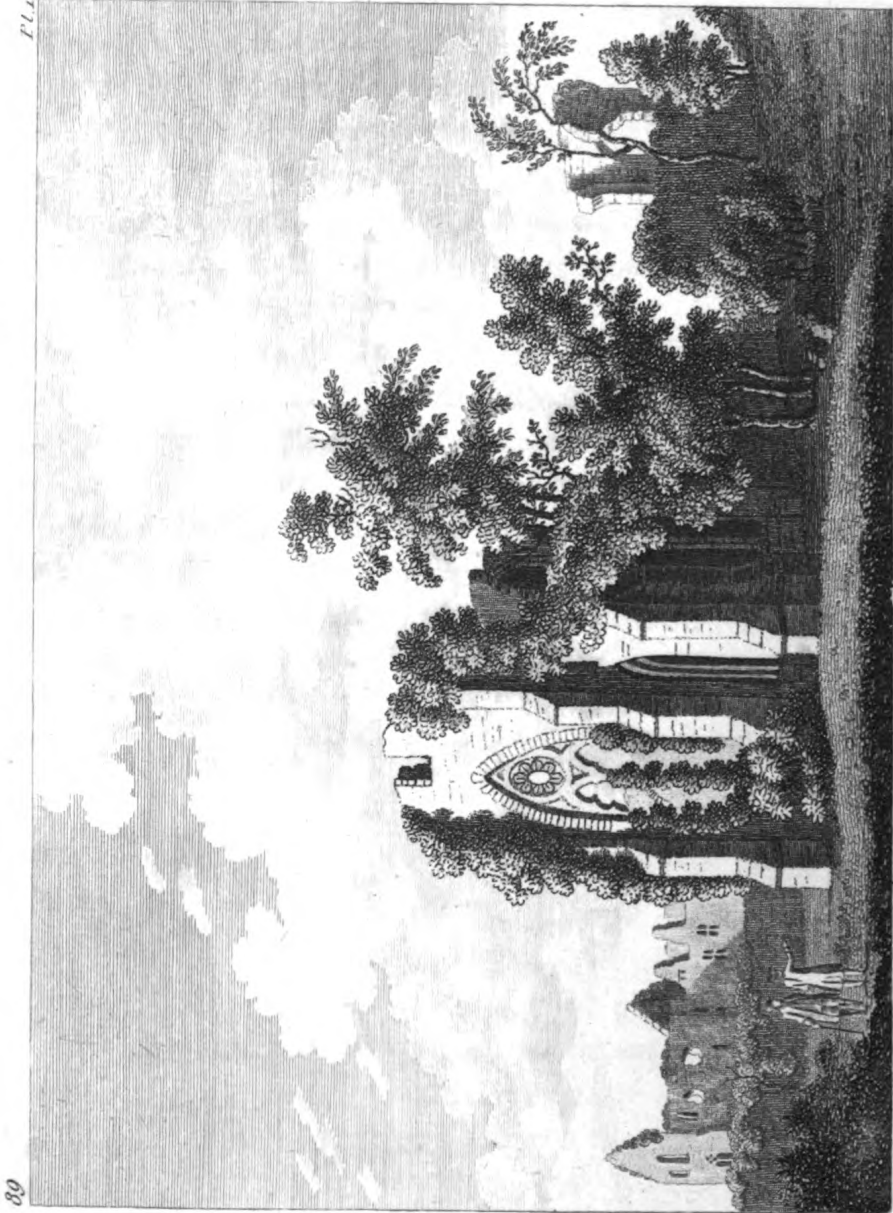
Your very humble Servant,

Warnford, }
March 10, 1784. }

PHILIP GRIFFIN.

This view, which shews the south aspect, was drawn anno 1779.





80

PL. 1.

Netley Abbey, Hampshire.
Pub. from the original by J. H. Rogers.

NETLEY ABBEY. (PLATE I.)

NECTELEYE, Letteley, Netley, Edwardstow, or De Loco Sancti Edwardi juxta Southampton, is pleasantly situated in the parish of Hound, on the eastern banks of the Southampton river, about two miles below that town.

According to Godwin and Leland, it was founded by Peter de Rupibus, who died in 1238; but both Dugdale and Tanner attribute it to King Henry III. "who," says the latter, "anno Domini 1239, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks from Beaulieu, and commended it to St. Mary and St. Edward. About the time of the dissolution here was an abbot and twelve monks, whose possessions were then valued, according to Dugdale, at 100*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* but according to Speed, at 160*l.* 2*s.* and 9*d.* The site was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet."

About the middle of the sixteenth century, it was the seat of the Earl of Hertford; and afterwards was fitted up and inhabited by an Earl of Huntingdon, who, as tradition says, converted part of the chapel into a kitchen and other offices; still reserving the east end for sacred uses.

In the year 1700, it came into the possession of Sir Bartlet Lucy, who sold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter, of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till that time was entire.

Of the fate of this carpenter, Brown Willis, in his History of Mitred Abbies, tells the following superstitious story, which he says was generally known and believed in the neighbourhood, and could be attested by diverse credible witnesses:

"During the time he was in treaty with Sir Bartlet, he was greatly disturbed by frightful dreams, and, as some say, apparitions; particularly by that of a person in the habit of a monk, who threatened him with great mischief if he persisted in his purpose. One night, in particular, he dreamed a large stone from one of the windows fell upon him and killed him; this so terrified him, that he communicated

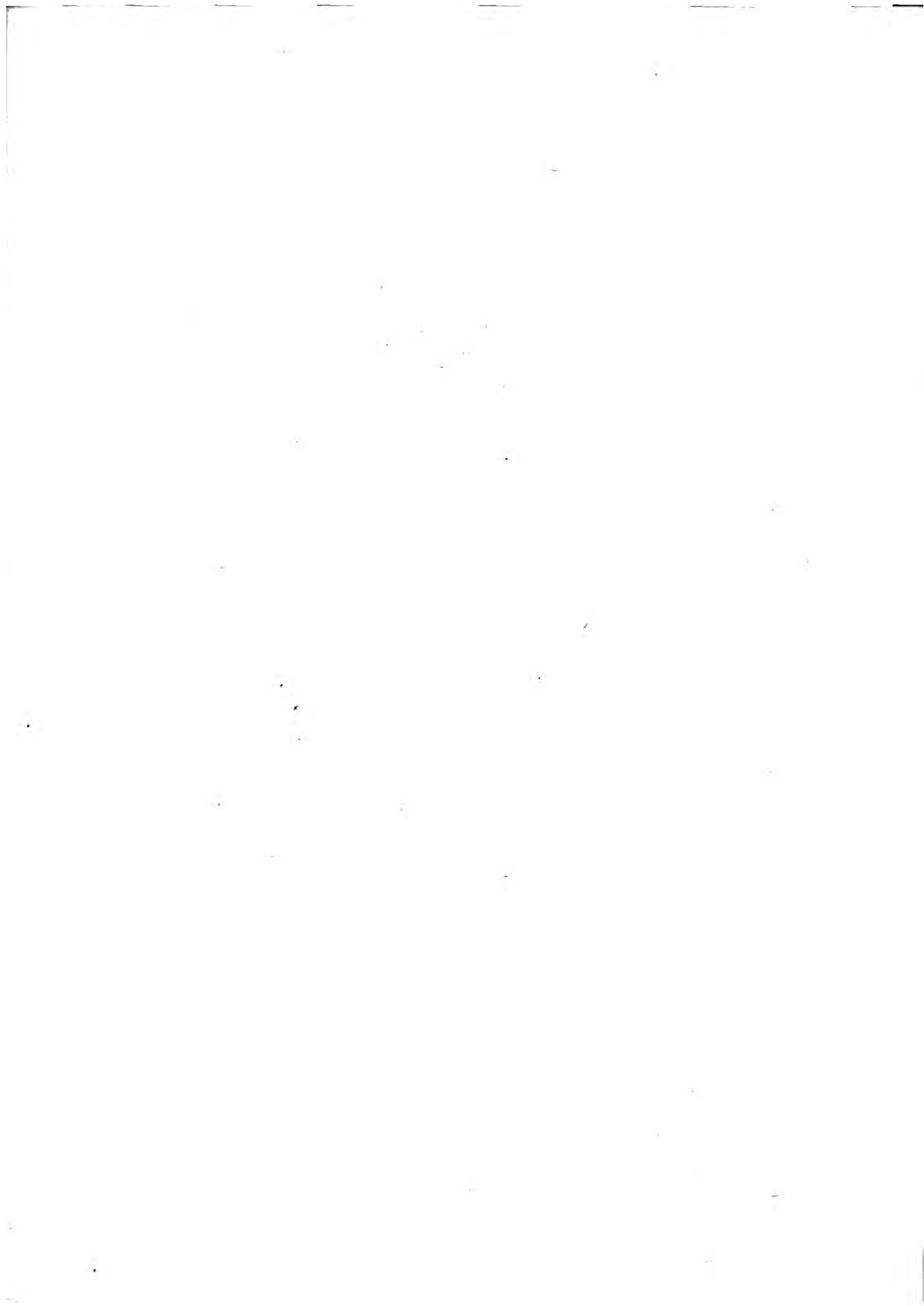
communicated these disturbances to a particular friend, who advised him to desist; but avarice and the contrary advice of other friends, getting the better of his fears, he concluded the bargain; when attempting to take out some stones from the bottom of the west wall, the whole body of a window fell down upon him, and crushed him to death."

It afterwards belonged to Henry Cliff, Esq. who sold it to Mr. Dummer, in whose family it remains.

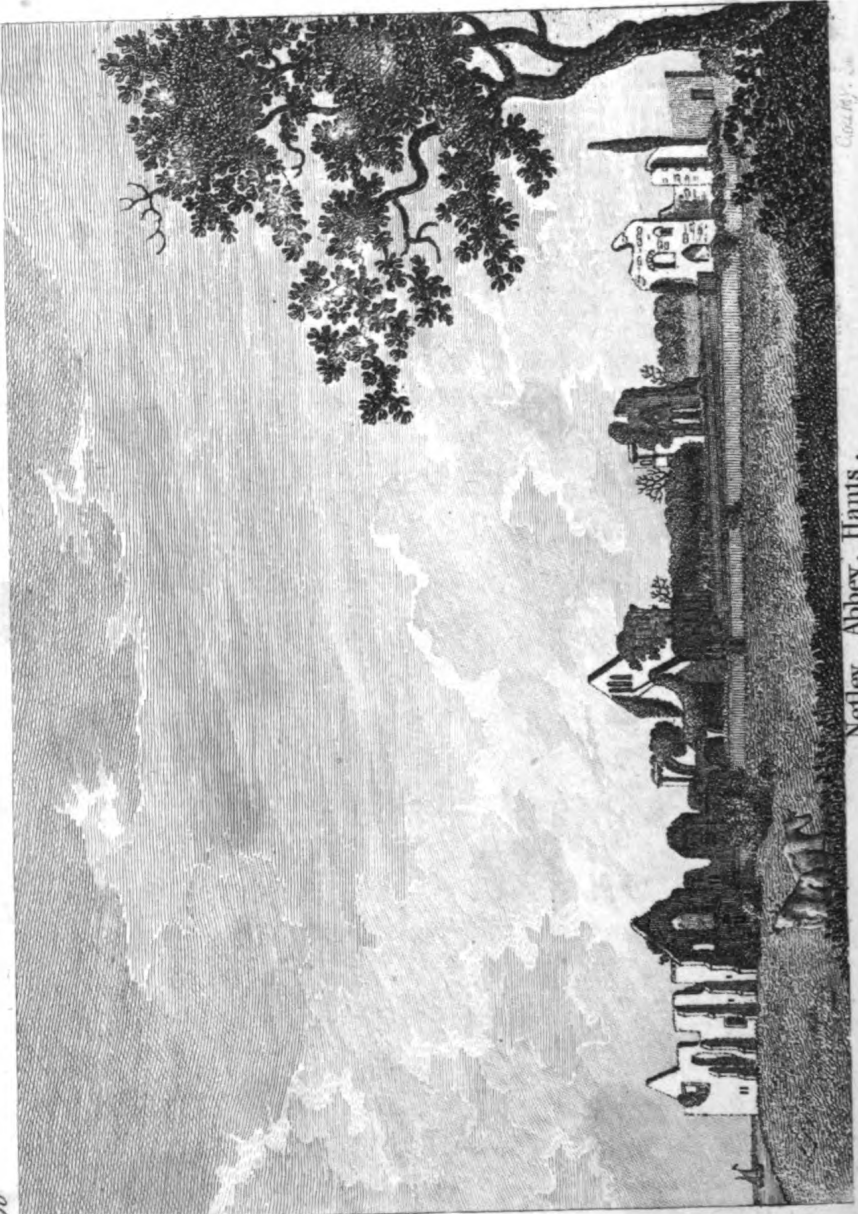
Part of the chapel is still standing, which was built in the form of a cross; and, though greatly defaced, still shews it was once an elegant building. There are likewise remains of the refectory and kitchen. The whole is so overgrown with ivy, and interspersed with trees, as to form a scene inspiring the most pleasing melancholy.

In the great tower are several of the ribs of arches, radiating from what was once the center of its cieling; these stripped of the stones which formerly intervened, form a kind of picturesque skeleton. In this tower are carved in stone several shields, charged with armorial bearings: among them, a pelican vulning its breast; a pheon's head; and a fess dancette between five pallets, two, two, and one. Here are also the remains of a small staircase, formerly leading to the top. A small adjacent room seems to have been appropriated to the keeping of holy water, there being several niches having cavities for the reception of the basons. There is much brick work in the different buildings of this monastery.

At some distance from the ruins there are visible large mounds, formerly serving as heads to fishponds, and reservoirs for water; that of the river being salt. A few paces to the northward, and nearer to the river, stands a small ruined castle, of which I can find no account; but by its construction, it seems of much later date than the abbey.—This view was taken in the year 1761.

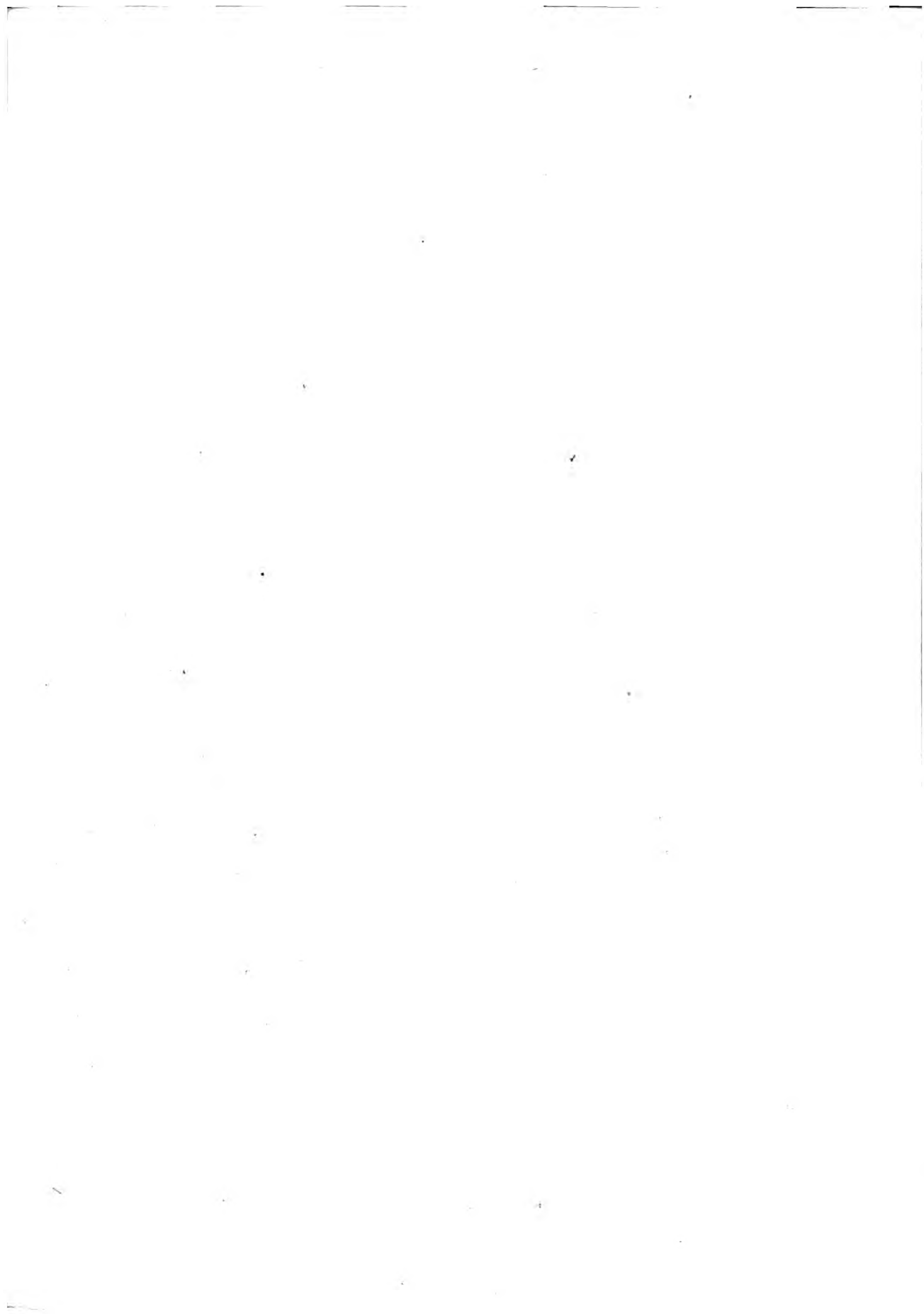


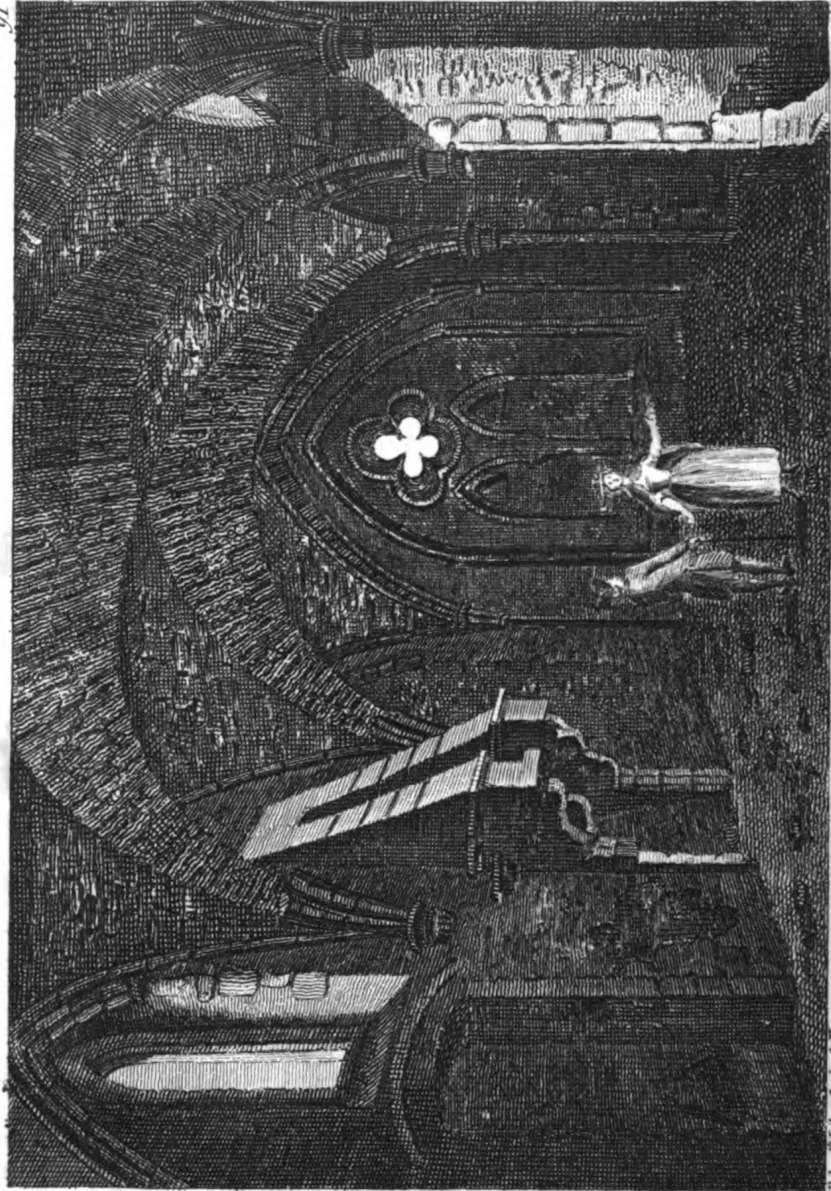
Pl. 2.



Netley Abbey, Hamts.
Pub. by the Rev. J. G. Nichols, 1787, for J. Alcock.

90





Pub. by J. G. Fisher, by J. Hooper.

Abbot's Kitchen at Netley Abbey, Hants.

NETLEY ABBEY. (PLATE II.)

THIS plate presents a general view of these extensive ruins, as they appear when viewed from an eminence at a small distance to the south-east; the water seen towards the left hand is the Southampton river.

The great care taken by Mr. Dummer for the preservation of the remains of this venerable pile, claims the acknowledgments of every lover of antiquities; and both reflects an honour on his taste, and exhibits an example worthy the imitation of all possessors of such buildings, many of whom too inconsiderately suffer their stewards or tenants to demolish them for the sake of the materials; not reflecting, that they thereby deprive their estates of very striking ornaments—ornaments which, in other countries, are preserved with the utmost attention; and that without any material benefit, as the cost of the demolition generally amounts to nearly the value of the materials so gained. The gentleman above named has not only preserved these, by inclosing them with a wall, but, by a judicious management of the trees, which have spontaneously sprung up among the mouldering walls, has greatly improved the beauty and solemnity of the scene, hereby rendered as well worthy visiting as any object of that kind in Great Britain.—This drawing was made anno 1760.

THE ABBOT'S KITCHEN AT NETLEY ABBEY.

THIS view exhibits the inside of what is called the Abbot's Kitchen, in Netley Abbey; but, from the style of the mouldings about the chimney-piece, which seem more modern than the other parts of the building, it was, more probably, the kitchen said to have been made by the Marquis of Huntingdon. The hole seen on the right hand was, in all likelihood, a vault: according to the vulgar opinion, it is deemed a subterraneous passage, formerly leading to the neighbouring castle, and is always pointed out as

such by the person who shews the ruins.—This view was drawn anno 1772.

ODIAM CASTLE.

THIS castle is situated on a small eminence, about a mile to the northward of the town of that name, and about sixty yards east of the river. When or by whom it was built, does not appear. In the reign of King John it belonged, with the town, to the bishop of Winchester.

Anno 1299, 27 Edward I. as may be seen in Rymer's *Fœdera*, the castle, with the town of Odiam, the park and hundred, were settled on Queen Margaret, in part of her dower; they were then valued at 60*l*.

In the reign of Edward III. as appears from a manuscript catalogue of the records of the tower, made by Vincent the herald, now in the library of the college of arms, the castle, manor, and liberty, were leased to Sir B. Brocas for 5*l*. per annum; the same MS. says they were granted by Henry IV. to the Lord Beaumont for life.

