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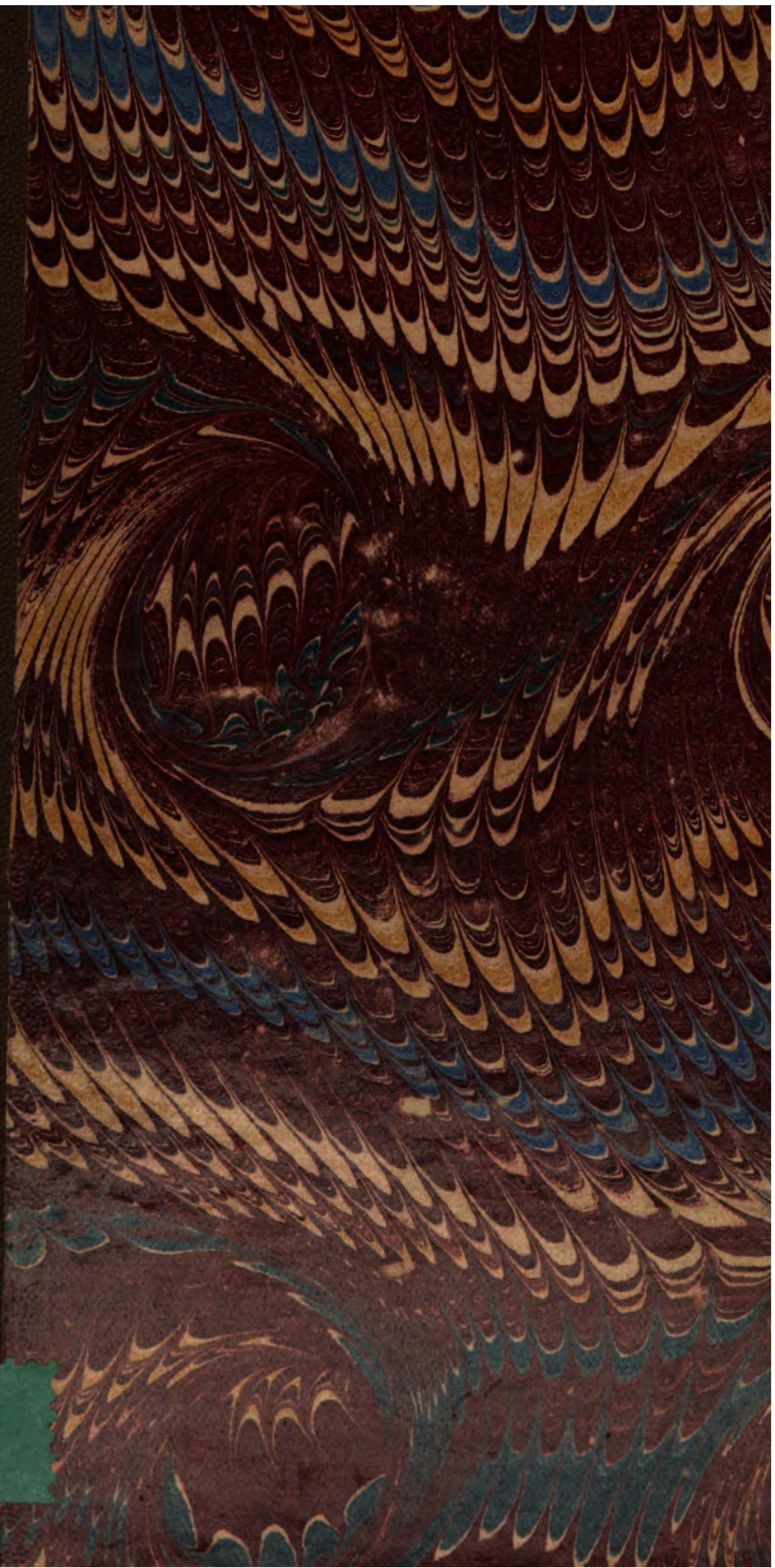
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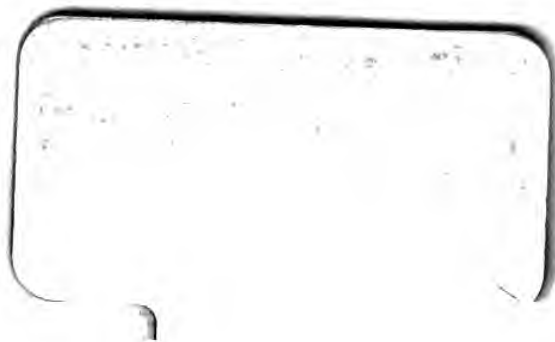


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Somerset  
16<sup>o</sup> 7

Somerset. 16<sup>o</sup> 7

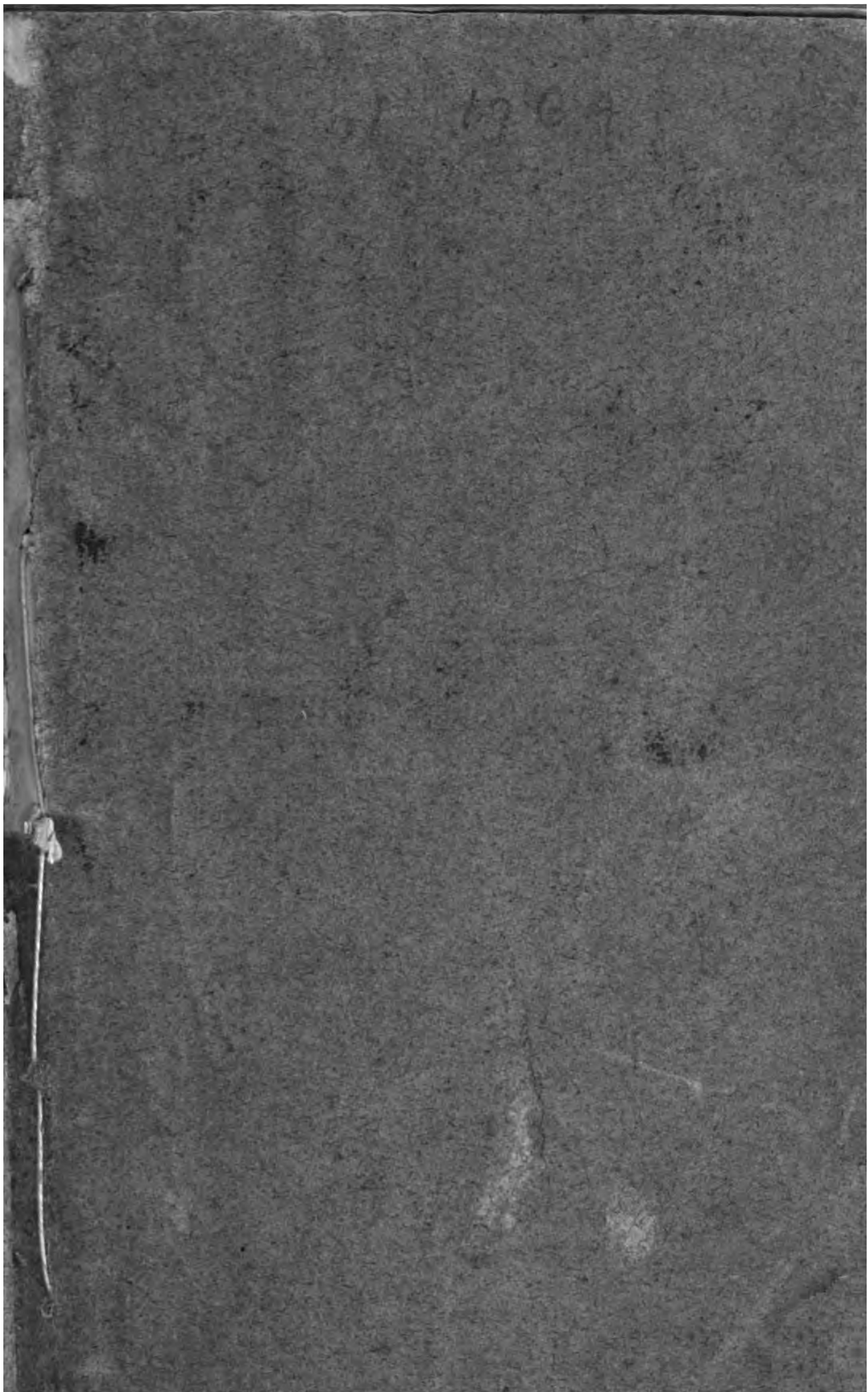








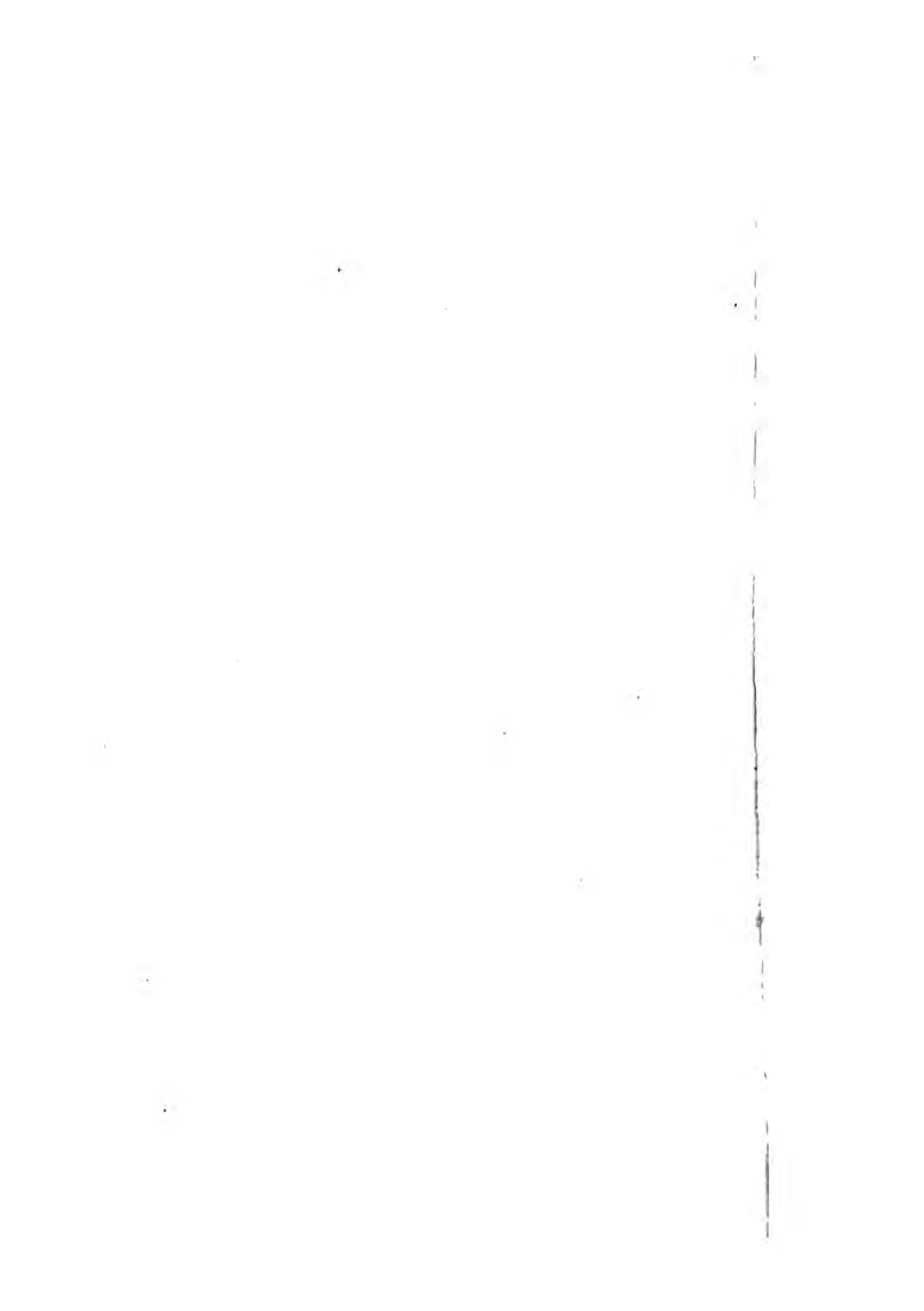






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TEL. 232.