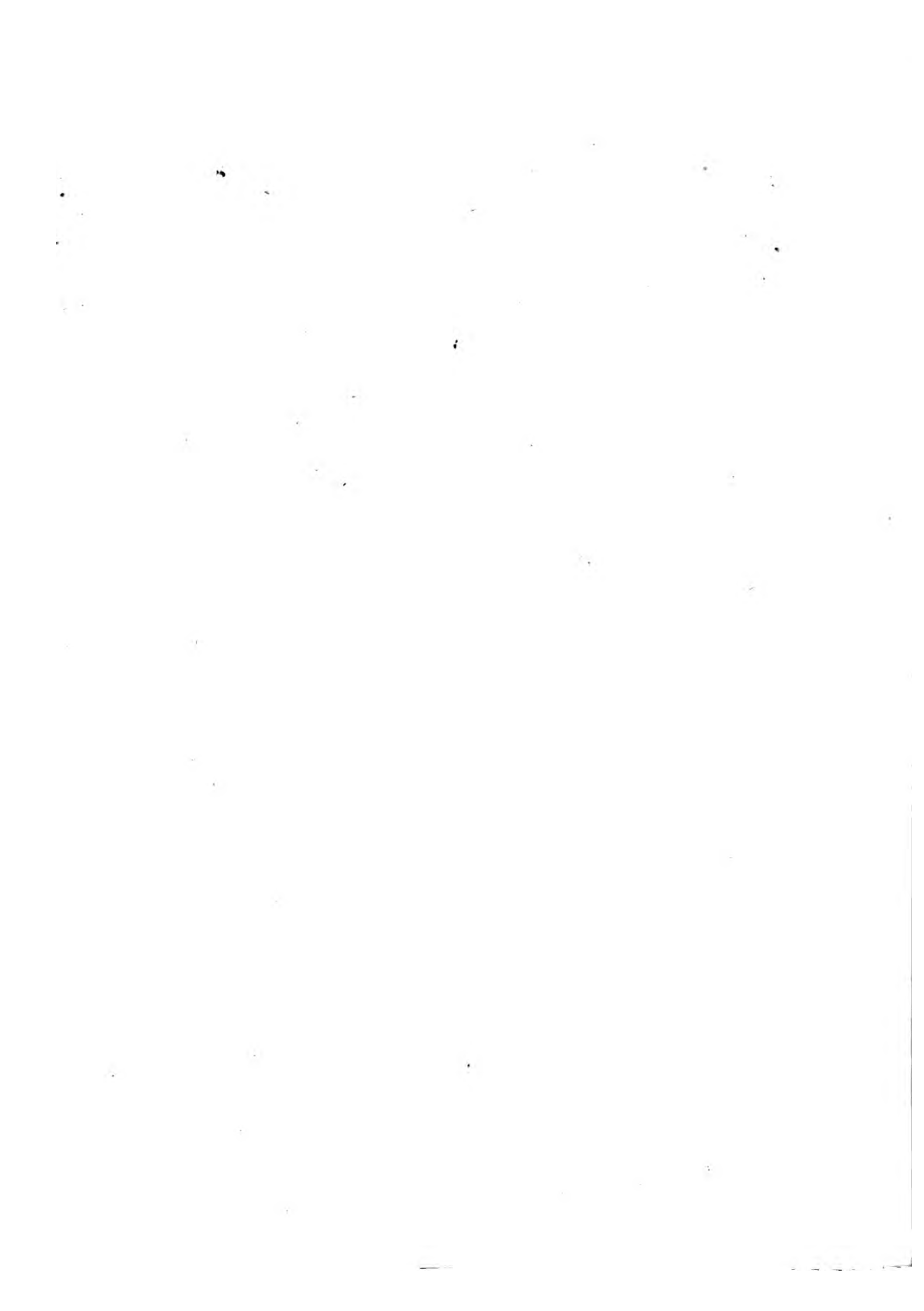
In a MS. in the Harleian Collection, marked No. 433. containing the grants in the 1st of Richard III. there is an entry of the appointment of Richard Hansard to the office of constable and porter of this castle, parker and warrener of the lordship, with the stewardship of the same, for the term of his life, with the accustomed wages and fees.

In the 32d of Henry VI. the castle, lordship, manor and hundred of Odiam, in the county of Southampton, was granted to Queen Margaret for life, among many other towns, castles, and manors.

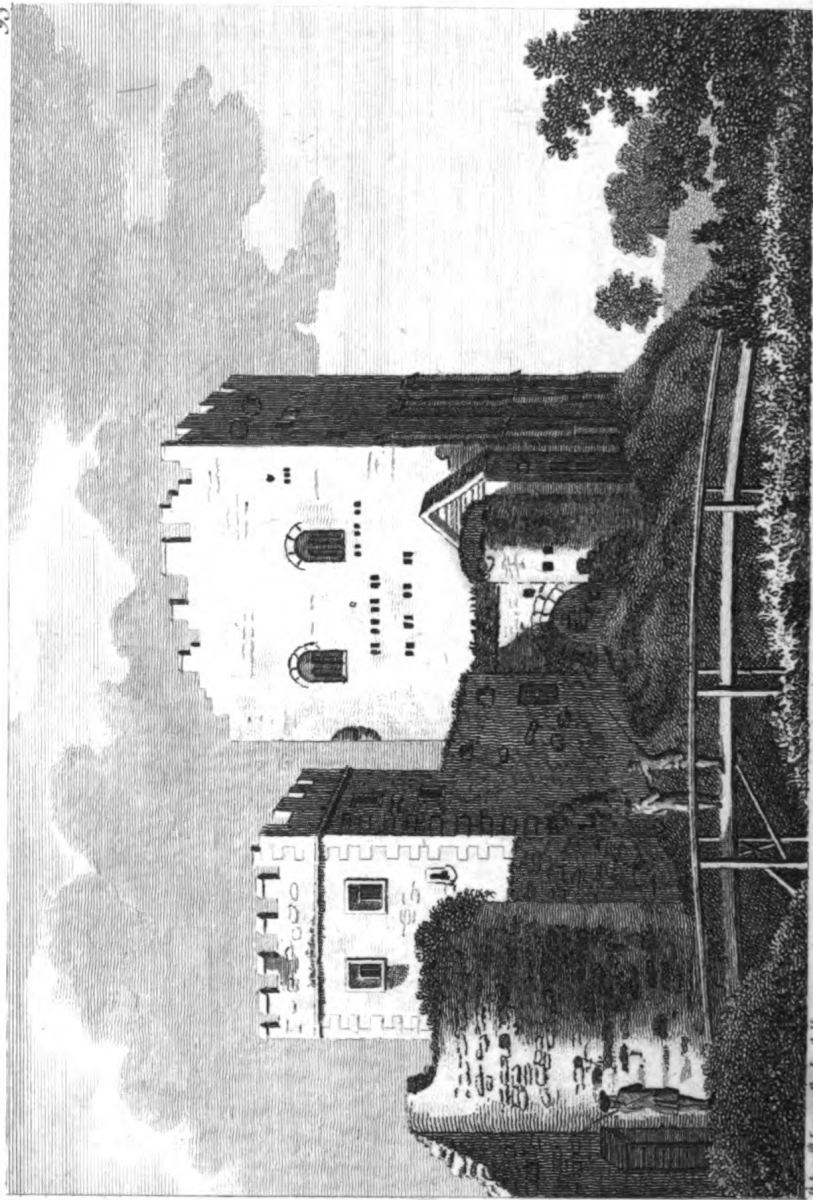
Matthew Paris mentions a gallant defence made here, anno 1216, by only three officers and ten soldiers, against a French army, furnished with the warlike machines of those times, necessary for sieges, and commanded by Lewis, the dauphin of France. Such was the bravery of this little garrison, that, on the third day, when the
French



Odiham Castle, Hants.
Pub. 27th June 1781, by S. Hooper.







Sparrow sc.

Del. J. H. W. Sculp. J. H. W.

Porchester Castle, Hants.

French began to batter it furiously, the three officers and as many private men sallied out, and seizing the like number of officers and men belonging to the enemy, returned safe into the castle. After a siege of fifteen days, they surrendered it to the dauphin, on condition of retaining their freedom, with their horses and arms; and marched out without having lost a man, to the great admiration of the French.

This castle is likewise memorable for being the place of confinement of David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner by John Copeland, governor of Roxborough castle, in a battle fought at Nevil's-cross, near Durham, October 17, 1346, where the English army was commanded by Philippa, queen of Edward III. After remaining here eleven years, he was released on giving hostages for the payment of a ransom of one hundred thousand marks.

In 1761, when this drawing was made, nothing remained but the keep, which is an octagonal building, the north-west side nearly demolished. There are the traces of some ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, sufficient to point out its ancient shape or extent when entire.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE.

PORTCHESTER castle takes its name from the village wherein it stands, which is five miles north-west of Portsmouth. It was once a town of note, then called *Caer-Peris*. Stow, from Rouse, says it was built by Gurgunstus, son of Beline, who lived three hundred and seventy-five years before Christ; it was likewise, according to tradition, the place where Vespasian landed: it had then a famous harbour; but the sea retiring, the inhabitants left the place, and removed to the island of Portsey. Both the founder, and the time when this castle was built, are unknown; but it is universally acknowledged to be of great antiquity.

The castle is a square, whose internal side is four hundred and forty feet; its area contains four acres, four chains, and seven perches.

The

The walls are six feet thick, and about fifteen high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various shapes and magnitudes, including those of the keep; and is surrounded on the north, west, and south sides, by a ditch of different breadths, fifteen feet deep; on the east, it has been filled by the sea. The entrance is on the west side, through a gate, thirty feet deep, and fourteen wide, under a square tower. On the inside, over the gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphinxes. In the east wall, directly opposite this gate, is another of like dimensions. There are likewise two sally-ports.

The keep encompasses a parallelogram of sixty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet. It has four towers, three of them standing on the outside wall; one of which, much larger than the rest, forms the north-west angle of the square; the fourth stands at the south-east corner of this building. Here are many rooms, several very large, and some arched with stone; among them, one which appears to have been a chapel. The entrance is through a gate, on the south side, only eight feet wide. Several of these towers, as well as part of the walls, are now in ruins.

Towards the south-east part of the area of the square stands St. Mary's, or the parish church of Portchester. Here King Henry I. in the year 1133, founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was not long after removed to Southwicke, where it continued till the dissolution, when it was valued at 25*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The site was granted, the 30th of Henry VIII. to John White. The living of Portchester is a vicarage, of which the king is patron; and, according to Ecton, it is discharged. The clear yearly value is estimated at 30*l.* per annum, and the yearly tenths are 12*s.*

This church has manifest marks of great antiquity; and by a moulding on the south side of the tower, formerly serving to cover the extremity of the roof, it appears it had once a south aisle, answering to that now standing on the north, which completed

pleted the form of the cross. The east end has been likewise rebuilt, as is visible by a similar circumstance, which shews it was formerly of the same height as the west part of the body of the church. The arches over the doors and windows of the ancient part are all circular, and at the west end are richly decorated with those indented ornaments which characterise the style of Saxon architecture. It was last repaired in the year 1710, by Queen Anne. In it is a curious font; and also the monument of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Knt. groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The arms of that queen are carved under a great window in the keep.

In the rolls of parliament, 18 Edward I. A. D. 1290, a complaint is exhibited against Henry Huse, constable of the king's castle of Portchester, reciting, that John bishop of Winchester being absent in foreign parts on the king's service, and all his possessions being in the king's protection, he the said Henry, with his armed men, foresters, and others unknown, hunted at their pleasure in the free chace of the said bishop.

Anno 1299, 27 Edward I. the castle and town of Portchester, with the forest, then valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* were settled on Queen Margaret as part of her dower. Among the petitions in the rolls of parliament of uncertain date, there is one to Edward III. shewing, that on the 15th of Edward II. diverse of the commonality of Southampton were imprisoned in this castle by order of the king, until they had sworn they would make no suit against Robert Batail, of Winchelsea, the king's admiral, and other persons of the Cinque Ports, who had burned and plundered their ships, under pretence that the inhabitants of Southampton were partizans of the Earl of Lancaster, for which outrage they prayed redress. The answer was, that every one aggrieved might have a writ of trespass.

It appears from a certificate of discharges for the abbot of Glastonbury, extracted from the register of that house, fol. 128 and 129, that in the 12th of Edward III. John Hacket, lieutenant of the Earl of Arundel, was constable of this castle; for the defence

of which, and the guard of Portsmouth, the abbot was bound to find three men at arms for his lands in Wiltshire, and one for those in Berks.

In the 4th of Edward IV. anno 1464, in the rolls of parliament, the constablership of this castle appears to have been granted, by letters patent of that king, together with the wages and fees thereof, to John earl of Worcester.

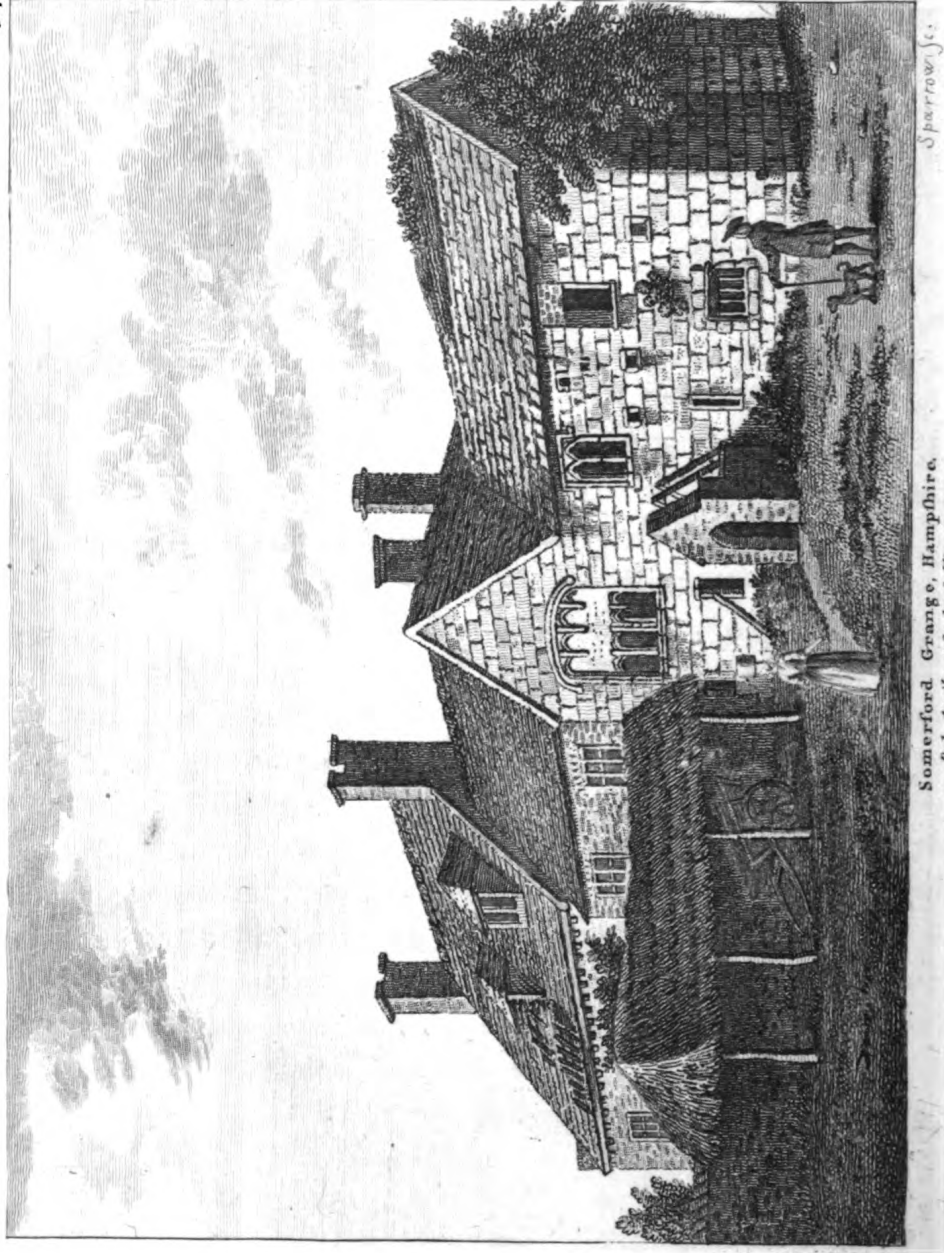
In a MS. No. 433, of the Harleian Collection, containing grants made in the reign of Edward V. and Richard III. there are the following entries:

“ William Uvedale, Esq. the keeping of the castle and tower of Portchester, Portsmouth, and the adjacent county, with the supervision and government of the town of Portsmouth, and the places there belonging to the king.

“ To Will. Merfelde, of the keeping of the castelle of Porchestre, and of the forreste and warren there, and to be supervisore and gavernere of the town of Portsmouth for time of lyfe.”

The castle formerly belonged to the family of the Nortons, and afterwards to that of the Whiteheads, who coveyed it to Alexander, father of Robert Thistlethwaite, Esq. the present proprietor.

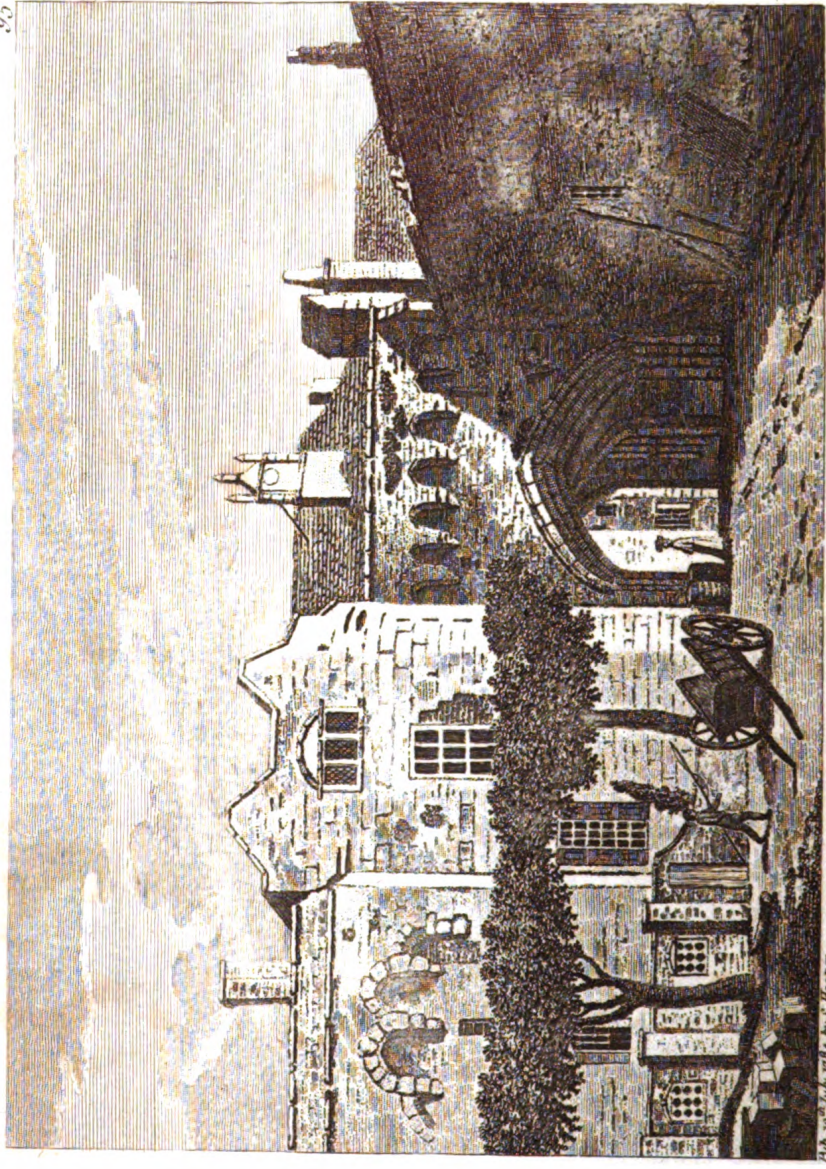
In the last and two preceding wars it was rented by the government, for the keeping of the Spanish and French prisoners. Of the latter there were, in the year 1761, upwards of four thousand confined in this place. This occasioned several temporary buildings and conveniences to be erected; the pulling of these down, together with the breaches made by the prisoners in attempting to escape, has not a little co-operated with time in his depredations on this ancient structure.—This view, representing the outside of the keep, was drawn in the year 1761.



Spencer, J.

Somerford Grange, Hampshire.
Pub. April 3, 1784 by J. Hooper





D.L.

Water-Gate , Southampton , Hants .

SOMERFORD GRANGE.

SOMERFORD Grange stands about two miles east of Christ Church, and was formerly a farm or grange of the monastery of that name: at the dissolution it was, with the manor, granted to John Draper, the last prior. It consists of a ruined brick house, apparently not older than the reign of Charles I. but probably erected on the site of a more ancient building. At the east end of this house is an antique chapel, which, by the initials, J. D. cut on a square stone window-block, seems as if it was built or repaired by John Draper, the prior above mentioned: the roof of this chapel is handsomely arched with wood; the building itself is of stone: in it is a place for keeping the holy water.

Here are also several large fish-ponds, whence the priory was formerly supplied with fish.

These buildings, with the lands appertaining, are the property of Gustavus Brander, Esq.—This view was drawn anno 1777-

THE WATER-GATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON is situated between the rivers Tese, or Anton, and Alres, or Itching, in the south-west part of the county, to which it gives its name; the present town rose, like a phoenix, out of the ashes of the old one, which stood somewhat more to the east, nearer the river Itching, and on or about the site of the Roman colony called Clausentum. It was destroyed by French, or, as some say, Genoese pirates, anno 1338, being the 12th of Edward III. during the contest for the crown of France between that monarch and Philip de Valois. Stow, in his Annals, gives the following particulars of that transaction:

“ The 4th of October, fiftie gallies, well manned and furnished, came to Southampton about nine of the clocke, and sacked the towne, the townsmen running away for feare: by the breake of the next day, they which fled, by the help of the countrey there-
about,

about, came against the pyrates, and fought with them; in the which skirmish were slaine to the number of three hundred pyrates, together with their captaine, a young soldiour, the kinge of Sicilis sonne. To this young man the French king had given whatsoever he got in the kingdome of England: but he being beaten downe by a certaine man of the countrey, cryed Rancon; notwithstanding the husbandman laid him on with his clubbe, till he had slain him, speaking these words: Yea, (quoth he) I know well enough thou art a Francon, and therefore shalt thou dye: for he understood not his speech, neither had he any skill to take gentlemen prisoners, and to keep them for their raunsome; wherefore the residue of those Gennowayes, after they had set the town a fire, and burned it up quite, fledde to their galleyes; and, in their flying, certain of them were drowned; and after this the inhabitants of the town compassed it about with a strong and great wall."

The new town was probably in some forwardness by the next year; for, according to the Rolls of Parliament, it was, in the 13th of Edward III. ordered to be fortified under the direction of the warden or governor, Sir Richard Talbot, the charge to be levied on the neighbours and inhabitants; which probably amounted to a considerable sum; as in the fiftieth of the said reign the inhabitants were unable to pay their fee-farm rent, occasioned, as they declared, from the very great expence they had been at in fortifications. They farther besought the king to send them men to defend the place. Among the precautions for the defence of the town, anno 1339, 13 Edward III. mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament, were these: Item, that the bishop of Winchester, the prior of St. Swithin, and the abbot of Hyde, at Winchester, have notice to draw forth their people, well armed and arrayed, to their manors, neighbouring to the town of Southampton, so that they may be ready to enter and defend it, if any danger should arise: also that the espringals, engines, cross-bowes, acketons, launces, pavaches, blasouns, targets, puckernels, iron and lead, to be delivered to the warden, by indenture. To the fortifications made
in

in this reign, which consisted of an embattled wall, built with large stones, and flanked with towers, Richard II. added a strong castle, for the protection of the harbour.

The gate here represented was, most probably, built about the same time as the walls. It is a solid embattled building, garnished with machicolations, several of which are likewise to be seen on the adjoining wall and neighbouring tower. It takes its denomination from its vicinity to the quay on the river Tese, or Anton, commonly called Southampton-water.

An account of the situation of the old town, and a very circumstantial description of the state of the new one, about the time of Henry VIII. is thus given by Leland, in his Itinerary:

“ The town of Old Hampton, a celebrated thing for fisschar men, and some merchauntes, stode a quarter of a mile, or ther above, from New Hampton, by north-est, and streachyd to the haven syde, The plotte whereyn it stode berith now good corne and gresse, and is namyid S. Maryfeld, by the chirch of St. Mary standing hard by it.

Sum men, yet alive, have seene dyvers houses (especially up into the land of Old Hampton) wythyn the felde self now caullyd St. Maryfeld. Some thinke that the greate suburbe (standing a little without the est gate of New Hampton, and joining to St. Mariefeld) was part of Old Hamptoun. Ther is a chapel of St. Nicolas, a poore and smaull thing, yet standing, at the est ende of St. Marie chirch, in the great cemiterie, wher constant fame is the old paroch chirch of Old Hampton stode. One told me there, that the littleness of this chirch was the cause of the erection of the great chirch of Our Lady, there now standing by this occasion. One Matilde, queen of England, askid what it ment, that a great number of people walkyd about the chirch of St. Nicholas; and one answeyrd, it is for lack of rome in the chirch. Then she ex voto promisid to make there a new: and this was the originale of St. Marie chirch. Thys queene Matilde, or some other good persons following, had thought to have made thys a collegiate church; but this purpose succeedid not fully: yet, nevertheless,

theless, St. Marie chirch at thys day, in token of the auncientnesse of Ould Hampton, is mother chirch to all the chirches in New Hampton; and yn testimonie of thys, the commune sepulture of New Hampton ys in the cemiterie of St. Marie chyrch; and there be many fair tumbes of marble of marchauntes of New Hampton buried in the chirch of S. Marie, as yn ther mother and principal chirch.