*Richard Nash Esq<sup>r</sup>*  
*From an Original Painted by M<sup>r</sup> Hoare, &*  
*presented to the Corporation of the*  
*CITY of BATH.*

T H E  
*New* BATH GUIDE,  
O R,  
U S E F U L  
Pocket-Companion;  
N E C E S S A R Y

For all Persons residing at, or resorting to,  
this antient and opulent City.

Giving an Account of its Antiquity, and first Discovery of its Medicinal Waters; the Reality and Eminence of King BLADUD, the first Founder of the Baths; also a Description of the City and its Buildings down to the present Time; and a much more correct Account than any yet published of the going out and coming in of the Post, (according to the late Alterations) Machines, Waggon, Carriers, &c. &c. &c.

*With every other Particular worthy Observation.*

*To which is added,*

The Life, Character, &c. of the late RICHARD NASH, Esq. who was Master of the Ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge upwards of Fifty Years.

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*The Third Edition, with large Additions.*

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BATH: Printed by C. POPE,

For W. TAYLOR, Bookseller, in the Church-Yard:—Sold likewise by J. LEAKE and W. FREDERICK, Booksellers, in BATH.—Price Six-Pence.





# P R E F A C E.

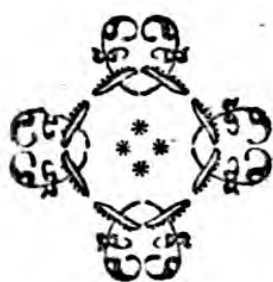
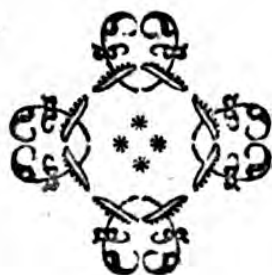
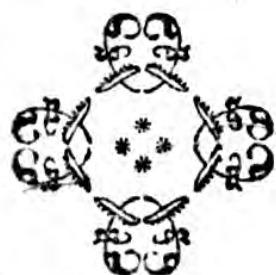
**T**HE candid Reader is here presented with a NEW BATH GUIDE, or USEFUL POCCKET COMPANION for the City of BATH.—*The Utility of the Work sufficiently speaks for itself; we wish only that the Execution may be equal to the Design.*

*This NEW BATH GUIDE contains every Thing relating to Bath, worthy Observation, and may therefore be properly called a Useful Poeket Companion. The Reader cannot expect a complete Account of this City in so narrow a Compass; but perhaps he may find what is sufficient to afford him some Amusement.*

*Notwithstanding this Book is chiefly designed for the Use of the Strangers who resort hither, yet it will prove equally useful to the Inhabitants themselves, as particular Regard has been paid to every Information that could be procured to render it as complete as possible. For this Purpose, an Account is given of the Antiquity of the City; its Situation; the Discovery of the Mineral Wa-*



ters, and their having medicinal Virtues; also the Reality and Eminence of King BLADUD, the first Founder of the Baths. The Cause of the Heat of these Waters; the many Disorders they are of infinite Service in; the best Time of drinking them, and the Quantity generally taken. Orders for the better Regulation of the Chairmen; a correct Table of the Distances from the most public Places of Resort to several Parts of the City; and the Prices to be taken for each Fare they carry. Together with an exact Account of the Arrival and going out of the Post, according to the late Alterations, &c. &c.



\* \* This NEW BATH GUIDE is entered in the Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers; and whoever pirates the Whole, or any Part of it, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.




A

## Concise Account of the City of *Bath*

ANTIEN T and MODERN.

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 HE City of BATH is about 13 measured Miles from KRISTOL, and 107 from London; is situated in the North-East Part of the County of Somerset; environ'd with a Number of fruitful Hills, full of excellent Springs, which are conveyed by Leaden Pipes to almost every House in the City;— was famous in the Time of the Romans for its Medicinal Waters, called by PTOLOMY the hot Waters, by ANTONI-NUS the Waters of the Sun, by the Britons *Caer Baden*, the City of Baths, and *Caer Ennant*, the City of Ointments, and by the Saxons, who took it from the Britons, *Akmanchester*, or the City of Valetudinarians. Its Baths are named the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Hot Bath, the Cross Bath, and the Leper's Bath; of which I shall treat more fully in some of the following Pages.

This Place was originally a Resort of Cripples, and diseased Persons; but is now as much frequented by the Gay and Healthy for their Pleasure, as the Sick for their Health. Its Situation is in a fine fruitful Valley, which every one ought to esteem as a remarkable Gift from Heaven, on Account of the hot Springs that issue out of the Bowels of the Earth in different Parts of the City.

The first Discovery of these salubrious Springs (as handed down to us by Tradition) was by a British King called Bly-

den Doith, that his **BLADUD**, whom Mr. **CAMBDEN** calls the Sooth-Sayer,

In the King's Bath, there is a Statue of King **BLADUD**, which was erected in the Year 1699; under which is the following Inscription, engraved on Copper:

**BLADUD,**  
*Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,*  
*Eighth King of the Britons,*  
*From BRUTE,*  
*A great Philosopher and Mathematician,*  
*Bred at Athens,*  
*And recorded the first Discoverer and Founder of these Baths,*  
*Eight Hundred and Sixty three Years before CHRIST,*  
*That is,*  
*Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-two Years,*  
*To the present Year,*  
*One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-nine.*

### Of the first Discovery of the Mineral Waters of BATH, and their having Medicinal Virtues.

**C**HANCE being the common Source of such Discoveries as bring Mineral Fountains, and the healing Virtues of the Waters, to the Knowledge of Mankind, we shall find it manifesting itself in a very high Degree at Bath; and, in the most eminent Case, leading an ingenious young Prince to one of the greatest Secrets of Nature, for the Cure of a loathsome Disease which he laboured under.

The Story touching this Prince having been solemnly handed down to the Elders of the present Age; as they received it, we will here repeat the Substance of it.

“ While **BLADUD**, the only Son of **LUD HUDIBRAS**, the eighth King of the Britons from Brute, was a young Man, he, by some Accident or other, got the Leprosy; and lest he should infect the Nobility and Gentry, that attended his Father's Levy, with that Distemper, they all joined in an humble Petition to the King, that the Prince might be banished  
the

the British Court. LUD HUDIBRAS, finding himself under a Necessity of complying with the Petition of his principal Subjects, ordered BLADUD to depart his Palace; and the Queen, upon parting with her only Son, presented him with a Ring, as a Token, by which she should know him again, if he should ever get cured of his loathsome Disease.

“ The young Prince was not long upon his Exile, nor had he travelled far, before he met with a poor Shepherd feeding his Flocks upon the Downs, with whom, after a little Discourse about the Time of the Day, and the Variations of the Weather, he exchanged his Apparel, and then endeavoured for Employ in the same Way. Fortune so far favoured BLADUD's Designs, that he soon obtained from a Swineherd, who lived near where Cainsham now stands, the Care of a Drove of Pigs, which he in a short Time infected with the Leprosy; and to keep the Disaster as long as possible from his Master's Knowledge, proposed to drive the Pigs under his Care to the other Side of the Avon, to fatten them with the Acorns of the Woods that covered the Sides of the neighbouring Hills.

“ BLADUD had behaved himself so well in his Service, and had appeared so honest in every Thing he did, that his Proposal was readily complied with; and the very next Day was appointed for putting it in Execution: So that the Prince, providing himself with every Thing that was necessary, set out with his Herd early in the Morning; and soon meeting with a shallow Part of the Avon, cross'd it with his Pigs, in Token whereof he called that Place by the Name of Swineford.

“ Here the rising Sun, breaking through the Clouds, first saluted the Royal Herdsman with his comfortable Beams; and while he was addressing himself to the glorious Luminary, and praying that the Wrath of Heaven against him might be averted, the whole Drove of Pigs, as if seized with a Phrenzy, ran away, pursuing their Course up the Valley by the Side of the River, 'till they reached the Spot of Ground where the hot Springs of Bath boil up.

“ The Scum which the Water naturally emits, mixing with Leaves of Trees and decayed Weeds, had then made the

Land about the Springs almost all over-run with Brambles, like a Bog, into which the Pigs directly immerged themselves; and so delighted were they in wallowing in their warm ouzy Bed, that BLADUD was unable to get them away, 'till excessive Hunger made them glad to follow the Prince for Food: Then by a Sachel of Acorns shook, and slightly strew'd before them, BLADUD drew his Herd to a convenient Place to wash and feed them by Day, as well as to secure them by Night; and there he made distinct Crues for the Swine to lie in; the Prince concluding, that by keeping the Pigs clean and separate, the Infection would soon be over among the whole Herd: And in this Pursuit he was much encouraged, when, upon washing them clean of the Filth with which they were covered, he observed some of the Pigs to have shed their hoary Marks.

“ BLAUDUD had not been settled many Days at this Place (which from the Number of Crues took the Name of Swinewick) before he, by driving his Herd into the Woods for Food, lost one of his best Sows; nor could he find her during a whole Week's diligent Search; but at last accidentally passing by the hot Springs, he observed the strayed Animal wallowing in the Mire about the Waters; and on washing her, she appeared perfectly cured of the Leprosy.

“ The Prince struck with Astonishment at this, and considering with himself, that if the Cure of the Sow was owing to her wallowing in the Mud and Waters, why he should not receive the same Benefit, by the same Means, instantly resolved to try the Experiment; and thereupon stripping himself naked, plunged himself in the Sedge and Waters; wallowing in them as the Sow and his other Pigs had done; and repeated it every Morning before he turned out his Herd to feed, and every Night after crueing them up: So that in a few Days his white Scales began to fall of; and then BLAUDUD was convinced that the hot Waters had Virtues of the greatest Efficacy for his Disorder.

“ The Prince therefore, with the strongest Hopes of obtaining a perfect Cure for himself and Pigs, came daily from Swinewick to the hot Springs, bringing Part of his Herd with him, and bathed in the Mud and Waters alternately 'till they had all received the Cure he hop'd and prayed for: After  
which

which **BLADUD** drove his Swine Home, and not only told his Master who he was; but gave him a particular Account of his late Disorder, and that he by a Miracle of Heaven was restored again to his Health; the Prince, at the same Time, assuring the Swineherd, that as soon as he should come to the Crown he would make him a Gentleman, and give him an Estate suitable to his Dignity.

“ The Swineherd listened with great Attention to what his Servant said; and notwithstanding he saw a wonderful Change in his Countenance from what he had observed before, yet he could not avoid looking upon him as a Madman, and more especially for saying he was the King’s only Son: But **BLADUD**, by the Uniformity of his Behaviour, and the Politeness of his Conversation, so far removed his Master’s Suspicion, that at last he gave such Credit to what he said, as made him resolve upon conducting him to Court, to be satisfied of the Truth of it.

“ As soon as Matters were prepared for the Journey, the Prince and his Master set out for the Palace of **LUD HUDIBRAS**; and after their Arrival there, it was not long before **BLADUD** found an Opportunity, while the King and Queen were dining in Public, of putting the Ring his Mother had given him into a Glass of Wine that was presented to her; which the Queen, after drinking the Liquor, no sooner perceived at the Bottom of the Glass, than she knew it to be the Token she had given her Son; and with Raptures cried out, Where is **BLADUD**, my Child?

“ At these Words an universal Consternation overspread the whole Assembly; and while the People were looking at one another with Surprise and Amazement, the Prince made his Way through the Crowd; and prostrating himself before the King and Queen, he was thereupon, to the great Astonishment and Satisfaction of his Master, received by them, and all the Nobles present, though in his Shepherd’s Cloaths, with the utmost Transports of Joy, as the Heir Apparent to the British Crown; but could not be prevailed upon to tell where or how he got his Cure.