Ther is on the south side of the cemeteri a fair mansion place of stone, longing to the person of St. Marie's.

The old town of Hampton was brent in time of warre, spoyled and rasy'd by French pyrates. This was the cause that the inhabitants there translatid themself to a more commodious place, and began, with the king's licens and helpe, to builde New Hampton, and to waulle yt, in defence of the enemies.

Ther be yn the fai and right stronge waulle of New Hampton these gates: first, barre gate, by north, large and welle embattelid. In the upper parte of thys gate, is domus civica; and undernethe is the toun prison. Ther is a greate suburbe without this gate, and ther is a great double dike, welle waterid on eche hande, without it; and so four tours in the waulle (whereof the 3 as a corner towre, is very faire and stronge) to the est gate.

The est gate is stronge, but nothing so large as the barre gate. Ther is a suburbe without this gate; and St. Marie's, the mother chyrche of New Hampton, stondith yn it. Ther be vj faire tourres in the walle, betwixt the est gate and the south gate, and loke as the towne without. The waulle is double dichid, from the castelle to barre gate; and so to est gate; so it is from est gate almost even to south gate. The south gate stondith not even ful south, but south est; and there is joined to it a castelet, welle ordinauncid to bete that quarter of the haven.

There is another meane gate, a little more south, caullid Goddeshouse gate, of an hospital yoinid to it; and not far beyond it is a fair gate, caullid the water gate, without the which is (a fair square) key, forsid with piles into the haven-water, for shipps to resort to. Then a 3 towrres to the west gate. The west gate

is

is strong, and even without it is a large key for shippes, as ther is without the water gate. Ther be two gates beside, whereof one is a posterne, and the other is by the castelle.

The glorie of the castelle is yn the dungeon, that is both large, fair, and very stronge, both by worke and the site of it.

Ther be five paroches chirches withyn the town of Hampton. The Holie Rood chirch stondith yn the chief strete of the town.

Ther was a college of grey freres in the south-est part of the toun, touching to the toun walle, betwixt the est and the south-est gates.

Ther is an hospitale yn the toun, toward the south, caullyd Goddeshouse, wheryn is a chappelle, dedicated to Saynct Juliane, the bishop; thys hospitale was foundyd by two merchauntes, beyng brethren, whereof the one was caully'd Gervasius, and the other Protosius; of the saynts day, by lykelyhode, that they were borne on: these two brethren, as I ther lerned, dwellyd yn the very place where the hospitale is now, at such a time as Old Hampton was brent by pyrates; these two brethren, for Goddes sake, cause their house to be turnid to an hospitale for poore folkes, and endowed it with some landes. I redde in an old registre of Wynchester, wher names of abbays, priories, and hospitaes, that were of the patronage of the bishop of Wynchester were named, emong the which was Hospitaes sive domus Dei de Hampton. I take it this, that sum bishop of Wynchester renewid the old fundation, adjecting more landes, and so had the patronage. Syns, by the request of a quene, it was impropriate to the Quenes College yn Oxforde. They maynteyn the hospitale, and take the residew of the profites.

Ther be three principal streates in Hampton, whereof that that goeth from the barre gate to water gate, is one of the fayrest streates that ys yn any town of al England, and it is welle buildid, for timbre building; ther ys a fair house buildid in the middle of this streat, for accomptes to be made yn. Ther cummith fresch water into Hampton, by a conduct of leade, and there be certen castelletes onto this conduct withyn the town.

Ther

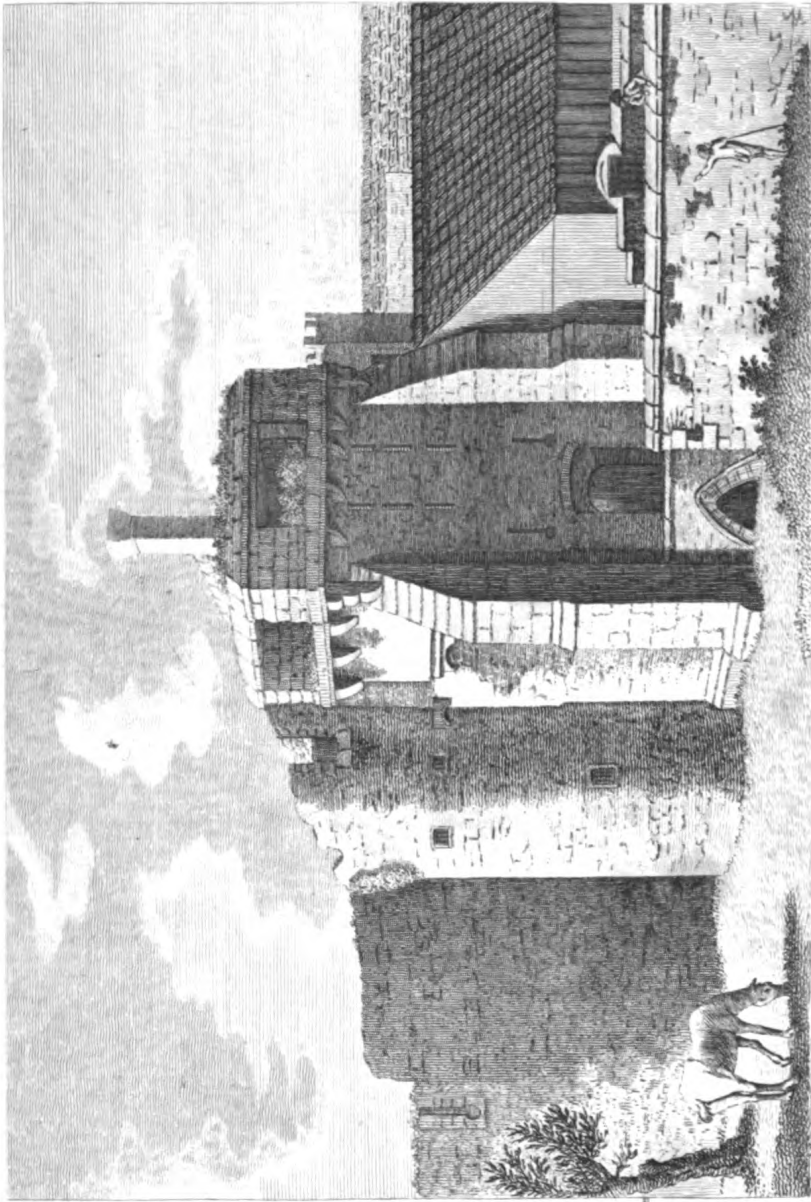
There be many very fair marchauntes' houses in Hampton; but the chifest is the house that Huttoft, late customer of Hampton, builded in the west side of the town.

The house that Master Lightster, chief barne of the king's eschequer, dwellyth yn, is very fair; the house that Master Mylles, the recorder, dwellyth yn, is fair, and so be the houses of Nicoline and Guidote Italianes."—This drawing was made in 1772.

THE EAST GATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

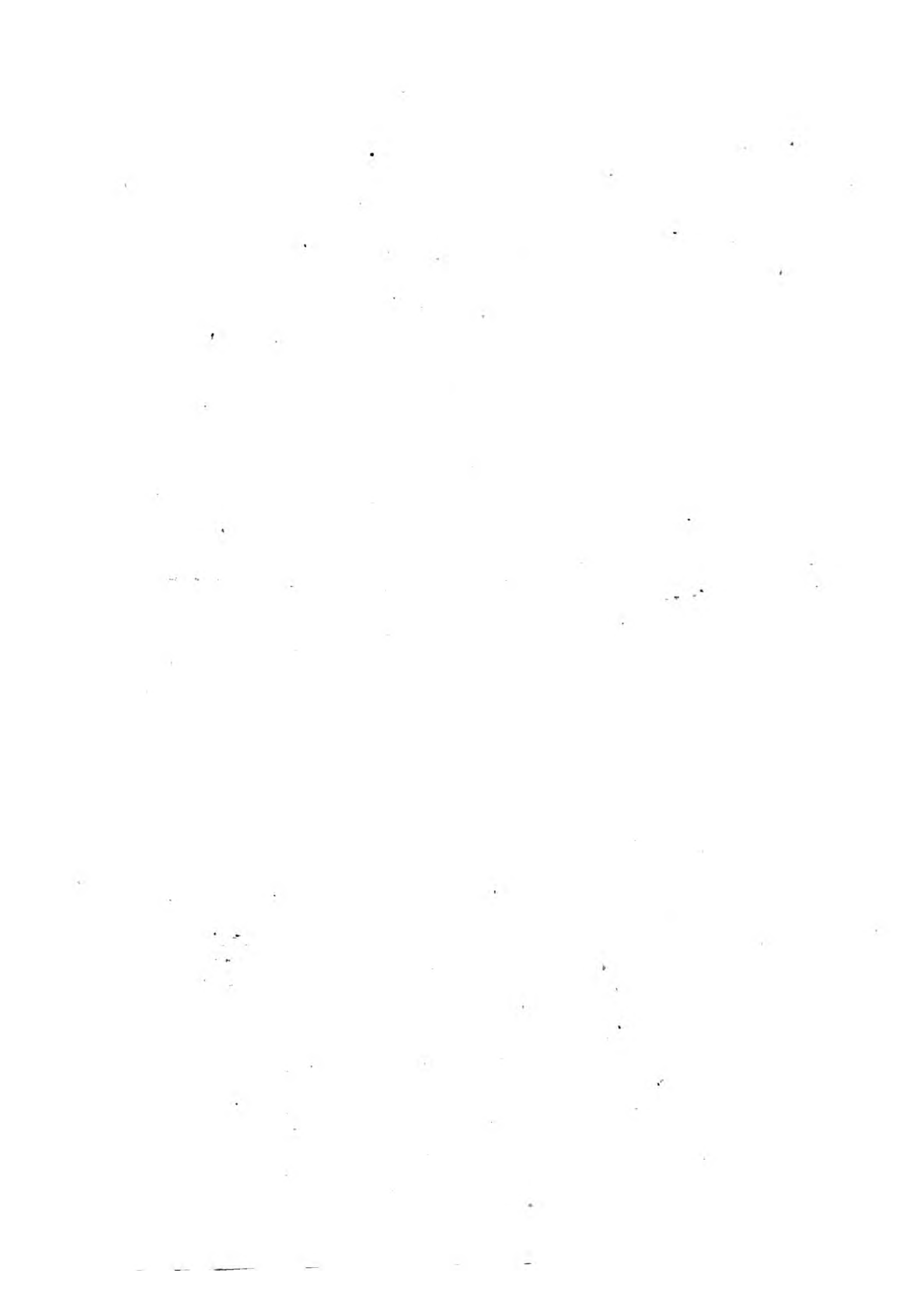
THIS gate was most probably built at the same time as the walls of the town; that is, about the year 1339, being the 13th of King Edward III. as has been mentioned in the description of the Water-Gate.

It is extremely remarkable for the singularity of its form, and not much less so, for the absurdity of its construction, considered as the gate of a fortified town; for though great care was taken to give it sufficient solidity to resist the efforts of an enemy, its projecting buttresses kindly extend themselves so as to form a safe lodgment for a considerable number of assailants, covered from the sight of the adjoining tower, and liable to no other annoyance, than what might be given from the oilets, or loop-holes, and the machicolations of the gate; and yet this was erected for the defence of the town, soon after it had been burned and plundered. Examined in a civil light, it is hardly less exceptionable, being narrow, dark, and inconvenient. Since the publication of the first edition of this work, it has been taken down by order of the corporation.—This drawing was made anno 1772.

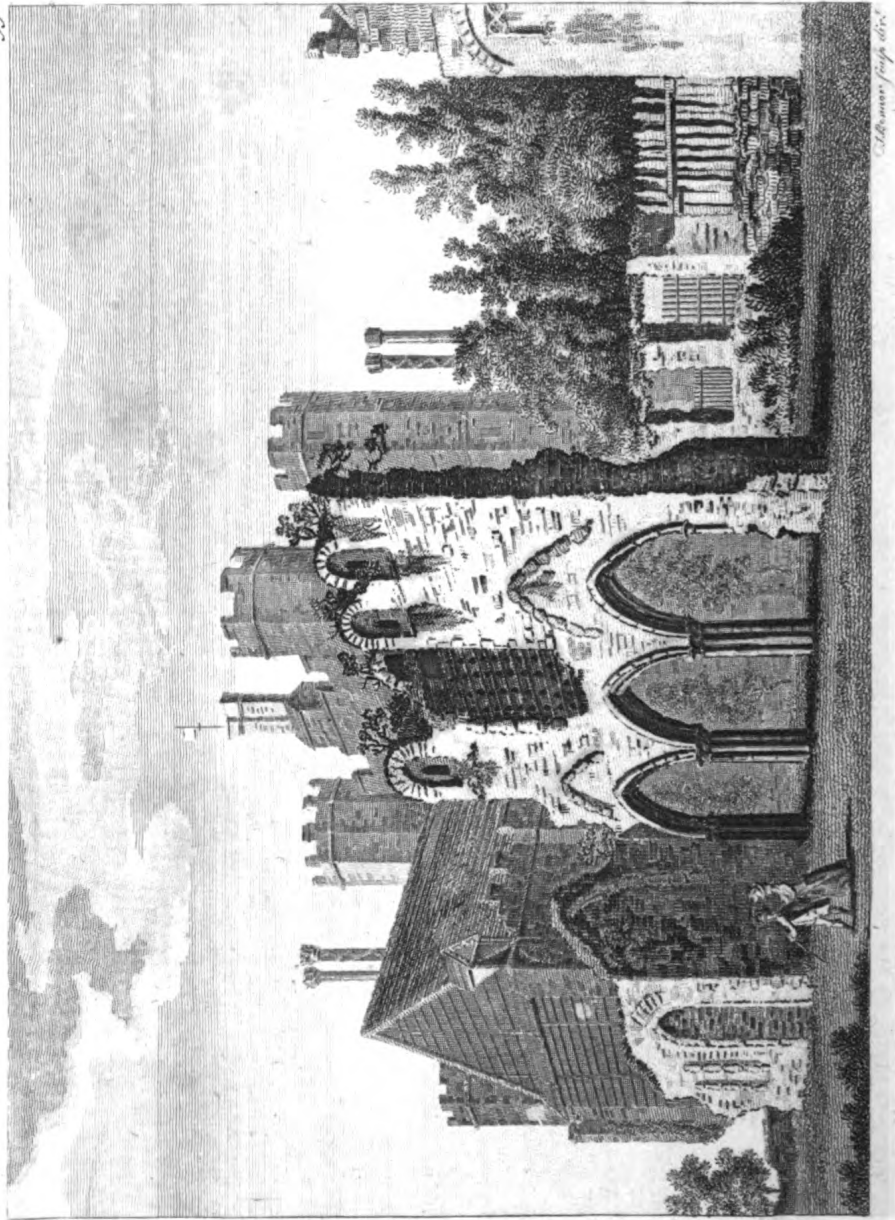


East - Gate , Southampton .

Engraved by J. H. Walker.



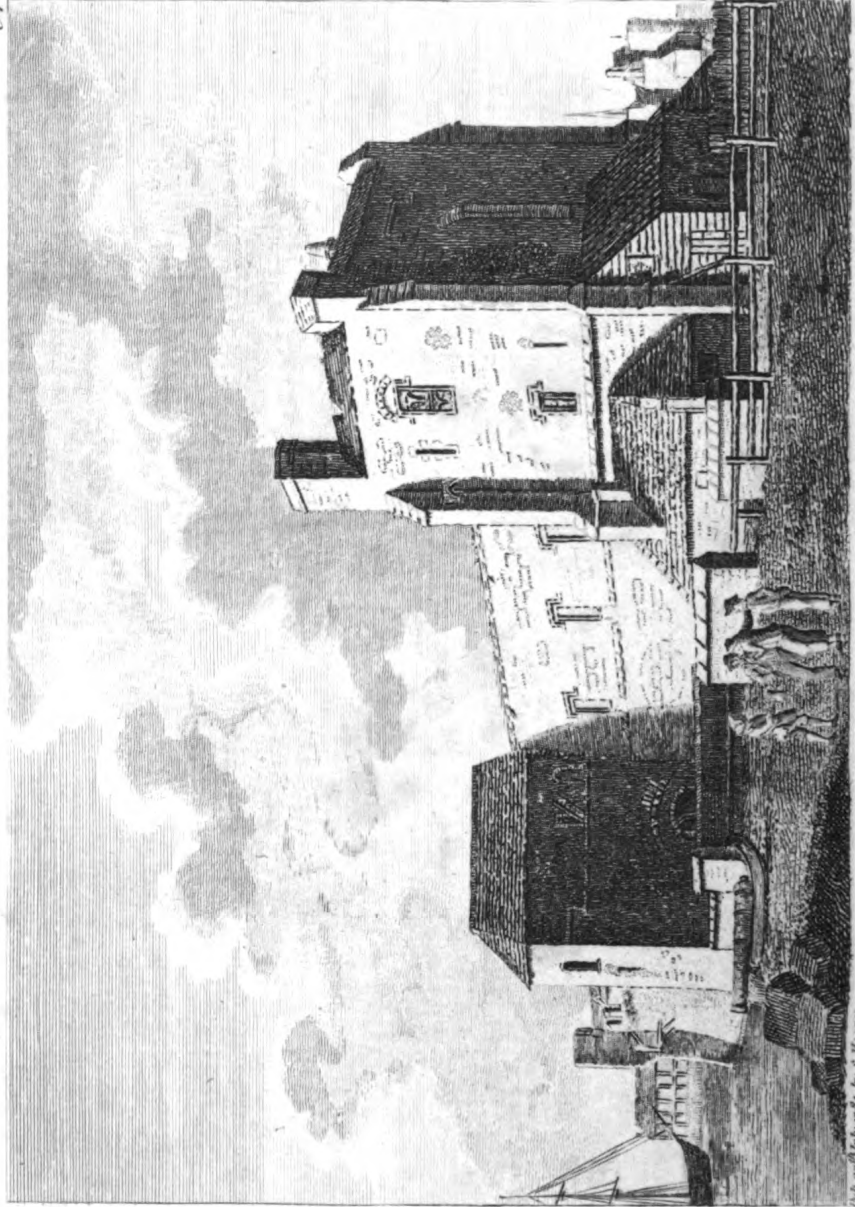




Edwards sculp 1812

TITCHFIELD-HOUSE, CHAPEL.
Published by H. Colburn, 178, Strand, S. W.





The South-Gate and Tower. Southampton.

THE SOUTH GATE AND TOWER, SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS view represents the south gate of the town, used for the house of correction; also the building, now called the tower, mentioned by Leland in his account of Southampton, quoted, in the description of the water-gate, under the appellation of the castelet: on it, in his time, guns were mounted for the defence of the harbour. It is said to have been built by King Henry VIII. in the year 1542. At present it is converted into a prison for felons, formerly kept in the bar-gate. For this purpose those small sheds, adjoining to the tower, have been run up since the year 1761. On the fore-ground is seen a small platform, on which is a gun, mounted on an uncommon carriage, said to be presented to the town by King Henry VIII. Towards the left, is shewn part of the quay; and on the right, some distant towers of the east wall.—This drawing was made anno 1772.

TICHFIELD HOUSE.

THIS house is pleasantly situated near the western banks of the Tichfield river, on the spot where formerly stood an abbey of the Premonstratensian canons, built, anno 1231, by Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, who obtained this manor of King Henry III. It was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the suppression it had an abbot and twelve canons, endowed, according to Dugdale, with 249*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* per annum; Speed makes it 280*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* It was granted, the 29th of Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, secretary of state to that king, who, as it appears from Leland's Itinerary, on the site, and, probably, with the materials of the monastery, erected this mansion. His words are, "Mr. Wriothesley hath builded a right stately house, embateld, and having a goodeley gate, and a conducte castelid in the middle of the court of it, yn the very

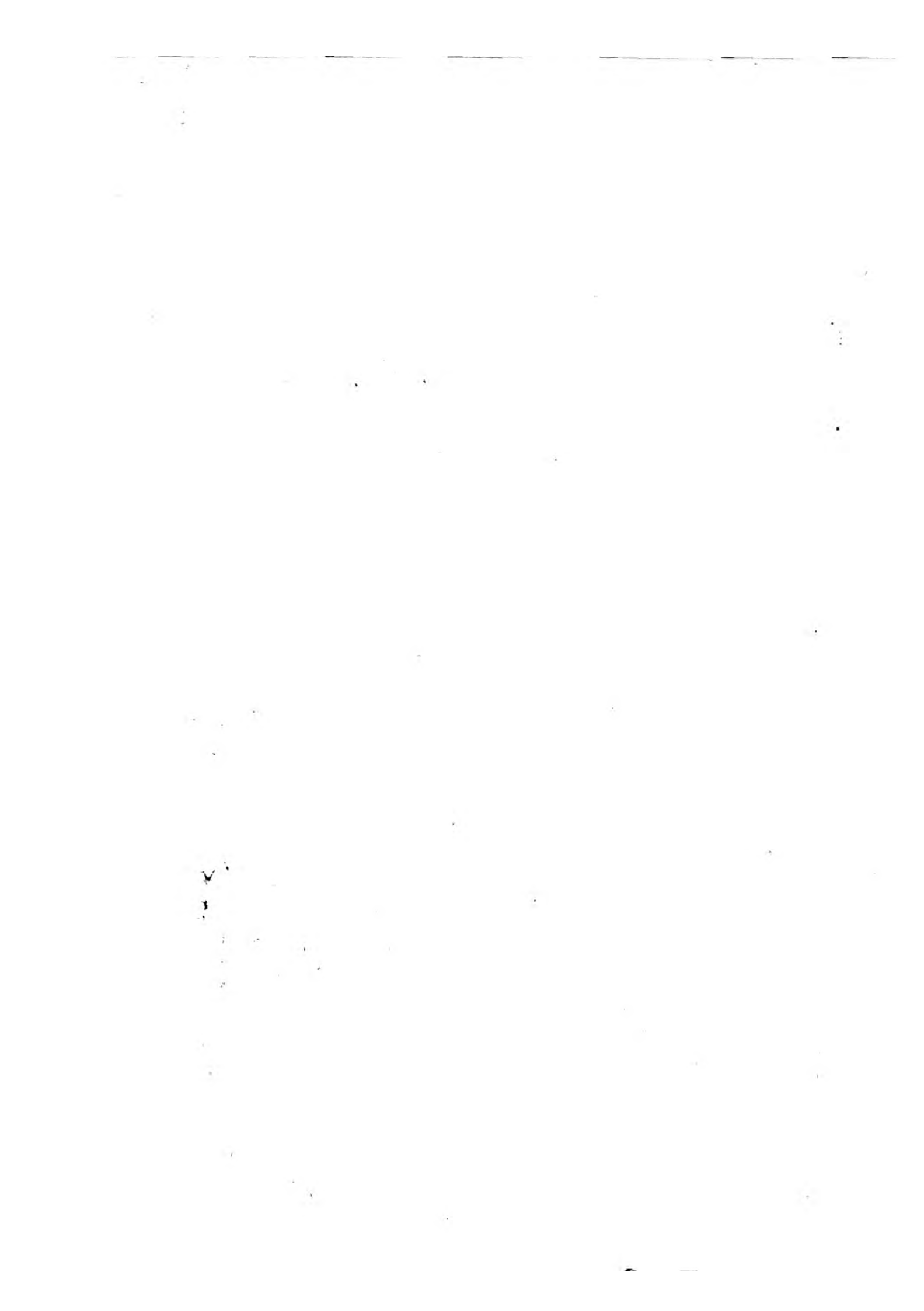
same place wher the late monasteric of Premonstratenses stode, caully'd Tichefelde."