“ When the Rejoicings were over on the happy Event of **BLADUD**’s Return from Exile, and the young Prince had sent  
his

his Master Home, loaded with Presents, he began to solicit his Father for Leave to take a Journey into foreign Parts, not only to improve himself in the Knowledge of Things, but to be out of the Way of those who had been the Cause of his Banishment from Court, the better to stifle his Resentment for such cruel Usage; and the King approving of his Son's Designs and Reasons, resolved upon sending him to Greece, as he was a Youth of a very extraordinary Genius, to be instructed in the Learning which the Grecians were then eminent for all over the World.

“ Embassadors were therefore immediately appointed to go to those learned People, and notify to them the King's Intention; LUD HUDIBRAS, at the same Time, ordering a numerous Retinue, arrayed in the most splendid Manner, to attend his Son: But BLADUD beseeched his Father to omit all this, and instead of sending him Abroad as the Heir Apparent of the British Crown, to permit him to set out on his Travels as a private Person, dressed in the Habit of a Student, desirous of nothing but the Attainment of Knowledge.

“ The King, after many persuasive Arguments, complied with his Son's Desire; and BLADUD set out for Greece, choosing Athens for his chief Place of Abode; and continuing eleven Years Abroad, learned Philosophy, Mathematics, and Necromancy: So that at at his Return to Britain, he was of great Service to his Father in the Management of the Government; whereby he learned the Art of Ruling so well, that when LUD HUDIBRAS died, and BLADUD succeeded him, no Monarch could be more capable of governing a Nation than he was.

“ BLADUD had no sooner ascended the British Throne, than he went to the hot Springs where he had got his miraculous Cure, when in Exile, and made Cisterns about them; built himself a Palace near those Cisterns, with Houses for the Chief of his Subjects; and then removed, with his whole Court, to the Palace and Houses he had erected; which from thence-forward went under the Title of Caerbren, and became the capital Seat of the British Kings.

“ After this BLADUD sent for his old Master, and gave him a handsome Estate near the Place where he lived; which he  
settled

settled upon him and his Heirs forever; building thereon a Mansion-House for him, Habitations for his Family and Servants, and proper Crues for his Herds of Swine: These together made a Town, divided into two Parts, the North-Town and the South-Town, to which the Swineherd affixed the Name of those Animals that had been the Cause of his good Fortune; and, to this Day, the North Part of the Town is called Hogs-Norton; but by some Norton-Small-Reward, from a Tradition that the King's Bounty was looked upon, by the Swineherd, but as a small Reward for what he had done for him."

When these Works were compleated, BLADUD applied himself to nothing but ingenious Studies, which he pursued with so much Assiduity, that he taught Necromancy in his Kingdom; pursuing his magical Operations, 'till he attempted to fly to the upper Regions of the Air, with Wings he had invented for that Purpose; but unfortunately falling on a Temple in the City of Trinovantum, dedicated to APOLLO, was thereby dashed to Pieces.

After his Death his Body was deposited at New Troy, as the Rev. Mr. Joseph Glanville, formerly Rector of Bath, declares it was found recorded in a Couple of old Manuscript Chronicles, one of which Chronicles Doctor PEIRCE acknowledges to have been in his Possession when he published his Bath Memoirs in the Year 1697.

☞ New Troy, mentioned in these Chronicles, as well as Trinovantum, where BLADUD met with his tragical Death, appears (as handed down to us and explained by some ancient Historians) to have been one and the same Place, and that no other than the City of Bath.

This City being surrounded with an ampitheatrical Circle of Hills, and likewise situated to the West, is a considerable Addition to its Delights: For HIPPOCRATES was of Opinion, that a City so advantageously placed, and so much sheltered from the North-easterly Winds, must be the most healthiest Place of Habitation.

Although its Situation is low, yet the Salubrioness of the Air, from the Vapours of the boiling Springs, greatly contribute



tributes to the Health of the Place. The late Mrs. CHANDLER, in her Poem, entitled, *A Description of Bath*, (printed for Mr. LEAKE) makes the following just Observation :

“ The min’ral Steams which from the Baths arise,  
 “ From noxious Vapours clear the neighb’ring Skies :  
 “ When Fevers bore an epidemic Sway,  
 “ Unpeopled Towns, swept Villages away ;  
 “ While Death Abroad dealt Terror and Despair,  
 “ The Plague but gently touch’d within their Sphere.  
 “ Blest Source of Health, seated on rising Ground,  
 “ With friendly Hills by Nature guarded round ;  
 “ From eastern Blasts, and sultry South secure ;  
 “ The Air’s balsamic, and the Soil is pure.”

It is here proper to give some Account of the Bath Waters, the Cause of their Heat, the many Disorders they are of infinite Service in, the best Time of drinking them, and the Quantity generally taken.

The Bath Waters certainly owe their Original to a Mixture and Fermentation of two different Sources, distilling from the Tops of two Mountains (Claverton and Lansdown) meeting in the Valley where the Town stands ; for all Hills are a Nest of Metals or Minerals, and their Bowels are cavernous and hollow. It is not therefore impossible, that on Claverton-Down there should lie the sulphureous Matter, which must rise by Impregnation from that excellent Stone lying in several Parts of the Mountain, which hardens in the Air, and grows cased with a nitrous Coat by Time and cold Weather ; for all Mineral Waters owe their Virtue to an Impregnation of Rain Water, generated from the Clouds, which are compressed in their Course by Mountains or Eminences, and fall on the respective included Mineral. And it’s very well known that a due Mixture of Sulphur, and Filings of Iron, moistened with Water, will produce any Degree of Heat. This Stone, therefore, must have a large Quantity of sulphureous or bituminous Matter in its Composition, as will be evident to a natural Philosopher, from these mentioned Qualities ; neither is it improbable, that the ferruginous or Iron-tinctured Water takes its Rise from Lansdown ; the Stone of it being hard, and on the Top flinty, black, and acrimonious, as Iron Ore is known to be.—  
 These

These two Mountains, thus tinged by Rain Water falling from the proper Heights, meet in some Caverns in the Valley, and there fermenting, produce that hot, milky soft Liquid, called BATH WATER, far beyond any other hot Mineral Water, for its Delicacy, and is thought to be superior to any other hot Water, for its comfortable Heat, hitherto discovered on the habitable Globe, as it possesses that Milkiness, Detergency, and middling Heat, so friendly adapted to weakened Constitutions, which all other hot Waters want in the due Degree; either being too hot, or too cold, to do any great Good in Cases where they are proper.

These Waters are beneficial in almost all Chronical Distempers, and can hurt in none, except in Hemorrhages, Inflammations, or bad Lungs, unless they be over dosed in Quantity, or too high and too hot a Regimen be joined with them; for they are very grateful to the Stomach, have a fine sulphureous steely Taste, like that of the German Spaw, or Pyrmont, and procure a great Appetite, and good Spirits, if cautiously managed; but if high Meats and strong Liquors be indulged, they create inflammatory Disorders.— However, in weak Stomachs, decayed Appetites, Cholicks, low Spirits, in the Intervals of the Fits of the Gout and Stone, in Rheumatisms, Palsies, Nervous Disorders, and finally, in the Cure of all those Infirmities of Body which go under the Denomination of the Cold Diseases, they are more kindly and beneficial than any Medicine known in Nature; they introduce a natural Warmth and a new internal Heat into decayed worn-out Constitutions; and if a light Regimen, due Exercise, and good Hours, be joined with them, they will truly work Wonders: But by the Neglect of these their Efficacy is often lost, and their Credit brought into Question.

These Waters, in general, are drank in the Morning, between the Hours of Six and Ten, that they may have Time to pass off out of the Stomach; though some drink a Glass about Noon: The Quantities generally taken in a Day, is from one Pint to three, though some drink two Quarts; few Constitutions desire more: And it is the Opinion of most Authors that have wrote upon these Waters, that they should be drank as hot from the Pump as possible; because the nearer they are drank to the Fountain-Head, the more Efficacy they are of.

*An EASY CURE; or a PRESCRIPTION for an  
INVALID when at BATH.*

**I**F, Brother Hyp, you want a Cure,  
At BATH a Lodging warm secure;  
There drink the wholesome Stream by Rule,  
When Nature's Stream runs low and cool.

Arise betime, to Pump repair,  
First take the Water, then the Air;  
Next, stroll to Coffee-House,—peruse,  
With Air of Negligence, the News:

Not caring whether Party rules;  
Provided no rebellious Tools  
Disturb the Nation's public Peace,  
To interrupt your private Ease.

Frequent the Church, in decent Dress,  
There offer up religious Vows;  
Yourself to none but GOD address;  
Avoiding foppish Forms and Bows.

When you've your due Devotions paid,  
Walk on the North or South Parade;  
If Weather's clear, in Sun and Air,  
The best of Whets for Food prepare.

Then sparing take, of lightest Kind,  
To keep the Vessels free from Wind.  
In Wine and Sauces don't exceed;  
Luxurious Tastes Distempers breed.

Nature refresh'd, let Nature rest;  
With inward Peace your Mind digest;  
Digestion's Work is easiest wrought,  
By chearful Chat and little Thought:

Or, to disperse black Fumes away,  
At Whisk or Ombre chearful play;  
Be unconcern'd at Loss or Gain;  
A Spirit ruffled, raises Pain.

The Mind unbent, your Thoughts prepare  
To bear a Part in Ev'ning Pray'r:  
That Duty done, a Draught repeat,  
Concoction help with liquid Heat.

Thence

Thence lounge at Coffee House, in Chat,  
 On various Themes of GOD knows what;  
 'Till two or more, of friendly Kind,  
 Of Nature good, of chearful Mind,

In Sense and Mirth agree to pass,  
 The Time 'till Nine, with circling Glass;  
 Thence Home to sleep; and rise next Light,  
 With Spirits lively, gay, and bright.

Thus Invalids, from Day to Day,  
 Must keep like Clocks in constant Way;  
 Must modest be in Meat and Drink,  
 And rarely (very rarely) think.

Must exercise with gentle Force,  
 On Foot, or Coach, or pacing Horse;  
 Must rise and set at early Hours,  
 And ne'er exert beyond their Pow'rs.

This Course observ'd, will Thousands save  
 From Pain, from Anguish, and the Grave.—  
 Pills Nature vex, and weaken too;  
 These Rules of Health the Man renew.

Near the common Pump, at the King's Bath, is the following Inscription :

JEHOVAH'S Blessing let's admire;  
 Here's constant Heat, and yet no Fire;  
 Bethesda's Pool, by sacred Hand,  
 Hither remov'd to heal the Land.  
 God and the King are here our free Imparters;  
 God gives the Waters, and the King the Charters.

This City, according to our Annals, appears to be of great Antiquity; and it is the more certain, from the infinite Number of ancient Coins, Statues, Altars, Inscriptions, and other Monuments of Roman History, which have been, and are still daily discovered in and about this City, as may be seen in CAMBDEN, GUYDOTT, WOOD, and many other Authors.

And it is likewise evident, that it has been several Times destroyed, either by Civil Commotions or by Fires; and it appears that the old City was ten or twelve Feet below the present

present one; for in digging some Cellars to a House that was building for the late Mr. THOMAS MAGGS, Distiller, in Stall Street, there was found, (on the 29th Day of June, 1753) a Pedestal, on which was the following Inscription:

L O C V M R E L I  
G I O S V M P E R I N  
S O L E N T I A M E  
R V T V M  
V I R T V T E T N  
A V G R E P V R G A  
T V M R E D D I D I T  
C S E V E R I V S  
‡ E M E R I T V S  
† O P E G. •

In English: —This Religious Place, insolently thrown down, CAIUS SEVERIUS EMERITUS purified and restored to the Name and Virtue of AUGUSTUS, in Testimony of his Gratitude.

\*PEG I take to stand for POSUIT ERGO GRATITUDINIS, and have therefore rendered it, in Testimony of his Gratitude.

‡ EMERITUS may be either the Surname of Caius Severius, or may signify that he was past the Military Age, and had been honourably discharged from the Duties of War, for his past good Services.

† The C inverted, in antient Descriptions, sometimes stands for the initial Letter of a Woman's Name, and may therefore signify, that his Wife CAIA joined with him in this pious Office.

In order to a better understanding of the above Inscription, it is necessary to observe that the Romans carried their Adulation to their Emperors so far, as not only to flatter them in the grossest Manner whilst living, but to deify them after they were dead, by erecting Temples and Altars to them: Of this the above Inscription is a Proof; for it appears that CAIUS SEVERIUS had purified or cleansed such a Place from its Ruins and Profanation, and had restored it to its original Use, and dedicated it again to the Virtue and Name of the deceased Emperor, to whom it had been at first consecrated.

In the Year 1755 the Abbey-House, or Priory, belonging to the Duke of Kingston, was taken down, in order to erect a more commodious Pile of Building; and in digging out the Foundation of the old House, the Workmen discovered a very valuable Piece of Antiquity; about twenty Feet below the Surface of the Earth, they fell upon some Cavities, which led to the Remains of very noble Roman Baths and Sudatories, constructed upon their elegant Plans, with Floors suspended upon square brick Pillars, and surrounded with tubulated Bricks, for the equal Conveyance of Heat and Vigour: Their Dimensions were very large. Hence it appears, that the Roman Soldiery, though in so remote a Station, entertained higher Ideas of the Conveniency, Elegance, and Use of Baths, than the settled and opulent Inhabitants of Great-Britain ever proposed to themselves.

The Spring which supplied those Baths being now cleared from the Rubbish, &c. and the several ancient Sewers for carrying the Water from the Baths repaired, his Grace of Kingston is now building on the same Spot several Baths and Sudatories, upon an entire new Plan, which will be a great Advantage to the Public when compleated. The Plan has been laid before some of the most eminent Physicians, and met with a general Approbation, as well for the Elegancy and Neatness of the Design, as the Utility of the several Apartments. The whole is the Draughts of Mr. THOMAS JELLY, an eminent Master Builder here; and the Work is now carrying on under his Direction.

Having given some Description of the Situation and Antiquity of this Place, as well as an Account of the miraculous Discovery of the Waters, and how beneficial they are in many Disorders; we shall in the next Place give the Reader an Account of the Churches, Chapels, and other public Edifices; besides many other curious Particulars.

And first, the Church of St. PETER and PAUL, commonly called the Abbey, (which is supposed to be built on the Spot where stood the Roman Temple of Minerva, Patroness of the Baths) is a noble Edifice built in the Shape of a Cross; it was founded in the Year 676, by King OSRIC, together with the Abbey House for Nuns; but in the Year 775 King OFFA placed therein Secular Canons,

who being expelled by King EDGAR, he instituted Benedictine Monks in their Stead; and it was frequently repaired and augmented, 'till OLIVER KING began the present Pile in 1495, which was occasioned by a Dream, or Vision of his, as related by Sir JOHN HARRINGTON:—The Bishop (says he) having been at Bath, imagined, as he one Night lay meditating in Bed, that he saw the holy Trinity, with Angels ascending and descending by a Ladder, near to which there was a fair Olive Tree supporting a Crown: The Impression was so strong, that the Bishop thought he heard a Voice which said, “let an Olive establish the Crown, and let a King restore the Church.” This had such an Effect upon the good Prelate, that he instantly formed a Design to rebuild the Church of St. PETER; accordingly he set the Work immediately in Hand, and, as Sir JOHN concludes, caused his Vision to be represented on the Outside of it, under the Title of *De sursum est*; “it is from on high.”

The pious Bishop was prevented from compleating this Work, by Death, and upon the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, this Church coming into the King's Hands, and the Townsmen refusing to purchase it of the King's Commissioners for 500 Marks, it was entirely stripped of the Lead, Glass, Iron, Timber, and other Materials; in which Condition, with only the bare Walls standing, it remained for upwards of 100 Years, 'till 1606, when it was restored to its present State by the pious Benefactions of Dr. JAMES MONTAGUE, then Bishop of this Diocese, and other generous Benefactors, and made Parochial.

The West Front of this elegant Structure is enriched with several Statues, besides a Representation of the Vision of OLIVER KING, as above related. This noble Fabric contains many curious Monuments, (several of which have been erected within these twenty Years) an handsome Altar Piece given in the Year 1725, by General WADE, who was many Years one of the Representatives in Parliament for this City, likewise an excellent Organ, thought by very good Judges to be one of the best in Europe. This Church may be justly called the Lanthorn of England, for its Lightsomeness, Statefulness, and Elegance of Structure, and is reckoned by all Judges who have seen it, to yield the curious Stranger as much Speculation as perhaps can be met with in any Parochial

chial Church of the same Standing in the World. The East and West Windows are prodigious large, and the Tower (which is 162 Feet high) has an excellent Peal of eight Bells. The Length, from East to West, is 210 Feet, and from North to South 126; the Breadth of the Body and Side Isles is 72 Feet, and the Windows are 52 in Number. Here is Divine Service twice every Day, at Eleven in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon.—The several Parishes in Bath are a Rectory, in the Gift of the Corporation, to which the Vicarage of Lyncomb and Widcomb are also annexed.

St. JAMES'S Church has been often repaired and enlarged, and the Tower having been entirely rebuilt, was finished in the Year 1726, after which the old Bells were new cast, and augmented to eight in Number, which are very musical; and the whole was done at the Charge of the Parish. The chief Part of the Service is provided for by a voluntary Subscription of the Inhabitants. Here is Divine Service Sundays; and Prayers Wednesdays and Fridays, at Eleven in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon on Saturdays; and Morning Prayers at Eleven on Saints Days.

The Church dedicated to St. MICHAEL, was begun to be rebuilt on the same Spot of Ground where the old one stood, about the Year 1734; and was finished in the Year 1742, partly at the Expence of the Inhabitants, by a voluntary Subscription in some, and by a Rate upon the whole, except a few private Benefactions; General Wade likewise gave a considerable Sum towards rebuilding it; but the Tower was not compleated till the Year 1755, when a Subscription was raised amongst the Inhabitants of the Parish; and now it is quite finished in the Doric Order, with a fine Doom. It is a very neat Church in the Inside; and on each Side the Altar Piece are two very fine Paintings of our SAAIOUR and MOSES; the first was done by Mr. HOARE of this City, and the other by Mr. ROBINSON of London: It has now likewise a Musical Peal of eight Bells; here is Divine Service as often as at St. JAMES'S.

The Chapel, which is situated near the South-west Corner of Queen's-Square, is dedicated to the blessed Virgin MARY; it was built by the late Mr. WOOD, Architect, (by a Subscription of several Gentlemen, who are the Proprietors



of the said Chapel) for the Use of the Inhabitants of the New Buildings, at the North-west Corner of the City. The Inside of this Chapel is of the Ionic Order, and is 57 Feet in Length, 48 in Breadth, and 36 in Height: The Outside is of the Doric Order. It was opened for Divine Service with great Solemnity, upon the 25th Day of December, 1734; on which Occasion there was a grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music performed in it. The new Buildings having been much encreased in that Part within these ten Years, the Proprietors thought it necessary to erect Galleries, that the Congregation may have commodious Places to sit in during Divine Service; so that the Chapel is now able to contain almost twice the Number of People it did before: Here is Divine Service twice every Day, at Eleven in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon.

The Chapel dedicated to St. MICHAEL, is situated near the Hot and Cross Baths; was rebuilt in Pursuance of the Decree made by Sir JOHN TREVOR, Knt. Master of the Rolls, on the 13th Day of February, 1716—17. Near it is an Hospital, or Alms-House, dedicated to St. JOHN the Baptist, (to which the said Chapel is annexed) for the Support of six poor Men and six poor Women of this City, who are aged, and have not wherewith to support themselves. These poor People have a very comfortable Subsistence, and each has a separate Room to live and lodge in: This charitable Donation was founded in the Reign of King Henry II. by REGINALD FITZ JOCELAINÉ, Bishop of this See.— This Alms-House was taken down about the Year 1728, and rebuilt by his Grace the Duke of Chandois, in Consideration of some Advantages he received, when he erected the contiguous Buildings now called Chandois Court. The said Hospital is under the Direction of a Master, who must be a Clergyman, and perform Divine Service twice a Day in the said Chapel. This Place is in the Gift of the Corporation, and by the great Increase of the Value of its Estates is now one of the best Charities in England, and the Master's living is superior in Point of Profit to most other Ecclesiastical Benefits.

The Chapel dedicated to St. MARY MAGDALEN, is a little Edifice situated under Beechen-Cliff, but for many Years past has been shut up, and not the least Notice taken of it; but now it is under the Direction of the Rector of Bath,  
who

who repaired it in the Year 1760. Here is Divine Service every other Sunday, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, when there is no Service at Widcombe. Adjoining is an Hospital belonging to it, for Idiots, which was rebuilt likewise in the Year 1761 by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, Rector of this City, and Master of the said Hospital. The Master is appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

From the Chapels we now come to the other Places of Divine Worship; the first of which is the Presbyterian Meeting-House, situated in Frog-Lane. The Quaker's Meeting-House is at the upper End of Marchant's-Court, in the Market Place. There is likewise a Meeting for the Anabaptists in Horse-Street, built by Mr. ROBERT PARSONS; and a Methodist Tabernacle lately built in Avon-Street. Also another Place of religious Worship, known by the Name of the Bell-Tree House, (situate in Bell-Tree Lane) for those Persons who are Members of the Church of Rome.

The General Hospital in this City, for the Reception of the sick Poor from all Parts of the Kingdom, next deserves our Notice, as 'tis so worthy and laudable a Design; the first Stone of it was laid the 8th Day of July, 1738, at the North-East Corner of the Building, by the Right Hon. WILLIAM PULTNEY, Esq. afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following Inscription on it.

*This Stone  
Is the first which was  
Laid  
In the Foundation of the  
GENERAL HOSPITAL:  
G O D  
Preserve the Undertaking!*

It was built where the old Play-House stood, and is a very elegant Pile of Building, 100 Feet in Breadth, and 90 Feet in Depth. The late RALPH ALLEN, Esq. was a considerable Benefactor, for he gave all the Free Stone (ready wrought) Wall Stone, Paving Stone, and Lime Stone used in building it.

This Hospital was opened for the Reception of Patients in the Year 1742; and the Governors, by the generous Benefactions of the Public from the Year 1750 'till 1757, were

enabled to admit as many Patients into the House, as it would conveniently hold: But the Benefactions being much less than usual, and the constant Number of Patients in the Hospital above 100, the annual Expence reduced the Capital near One Thousand Pounds in two Years; Therefore the Governors limited the Number of Patients to 70; and the Money received each Year bearing pretty near an equal Proportion to the Year's Expences, they have thought it not adviseable to increase the Number; but hope, by the Continuance of charitable Benefactions, again to extend this useful Charity, to as many Patients as the Hospital will hold, which is One Hundred and Ten.

The following is a total Account of Patients relieved, admitted and discharged, from the Foundation in the Year 1742, to the First of May, 1763.