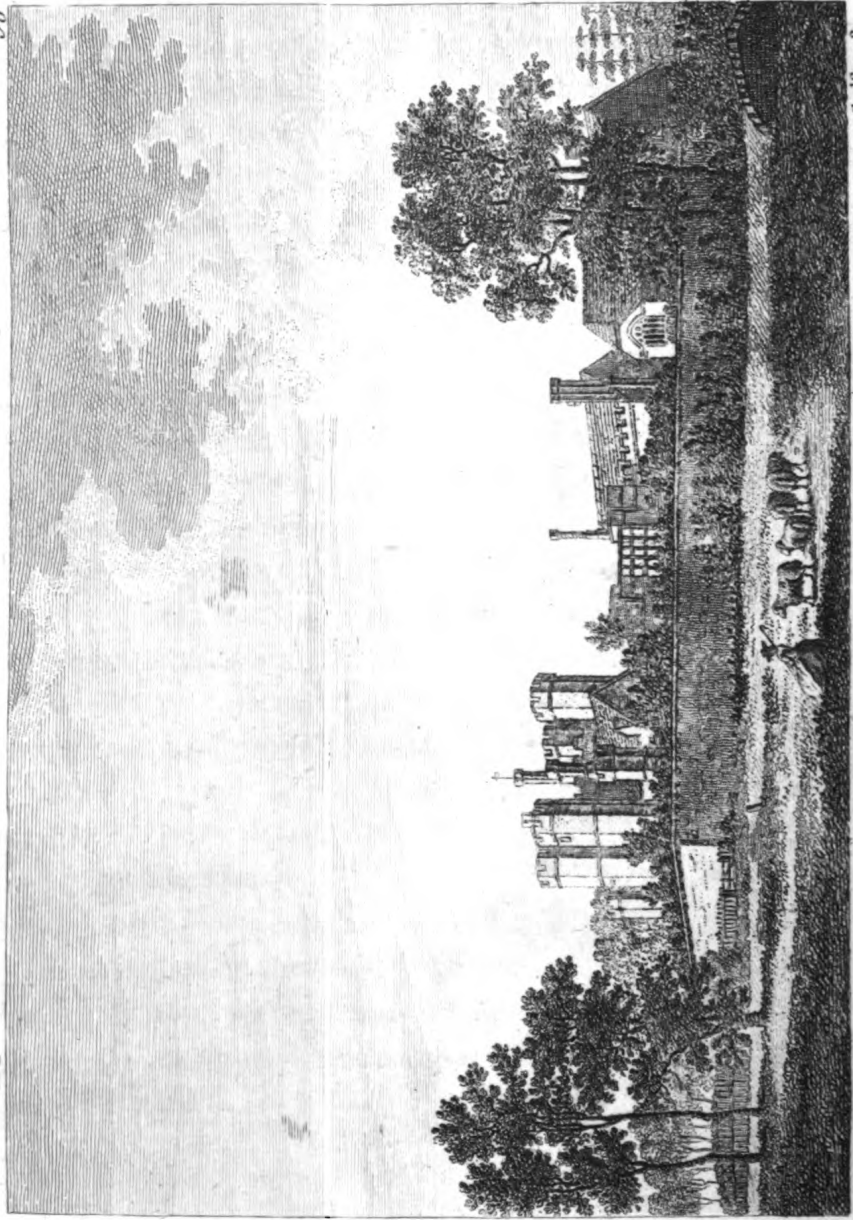
Sir Thomas was afterwards created, by Henry VIII. Lord Wriothesley of Tichfield; which barony, with the estate, descended to his successors, the earls of Southampton, who made it their principal seat. Thomas, the last earl, dying without a male heir, this manor and house went with one of his daughters to Edmund, the first earl of Gainsborough; whose son leaving no issue, it devolved to one of his daughters; she marrying the duke of Beaufort, carried it into that family; and it was by the last duke sold to Mr. Delmea, father of the present proprietor.

This, when an abbey, is said by Stowe to be the place where the marriage of King Henry VI. was solemnized with Margaret of Anjou; but most historians lay the scene of that ceremonial elsewhere: some (among whom is Hall) at Southwick, and others at Tours; but as at the last-mentioned it was only performed by proxy, a second solemnization would be necessary.

At this house King Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647; it was then one of the seats of the earl of Southampton, where his mother lived with a small family: here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who was fetched by Sir John Berkley, and Ashburnham, and from hence they set out together for the Isle of Wight. It is remarkable that Hammond had the precaution to bring with him Basket, the governor of Cowes castle, and a file of musqueteers.

Great part of this mansion has either fallen, or been taken down; but the entrance, or gateway, with the hall, and several other rooms, are still standing, and at times inhabited by the owner: there likewise remain some very handsome stables.—This drawing was taken in the year 1761.

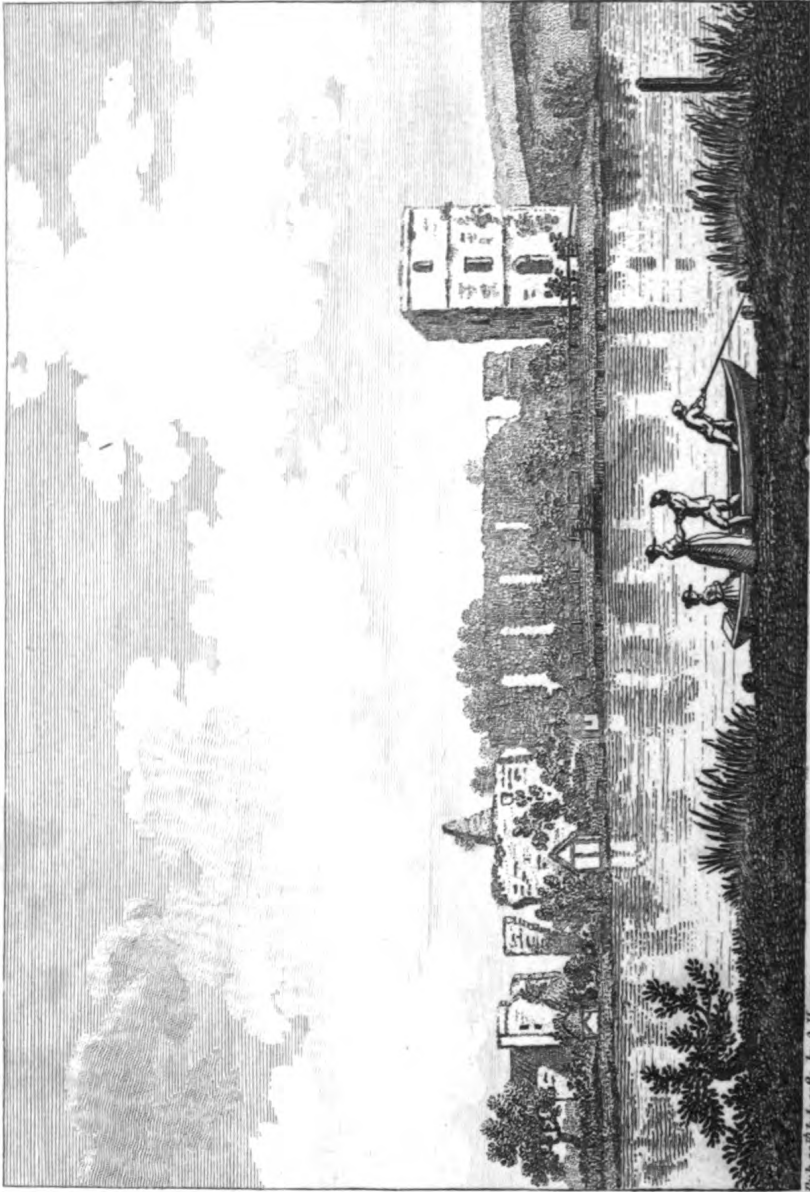




Godfrey R.

Titchfield Hants Hampshire.
Pub. London 1784 by S. Hooper.





Pub. by S. Hooper.

Dep. of Winchester House, at Waltham, Hants.

J. D. Sculp.

THE CHAPEL OF TICHFIELD HOUSE.

SEVERAL persons of approved taste, and eminent for their knowledge in antiquarian researches, having pointed out the remains of the chapel and great hall of this mansion as subjects worthy of notice, the first of them is here presented to the public. Concerning its history very little information could be procured; at least such as might be depended upon; neither does tradition ascertain whether this was the chapel of the monastery, or only that of the mansion erected out of its ruins. It is said, that it was partly standing within the memory of persons now living, and was demolished for the sake of the materials. Its remains shew it was an elegant, though not a very extensive building. Since its desecration it has been used as a dove-house. No traces of any sepulchral monuments are to be seen; if there ever were any, they are now levelled, and covered over with the rubbish, by which the ground hereabouts seems to have been much raised.—This view was drawn anno 1782.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S HOUSE, WALTHAM.
(PLATE I.)

THIS ruin stands a small distance west of the town of Waltham. It was formerly one of the houses of the bishops of Winchester, and probably procured to the town the appellation of Bishops-Waltham, since sometimes corruptly called Bush Waltham. The site still belongs to that see, and is held by the present tenant under a lease from the bishop.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says of this place, “ here the bishop of Winchester had a right ample and goodly maner place, motid aboute, and a praty brooke renning hard by it.

“ This maner place hath beene of many bishops building; most part of the three partes of the base court was builded of brike and timbre

timbre of late date by bishop Langton. (This bishop, as appears in Godwin, died of the plague anno 1500.)

“ The residew of the inner part of the house is al of stone.” Camden, in whose time it was standing, calls it a stately seat of the bishops of Winchester.

This house was demolished during the troubles in the reign of King Charles I. at which time Walter Curle was bishop of Winchester, who suffered likewise greatly in his private fortune, which was put under sequestration ; and he refusing to take the covenant, was not suffered to compound.

In 1761, when this view was taken, only part of the west front, consisting of the outer walls, some windows of the great hall and adjoining apartments, overgrown with ivy, and a broken tower, were standing ; but scattered pieces of buildings, and half-buried fragments of cross walls, extended over a considerable space. From a careful investigation of these, a gentleman, who resides in the neighbourhood, made out a ground plan, from which, and the traditions of some ancient inhabitants, the following conjectures of its state, when entire, are formed.

Its area was in figure a right-angled parallelogram, the four sides nearly fronting the four cardinal points of the compass ; its east and west sides measuring three hundred, and its north and south one hundred and eighty feet.

It consisted of two courts, of which the outer, or north court, was considerably the largest. The entrance was near the northernmost end of the west side, through a gate seventeen feet wide, having on the left side a porter's lodge. Adjoining to this lodge was the servants' offices, which formed the north side. On the west was the kitchen, scullery, and brew-houses. The east was occupied by the barns and stables ; and on the south were offices and lodging-rooms, with the gate leading to the second court.

In the second, or inner court, on the west side, was a great hall, lighted by five large Gothic windows ; its length was sixty-six feet, width twenty-seven, and height twenty-five feet.

At

At the south end of this room were niches for seats or statues. Near this spot was a double row of pilasters, now almost covered with rubbish, which seem to have supported some arches.

Opposite, on the east side of the court, was a chapel, of the same dimensions as the hall. The north side had probably a cloister, and over it lodging-rooms, or a long gallery.

The south side was seemingly the body of the house; the rooms, it is said, were from twenty to twenty-two feet high. On the angles, made by the concurrence of this side with those of the east and west, were two square towers; part only of one on the south-west angle is remaining. It is seen in this view; the other is entirely down. Each of its sides measures seventeen feet within the walls. There is still to be seen the fire-place of the ground floor; also those of the first and second story. The height of the rooms in this tower was about fourteen feet. All the outside walls are six, and the inner walls four feet thick. Most of them have been pulled down, and carried away for the sake of the materials.

On the west side ran a ditch, twenty-five feet wide, between which and the wall was a walk. About forty feet west of the ditch is a large pond, which is said to have been formerly half a mile long, and a furlong broad. To the east of the house are large gardens, walled round with brick, and the remains of two lodges. Here was also a park, reported to have contained a thousand acres, now converted into a farm. It is supposed that the house was demolished by a battery planted against the east side. The brook mentioned by Leland is nameless. It rises in the lanes a little above the town, and empties itself into the sea at Barsledon, or Hamble.—This view shews the pond, and the west aspect of the tower and hall.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S HOUSE, WALTHAM.
(PLATE II.)

THIS view represents the inside, or eastern aspect of the tower before-mentioned, also some of the broken walls of the body of the house.

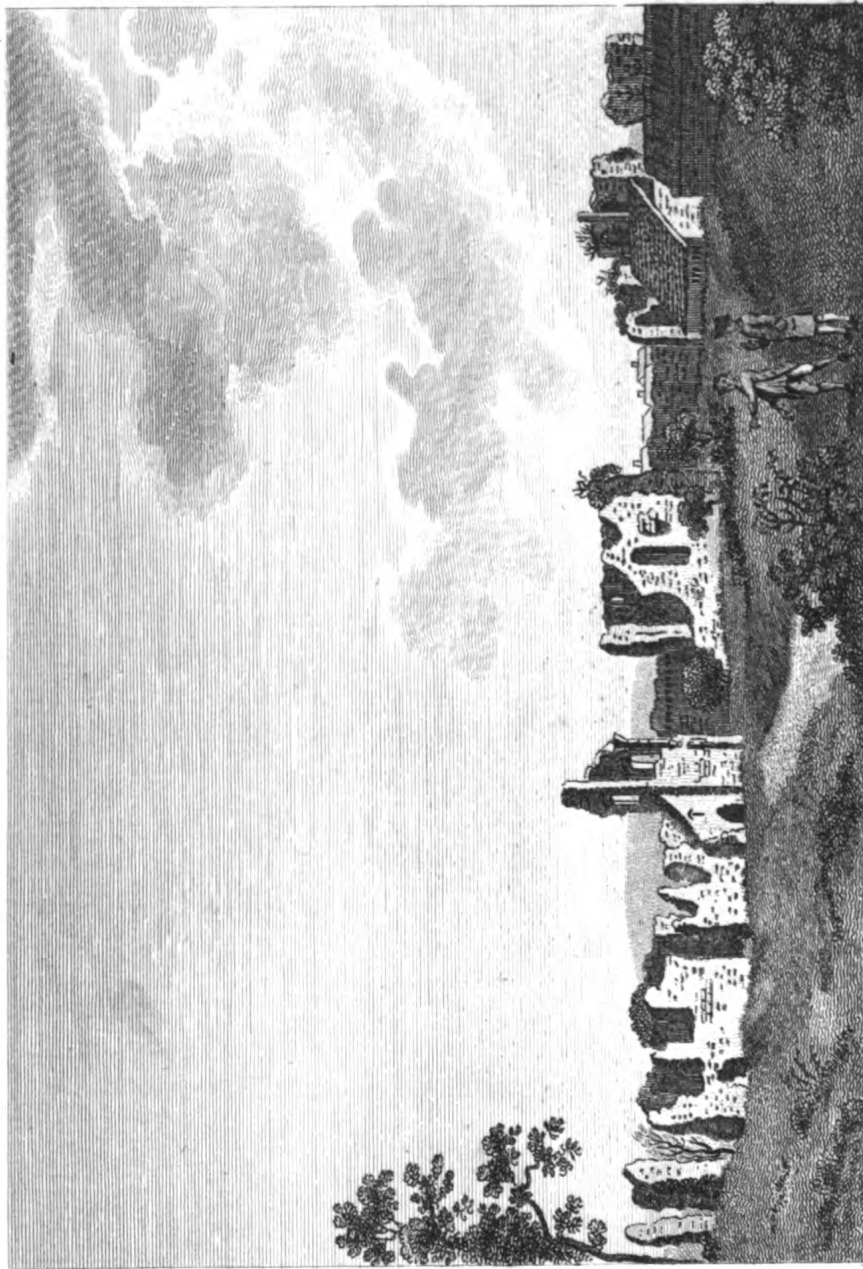
Here died, September 27, anno 1404, aged eighty years, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, so famous for his skill in architecture, to whose direction King Edward III. entrusted the re-edification of Windsor Castle. Tradition reports, that he added to, and greatly repaired this mansion; which is extremely probable, as the history of his life says, that, on his accession to the see of Winchester, he found all the houses and castles belonging thereto much dilapidated: and that he expended, in repairs, and new buildings on the estates of his bishoprick, above twenty thousand marks. This house, therefore, in all likelihood, was not neglected, being his favourite residence, and in the neighbourhood of Wykeham, the place of his birth.

The stews, for keeping fish for the use of the house, are still in being; and against a wall, near the ruins, is shewn an ancient pear-tree, said to have been planted by William of Wykeham; it has lately been grafted, and, anno 1780, produced burgamy pears, mostly of two pounds weight, and some few weighing thirty-seven ounces.—This drawing was made anno 1761.

WOLVESLEY CASTLE.

WOLVESLEY Castle was a place belonging to the bishops of Winchester, situated a small distance south east of the cathedral, on a pleasant spot, watered by a branch of the river Itching; and by some supposed to be that where the Saxon kings held their residence. Its appellation of Wolvesley is said to be formed from the Wolphian kings, and the word Eye, signifying the corner of a meadow.

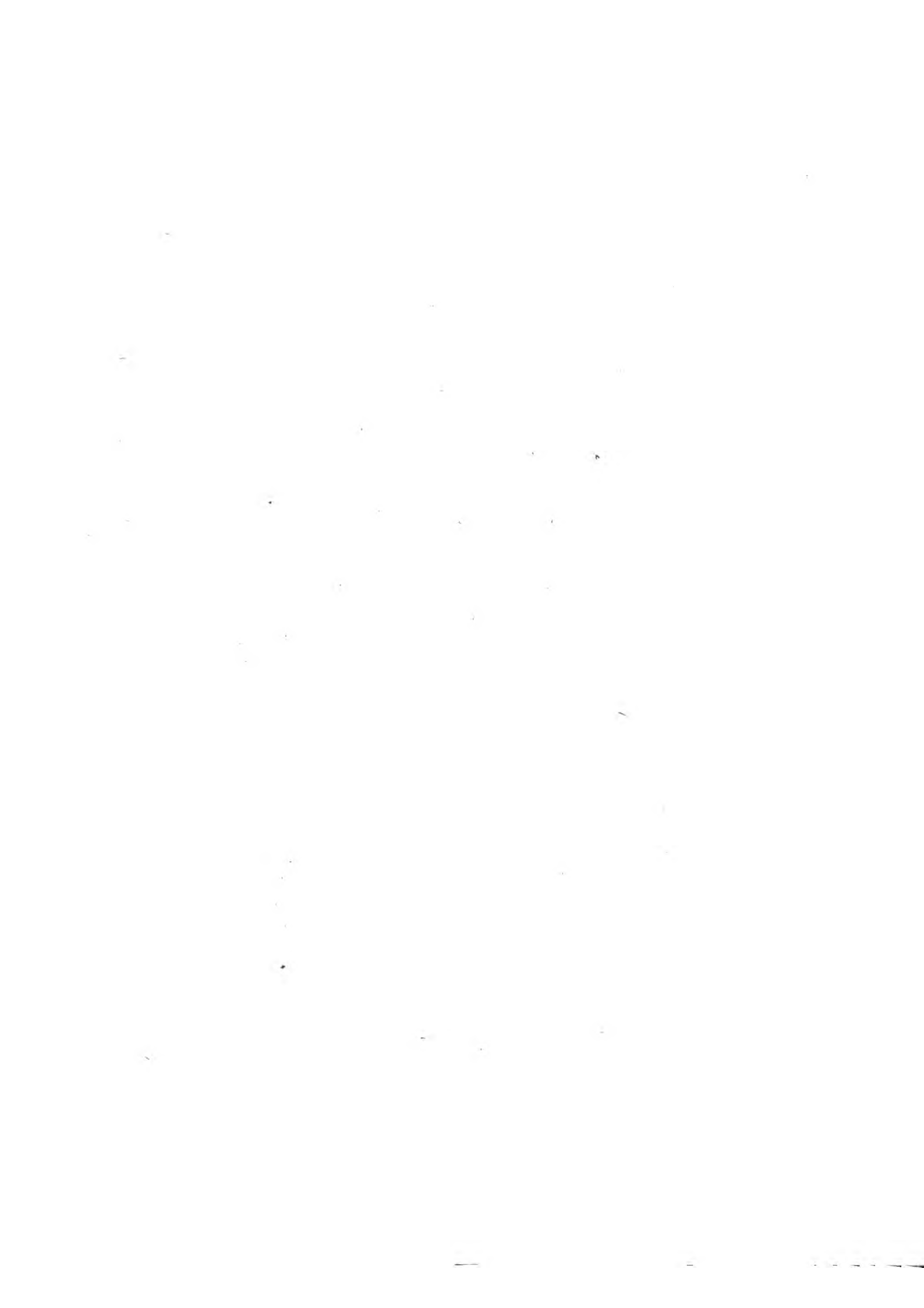
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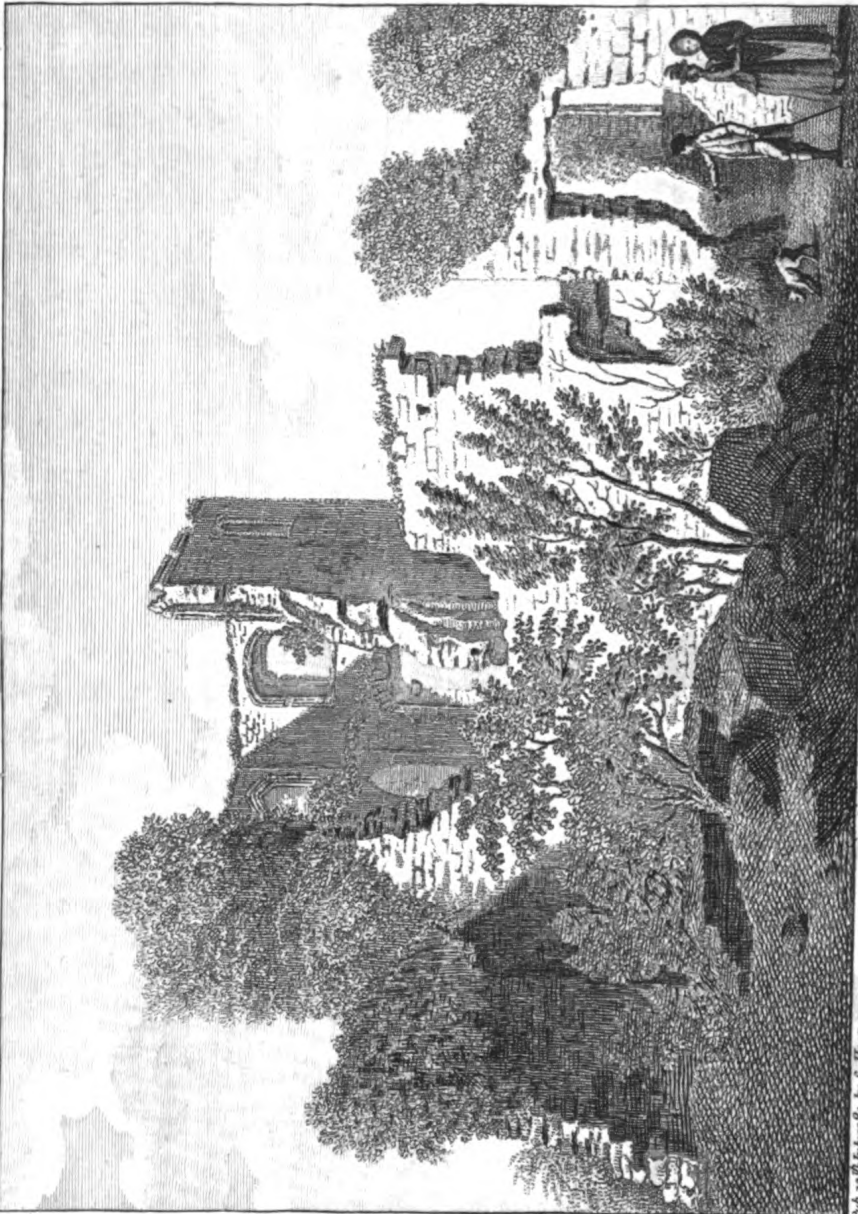


Sparrow Jc

Wobesley Cattle .

Published Aug. 30. 1863 by S. Hooper.