	Cured.	Much Better.	Incurable.	Improper.	Irregular.	Dead.	Total.
1742 to 1743	33	45	31	0	1	4	114
1743 — 1744	39	48	10	7	5	3	112
1744 — 1745	34	46	15	7	2	3	107
1745 — 1746	42	47	14	7	3	4	117
1746 — 1747	28	65	15	8	5	4	125
1747 — 1748	49	83	14	18	3	1	168
1748 — 1749	48	95	13	14	3	7	180
1749 — 1750	39	88	22	21	1	10	181
1750 — 1751	67	108	22	23	2	10	232
1751 — 1752	67	88	19	21	4	8	207
1752 — 1753	70	121	19	26	3	13	252
1753 — 1754	75	119	16	20	5	11	246
1754 — 1755	85	127	31	10	2	7	262
1755 — 1756	75	106	30	23	3	4	241
1756 — 1757	71	115	17	26	3	3	235
1757 — 1758	62	116	15	26	3	2	224
1758 — 1759	72	97	20	20	1	5	215
1759 — 1760	67	116	11	22	1	5	222
1760 — 1761	62	88	0	42	2	5	199
1761 — 1762	91	83	20	30	2	0	226
1762 — 1763	110	109	1	30	6	9	261
	1286	1910	355	441	60	118	4126

*Conditions*

*Conditions on which Patients are admitted.*

I. The Case of the Patient must be described by some Physician or Person of Skill in the Neighbourhood of the Place, where the Patient has resided for some Time; and this Description, together with a Certificate of the Poverty of the Patient, attested by some Persons of Credit, must be sent in a Letter, franked or Post-paid, directed to the Register of the General Hospital at Bath.

☞ *The Age of the Patient ought to be mentioned in the Description of his Case; and the Persons who describe are desired to be particular in the Enumeration of the Symptoms; so that neither improper Cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected.*

II. After the Patient's Case has been thus described, and sent, he must remain in his usual Place of Residence till he has Notice of a Vacancy, signified by a Letter from the Register.

III. Upon the Receipt of such a Letter, the Patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this Letter, the Parish Certificate duly executed, and allowed by two Justices, and Three Pounds Caution Money, if from any Part of England or Wales; but if the Patient comes from Scotland or Ireland, then the Caution Money to be deposited before Admission, is the Sum of Five Pounds.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of Parish Certificates, bring a Certificate from their commanding Officers, signifying to what Corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same Corps, when discharged from the Hospital, in whatever Condition they are. But it is necessary, that their Cases be described, and sent previously, and that they bring with them Three Pounds Caution Money.

☞ *The Intention of the Caution Money is to defray the Expences of returning the Patients after they are discharged from the Hospital, or of their Burial in Case they die there. The Remainder of the Caution-Money, after these Expences are defrayed, will be returned to the Person who deposited it.*

\* \* *All poor Persons coming to Bath, under Pretence of getting into the Hospital, without having their Cases thus described, and sent previously, and Leave given to come, will be treated as Vagrants, as the Act of Parliament, for the Regulation of the Hospital, requires.*

N. B. *If any Patient should have the Small-Pox here, such Person must be removed out of the House, and the Caution-Money defray the Expence thereof. Likewise all Persons who shall come into the Hospital without decent and necessary Apparel, must have such Necessaries provided out of the said Caution-Money.*

The following Advertisement, relating to the said Hospital, was published in most of the public News-Papers.

“ Bath, July 9, 1759. The Governors of the General Hospital here, having had Reason to suspect that some Parishes have not been sufficiently careful in considering and examining the Circumstances of the Paupers whom they recommend, by which Means some Persons may have received the Benefit of that Charity improperly, to the Prejudice of other poor Persons who were more real Objects of it, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the act of Parliament: The said Governors or Trustees do therefore humbly beg, and desire, that all Ministers and Overseers of the Poor will, for the Future, be very careful in their Enquiries into the true Circumstances of the Person whose Certificate of Poverty they do sign, and will take Care that no Person may be sent to the Hospital upon their Authority, who has sufficient Means to obtain the Benefit of the Bath Waters, without the Assistance of that Charity.

Here are two other Hospitals in this City; the first is called Bellot's Hospital, and was founded by THOMAS BELLOT, Esq. (one of the Executors of Lord CECIL) in the Reign of King JAMES I. it is a low Piece of Building, situated in Bell-Tree Lane; this Structure is under the Guardianship of the Corporation, and is appropriated for the Use of poor Men only coming to this City for the Benefit of the Hot-waters; the Number admitted seldom exceeds 18; they have the Liberty of Bathing gratis, have Lodging, and an Allowance of One Shilling and Ten-Pence per Week each Person.—The Le-  
pers

pers Hospital is a small Building, situated near a Bath of that Name ; is capable of holding about seven Patients, and they generally the most miserable of Objects, who fly to Bath for the Relief of the Waters.

Some Years since the Lady SCUDAMORE settled an annual Salary, to be paid to a Physician, to be chosen to assist the Poor resorting to Bath with his Advice ; in Memory of which Charity, and to make the same known to Persons needing such Advice, a Copper-Plate is fixed against the Wall near the King's Bath Pump, with the following Inscription there-upon, viz.

“ All poor Persons not being conveniently able to maintain  
 “ themselves, and resorting to Bath for Cure of their Diseases  
 “ or Infirmities, may take Notice, that there ought to be a  
 “ Physician nominated and appointed by the Mayor and Al-  
 “ dermen of Bath, who is to give his best Advice from Time  
 “ to Time to the said poor Persons, without any Reward  
 “ from them, there being a Salary provided for that Pur-  
 “ pose by the charitable Gift of Dame Elizabeth Viscountess  
 “ Scudamore.”

We can't help mentioning, amongst the other public Charities, a Scheme which was begun in the Year 1747, for supplying the Poor of this City, and Villages of Walcot and Widcombe, with Medicines gratis : This charitable Design is called the PAUPER-SCHEME, and has increased very much of late Years ; in Consequence of which not only many sick Persons have been restored to Health, but when Sickness has fallen on the Heads of Families, those Families have often been preserved from Distress and Ruin.

Now as this good Work becomes more and more extensive every Day, by the great Afflux of Servants and labouring Persons to this Place, the present Contributors beg Leave to recommend it to all charitable Persons, but more particularly to the Inhabitants of Bath, Walcot, and Widcombe, and hope they will consider it not only as a proper Act of Compassion to destitute and miserable Persons, but as one Means of lessening the Poor Rates ; as there are, upon an Average, upwards of 100 Persons relieved every Month.

Contri-

Contributions for this Charity are received by Mr. JAMES LEAKE, JUN. (Treasurer) and by Mr. LEAKE, Bookfeller, where the Subscription Book lies open.

There is a Meeting of the Contributors at the Bear the first Monday in every Month; when and where all Well-Wishers and Patrons of this Design, are desired to attend, and give their Advice and Assistance for promoting and conducting it in the most proper and effectual Manner.

The next Place which comes under Observation, is the public Grammar-School, founded and endowed by King EDWARD the 6th, with Part of the Lands belonging to the then late dissolved Religious Houses. The present School is situated in Broad-Street: This Building was begun in the Year 1752, and the first Stone of it was laid in a very grand Manner, all the Corporation being attended to the Place by the several Companies and a good Band of Music; when the said Stone was plac'd by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, with the following Inscription on it :

<p>Auspicato surgat hocce Domicilium          Ad humaniores Literas,          Bonasque Artes disseminandas          Bene ac sapienter designatum          Hoc jecit Fundamentum,          FRANCISCUS HALE S,          Hujus Urbis Prætor,          Mensis Maii Die 29<sup>o</sup>          A. D. MDCCLII.          Annoque Regnantis          GEORGI II SECUNDI 25<sup>o</sup></p>	<p><i>May this Edifice, so well          and wisely design'd to pro-          pagate polite Literature &amp;          the liberal Arts &amp; Sciences,          rise auspiciously. FRANCIS          HALE S, Mayor of this City,          laid the Foundation hereof          on the 29th Day of May, in          the Year of our Lord 1752,          and in the 25th Year of the          Reign of GEORGE II.</i></p>
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This School is a very elegant Pile of Building, and the Inside is very commodious for the Reception of young Gentlemen Boarders, of which the Master has a great Number; he has likewise an annual Salary from the Corporation. The Master must be a Clergyman of the Church of England; and the Rev. WALTER ROBBINS, B. L. L. late Master of this School, conveyed the Right of Patronage to the Rectory of Charlecombe, near this City, to the Corporation, to be annexed to the Mastership of the said School forever.

There

There is another School here for the Education of Citizens Children, in the English Tongue, Writing, and Accounts; it is called the CHARITY-SCHOOL, and is situated on the Burrow-Walls, near Trim-Street; it was first founded in the Year 1711, by ROBERT NELSON, Esq. Dean WILLIS, (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) and many other Persons of Distinction, who raised a Subscription for that Purpose, and opened the School the 11th Day of July, 1712; by whose Institution fifty Boys and fifty Girls are to be cloathed and instructed.

The present School was also rebuilt by Subscription, and the first Stone was laid by Mr. HOARE the 12th Day of October, 1721, with the following Inscription, GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS OUR INHERITANCE. This Charity is conducted by Trustees: And here are two Charity Sermons every Year at all the Churches and Chapels, for the Support of it; besides many private Donations.

Having given some Account of the public Charities, we shall in the next Place treat of the Guildhall in this City, which is situated in the Market-Place, and was rebuilt in the Year 1625 by INIGO JONES, Architect, when he came here to view the State of the Baths; the whole Structure is of the Doric and Ionic Orders, placed one upon another; the South End of it was taken down about 36 Years since, and rebuilt in a more elegant Manner. At the North End of the Hall are The Statues of the British King COEL, who is said to have given this City its first Charter, and EDGAR, a Saxon King, who was crowned in the Abbey Church in full Parliament, Anno 973. In the Hall is preserved the Head of MINERVA cast in Metal, a very curious Piece of Antiquity, that was dug up in Stall-Street, opposite the Three-Tuns, in the Year 1725: 'Tis said the Society of Antiquarians offered the Corporation, when it was first found, a considerable Sum for it. The Inside of the Hall is ornamented with the Pictures of his Royal Highness FREDERICK Prince of Wales, and his Royal Consort, which are at the upper End, being presented by their Royal Highnesses to the Corporation, on Account of the Respect shewn them when at Bath. His Royal Highness presented them likewise with a magnificent wrought gilt Cup and Salver, which are used at most of the public Entertainments. Over the Door is an elegant Picture of the late  
RICHARD



**RICHARD NASH**, Esq. painted by **Mr. HOARE** of this City; and round the Hall are hung the Pictures of all the Members of the Corporation, painted by the late **VANDYCE**, at the Expence of the late **General WADE**, who was one of their Representatives in Parliament, as a Compliment of the free and unanimous Choice of him: The **General's** Picture, is likewise in the Hall, just at the Entrance. Here **Quarter-Sessions** are held; and the City is governed by the **Mayor, Recorder,** and **Aldermen**, besides twenty **Common-Council**; tho' the Number of **Aldermen**, (out of which the **Mayor** and **Justices** are chosen) is not to exceed ten, or be less than four. The **Mayor** for the Time being, and **Recorder**, are **Justices** of the **Quorum**; and out of the **Aldermen** are annually chosen two other **Justices** of the **Peace**. From amongst the **Common-Council** (except the **Senior**, who is always **Chamberlain**) are yearly chosen two **Bayliffs**, or **Sheriffs**, and two **Constables**; which, with the **Town-Clerk**, form the whole of the Corporation; tho' this last has no **Vote** upon any **Affairs** of the City.

The several **Charters** granted to this City are very full and extensive, as to the **Powers** given to the **Mayor**, &c. for the good **Order** and **Government** thereof. And by the **Charter** of **Queen Elizabeth**, there is granted to the **Mayor, Aldermen** and **Citizens**, a **Court of Record**, to be holden every **Monday** throughout the **Year**, to be held before the **Mayor, Recorder**, and two of the **Aldermen**, (who shall be **Justices**) and the **Town-Clerk**, or before four, three, or two of them, whereof the **Mayor** or **Recorder** for the Time being to be one. And this **Court** has **Cognizance** of all **personal Actions** arising within the said **City, Liberties**, and **Precincts** thereof, altho' the **Debt** or **Damages** do amount unto or exceed the **Sum** of **40s.** and this **Court** has **Power** of issuing all due **Processes** in as ample a **Manner** as any other **Court of Record** in any **City, Borough**, or **Town Corporate** in **England**. Of this **Court** the **Town-Clerk** is the **Prothonotary**, and the **Serjeants at Mace** for the Time being are the **Attorneys**; and all **Processes** issued out of the said **Court** are directed to and returnable by the **Bayliffs** and **Serjeants at Mace** for the Time being.

The next public **Structure** I shall describe, is the **PUMP-ROOM**, situated at the **North Side** of the **King's Bath**; it was erected in the **Year 1704**, but much enlarged in the **Year 1751**, and is now a neat **Piece of Building**. It was opened the  
Year

Year after it was erected, for the Reception of the Quality to meet and drink the Waters in : The usual Time of assembling, is every Morning between the Hours of Seven and Ten; a good Band of Music attends every Morning (during the Seasons) from Eight 'till Ten, to entertain the Company, as there are generally a great Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who make a very brilliant Appearance. At the East End of this Room is a fine Marble Statue of the late and ever-memorable RICHARD NASH, Esq. it was executed by Mr. P. HOARE, Statuary, in this City, and was the Gift of the Corporation, to perpetuate his Memory, on Account of his indefatigable Behaviour during his Administration in this City. There is nothing else in this Room worthy Observation, except a very good Clock, given by the late Mr. TOMPION, Watch-Maker, and the following humorous Piece, wrote by the late RICHARD NASH, Esq.

*RULES, by general Consent determined.*

I.

That a Visit of Ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected, or desired by Ladies of Quality and Fashion ;—except Impertinents.

II.

That Ladies coming to the Ball, appoint a Time for their Footmen's coming to wait on them Home ; to prevent Disturbances and Inconveniencies to themselves and others.

III.

That Gentlemen of Fashion never appearing in a Morning before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps, shew Breeding and Respect.

IV.

That no Person take it ill that any one goes to another's Play, or Breakfast, and not to theirs ;—except captious by Nature.

V.

That no Gentleman give his Ticket for the Balls to any but Gentlewomen.—*N. B.* Unless he has none of his Acquaintance.

VI.

That Gentlemen crowding before Ladies at the Ball, shew ill Manners ; and that done do so for the Future ;—except such as respect No-body but themselves.

That

VII.

That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another dances before them ;—except such as have no Pretence to dance at all.

VIII.

That the Elder Ladies and Children be content with a second Bench at the Ball, as being past, or not come to Perfection.

IX.

That the younger Ladies take Notice how many Eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-Alls*.

X.

That all Whisperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for their Authors.

XI.

That all Repeaters of such Lies and Scandal be shunn'd by all Company ; except such as have been guilty of the same Crime.

*Several Men of no Character, Old Women and Young Ones, of question'd Reputation, are great Authors of Lies in this Place, being of the Sect of Levellers.*

The following Lines were also wrote by the said RICHARD NASH, Esq. four or five Years before his Death, and hung up in most of the public Places in the said City.

B A T H, 1756.

Whereas POLITENESS, DECENCY, and GOOD-MANNERS, three ancient Residents at BATH, have, of late, left the Place ; whoever shall restore them, shall be rewarded with *Honour and Respect*.

Gentlemen coming into the Rooms in Boots, where Ladies are, shew their little Regard to them or the Company.

\* \* \* *Except they have no Shoes.*

Ladies dressing and behaving like Handmaids, must not be surprized if they are treated as Handmaids.

Whisperers of Lies and Scandal, knowing them to be such, are rather worse than the Inventors.

To

## TO ALL SUCH.

*Envy and Malice must that Man perplex,  
Who aims at Wit, not to reform, but vex ;  
Which is, if we may judge by Shakespear's Rules,  
Always a Villain's Office, or a Fool's.*

The Year the Pump-Room was compleated, the Fountain was then open'd with a Revival of the following Song, which was handed about and very much admired.

## I.

**G**REAT BLADUD, born a Sov'reign Prince,  
But from the Court was banish'd thence,  
His dire Disease to shun ;  
The Muses do his Fame record,  
That when the Bath his Health restor'd,  
Great BLADUD did return.

## II.

This glorious Prince of Royal Race,  
The Founder of this happy Place,  
Where Beauty holds her Reign ;  
To BLADUD's Mem'ry let us join,  
And crown the Glass with Springs divine,  
His Glory to maintain.

## III.

Let Joy in every Face be shewn,  
And Fame his Restoration crown,  
While Music sounds his Praise ;  
His Praise, ye Muses, sing above,  
Let Beauty wait on BLADUD's Love,  
And Fame his Glory raise.

## IV.

Tho' long his Anguish did endure,  
The Bath did lasting Health procure,  
And Fate no more did frown ;  
For smiling Heaven did invite  
Great BLADUD to enjoy his Right,  
And wear th' Imperial Crown.

May

## V.

May all a fond Ambition shun,  
 By which e'en BLADUD was undone,  
 As antient Stories tell;  
 Who tried with artful Wings to fly,  
 But towering on the Regions high,  
 He down expiring fell.

We shall next describe the Baths of this City, of which there are five in Number.

1. The KING'S BATH, which rises about 152 Feet South-West of the Abbey-Church: The Spring, or main Source of this Bath, is in the Center, and is covered over with a leaden Cistern, with an Intent to restrain its rapid Motion, and to disperse it more equally to different Parts of the Bath, as well as to receive the Pipes of Suction of all the different Pumps, which are thence supplied: The Springs were doubtless separated from the common Springs by the Romans, and fenced in with a durable Wall. A wooden Building is erected in the Bath, with Niches and Seats for the Accommodation of the Bathers. The Dimensions of it are 65 Feet 10 Inches by 40 Feet 10 Inches, and contains 346 Tuns 2 Hogsheads and 36 Gallons of Water, when filled to its usual Height. Here are Pumps and Pumping-Rooms, for pouring the hot Streams on any Part of the Body, which in many Cases are very salutary.

2. The QUEEN'S BATH, which, having no Spring of its own, is supplied with Water from the King's Bath, by a Communication of an arch'd open Passage. The Water of this Bath is more temperate than the first, and near the same Degree of Heat as the Cross-Bath: The Dimensions are 25 Feet 4 Inches, by 24 Feet two Inches, and contains 81 Tuns 3 Hogsheads and 11 Gallons of Water. The Time these two Baths generally take in filling (being filled as well as discharged together) is about ten Hours.

3. The CROSS BATH, which rises in the South-West Part of the City, is so called from a Cross which is upon a Monument erected in the Middle of it, by the Earl of Melfort, (Secretary of State to King JAMES the Second) as a Memorial of the Queen's bathing in it, in the Year 1687. The  
 Orna-

Ornaments of the Monument (which are all of fine Marble) are, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, (attended by Angels) the Eucharist, and several Inscriptions, many of which are now erased: Its Dimensions are 24 Feet six Inches, by 19 Feet 11 Inches. It contains 53 Tuns and 47 Gallons of Water, and is generally about eleven Hours in filling.

4. The HOT BATH, which is situated about 120 Feet South-west of the former, and is so called from its being found (or once deemed) the hottest of all; though from many Experiments it has been lately declared to be near the same Degree of Heat as the King's Bath. Its Dimensions are 30 Feet 8 Inches and a half, by 13 Feet 11 Inches. It contains 54 Tuns and 27 Gallons of Water, and fills in much the same Time as the Cross Bath.

5. The LEPERS BATH, which is situated close to the West Side of the Hot Bath, from which it receives the Water, as it has no Source of its own, and is used only by the poor People that belong to the Hospital of that Name.

The Time People generally bathe, are between the Hours of Six and Nine in the Morning, when there is a fresh Supply of Water; that which rises one Day being discharged the next, by Drains into the River Avon, made for that Purpose; by which Means the Baths are always kept sweet and wholesome.

The following are the Rules and Orders (as established by the Corporation) for regulating Bathing, and also the Fees and Conduct of the Serjeants, Bath Guides, Cloth Women and Chairmen.

A Serjeant shall not demand more than Three-Pence for each Time of Bathing.

A Guide shall not demand more than One Shilling for each Time of Bathing.

A Cloth-Woman shall not demand more than Three-Pence for each Time of Bathing.

The above Fees are to be understood, so as not to affect People in low Circumstances, or Servants, such being allow'd to bathe for Six-pence only, to the Guide for Linen and Attendance,

That no Serjeant, Bath-Guide, Cloth-Woman, or Chairman, shall demand any Thing of a Bather for his or her Entrance on Bathing or Pumping, which has usually been demanded by the Name of Footing-Money.

That sufficient Fires (at the Expence of the Chamber of the City) be made in the Slips, the same to be lighted at Six o'Clock in the Morning, in the Winter Season, viz. from Michaelmas to Lady-Day; and at Five o'Clock in the Morning in the Summer Season, viz. from Lady-Day to Michaelmas; and to be continued the usual Hours of Bathing.

Bathing to be allow'd on all Holidays, except Christmas-Day and Good-Friday.

Any Gentleman or Lady having Cause of Complaint against any of the above Attendants belonging to the Baths, are desired to make such Complaints known to the Magistrates, at the Town-Hall, any Monday Morning at Eleven o'Clock.

There are two public Assembly-Rooms in this Place, viz. Mr. SIMPSON'S and Mr. WILTSHIRE'S; the largest is kept by Mr. SIMPSON; was built in the Year 1750; and is 90 Feet in Length, 36 in Breadth, and 30 in Height; it has a very fine Stocco Ceiling; there is hung up in it a Portrait Picture of the late RICHARD NASH, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies, besides several very fine Landscapes, and is thought to be as elegant a Room for its Size as any in England.

Mr. WILTSHIRE'S Room is 86 Feet in Length, 30 in Breadth, and 30 in Height; this has a Cove Ceiling, and is a very neat Room; it is likewise ornamented with a Portrait Picture and Bust of the late RICHARD NASH, Esq. besides many curious Landscapes.—There are to each Room Antichambers, which are often used for performing Concerts in, and for Card-Rooms.

The Balls (during the Seasons) are twice a Week, viz. Tuesdays and Fridays; except in LENT, and then they are Mondays and Thursdays; and the Company assemble at one of the Rooms every Night. Mr. SIMPSON'S Nights are Tuesdays

days, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and Mr. WILTSHIRE's are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; they have Sundays alternately.

There are likewise two Theatres here; one situated in Orchard Street, which was built by Subscription in the Year 1750, by ten of the Inhabitants; the other was built by the late Mr. SIMPSON, under his Long Room. The lower Part of the latter is exactly the Model of Drury Lane Theatre, and the Stage is much larger than that in Orchard-Street.— For some Time past Mr. SIMPSON's House has been shut up, in Consideration of a yearly Sum paid to him by Mr. PALMER, the chief Proprietor of the Theatre in Orchard-Street. They perform (during the Seasons) four Times each Week, viz. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The principal Coffee-Houses here are kept by Messrs. MORGAN and STEPHENS; the first is situated in Orange-Grove, and is generally call'd MORGAN's Coffee-House; the other fronts the North Parade, is therefore call'd the PARADE Coffee-House, and is a very pleasant Room, especially in the Spring.

We have very fine Markets here twice a Week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays: They are supplied with the greatest Variety of all Sorts of Provisions, and generally at very reasonable Prices: There is besides, Fresh Butter brought in from the Country every Day, and remarkable for its Goodness. Also we have a very good Supply of fresh Meat from the Butchers who reside in the City. The Fish Markets are Wednesdays and Fridays; and Bath is thought to excel all other inland Towns in England for the Goodness and Quantity of the Sea Fish brought to it; besides Fresh-Water Fish, of which there is good Variety daily taken in the River Avon, and expos'd to Sale in the Market.

The Corporation has lately made a new Green Market, with convenient Sheds for the Gardeners; and no Place in England is better supply'd with Garden Stuff of all Kinds than Bath.