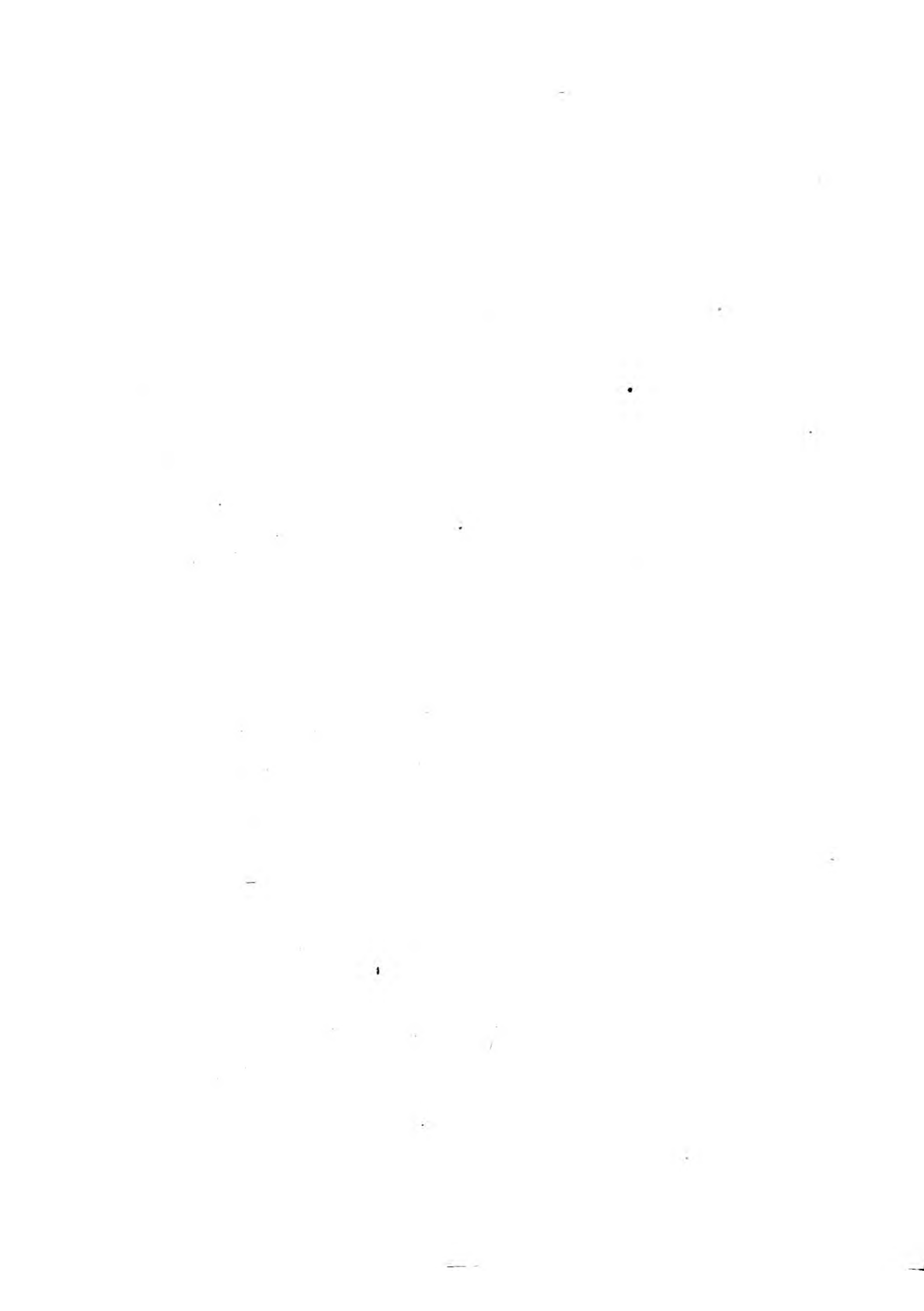




Pub. by S. Hooper.

Bp. of Winchester's House, at Waltham, Hants.

A. L. Sculptr.



This castle was erected A. D. 1138, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, brother to King Stephen, a great builder in these parts; its ruins shew it was a structure of considerable extent; and from the known magnificence of its founder, demonstrated in his other erections, there is every reason to believe it was also very elegant, though at present its remains scarcely exhibit the least vestige of ornament; consisting mostly of the inner, or groutwork part of the walls, stripped of the squared stones with which they were faced, clearly evincing, that the hand of man has contributed more to its demolition, than both the tooth of time and injuries of weather.

Leland, in his Itinerary, describes it in the following words: "Wolvesley Castle is well towered, and for the most part watered about:" and Camden says it was very spacious, and surrounded with many towers.

It remained entire till the civil wars in the reign of King Charles II. when it was plundered and demolished by the Parliamentary army, under Sir William Waller, who sold the lead and other saleable materials. The chapel escaped the demolition, and is still remaining; from its style, it seems more modern than the time of Henry de Blois.

After the restoration, anno 1684, bishop Morley laid out 2300*l.* in erecting an episcopal palace here, a very small distance south of the former building; but dying before it was completed, he left by his will 500*l.* to finish it.

Through a gate, eastward of the cathedral, there was a communication between it and the palace; this gate was lately, if not at present, standing; on it were the arms and name of bishop Fox.—This view was drawn anno 1780.

THE CHAPEL OF WOLVESLEY CASTLE, WINCHESTER.

THIS was the chapel of the ancient palace of the bishops of Winchester, called Wolvesley Castle; it is said to be of more modern construction than that edifice; the time of its erection is unknown; but, pretty high up, on the north side, a little to the eastward of the center buttress, there is carved, in alto relievo, the head of a bishop with his mitre; this most probably was meant to represent the builder. That this chapel was part of the ancient structure is evidently apparent; two circular arches in a ruined stone wall, with which it is connected, are seen over the roof of a modern shed, built up against it.

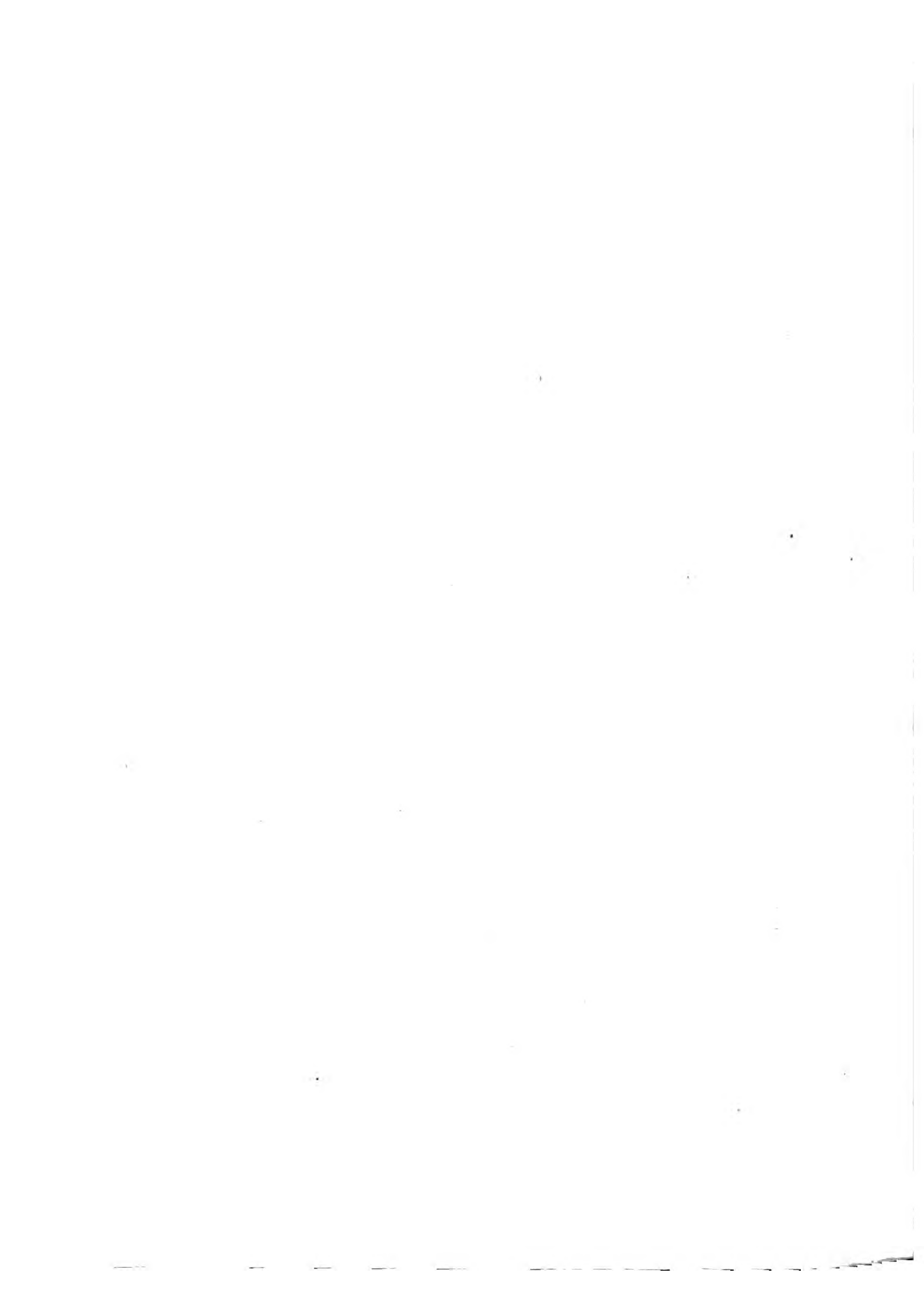
This chapel measures in length thirty-seven feet, by thirty broad, and is lighted by three windows on the south side, and one on the east; but has neither painted glass, ancient monuments, nor inscriptions: if ever there were any of these articles, they, in all likelihood, did not escape the fury and mistaken zeal of the demolishers of the castle: and, indeed, the inside of this building seems to have undergone divers modern repairs; perhaps in consequence of some depredations committed on it at that time; among which is, being paved with black and white marble; done, in all probability, by bishop Morley, when he built the present palace; which has given occasion to the vulgar opinion, that this chapel was erected by that prelate. Its communication with the palace is by a long gallery, of sixty-eight feet by sixteen, on the first story; out of which a door opens into a gallery, containing the episcopal seat.

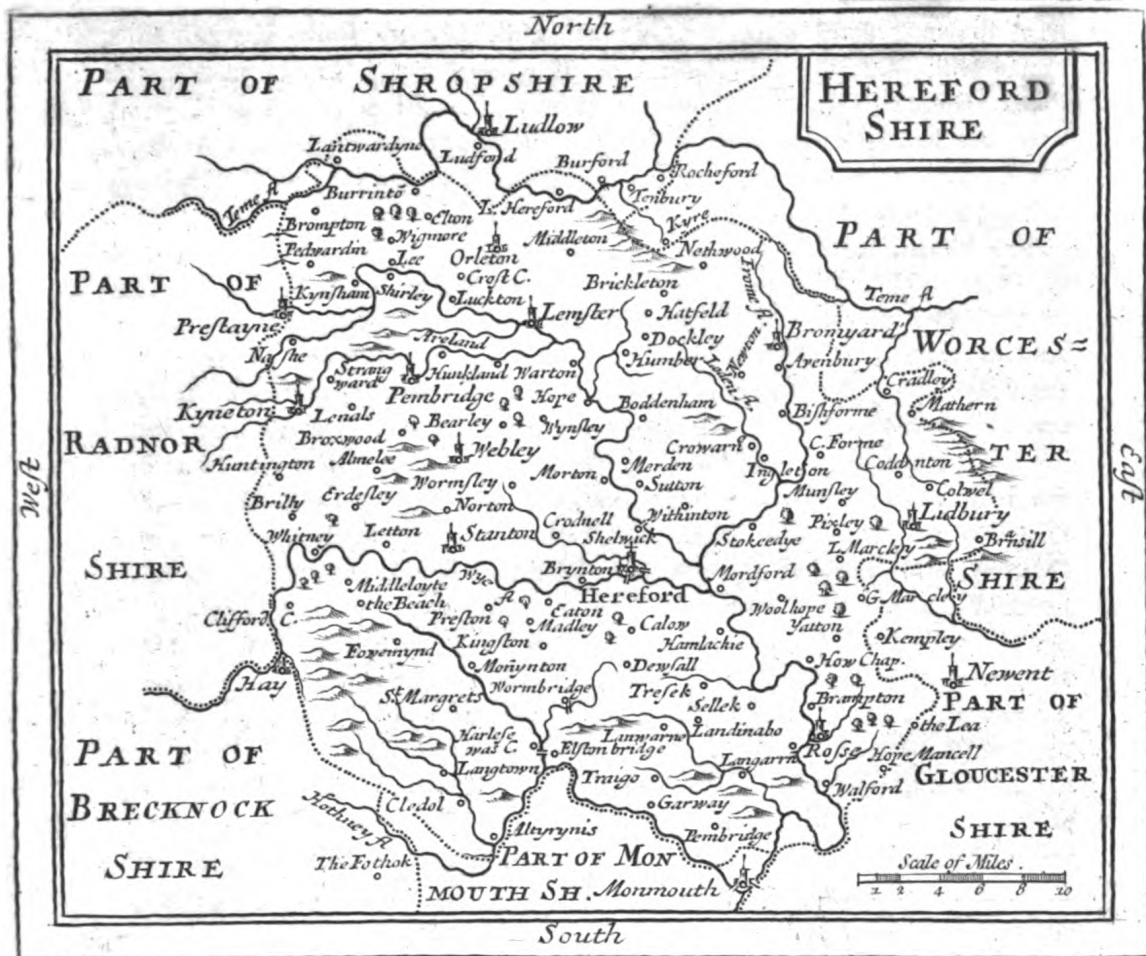
This being the private chapel of the palace, divine service is not performed there, except when the bishop is resident. Many marriages have been solemnized here before the passing of the marriage-act.—This view was drawn anno 1780.



The Chapel of Wolveley Castle, Hants.
Published by J. H. Colver, by J. H. Colver.

D. J. Colver





HEREFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county, which, before the arrival of the Romans, was inhabited by the Silures, and during their government was comprised in their province of Britannia Secunda. During the Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having been under 18 kings. At present it is in the Oxford circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of its own bishop. It is bounded on the north by Shropshire; south by Monmouthshire; east by Worcestershire, and the Malvern Hills, which part it from Gloucestershire; and west by the Hatteral Hills, which part it from Brecknockshire; is divided into 11 hundreds, containing 660,000 square acres, or 820 square miles, being 35 miles long, 30 broad, and 108 in circumference; having 1 city (Hereford) and 7 market towns, viz Leominster, Weobley, Ross, Pembridge, Lidbury, Bromyard, and Kington; with 176 parishes, 87 vicarages, and 391 villages. It sends 8 members to parliament, pays 8 parts of the land-tax, supplies 480 men to the national militia, and contains 102,000 inhabitants. Its rivers are, the Wye, Lug, Minnow, Arrow, Frome, Horkney, Wadels, Doier, Liden, Teme, Driffin, and

H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

Do; the most noted places are, Marthey Hill, Malvern Hills, Hatteral Hills, Frome Hill, Black Mount, Gilden Vale, Bringwood Chase, Hawood and Derefold Forest, Creadon Hill, and Brynmaur Wood. Its chief product is corn, wood, wool, the best of cyder, &c. It being a frontier between England and Wales, it was formerly furnished with 28 strong castles. The climate here is remarkably healthy, and the soil fertile.

The Roman, Danish, or Saxon encampments in this county are at Doward, on the Hatteral Hills, on the river Minnow, at Creadon, at Eaton Wall near Hereford, at Oyster Hill near Hereford, at Brandon on the borders of Shropshire, at Ambrey near Leominster, at Wobury, upon Cappellar Hill, near Brockhampton, near Turnaston, Eaton near Eaton-Bishop, Greadon near Walferstowe, Dineder near Hereford, near Sellock, near Brampton-Abbots, near Fownhope, near Hampton-Bishop, near Stretton Granfon, Hill's Wall, Vineyard, and Herefordshire Beacon near Ledbury, Geer Cap near Hentland, near Tretire, Little Doward near Gafarew, the Chase near Rofs, near Ashton, near St. Michael's Sutton, near Doeklow, at Risbury, at Uperton, near Warkton, Brandon near Brompton Brian, in Croft Ambrey Park, near Avenestree, near Wigmore, near Comb, upon Bradnor Mountain near Kington, near Pembridge, Ivington near Stretford, near Burg Hill, near Canon-Pyon, near Hardwick. The Roman military way gave name to the city of Hereford, which passed over the Wye at that place from Kenchester; the Roman Magnia, and its remains are still visible to Lugbridge. From Kenchester the road extends to Radnorshire, and another branch to the ford of the Wye at Eaton. The Burrium (now Doward) of Antoninus is mentioned in the 12th and 13th journies, 9 miles from Iscalegnam Augustam (now Usk) in Monmouthshire, and in the 12th it is placed 12 miles from Gobannium (now Abergavenny), and in the 13th, at 11 miles from Blestium, now Gloucester.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy NOTICE.

<p>Barrington Castle near Ashton Brantill Castle near Ledbury Brompton Brian Castle near Ludlow Bromyard Church Comfor Castle near Leominster Courtfield Castle near Rofs Craffield Abbey near Craffield Dorstan Castle Ecclewall Castle near Weston Eaton Tregnose Castle near Brompton Abbots. Goodrich Castle near Rofs Gublington Castle near Madley Hampton Court and Chapel Hereford Cathedral, Chapter House, Castle, &c. Highland Castle near Leominster</p>	<p>House of Black Friars, Hereford Huntington Castle Kelveck Castle and Priory Kinnersley Castle Leominster Church Llantony Abbey Lyons Hall Castle Pembridge Castle Penyard Castle near Rofs Richard's Castle, near Ludford Snadhill Castle Trenget's Castle near Welch Newton Triago Castle near St. Weonard's Whitney Castle Wigmore Castle and Priory Wilton Castle near Rofs Wonton Castle</p>
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Pub. 10 May 1764, by S. Hooper

Chapter House Hereford

HEREFORD.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

VERY little is known respecting this once elegant building; which, from the evidence of its pointed arches, was built since the re-edification of the church by Bishop Robert de Lozing, anno 1079. It was in a ruinous state before the year 1652; as appears from a manuscript in the possession of Thomas Clarke, Esq. register of the see of Hereford, entitled, "A Survey of the ruinous Castle of Hereford, late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, taken 14 Dec. 1652, by commissioners appointed by act of the commons in parliament;" wherein are the following entries, viz. "All that tower, situate in the west part of the castle, and upon the mount called the Castle-hill, commonly called the keep, built with stone; having a rampart, or wall of stone about the same, upon the said Castle-hill; which said tower is now covered with lead, taken from the chapter-house belonging to the cathedral, valued at 40s. The old ruinous gate-house, standing and being in the old ruinous walls on the north side of the said castle, covered over with part of the said lead taken from the chapter-house aforesaid, valued at 25s."

Much of it was however standing a few years ago; but its tottering state seeming to threaten a sudden fall, the greatest part was taken down, to prevent accidents.

It was in shape a decagon, forty feet in diameter. Four of its windows were standing, when the Tour through Great Britain was written, as likewise the springings of the stone arches; between which fine rib-work, composing the roof, in a manner similar to that in which the roof of King's College chapel, Cambridge, was constructed. Two windows were, it is said, pulled down by

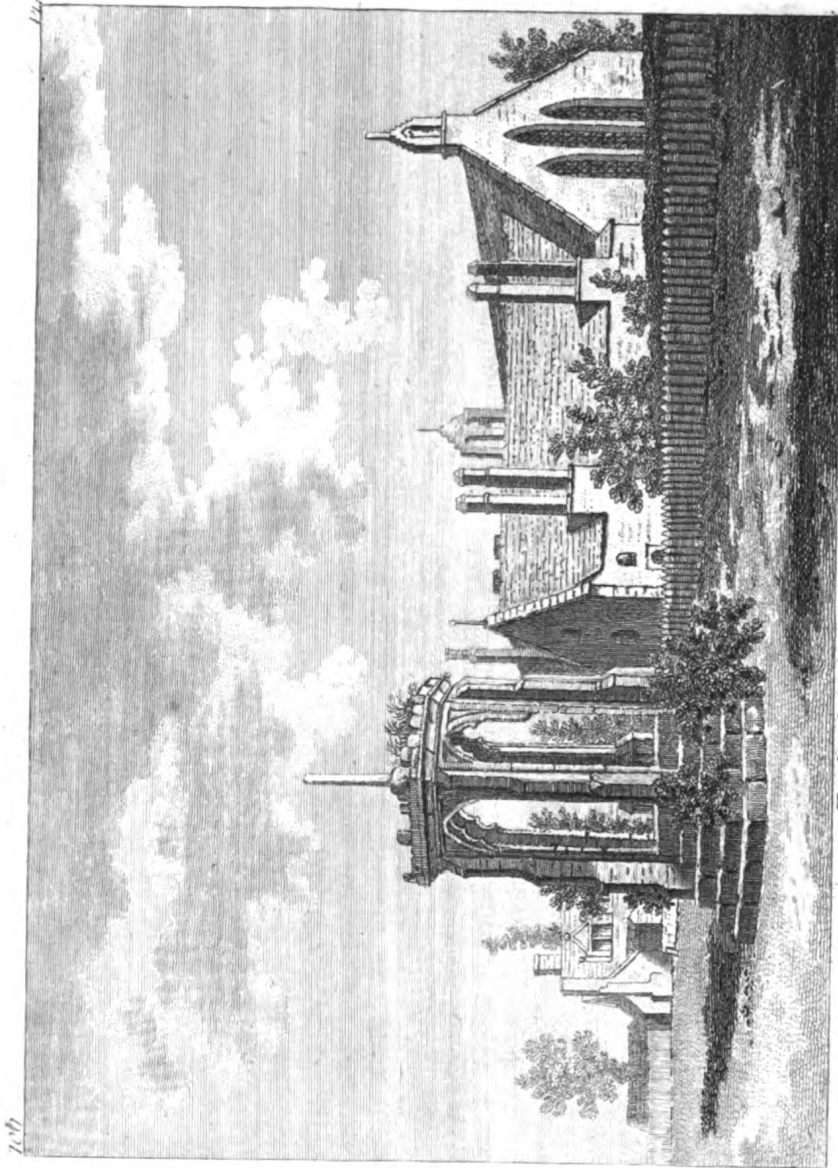
Bishop Bisse, which he used in fitting up the episcopal palace. Under the windows, in every compartment, was painted a king, bishop, saint, or virgin; some of them were very distinct at the period above-mentioned. Here were a great number of monuments of bishops, and many very curious tombs and brasses.—This view was drawn anno 1775.

THE HOUSE OF THE BLACK FRIARS. (PLATE I.)

NOTHING respecting this house is mentioned either by Dugdale or Tanner. The following account of its foundation is given by Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. viii. page 77, a. “ Ther cam, in the tyme of Ser Thomas Cantelope, 3 friers prechars to Hereford, and by the favour of William Cantelope, brothar to Byshope Cantelope, they set up a little oratorie at * Portfelde; but Byshope Thomas toke that place from the friers. Then one Syr John Daniell havynge a little place in the north subarbe, let them have the use of it. Then the Byshope of Hereforde gave them a plot of ground harde by Daniel’s place, and ther they began to builde, and make a solemne piece of worke, Daniell helpynge them. But then the barons warrs, by Thomas Lancaster, began agayne Edward II. and Daniell was taken, and beheadyd in Heriford, by Edward II. and his body was buried at the great crosse in the Minster Cemeteri of Hereforde. Then ceased the worke of the Blacke Friers College for a while; and then Kynge Edwarde III. holpe it, and after was at the dedication of it, with many noble men; at the whiche tyme one Alexander Bagle, byshop of Chester, dyed at Heriford, and the kynge cam to his funeralls there. The byshope was buried in the quiere of the blacke freres, under a goodly flat stone.”

This bishop Leland, in vol. iv. page 175, a. calls Alexander Bach, and says he was the king’s confessor. In searching for the date of his death, to ascertain that of the dedication of this house,

* Portfeld is in the Ivy Gate Suburbs of Hereford.



House of the Black Friars Hereford.
Pub. 25 May 1784 by W. Steeger

J. Hooper del. D.D.

no such bishop of Chester, or, what is the same, of Coventry and Litchfield, is to be found either in Goodwin or Heylin. Neither indeed, is any bishop of that name mentioned till the 18th of Richard II. anno 1390, when, in Wharton's Catalogue of the Bishops of St. Asaph, one Alexander Bache appears then to have filled that see.

The time that these friars had first settled in Hereford must have been between the years 1275, when Cantalupe was consecrated bishop of Hereford, and 1282, when he died.