This Place has increased within these few Years prodigiously in its Inhabitants, as a great Number of Gentlemen  
C 2 have



have taken Houses, and reside here all the Year; therefore the City of Bath is now become one of the most polite and agreeable Places in England. The Buildings erected within these twenty Years, are in a great Measure owing to the late Mr. WOOD, Architect, to whose Memory they will stand as a lasting Monument: His great Skill and Judgment in Architecture, was not to be equall'd by many People in England; he was the Occasion of building Queen's-Square, which was begun the 27th Day of January, 1729, and is a magnificent Pile of Building. In the Inside of the Square is a Garden with Gravel Walks, surrounded with a Stone Balustrade, and in the Middle of each Side are large Iron Gates; in the Center of the Garden is a fine Bason of Water, in which is erected a lofty Obelisk, 70 Feet high from the Foundation, which terminates in a Point; and level with the Eye is the following Inscription cut on Marble:

*In Memory of Honours bestow'd,  
And in Gratitude for Benefits conferr'd in this City,  
By his Royal Highness  
FREDERICK, Prince of WALES,  
And his Royal Consort,  
In the Year 1738,  
This Obelisk is erected, by  
RICHARD NASH, Esq.*

The late Mr. Wood was not only the Occasion of building Queen's-Square, and many Streets contiguous, but likewise the Grand Parade, (which was begun the 10th Day of March, 1739-40) the South-Parade, Pierpoint-Street, Duke-Street, &c. &c. And some Time before his Death, which was in May, 1754, he laid out a Plan for erecting a most beautiful Pile of Building, called the King's Circus, Two-thirds of which is now actually finished, and the greatest Part inhabited; the rest of the Houses are building, and when its compleated it will be perhaps one of the most elegant Piles in Europe, of a modern Work especially: It is to be circular, with three Openings or Streets leading into it, with a large Bason in the Center, which is now compleated, and is fed by two or three fine Springs, affording a plentiful Supply of Water to the whole Neighbourhood: The Street leading into it, from Queen's-Square, is called Gay-Street, which is quite finished and inhabited.

In the Grove near the Abbey-Church (now called Orange-Grove, in Compliment to the late Prince of Orange) there is an Obelisk erected, with an Inscription on it, in Honour to the Prince of Orange, and the Place; his Highness having been obliged to visit Bath for his Health, just before he married the Princess Royal of England, and received great Benefit by the Waters: This likewise was erected by RICHARD NASH, Esq. The following is the Inscription:

In Memoriam

Sanitatis

PRINCIPI AURIACO

Aquarum Thermalium Potu,

Favente DEO,

Ovante BRITANNIA,

Felicitar Restitutæ,

M.DCC.XXXIV.

Thus Translated.

*In Memory of the happy Restoration of the Health of the PRINCE of ORANGE, by the Drinking of the Bath Waters, through the Favour of GOD, and to the great Joy of BRITAIN, 1734.*

There is a new Row of Buildings lately erected at the Upper End of Broad Street, called BLADUD'S BUILDINGS, which makes a very handsome Appearance; and every House has two Fronts, which command very extensive Prospects, particularly that to the South-East. Just above these Buildings is a Row of Houses built in a Field called Vineyards, which, from a Mixture of Brick and Stone, is called Harlequin Row.

Leading from Gay-Street to Lansdown-Road, upon a Spot of Ground belonging to the Corporation, formerly called Town-Acre, is now erected a very neat Row of Buildings, with a spacious paved Terrace before the Front, raised by a Flight of Steps above the common Way; this is called EDGAR'S Buildings, in Memory of the King of that Name before-mentioned. And from thence to the General Hospital, two new Streets are now building, upon Ground of Mr. MILSOM'S, which Streets are to be called BURTON-STREET and MILSOM-STREET.

King's-Mead-Street, King's-Mead-Square, Avon-Street, Beaufort Square, and several Houses adjoining, have all been built within these 30 Years. The Houses in Lady-Mead, which leads from Walcot-Street (in St. Michael's Parish) to Walcot-Church, have all been built within these few Years;

as have many new Houses at the Lower End of Horse-Street, on a Spot of Ground contracted for by the late Mr. BRADLEY, which make a great Addition as well as Ornament to the Street.

The Stone of which the principal Houses here are built, is for the most Part dug out of the Quarries belonging to the late RALPH ALLEN, Esq. and brought from thence down a steep Hill by a curious Machine of his Invention. These Machines, and the Manner of conveying Stone from the Quarries to the River, are well worth Observation.

The Houses within the City Walls (which are said to have been built by King ALFRED about the Year 900) have within these late Years been very much improved, and made convenient for Trade, as well as the Reception of Strangers. The Prices of Lodgings are as follow: From Jan. 1, to March the 1st, 7s. per Week each Room. From March 1, to June the 1st, 10s. per Week; from June 1, to Sept. 1, 7s. from the 1st of Sept. to the 1st of Jan. 10s. and Servants Rooms in Proportion. The Corporation (whose chief Study is to make every Thing as agreeable as possible) have lately pull'd down the North and South Gates, and purchas'd several old Houses, in order to render the Streets and Avenues in and to this City more extensive and commodious.

The Roads about Bath grow every Day much better, by the Prudence and good Management of the Commissioners of the Turnpikes; as they are at this Time not only very safe, but pleasant; and the Access to the Hills, Claverton and Lansdown (which were formerly very difficult to ascend) is now rendered very safe and easy either on Horseback, or in Carriages. When you arrive on the Summit of Lansdown, you have a very extensive Prospect for many Miles round; and the Air that you breath in, upon these Hills, is very beneficial to Invalids that ride to restore their Health; and especially on Lansdown, for the Inhabitants of three or four Houses that are built upon the Down, often live to the Age of one hundred Years and upwards. Here you have a fine View of the Bristol Channel, City of Bristol, Part of Wales, and great Part of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and Wiltshire; and there is one Point of View where the Cities of Bath and Bristol may be seen at the same Time; the Soil of this Down is thought

thought to produce the finest Herbage in the West of England for Sheep, as the Lansdown Mutton is known to be the best and sweetest in all Europe.

At the farther Part of the Down is a Monument erected by Lord LANSDOWN, in Memory of his Grandfather Sir BEVIL GRANVILLE, who was there killed in the Action between him and Sir WILLIAM WALLER, in the Civil Wars in the Reign of King CHARLES the First. This \*Monument is elegantly built with Free-stone, and a Square of one and twenty Feet contains the whole Structure.

The Inscriptions on it being now defaced, we shall therefore give them here to satisfy the Reader.

*On the North Tablet are the following Lines :*

When now th' incens'd Rebels proudly came  
Down like a Torrent without Bank or Dām ;  
When undeserv'd Success urg'd on their Force,  
That Thunder must come down to stop their Course,  
Or GRANVILLE must step in, then GRANVILLE stood,  
And with himself oppos'd and check'd the Flood.  
Conquest or Death was all his Thoughts : So Fire  
Either o'ercomes, or does itself expire.  
His Courage work'd like Flames, cast Heat about ;  
Here, there, on this, on that Side none gave out.  
Not any Pike in that renowned Stand,  
But took new Force from his inspiring Hand ;  
Soldier encourag'd Soldier, Man urg'd Man,  
And he urg'd all, so far Example can.  
Hurt upon Hurt, Wound upon Wound did call,  
He was the But, the Mark, the Aim of all.  
His Soul this While retir'd from Cell to Cell,  
At last flew up from all, and then he fell.  
But the devoted Stand, enrag'd the more  
From that his Fate, plied hotter than before ;  
And proud to fall with him, swore not to yield,  
Each fought an honour'd Grave, and gain'd the Field.  
Thus he being fall'n, his Actions fought anew,  
And the Dead conquer'd, whilst the Living flew.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, 1643.

\* See a Print of it publish'd by Mr. FREDERICK.

Thus slain thy valiant Ancestor did lie,  
 When his own Bark a Navy did defy.  
 When now encompass'd round he Victor stood,  
 And bath'd his Pinnacle in his conquering Blood,  
 'Till all his Purple Current dry'd and spent,  
 He fell, and made the Waves his Monument.  
 Where shall the next fam'd GRANVILLE'S Ashes stand?  
 Thy Grandfire fills the Seas, and thou the Land.

MARTIN LLEWELLEN, 1643.

To the Immortal Memory of  
 His renowned and his valiant Cornish Friends, who  
 Conquer'd dying in the Royal Cause,  
 July 5, 1643,  
 This Column was dedicated  
 By the Hon. GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord Lansdown, 1720.  
 Dulce est pro Patria mori.

*The following is on the South Tablet:*

In this Battle, on the King's Part, were more Officers and Gentlemen of Quality slain than private Men; but what would have clouded any Victory, and made the Loss of others less spoken of, was the Death of Sir BEVIL GRANVILLE: He was indeed an excellent Person, whose Activity, Interest, and Reputation, was the Foundation of what had been done in Cornwall, and his Temper and Affection so public, that no Accident which happened could make any Impression in him; and his Example kept others from taking any Thing ill, or at least seeming to do so: In a Word, a brighter Courage, and a gentler Disposition, were never married together, to make the most chearful and innocent Conversation.

*On the West Side, are Trophies of War; on the East, the King's Arms, and those of Granville.*

In this Battle, of the King's Side, which was commanded by the Marquis of HEREFORD, the King's Horse was so shaken, that of 2000 which were upon the Field in the Morning, there were not above 600 left after the Action, owing to a Regiment of 500 Horse, commanded by Sir ARTHUR HASLERIG, which were so compleatly armed, that they were called by the other Side the Regiment of Lobsters, because

cause of their bright Iron Shells, with which they were covered, being perfect Cuirassiers; and were the first seen so armed on either Side, and the first that made any Impression upon the King's Horse, who being unarmed were not able to bear a Shock with them; besides that, they were secure from Hurts of the Sword, which were almost the only Weapons the others were furnished with: Notwithstanding, the Marquis drove Sir WILLIAM WALLER from his Station, and made him retire into Bath in great Disorder.

Claverton Down is likewise much frequented by People that ride for the Air, as it is very pleasant and agreeable; from which you have a View of the whole City of Bath, and a pleasant Prospect of the Vale between Bath and Bristol: Near it is a Seat that belonged to the late RALPH ALLEN, Esq. (but now to Mrs. ALLEN, his Widow) called Prior-Park, which commands a Prospect as delightful as possible for the Imagination to conceive, the City of Bath being the chief Object, and towards it the principal Front of the House is turned; the Seat consists of an House in the Center, two Pavilions, and two Wings of Offices, all united by Arcades, and making a continu'd curv'd Line of Building of above 1000 Feet in Front, of which the House takes about 150 Feet, and is of the Corinthian Order, elevated upon a Rustic Basement crown'd with a Ballustrade; the Center advancing forward, and making one of the largest and most correct hexastyle Portico's in the Kingdom: The Order includes two Stories; and the House has 15 Windows in the Length of it. The Portico, together with a Corinthian Hall in the principal Story, a Chapel on the same Floor of the Ionic Order, supporting the Corinthian, and a Corinthian Gallery extending over the Hall, and the Rooms on each Side of it, all finished with Free-stone, are the Beauties and Curiosities of the Pile.

The Gardens to this Seat consist of several Terraces, and a fine large Slope, lying northward before the House; at each Side of which are many winding Walks, all adorned with Vasses, and other Ornaments in Stone Work. In one Part of the Garden is a Statue of MOSES in an Attitude expressive of the Admiration he must have been in after striking the Rock, and seeing the Water gush out of it: At the lower Part of the Gardens is a large Piece of Water, and over the upper Part is an elegant Bridge of the Ionic Order, built  
much

much in the same Taste as the Earl of Pembroke's at Wilton. Here are also a great Variety of Rides made thro' the adjoining Lands, where the real Beauties of Nature appear in great Abundance.

There are many more agreeable Rides for Airing about this City, especially when the Weather is cold or tempestuous, viz. to Kelston, London Road, and Bristol Road. In the Road to Kelston you have a great Number of very fine Prospects, particularly of the River Avon, which runs in a serpentine Manner for many Miles; in either of these Roads you are much better sheltered by the Hills from the Inclemency of the Weather.