Taylor, who published a map of Hereford, anno 1757, is guilty of a great mistake, in calling this house the White Friars; in which he is contradicted, not only by Speed's Plan, but also by the History of the English Minorite Friars. The first places the Black Friars in the northern suburbs; and that history says, the White Friars stood in the western suburbs, without Friars gate: besides, Leland, in the vol. and page last cited, puts it out of dispute, by the following description of its situation: "There is a suburbe without the north gate, alias Wigmarsh gate. This is the fayrest suburbe of the towne. In this suburbe was the Blake Friars."

The chief remains of this house are some ruined offices, and a beautiful cross, or rather stone pulpit. This is a hexagon, open at every side, and surrounded by a flight of six steps. In the center is a kind of table, of the same figure, supporting the shaft of the cross, which branching out into ramifications, forms the roof, and, passing through it, appears at the top. The cross is broken off: the top of the roof was embattled, and the whole elegantly finished. This cross was probably surrounded by the cloisters, where a large concourse of people might, under cover, attend to the sermons of these friars, who were extremely popular, and greatly affected preaching to the multitude from these kind of crosses; such was that of St. Paul's, of which we so often read in history.

The ruins of this friary afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, in this county, who, on
its

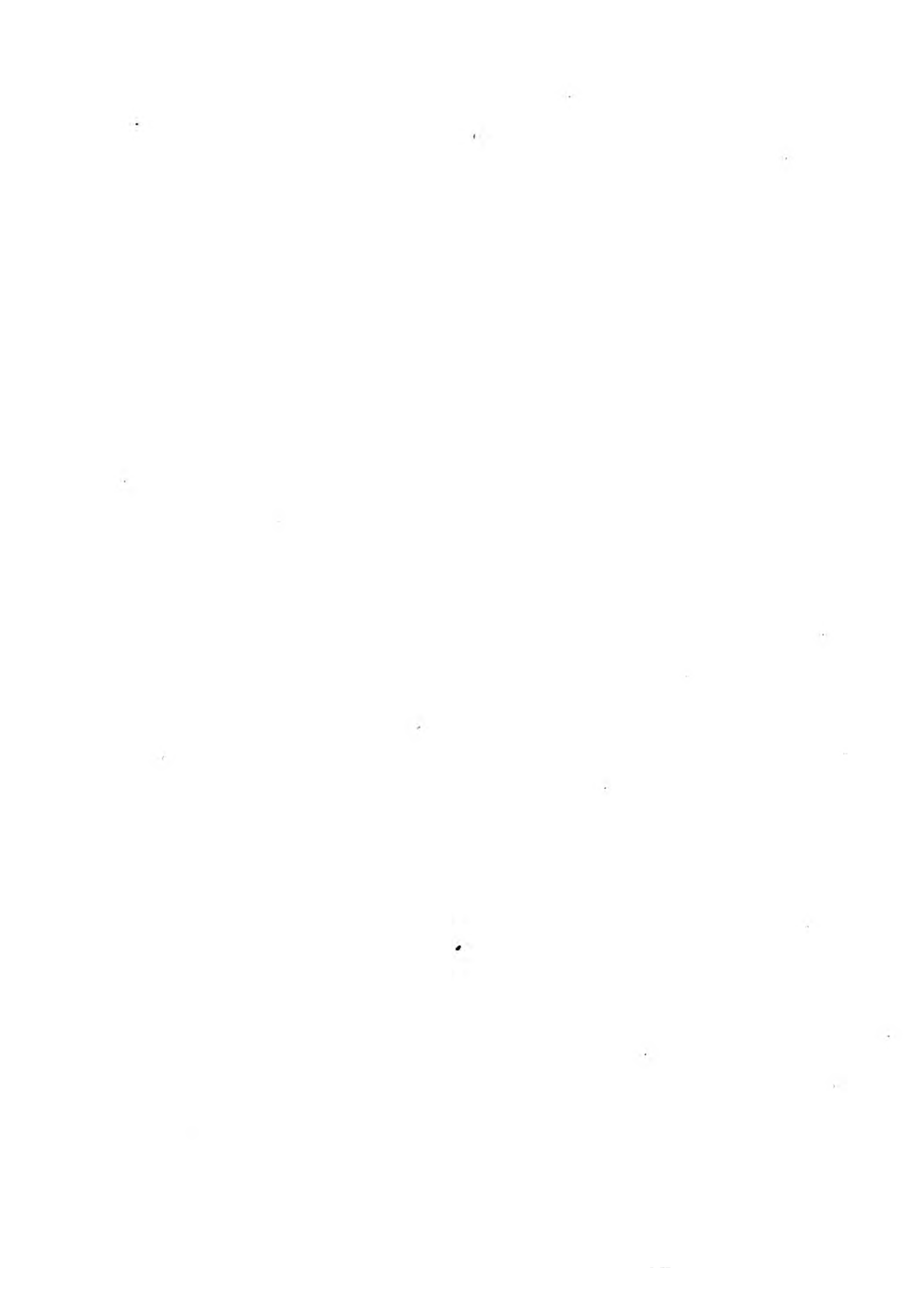
its site, and perhaps with the materials thereof, erected an hospital for the reception of two of the most valuable characters in society, though generally the most neglected, the worn-out soldier, and the superannuated faithful servant, who are here comfortably lodged and maintained. With respect to the soldier, this is almost the only private endowment by which they are benefited, whilst there is scarce any other profession or trade, but some successful member of their vocation has provided a comfortable retreat for his ancient and indigent brethren. No reflection is hereby meant on the military gentlemen; the profession of arms is so far from enabling, even those in high rank, to found hospitals, that it requires good œconomy to prevent their families becoming candidates for admission into them.

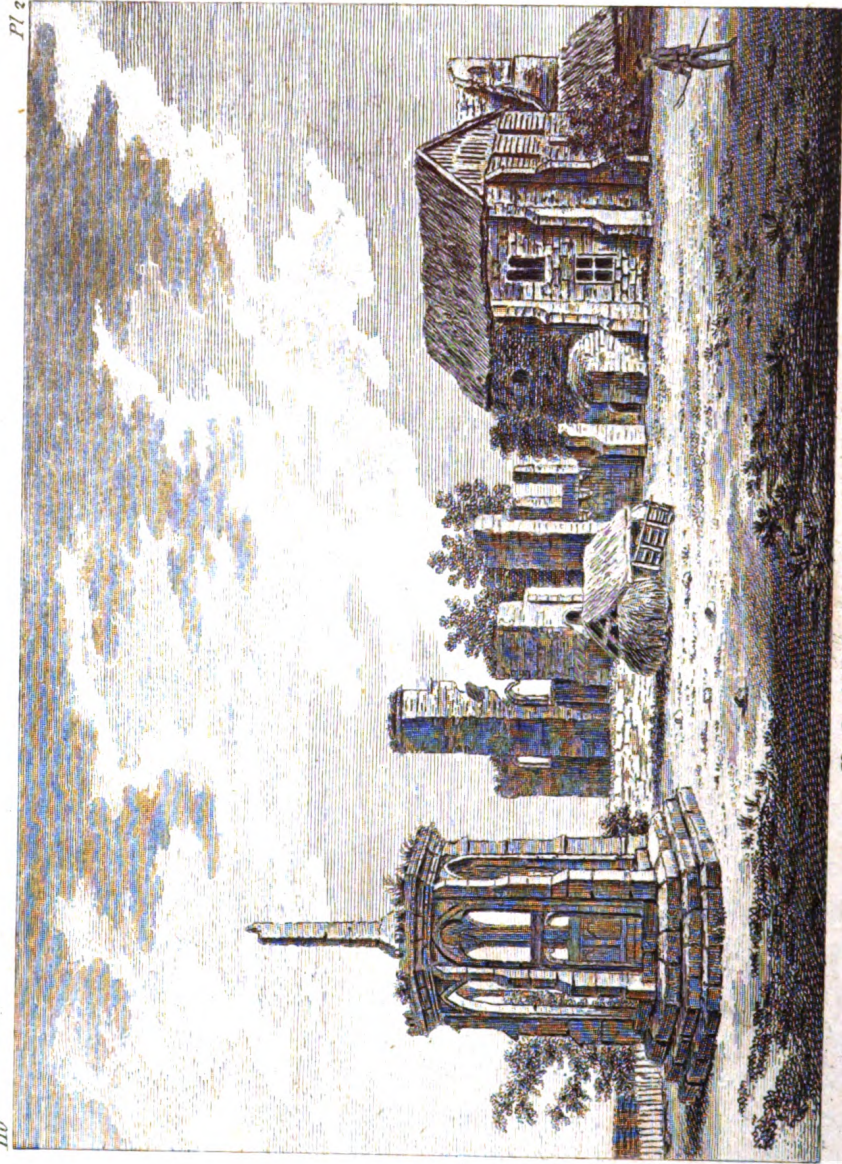
This hospital was founded, as is before said, anno 1614, by Sir Thomas Coningsby, and endowed by him with great estates in Leicestershire, now in the possession of Lady Frances Coningsby, or her tenants.

The corporation consists of a corporal, chaplain, and ten servitors. Their weekly subsistence four shillings and ten-pence in money, besides bread and beer. The corporal and servitors ought to be resident in the hospital; and, when regularly admitted, cannot be displaced but for some crime. The vicar of Bodenham, for the time being, is always chaplain: his stipend 30*l.* per annum. The qualifications of the persons to be admitted as servitors are many, and relate to the country, service and profession. As to the first, they must be natives of Shropshire, Herefordshire, or Worcestershire; their profession military, either by sea or land, for three years; their service in one family for seven years.

Other qualifications are necessary for their continuance after admission, which chiefly relate to good morals. If any person be guilty of immorality, he is first to be admonished by the corporal and chaplain; for the second offence, his provisions are withdrawn; and for the third, he is expelled.

The visitatory power is vested in the commander, owner in fee of Hampton Court, who has the power of removing offenders,
after





House of the Black Friar's, Hereford.
 Pub. 22 May 1789 by J. Storer

B.L.

after such previous course taken as before directed, and not otherwise, and to nominate others in their room.

There is likewise a visitatory power vested in the bishop of Hereford, for the time being; and in the justices of assize in their circuit, which takes place where the commander neglects to remove, by virtue of his own power, such members as are guilty of immorality, proved, by two lawful witnesses, before the chief magistrate of the city of Hereford. They have also authority to see that the intentions of the founder are complied with by the trustees, or possessors of the lands; but, highly to the honour of the present noble commander of Hampton, Lady Frances Coningsby, the last-named visitators have not been troubled for a long series of years; the rules and institutions established by her ancestor, Sir Thomas Coningsby, the munificent and pious founder of this hospital, having been unvariably and religiously observed by her ladyship.

The rooms here are extremely comfortable. The chapel is adorned with painted glass.—This view, which was drawn anno 1775, shews the cross, the chapel, and part of the hospital.

THE HOUSE OF THE BLACK FRIARS. (PLATE II.)

THIS view presents the fine cross in another direction, and shews the remains of the ancient friary. It is nearly the south west aspect.

According to Leland, many persons of high rank were buried here: “In this church lay (says he) William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny. There also lay William Lord Hastings, earl of Pembroke, tyll he was removed to the grey friars; for which the black fryers of Hereford had 100*l*. There lye also Sir Richard Delabere, Sir Roger Chaundois and his wife, Sir Nicholas Clare, Hen. Ouldcastle, Alex. Bach, Episcopus Castrensis, and Confesor R. E. III. buried in the quire: he dyed in Hereford: K. E. III, being at the dedication of the black fryeres church, with the prince and three archbishops.”—This view was drawn anno 1775.

GODRICH CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

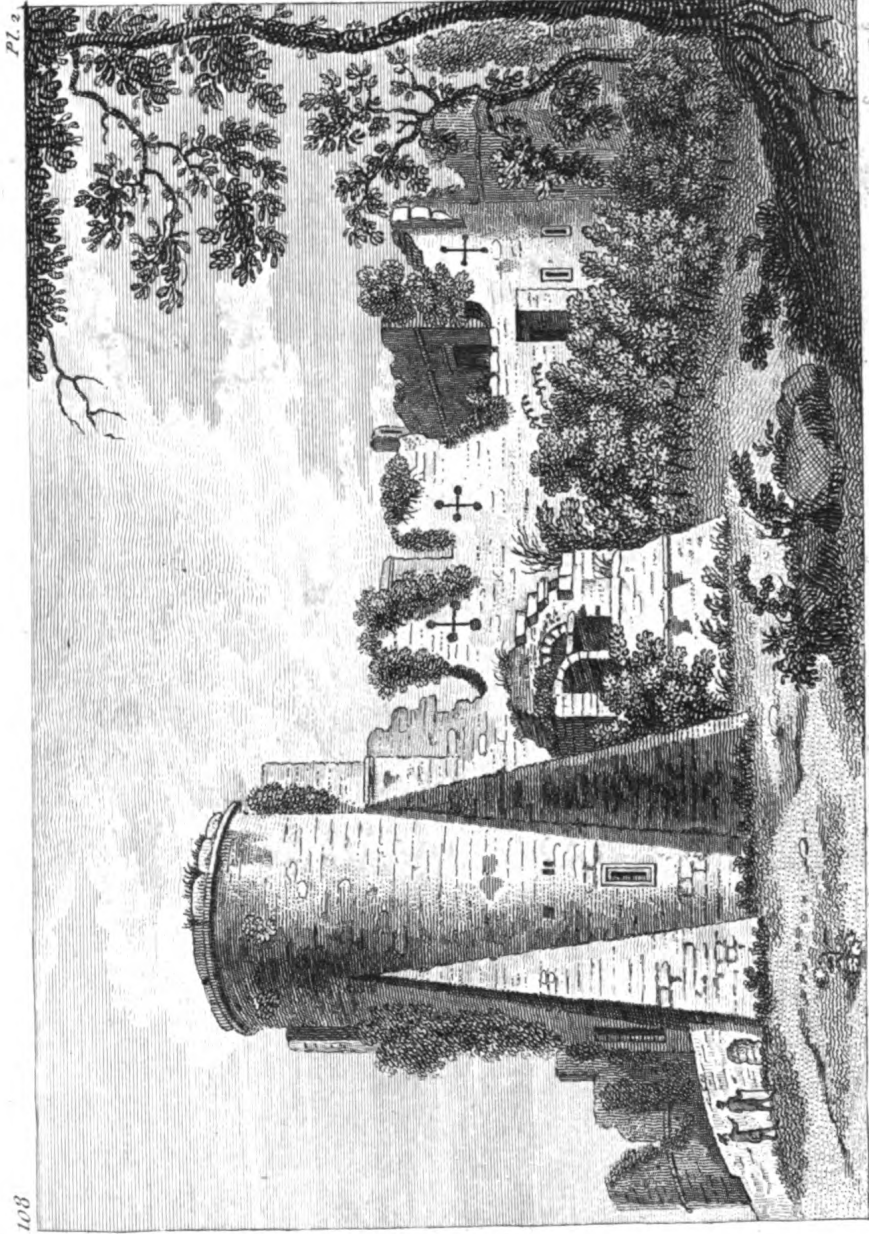
GODRICH Castle stands on an eminence, near the south easternmost extremity of the county, and on the western bank of the river Wye, distant, almost due south, from Hereford, sixteen miles, and four from Ross. The passage, and two closes below the castle, and nearly adjoining to it, are in the county of Monmouth, forming a circular area of about twelve or fifteen acres; the land encompassing it about is the county of Hereford: by whom, or when it was built, are equally unknown.

The signature of Godricus Dux occurs twice in the Monasticon among the witnesses to two charters granted by King Canute; but whether he gave name to the castle, or had any concern in its erection, does not appear. Indeed, the contrary is the most probable, as neither of the monasteries are in or near Herefordshire.

William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, had a grant of Godrich Castle from King John, in the fifth year of his reign, to hold the service of two knights fees; and Walter, earl of Pembroke, his son, died there, 30 Hen. III. A. D. 1246.

From the Marshalls the castle and lordship came to William de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, half brother to Henry III. in right of his wife Joan Montchensey, descended from the Marshalls. According to Mills's Catalogue of Honour, Aymer de Valencia, son and heir of William, was lord of Godrich Castle; he died without issue, 23d June, 1324, 17 Edward II. Joan, second sister and co-heir of Aymer de Valencia, was the wife of John lord Comyn, of Badenoth, by whom she had Elizabeth, a co-heiress, wife of Richard lord Talbot, from whom descended the earls of Shrewsbury.

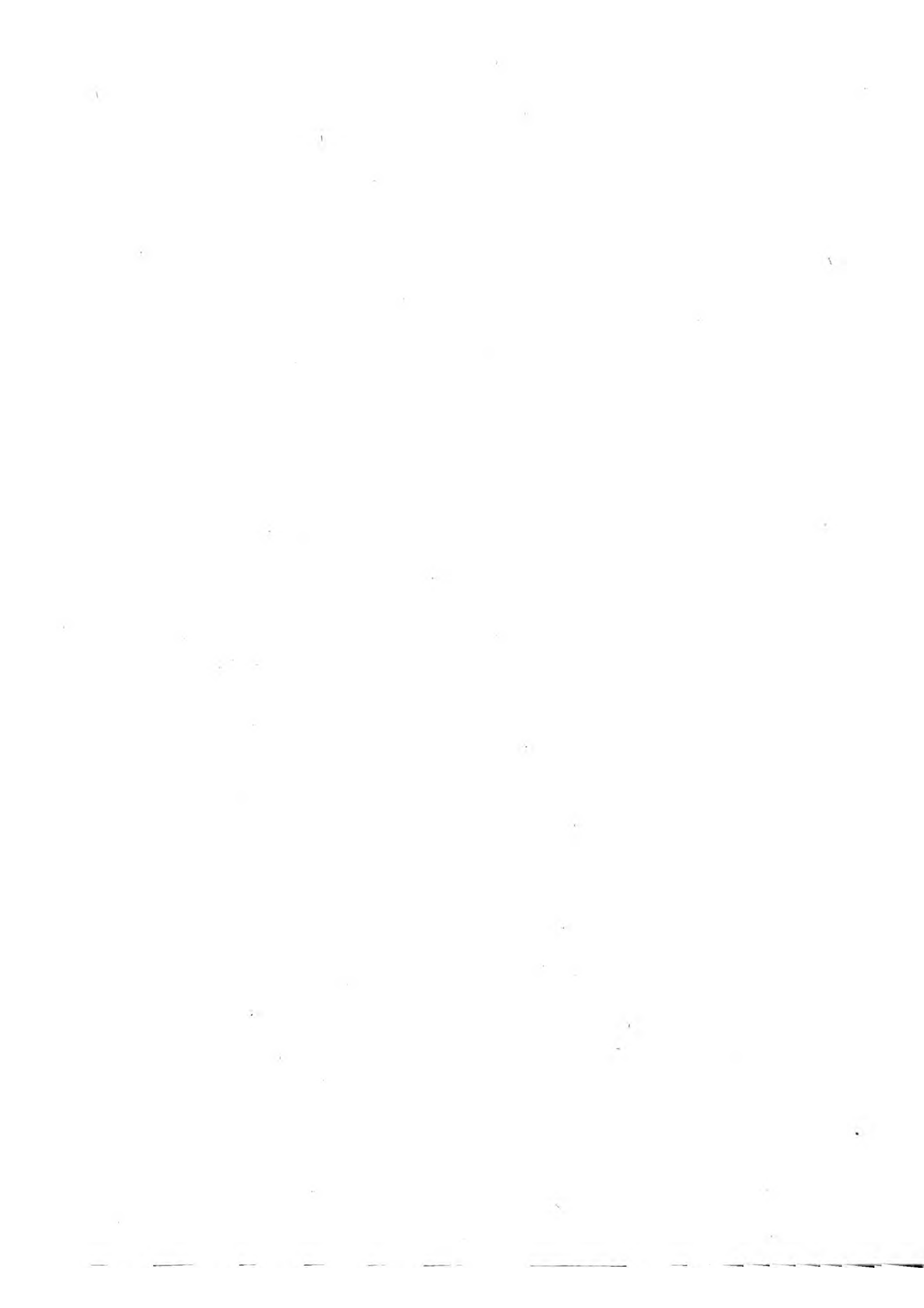
In Jacobs's Peerage, in the pedigree of the earls of Shrewsbury, it is said, "that Edward III. Elizabeth Comyn, wife of Richard Talbot, who is there said to be one of the sisters and heirs of John Comyn, was forcibly seized at Kennington, in Surry, by Hugh le Dispenser, earl of Winchester, Hugh le Dispenser, junior, and others, and first carried



Pl. 2

108

Godrich Castle Herefordshire.
Engr. May 1781 by J. Hooper.



carried to Woching, and thence to Parfrith in that county, and so detained above a year; during which time she was, by menaces of death, constrained to pass her manor of Painswicke, in the county of Gloucester, to the said earl, and the castle of Godrich to Hugh the younger, to them and their heirs."

From this it seems as if the castle of Godrich, and the manor of Painswick, were settled upon her to her separate use and disposal; otherwise her conveyance, being a feme-couvert, could not have given the shadow of a title.

No authority is cited for this story, which is not mentioned in Sir Robert Atkyns's Gloucester, under the article of Painswicke, where that lady is spoken of, and where it would with propriety be related.

Hugh le Despenser did not long hold what he had so unjustly acquired; since, in the 22d of Edward III. Godrich castle was in the possession of Richard Talbot, who then obtained the royal licence for erecting therein a prison for malefactors; and in the 31st of the same reign, died possessed of it and manor, which, according to the escheat rolls in the Tower, he held of the King in capite; and in the 47th year of the same king, Elizabeth his widow died seized of them also, as appears by the said rolls; wherein they are said to be in the marches of Wales.

Sir John Scudamore, of Ewyas and Horn Lacy, was constituted constable of Godrich Castle, during the minority of John lord Talbot, 20th of Richard II.

This castle and manor continued in the family of the Talbots from the time of Edward III. till the 14th of James I. when Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, died, leaving three daughters his co-heiresses. Elizabeth, his second daughter, was married to Henry de Grey, earl of Kent, who thereby became possessed of this and other manors; which continued in that family till the death of Henry duke of Kent, 5th June, 1740; who leaving no issue-male, this estate was sold to Thomas Griffin, Esq. vice-admiral of the white, in the possession of whose heir it now remains.

This.

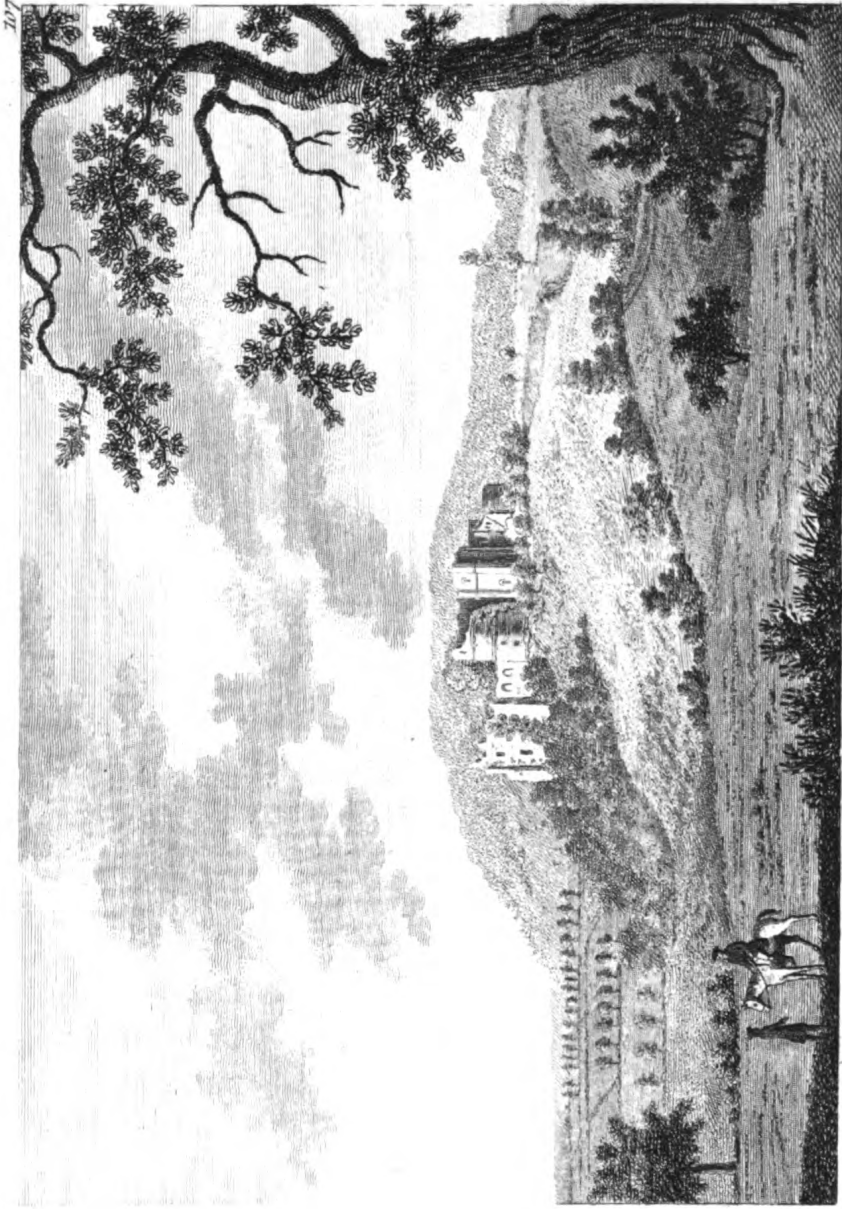
This place gave the title of viscount to the last-mentioned Henry, when he was by Queen Anne, 14th December, anno 1706, created marquis of Kent.

During the civil war in the time of Charles I. this castle was successively in the hands of both parties. The parliament seized it at first. An account of the cruel plundering of the house of the parson of Godrich, in October 1642, in part by the garrison, is related in the *Mercurius Rusticus*. It appears afterwards to have fallen into the possession of the king's forces: for on the 25th of June, 1646, the commons resolved, as appears from their Journals, in consequence of a letter from colonel Birch, of the 18th of the same month, from Godrich Castle, that eighty barrels of powder be forthwith provided for the service against Gotherick Castle and Ragland Castle, out of the stores at Oxford. It surrendered to the parliament the 31st of July, after a siege, probably of no great length, since it is not mentioned in Rushworth, who treats largely of that of Ragland. Colonel Birch is said to have battered that which is called the Lady's Tower.

On the 25th of August following, the parliament ordered Mr. Samuel Browne and Mr. Selden to acquaint the countess of Kent with the necessity of demolishing Gotherick Castle; and that on the demolishing thereof satisfaction should be made to her. On the 1st of March following, they resolved that Godrich Castle should be totally disgarrisoned and slighted. Probably at that time it was so far demolished as to be rendered incapable of defence.—This view was drawn anno 1775.

GODRICH CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS castle was a very strong pile; a deep trench or ditch near twenty yards broad is hewn into the solid rock, where it wants the defence of the steepness of the hill, which it hath upon two sides, and part of the third. The entrance into it lies over a little neck of land, borne up on both sides by a stone wall near the south-easternmost angle of the castle, and a small bridge, having one Gothic



207

D.L.

Godrich Castle, Herefordshire.

Pub. ser. May 1781 by C. Hooper

Gothic arch, whose point is extremely acute, and half another, which is circular.

This figure of the castle is nearly square, measuring within the walls about forty-eight yards by fifty-two. It is defended by four large round towers, one at each angle; some of them have very extraordinary and picturesque buttresses, as may be seen in this view.

Having passed through the strong gateway, the first building on the left-hand is the chapel; on the south wall of which is the figure of a Talbot surrounded with the garter of St. George, and on it an earl's coronet. The windows of this building are much more ornamented than any of the others; here is a place for holy water, and niches for saints. Over it was a room with a fire-place, and beneath it a cellar; the brackets for the support of the floors, both above and below, are still remaining.

The keep is a square building, somewhat resembling Gondulph's Tower at Rochester Castle, but much less. It seems very ancient; a moulding which surrounds it being decorated with the zig-zag ornament.

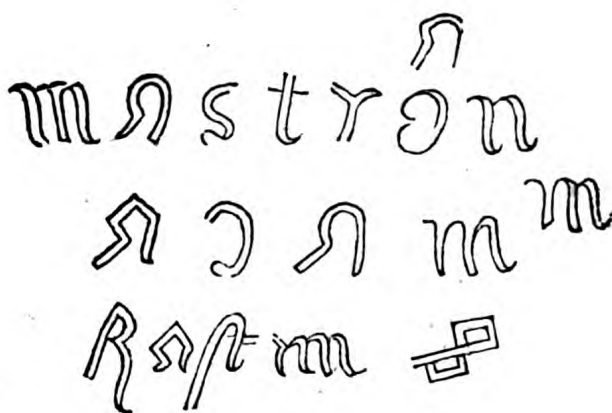
It is reported that this keep was built by one Macbeth, or Macmac, an Irish Commander, as a ransom for himself and son, who were taken prisoners in Ireland by John earl of Shrewsbury, and brought hither. It is to this day called Macbeth's Tower. Two monstrous head-pieces, said to be those of the father and son, were very lately kept in this castle as a memorial of that achievement. Both these helmets were extremely weighty: one of them would hold half a bushel; the least was remarkably thick.

The hall was on the west side, where was observable a beam of oak intire, without knot or knarle, of sixty-six feet long, and near two feet square the whole length. The hall itself was sixty feet, allowing three feet at each end for the resting of the beam in the walls.

In this castle were deposited all the papers and records of Urchenfeld, where they retained the custom of gavelkind, called in Domesday Book *Consuetudines Walliensium*; the chief privileges

of which were, that all lands, on the decease of the parent, were divided equally among the children, who might dispose thereof at the age of fifteen, being then deemed of age, without the consent of the lord. Felony in the parent did not forfeit the estate, which descended nevertheless to the children.

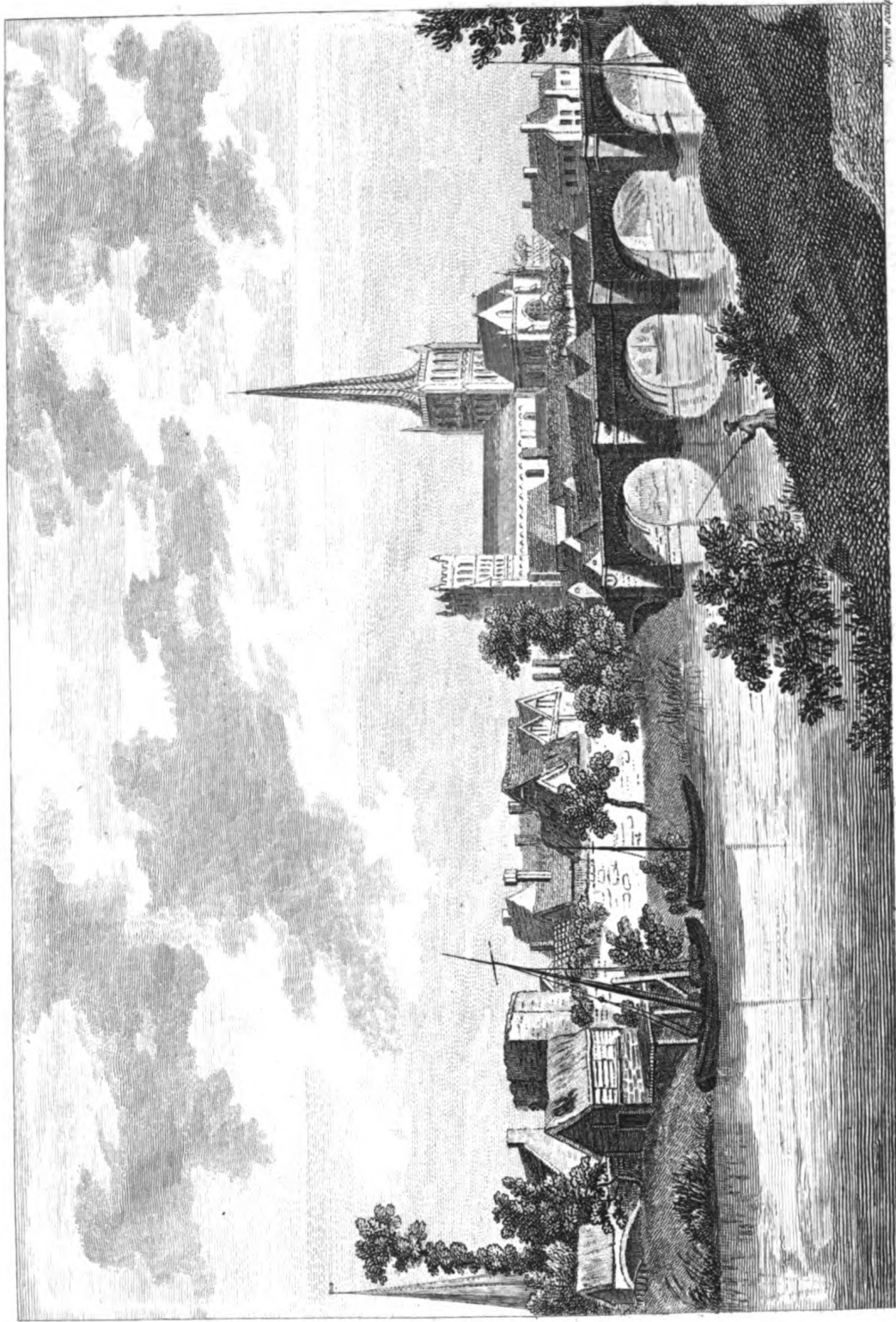
In this castle was an ancient inscription, a copy of which is hereunder. The author was favoured with it by Richard Blyke, Esq. F.A.S. who had it from the bishop of Durham.



This view was drawn anno 1775.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

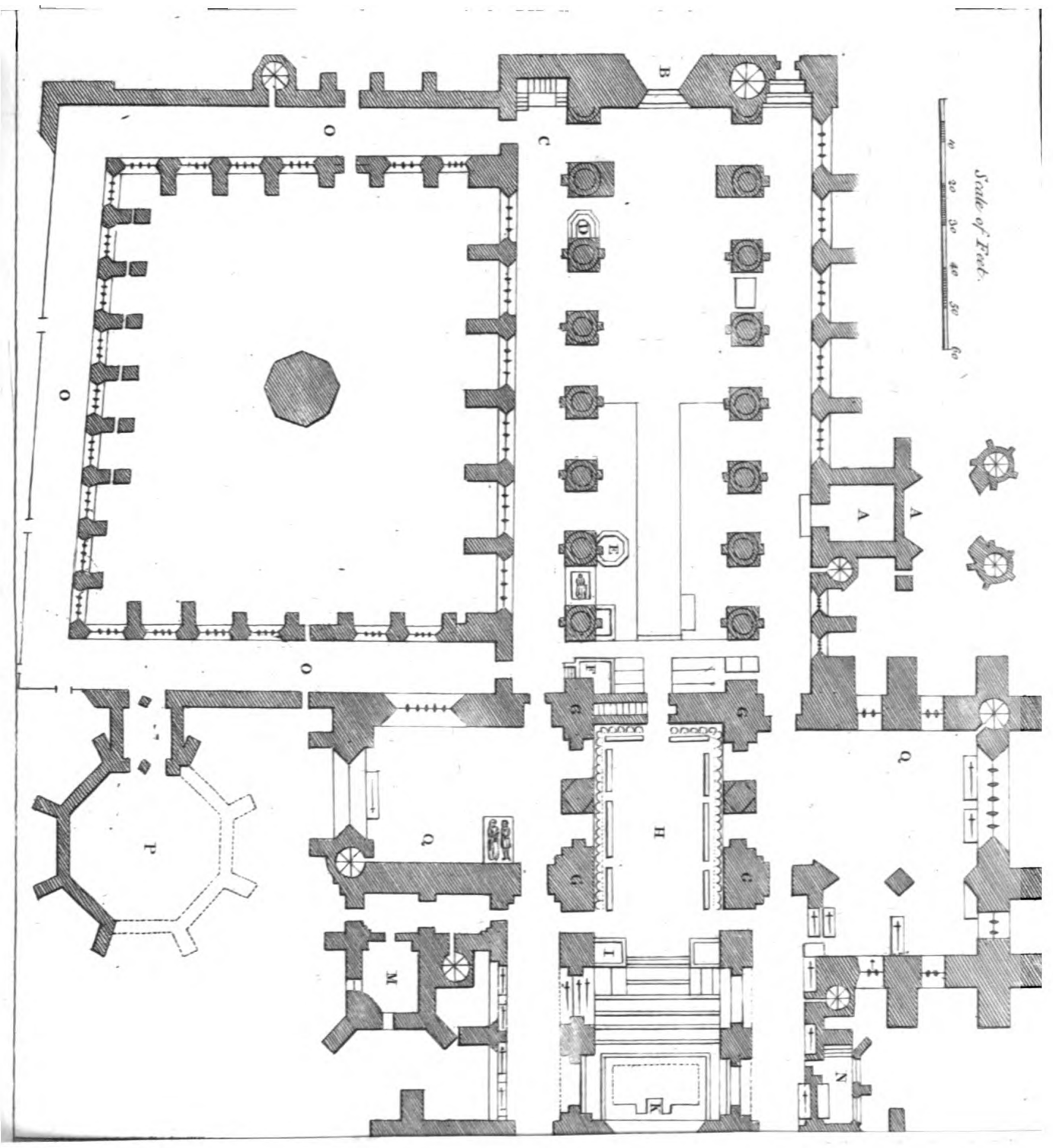
THIS view shews the bridge over the river Wye, part of the town walls, the cathedral and bishop's palace at Hereford. At what time the bridge was built is uncertain, but from its appearance it seems the work of different times. The date of the town walls is not better ascertained; but from what Leland says in his Itinerary, they were all probably built at the same time as the castle, that is, after the conquest. "The walles and gates of Hereford (says that writer) be right well maintained by the burgesses of the towne. The common voice is, that the towne was scant fortified with walles at such tyme as Griffin, Prince of Wales, destroyed the towne, and killed the bishop of Leofgarye, and his clerks, by the assistance



Cathedral Church, Hereford.



Scale of Feet.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60



assistance and consent of Algarus, sonne of Leofric E. of Marches." These walls appear to have been regularly fortified with towers and turrets, besides the castle, which was a most capital fortress.

Although a bishop's see was erected here, and a diocese taken out of Litchfield assigned to it as early as the year 680, and one Putta nominated bishop thereof, yet the first church was not erected till the year 825, when Milefrid, king of the Mercians, being in a remote part of his dominions, remitted a considerable sum of money for that purpose, and a handsome stone church was built to the honour of St. Ethelbert, king and martyr. In many grants, some of which are as early as Henry I. it is styled St. Mary's church: and in others, the church of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert. The church here mentioned falling to decay, or being destroyed by the wars, a second was built from the ground by Archbishop Athelston, appointed to that see, anno 1012; and this, with the city, being burned, anno 1056, by Griffin king of Wales, who likewise slew the bishop with seven of the canons, it remained in ruins till the succession of Robert, surnamed Lozing, anno 1079, when that bishop began the present building, which by the piety and charity of several benefactors, was not only compleated, but also so well endowed as to maintain a bishop, dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, treasurer, twenty-eight prebendaries, twelve priest vicars, four lay clerks, seven choristers, and other officers. The revenues of the bishoprick were valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 831l. 14s. 1d. viz. the spiritualities at 83l. 6s. 3d. and the temporalities at 747l. 17s. 10d.; but the reprises amounting to 62l. 13s. 6d. the clear value was only 768l. 10s. 7d. and the common revenues of the dean and residentiaries were 423l. 17s. 2d. per ann. and 88l. 14s. 9d. ob. to be divided amongst twenty vicars choral.

This cathedral is a venerable structure, having been greatly increased and beautified by several of the bishops since its erection. Most of its arches are circular, and supported by massive columns. Here are the monuments of many of the bishops; these, from the similarity of taste in which they are executed, have given rise to a notion that they were all set up at one time; a moment's consideration

deration of the great expence, all coming out of one purse, will immediately shew the improbability of this suggestion; in all likelihood, the form of the most ancient served as a model for those succeeding. The faces of all the figures have been shamefully mutilated, as is said by the Puritans. Here are many ancient brasses and marks on the grave-stones, where many more have been; these too are likewise said to have been taken away by the same worse than Gothic plunderers. In the north wing is the shrine of Bishop Cantilupe.

Here is a library furnished with many valuable books: in it are several curious monuments and brass plates; of the former, one of the family of the Bohuns is remarkable. Round a pointed arch, which covers a recumbent figure, are a number of hogs covered with a kind of body cloth, on which are painted the arms of the family, each hog having before him an apple, to which he seems smelling. On the right hand, on entering this library, is an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose statue appears on the top of it. This chapel was beautifully fitted up, and neatly painted. The cloisters are very plain, the roof is of wood, carved and decorated with armorial shields at the intersection of its arches; the prebendal houses are far from elegant. The palace is pleasantly situated.

The vicar's college, which stands a small distance from the cathedral, is a very conventual-like building, forming a square about some plain but venerable cloisters; each vicar is there conveniently lodged, and many of the apartments command a beautiful view of the river. They have also a very handsome common room. The spire on the great tower of the church appears extremely crooked when viewed from the castle-green.

The city of Hereford was anciently called Farnalega, or Fernalege. This view was drawn anno 1775.



HERTFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county, part of the principalities of the Trinobantes and Cattieuchani, before the arrival of the Romans, which after that period was included in their province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the Saxon Heptarchy, a part of it belonged to the kingdom of East Saxons, which began in 527, and continued till 827, under 15 kings; the other part belonged to the Mercians, whose kingdom was established in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. It is now included in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of London and Lincoln. It is bounded north by Cambridgeshire, south by Middlesex, east by Essex, and west by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Its form is nearly circular, being 36 miles long, 28 broad, 130 round; is divided into 8 hundreds, having 18 market towns, viz. Hertford, St. Albans, Royston in part, Barnet in part, Ware, Hitching, Baldock, Stortford, Berkhamsted, Buntingford, Hempsted, Hatfield, Hodsdon, Rickmansworth, Standon, Stevenage, Tring and Watford; with 120 parishes, 54 vicarages, 949 villages, and 95,000 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Lee, Coln, Hunton, Blackburn, Stort, Grade, Mufe, Tame, Ver, and Bib; the woods are Alburg, Hitch, Harfield, Barham, Aldham, Perry, Kendale, &c. Remarkable places are Brockley-hill, Ivingo-hill, &c. Welwyn Spa, several fine parks, Barnet mineral water. Its products are malt, grafs, fat cattle, sheep, and river fish. It abounds with

HERTFORDSHIRE.

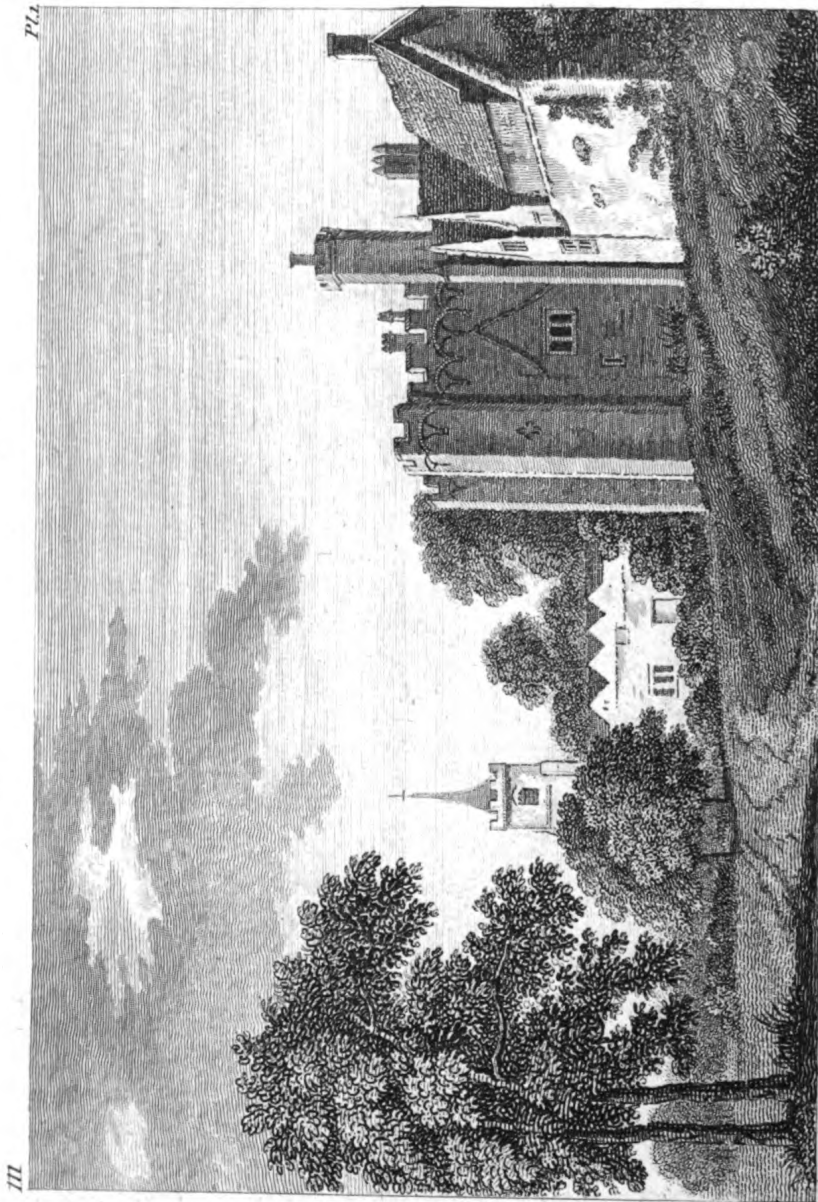
with elegant seats of Nobility and Gentry, its air being temperate, sweet and healthy, and its soil rich and fertile. It sends 6 members to parliament, pays 11 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia.

The Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments in this county are at Oyster-hill near St. Albans, at Westle-green near Bishop's-Stortford, near Cheshunt, near Datchworth on the east side of Enfield Chace, Arbury Banks near Bush-hill, Ravensborough Castle near Hitching, near Pirton Church, and upon Brockley-hill near Stanmore. The Roman Ermine or Heremon-street passes through this county, to which some attribute its present name; it crosses the river at Hertford, and ascends a hill towards Benjoo-street, or Port-hill, and at Hormead, where it is called Here-street. That Verulam was Roman and a Municipium, standing up the Watling-street, no one will dispute, which road led from London to West Chester, at 21 miles distance from London, 9 of which are reckoned from Sulloniacæ upon Brockley-hills. From Verulam the road goes through Luton, in Bedfordshire, Ravensborough Castle, which is 12 miles in the Itinerary. Upon the downs between Luton and Hexton, is the intersection of the Watling street and Ickening-street, the latter in its course from Dunstable to Royston crosses the former near some remarkable long barrows which lie in the county of Bedford. The next station in this county is at Cheshunt, the Durolitum of Antoninus, which is 15 miles from London, agreeable to the Itinerary. This is near the Ermine street, which is easily traced through Middlesex to Northall common, and so on directly to Hertford, the Vadum Militaire; from Northall it passes on to Cheshunt, where is the water of the Lee, which extended from Holyfield and Waltham to Cheshunt. The remains are now called Fillsmore. The next station is Braughin, the Cæsaromagnus of the Romans, where the road proceeds on by Porthill and Benjoo-street to Wades Mill, and from thence to along the Post to Collier's End, and a little further on the ridge of the hill, over Staunton-field to Braughin. This ridge was a vicinal way from Cheshunt to St. Alban's, and leads through a parish named Ridge. At Edmon-ton and its neighbourhood, it must have been frequently under water, before King Alfred drained that part of the county, and therefore it was consistent with the prudence of the Romans to render the passage safe at all times. The foundation of the assertion that Braughin has been a Roman station, is, that it stands upon a road at the exact distance of 16 miles from Cheshunt, and the exact distance of 12 miles from Canonium, upon Littlebury-hill in Essex; and also that the remains of the fortification are to be found upon this road at the proscribed distance of Antoninus from London to Norfolk.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

<p>St. Albans Abbey Baldock Church Berkhamsted Castle and Church Bishop's-Stortford Castle Castle in Ruins at Bennington Place Cheshunt Nunnery Gaddeston Cloysters near Tring Hertford Castle Hitching Church</p>	<p>Kings Langley Church Ofley Palace near Hitching Royston Church and Cave Rye House Sawbridgeworth Church Sapwell Monastery Standon House Ware Church Wymondesley Priory</p>
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III

PLA

Sparrow

Hertford Castle.
Pub. April 21, 1874 by J. Hooper.

H E R T F O R D.

HERTFORD CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THE town of Hertford is of great antiquity. The castle was built by Edward, the elder son of Alfred, in the 9th year of his reign. It was, says Henry of Huntingdon, *Castrum non immensum, inter beneficam et mimeram et luye flumina non profunda sed clarissima.*

Peter de Valoines was made governor of this castle by William the Conqueror; he was succeeded by his son Roger, who thought it expedient to obtain a confirmation of the original grant from the Empress Maud (daughter of Henry I) For want of male heirs, the government of this castle came to Robert Fitzwalter, a baron of the Clare family, by some of whom, according to Camden, it was enlarged. This Robert, who had married an heiress of the family of Peter de Valoines, refused to resign the castle to King Stephen; notwithstanding which, in the reign of King John, Robert Montfitchet was governor; but he selling the castle to the king for one hundred marks, Robert de Fitzwalter was appointed governor; and soon afterward Walter de Godarvil, knight, (who was a retainer of Fulk de Brent). This man defended the castle for some time against Louis, dauphin of France, who came over to assist the barons against the king, and lost many men in the attack of this place; which was at last surrendered on the condition of security for the goods, horses, and arms of the besieged. Robert Fitzwalter applied to the dauphin for the government of the castle, as his right; but it was refused him on the pretence that things were then in an unsettled state. The dauphin did not long keep possession, before he surrendered it to

Henry III. who, in the 8th year of his reign, made Stephen Segrave governor; and a year after Richard Argentine, who was sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire. After him came Hubert de Burgh; who, by the influence of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, was removed, and Stephen Segrave again appointed; after whom Peter de Thany and Richard de Montfichet were successively governors: they were succeeded by William de Valence, who held the governorship for life; and on his death the castle reverted to the crown. In the first year of Edward III. Thomas lord Wake was appointed governor; and in the 5th year of this king's reign, an inquisition was taken, by which it was determined, that the castle and borough of Hertford were held of the king in capite.

In 1345, Edward III. granted the honour of Hertford, with the castle and town, to John of Gaunt, then earl of Richmond, afterwards duke of Lancaster, as a place where he might be lodged and accommodated in a manner suitable to his rank. John king of France, who was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers, was sometime lodged in this castle; and here, anno 1362, died Joan, queen of Scots, wife of David Bruce, and sister of King Edward III.

When Richard II. was deposed, the Duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, kept his court here; and, becoming king, he settled this castle and town on his queen for her life; which she enjoyed till the 7th year of the reign of Henry V. when, being charged with conspiring the king's death by sorcery, she forfeited all her honours and possessions. This honour of Hertford was then settled on the Lady Catherine of France, whom the king married.

Henry VI. in the 7th year of his reign, kept his Easter in this castle, which was settled on Margaret of Anjou, his queen.

In the reign of Richard III. Henry duke of Buckingham claimed the honour of Hertford, as being descended from Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hertford, and the king granted it to him. When the Duke of Richmond was advanced to the throne,

throne, this castle was in his hands, as heir to the house of Lancaster.

Henry VIII. succeeded his father in this honour. He caused a particular account to be taken of the state of the castle, probably with an intent of residing some time here; but it is not known that he ever did.

In the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Michaelmas term was adjourned from Westminster to Hertford, and was held in the castle, on account of the plague then prevailing in London; as it also was, for the same reason, in the 34th and 35th years of that queen, who, it is said, frequently resided here.

King Charles I. in the 6th year of his reign, granted to William earl of Salisbury, and his heirs, the manor and castle of Hertford, with the usual privileges. This earl granted a lease of the castle to Sir William Harrington, for a term of years, which was assigned to Sir William Cowper, who devised his term to his fifth son Spenser, who repaired the buildings, and afterwards sold it to Joseph Collet, Esq. who, in 1728, is said by Salmon to have died lately possessed of it; having, besides his own life, only that of Spenser Cowper upon it. By Mr. Collet's daughters the lease was sold to — Benyon, Esq. Between the years 1740 and 1750, a carpenter and builder inhabited the castle; and in 1769, when this drawing was made, it was occupied by a private family; and the castle-yard, from whence both this and Plate II. were drawn, being then planted with young limes, they are now so much grown, as to hide many parts of the castle, &c. then visible.

In this plate are seen part of the old wall, one of the towers in the angles, and the present brick buildings, which make the western side of the castle. In the distance are St. Andrew's church, and the rectory house.

HERTFORD CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THE present castle, which consists of a gate-house, or lodge of brick, and a range of brick buildings, which seem of the time of James or Charles I. and also a very ancient wall of rubble or stone, with angular towers. The track of this wall is pretty accurately drawn in Speed's Plan of Hertford. It now encloses gardens; and, if not the original work of Edward the Elder, is probably at least as old as the time of Robert de Fitzwalter, who is said to have made considerable repairs and additions here. On the front of the entrance are four pannels of plaister; in the largest of which, between the windows, was an equestrian figure of William III. mentioned by Salmon, but now defaced.

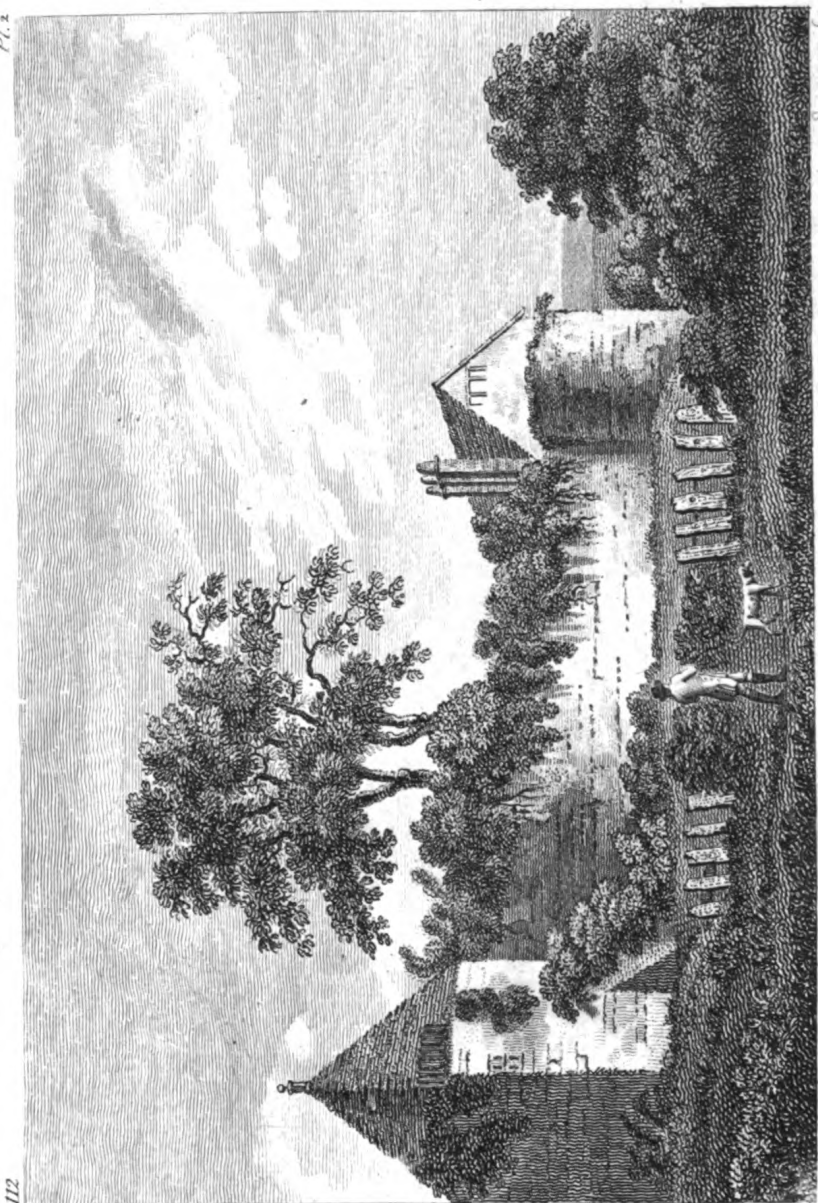
In the time of King Edward III. the porter of this castle was put in by the king, and had 2*d.* per diem for his wages.

In this view, drawn anno 1772, is shewn the southernmost side of the old wall, with the tower seen in the former plate; and another tower, which supports the gable of a dwelling-house, built on the wall.

THE RYE HOUSE. (PLATE I.)

THE Rye House is situated near the bank of the river Lea, in the parish of Stansted Abbot, Hertfordshire, on the side of the road which passes from London through Hoddesdon.

Henry VI. granted licence to Andrew Ogard (whose arms are on the spandrills of the door) and others, to impark the manor of Rye, which was then called the Isle of Rye; and to erect a castle with battlements and loop-holes. This manor was possessed by Edward Baesh, Esq. descended from a person of the same name; who, as appears by his epitaph in Stansted church, had been general-surveyor for the victuals of the navy royal of the marine establishment under Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. Edward, the first of the family who possessed this estate, died

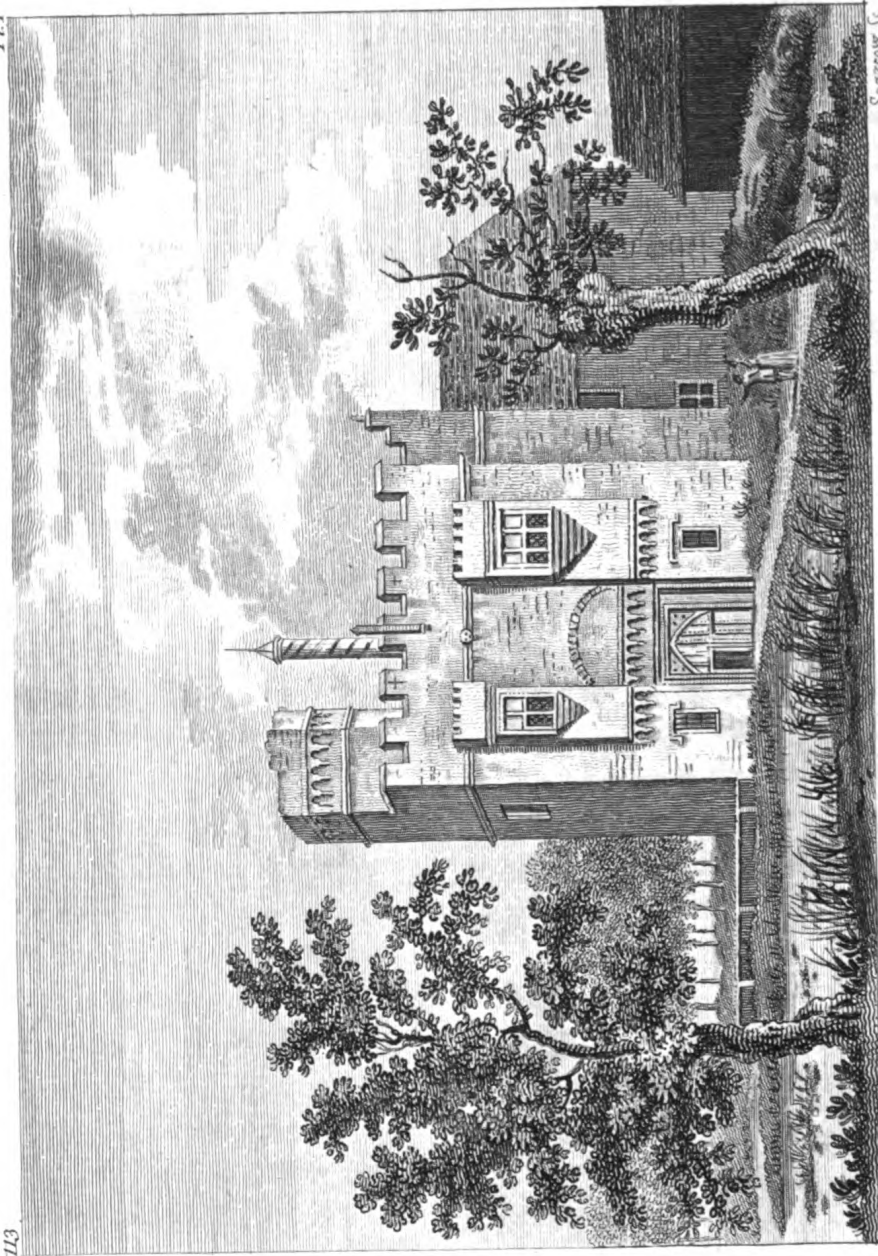


Sparrow & Co

Hertford Castle.

Pub. April 20. 1784. by J. Hooper.





Rye House Hertfordshire.

Pub. April 21, 1789 by S. Hooper.



died 1653, without issue, and his brother Ralph inherited it; who, for his zeal in the royal cause, was made a knight of the Bath: he was succeeded by his son Edward, who was knighted; and, in 1676, sold this manor to Edmund Field, who was burgess for Hertford in the 23d of Charles II. It is now in the possession of Paul Field, Esq. one of the burgesses for the town of Hertford. The building here represented has both battlements and loop-holes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect; and, if so, is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of the bricks was changed from the ancient flat and broad, to the modern shape: but what has brought this house into public notice, is its being considered as the spot fixed on for the intended assassination of Charles II. in his return from Newmarket, in 1683. The house was then tenanted by one Rumbold, who had served in Cromwell's army; he being once or twice at a meeting of some discontented persons, who, in the course of their conversation, talked of many schemes for changing the government; and, among others, of killing the king and his brother as the surest. Rumbold informed them of the situation of the Rye House, which he then inhabited; that there was a moat round the house, through which the king sometimes passed in his way to Newmarket; that once the coach had gone through without the guards attending it; and, if he had placed any thing in the way to have stopt the coach for the shortest time, he could have shot both the king and his brother, and might have escaped through the grounds by a way in which he could not have been followed. This conversation furnished Rumsey and West with an opportunity of framing the most probable part of the evidence they gave against the persons who were brought to trial for a supposed intention to murder the King and the Duke of York; which, from their having fixed on this house as the scene of action, was called the Rye House Plot. Burnet says he had seen West's narrative of this matter, which was so improbable, that it was not suffered to be printed.

There is a vulgar tradition, that, after Rumbold's execution, his head was placed on an iron spike, still remaining on the top of a twisted chimney on the house, and his limbs on the branches of a large elm, which stood on the opposite side of the road, but has been lately cut down. The grounds of this tradition are unknown; Rumbold was certainly not executed till two years after the plot; when, being taken, on the defeat of the Duke of Argyle in Scotland, he was condemned as a rebel. At his death he positively denied the knowledge of any plot; he admitted his having mentioned how easily he could have killed the king and duke, but declared no scheme had ever been formed, or agreement entered into, to attempt their death. This view was drawn anno 1777.

THE RYE HOUSE. (PLATE II.)

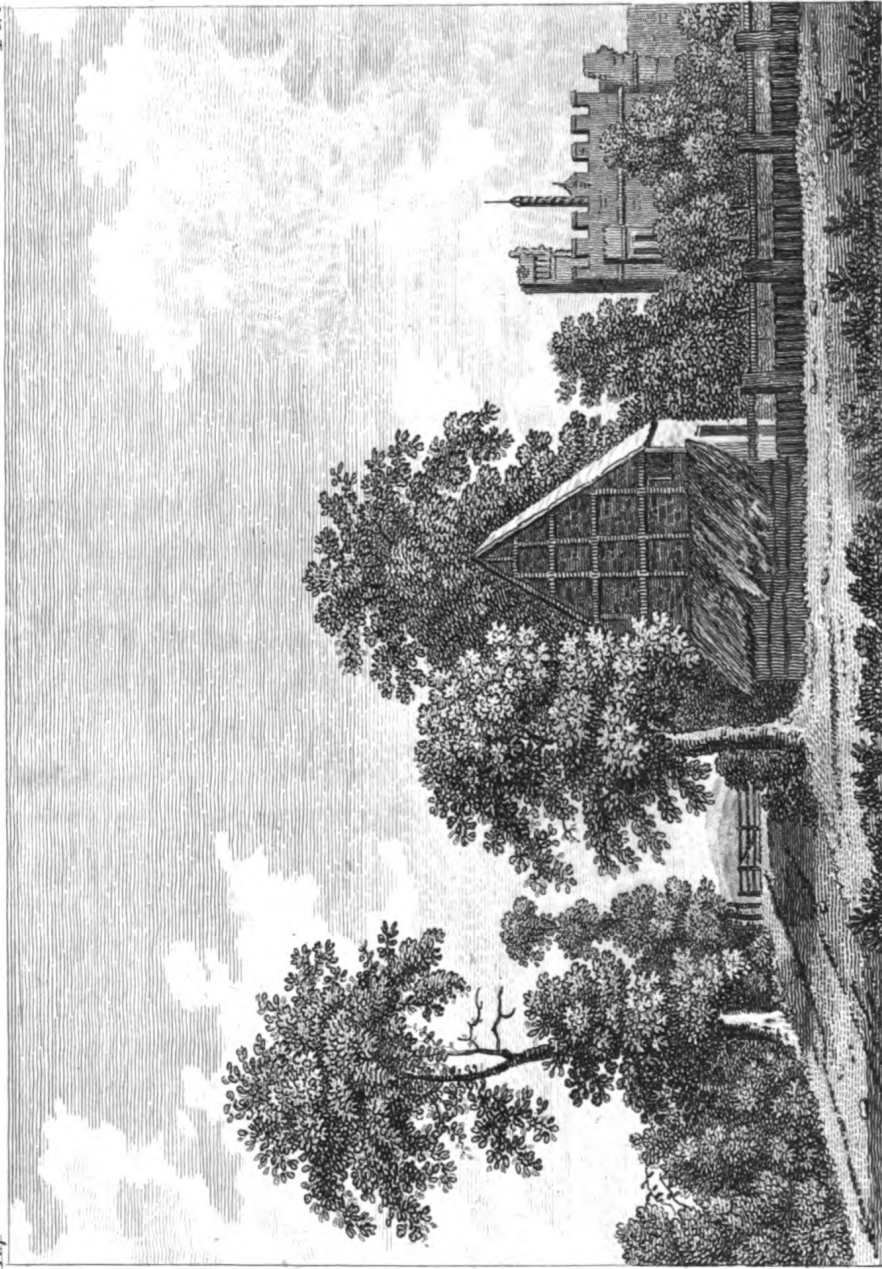
THIS plate gives a more distinct view of the house, together with that of the barn, from which it was said the conspirators were to have fired at the king as he passed by the road, seen on the left. The elm, on which the limbs of Rumbold are reported to have been suspended, is also shewn, as it was standing in the year 1772, when this drawing was made.

The gate is now used as a work-house to the parish of Stansted Abbot.

END OF VOL. II.

Pl. 2

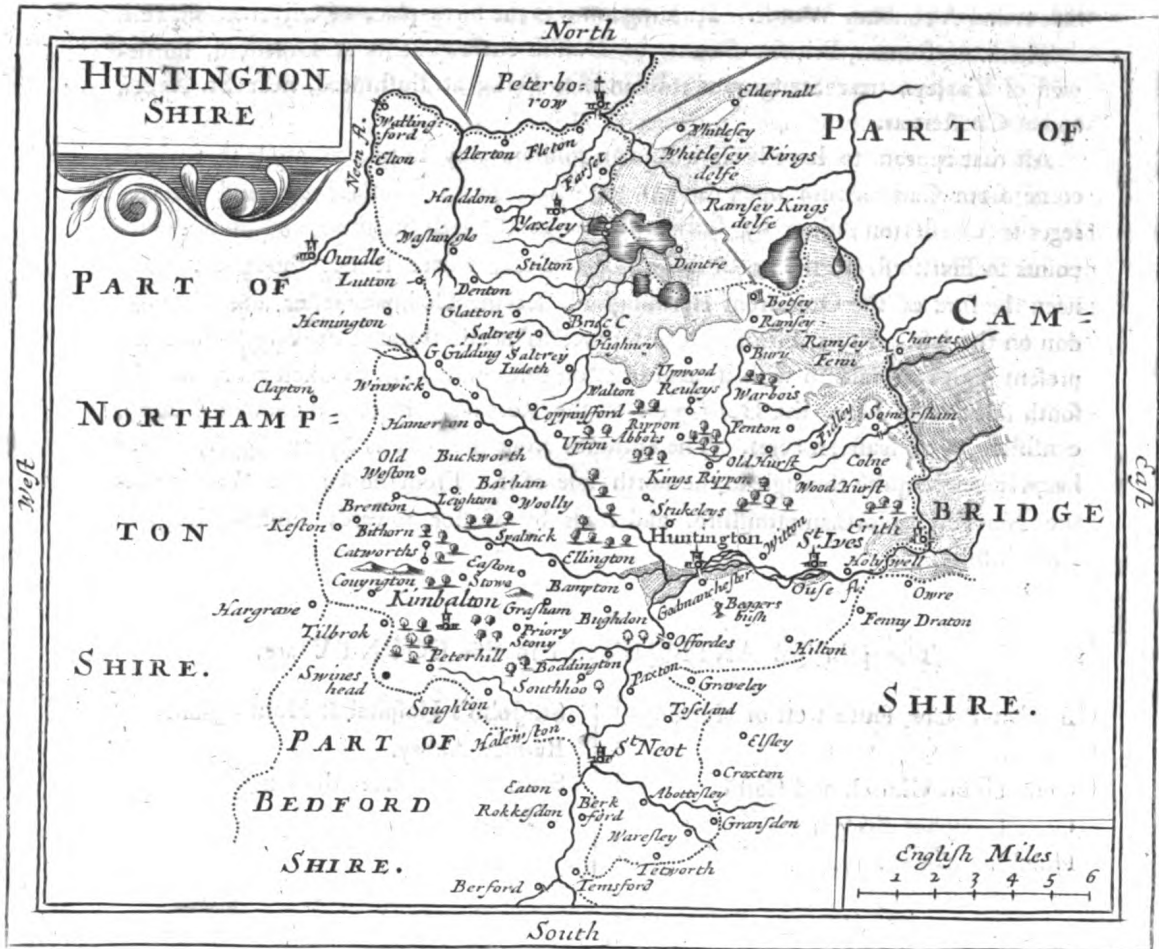
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W. P. Johnson del.

Rye House, Hertfordshire.

Pub. May 1, 1784 by J. Hooper



HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Is an inland county, which was included in the British principality of the Iceni; by the Romans included in their province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, which was established in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. It is now in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Lincoln, and is included in the Norfolk circuit. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Northamptonshire; S. by Bedfordshire; and E. by Cambridgeshire. It is one of the seven counties which lie together without a city in either, viz. Bedford, Huntingdon, Buckingham, Berks, Hertford, Essex, and Suffolk. It contains 264,960 square acres, or 414 square miles, being 30 miles long, 24 broad, and 130 in circumference; divided into four hundreds, having 78 parishes, 25 vicarages, 279 villages, and six market-towns, viz. Huntingdon, the county town; St. Ives, Kimbolton, St. Neots, Ramsey, and Yaxley. It sends four members to parliament, pays four parts of the land-tax, and provides 320 men to the national militia. Its principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The most noted places are King's Delfe

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

and Dykes, Ramsey, Whittlesea, Benwick, Brig, and Ug Meers; Wabridge forest, Salom and Alconbury Woods. Huntingdon was the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell.

There are Roman, British, Saxon, or Danish encampments at Dornford, north-west of Yaxley; near Stanground; Knuttiffes Dyke at Bushmead, near St. Neots, and at Chesterton.

All that appears to have been a Roman military way in this county is that which come from Camboritum upon Gogmagog Hills, passes Cambridge behind the colleges to Chesterton; then by Lolworth Hedges through Stanton; and from thence points to Hertford, on the north side of the Ouse, where it was thought to have been the ford of the Ouse from Hermingford, leaving Godmanchester and Huntingdon on the left. From Huntingdon it proceeds north through Stukely, where the present high road falls in with it, and leads on through Stilton to Chesterton, on the south side of the Nen, the Durolipons of the Romans. Here is the fortified camp, consisting of at least 12 acres. The entrance from the road is by an Agger, which keeps it height quite through to the north side of it. From hence the Way crosses the Nen into Northamptonshire, and leads by Castor towards Lolham Brigs in Lincolnshire.

The principal ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY are,

Bugden-Palace, south-west of Huntingdon.
Connington Church and Castle.
Godmanchester Bridge.
Hinchinbroke Priory.

St. John's Hospital at Huntingdon.
Ramsey Abbey.
Somersham Palace, three miles from St. Ives.