The late Act of Parliament relating to Bath is strictly adhered to, as the Streets every Night are extremely well lighted by Lamps; and the City in general is kept very clean. Here is also a regular Watch every Night, in Case of Accidents.

The following are the Regulations the Chairmen of Bath are now subject to, as specified likewise in the last Act of Parliament.

The Mayor and Aldermen of this City, or any five or more of them, whereof the Mayor for the Time being to be one, shall licence all, or any Person or Persons who shall carry or keep any Glass Chair, or Bath Chair, within the said City of Bath, or the Liberties and Precincts thereof; the Charge of every such Licence is not to exceed the Sum of Three Shillings, which is to be paid by every respective Chairman, besides the Duty of the Stamps; and that the Number of Glass and Bath Chairs so licenced shall not be under 70, if so many be requested by any Person or Persons fitly qualified; the said Licence shall be granted for the Term of one Year from the Date of each respective Licence, and no longer.

The Chairs thus licenced are to have a Mark of Distinction by Figure, or otherwise, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall think proper; and the said Mark shall be placed on the Back of every Chair in the most conspicuous and convenient Manner to be taken Notice of.

And

And if any Person or Persons presume to carry any Glass or Bath Chair within the City of Bath, the Liberties or Precincts thereof, without such Leave or Licence; for every such Offence shall forfeit the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence: And the Chairmen shall keep such Stands or Places with their Chairs, as the Mayor and Justices of the said City, for the Time being, shall by any Writing under their Hands, to be affixed up on the Guildhall, and on the Pump-Room, order, direct, and appoint; and if any Chairman refuses obeying such Orders or Directions as aforesaid, for every such Offence shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Shillings; and upon Complaint the Justices of the said City may suspend any of the said Chairmen from working, for any Time not exceeding forty Days.

No Chairman can demand for any one Fare from any Part within the Walls of the said City, more than the Sum of Six-pence; or to any Place not exceeding the Distance of 500 Yards, more than Six-pence; and for any greater Length, not exceeding one measured Mile, or 1760 Yards, the Sum of One Shilling; and no more than the Sum of Sixpence for every half Hour's Waiting, and so proportionably for any longer Space of Time. No Chairman shall be required or obliged to carry any Chair out of the Liberties of the said City on the North and West Side thereof, nor farther than the Foot of Beachen-Cliff, Widcombe-Hill, Claverton-Down, and Bathwick-Down, on the South and East Side of the City.

Any Person the said Chairmen shall at any Time carry, may cause the said Chairmen to stop as often as he or she shall require, so as such Person do not detain the Chairmen above the Space of ten Minutes in every Six-penny Fare, or twenty Minutes in every Twelve-penny Fare; and in Case any Chairman shall refuse to carry any such Fare, or shall exact, demand, or take more for his Fare or Hire than the several Rates by Act of Parliament, or shall utter any abusive Language, or offer any other Insult to the Person he so carries: Such Chairmen so offending, and being convicted thereof by the Oath of one or more creditable Witness or Witnesses, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Ten Shillings, one Moiety of which is to go, to the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the City; and



and no Chairman shall make Use of any other Chair than what shall be so marked: And that no Person shall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface the Mark or Figure of Distinction appointed by the said Mayor and Aldermen, under the Forfeiture of Three Pounds for every such Offence.

If any Person do refuse or neglect to pay any Chairman or Chairmen the Money justly due to him or them for carrying in his or their Chair; or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any such Chair, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen, on Complaint thereof, to grant a Warrant to bring before them the Person against whom such Complaint shall be made, and upon Proof made by one or more Witnesses upon Oath, (which Oath the Mayor and Aldermen have Power to administer) to award reasonable Satisfaction to the Party grieved for his Damage and Costs; and upon Refusal to pay and make such Satisfaction, to issue out Warrants of Distress, to levy the same on the Offender's Goods and Chattels; and for want of Distress, to commit the Party or Parties so offending, to Prison for one Month, or until such Satisfaction be made; and such Penalty, so to be recovered, shall be applied to and for the Use of the Poor of the said Parish where such Offence shall be committed.

Any Gentleman may use a Chair of his own, or appoint any Person or Persons to carry the same, as he or they respectively shall think proper; provided that no Chairman hired or employed to carry such Chair or Chairs as aforesaid, shall carry any other Fare than such Person, or his Family, so hiring them as aforesaid, on Pain of forfeiting for every such Offence the Sum of Ten Shillings. Every Person so hiring his own Chairmen, shall enter such Chair, with the Names of the Chairmen, in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the said City; for which Entry no Fee or Reward is required.

N. B. All the Chairmen are ordered to keep their Stands; when attending at the Pump-Room, in the Church-Yard; at Mr. SIMPSON'S Rooms, in Orange-Grove; at Mr. WILTSHIRE'S Rooms, on the North Parade; and at Mr. MORGAN'S Coffee-House, in Orange-Grove: It is ordered, that no more than four Chairs wait at the Door of the said Pump-Room, or either of the said public Rooms, at one Time, under

der the Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Offence ; and no Chair is to attend at the Door of the said Coffee-House, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Offence.

All Prosecutions for any Offence must be commenced within three Months next after the Offence is committed ; and all Disputes are to be heard and finally determined by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the said City, who attend at the Guildhall every Monday, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to hear and determine all Complaints, relating to the Chairmen, &c. &c.

To make this little Treatise the more useful to Strangers, we have annexed the following correct Table of the Distances between the several Parts of the City.

*From the Front Door of Mr. SIMPSON'S,  
or Mr. LEAKE'S,*

	Yards
To the Corner House, Northward, on the West Side of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	767
To the same House thro' Green-Street, is	773
To the same House thro' West Gate, is	753
To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell Lane, is	756
To the same House thro' Green-Street, is	763
To the same House thro' West-Gate, is	758
To the South-East Corner of the Square, thro' Bride- well-Lane, is	606
To the same Corner of the Square thro' Green-Street, is	613
To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-Gate, is	658
To the North-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	608
To the same Corner of the Square thro' Green-Street, is	715
To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Bridewell- Lane, is	784
To the same Place thro' Green-Street, is	791
To the North Door of Walcot-Church, is	1128
To Cornwell-House, is	805
To the first House in Bladud's Buildings, is	596
To the North End of the Vineyards, is	876
To	

	Yards
To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is	700
To the Gate that opens into the Town-Common, is	1217
To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church Yard, is	761
To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	628
To the Cold-Bath, (kept by Mr. GREENWAY) is	751
To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is	1101
To the Gate of the Town-Wall, at the End of St. John's Court, is	499
To the House in the Saw-Close, opposite the same Gate, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	501
To the Corner House of King's-Mead-Square, next to West-Gate, is	439
To the last House on the North-Parade, is	301
To Trim-Bridge, is	447

*From the Front Door of Mr. WILTSHIRE'S,*

To the North-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	759
To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	766
To the South-East Corner of the Square, thro' Bride- well-Lane, is	657
To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	664
To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-Gate, is	709
To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	807
To the same House, thro' Green-Street, is	814
To the same House, thro' West-Gate, is	809
To the Corner House, Northward, on the West Side of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	818
To the same House, thro' Green-Street, is	824
To the same House, thro' West-Gate, is	804
To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Bridewell- Lane, is	835
To the same Place, thro' Green-Street, is	842
To the North Door of Walcot Church, is	1179
To the North End of the Vineyards, is	927
To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is	751
To the Gate that opens into the Town-Common, is	1268
To the last House on the North-Parade, is	250
To the Bear Corner, is	305

To

	Yards
To the Lower End of Bridewell-Lane, is	385
To Trim-Bridge, is	498
To the Gate in the Town-Wall, at the End of St. John's Court, is	550
To the House in the Saw-Close, opposite the same Gate, thro' Bridewell-Lane. is	552
To the Corner House of King's-Mead-Square, next to West-Gate, is	490
To Cornwell-House, is	856
To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church-Yard, is	812
To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	577
To the Cold-Bath, is	700
To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is	1050
To Mr. Morgan's Coffee-House, is	140
To the East End of Green-Street, is	442

*From the PUMP-ROOM,*

To the Corner House, Northward, on the West Side of Queen-Square, is	580
To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, is	569
To the North East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	521
To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-Gate, is	471
To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	419
To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	597
To Cornwell-House, is	752
To the North Door of Walcot-Church, is	1074
To the first House in Bladud's-Buildings, is	540
To the North End of the Vineyards, is	822
To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is	513
To the Gate that opens into the Town-Common, is	1030
To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, is	548
To the Cold-Bath, is	672
To Mr. Morgan's Coffee-House, is	140
To Mr. Simpson's, or Mr. Leake's House, is	234
To Mr. Wiltshire's House, is	285
To the last House on the North-Parade, is	490

To

	Yards
To the last House on the South-Parade, is	— 502
To West-Gate, is	— 233
To Trim-Bridge, is	— 260
To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is	972

*From the GUILD-HALL,*

To the last House on the North-Parade, is	— 405
To West-Gate, is	— 291
To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is	— 573
To the North-West Corner of Queen-Square, is	— 622
To the Gate that opens into the Town Common, is	— 1090
To the upper End of the Vineyards, North, is	— 722
To the further Side of the Bridge, South, is	— 646
To Cornwell-House, is	— 650

*From the North-East Corner of Mr. MOR-  
GAN'S Coffee-House,*

To the North-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' } Bridewell-Lane, is	617
To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is	624
To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' } West-Gate, is	567
To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' } Bridewell-Lane, is	515
To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is	522
To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side } of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	665
To the Corner House, Northward, on the West Side } of Queen-Square, thro' Bridewell-Lane, is	676
To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Bridewell- } Lane, is	693
To the same Place, thro' Green-Street, is	700
To the last House on the North-Parade, is	392
To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church- } Yard, is	670
To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	719
To the Cold-Bath, thro' the Church-Yard, is	794
To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is	1144
To Cornwell-House, is	714
To the first House in Bladud's-Building's, is	502
To the North End of the Vineyards, is	785
To	To

	Yards
To the North Door of Walcot Church, is	— 1037
To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is	— 609
To the Gate that opens into the Town-Common, is	— 1126

*From the BELL-TREE-HOUSE in BELL-TREE  
LANE, in St. James's Parish,*

To the last House on the North-Parade, is	— 554
To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' } Bridewell-Lane, is	— 478
To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' } West Gate, is	— 492

*From the South-East Corner of QUEEN-SQUARE,*

To the last House on the North-Parade, is	— 876
To the End of the Vineyards, is	— 680
To the upper End of Walcot Church-Yard, thro' } Walcot-Street, is	— 900
To the Cold-Bath, thro' Stall-Street, is	— 1021
To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is	1371

Having given the Reader as full and clear Account of the City of Bath as can be expected in so small a Tract, with the Table of Distances, &c. 'tis now proper to say something of our late worthy Benefactor, RICHARD NASH, Esq. who was Master of the Ceremonies in this City upwards of 50 Years; under whose Administration Bath flourished in so particular a Manner, as to be now able to vie with any City in the Kingdom (of its Size) for the Politeness of its Amusements, Elegance of its Buildings, &c. &c.

\*RICHARD NASH, Esq. the Subject of these Lines, was born in the Town of Swansea in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, in the Year 1673. His Father was a Gentleman whose principal Income arose from a Partnership in a Glass-House; his Mother was Neice to Col. POYER, who was killed by OLIVER CROMWELL for defending Pembroke Castle against the Rebels.

\* *The Account of his Birth and Family was copied by Mr. CROWLEY, from a Memorandum in his own Pocket Book, written by himself about five Years before his Decease.*

He was educated under Mr. MADDOCKS at Carmarthen School, and from thence sent to Jesus College, Oxford, in order to prepare him for the Study of the Law. The first Method he took to distinguish himself at College, was not by Application to Study, but by his Assiduity for Intrigue.— His Stay at College, however, was but of short Duration.

The next Step he took was, to purchase himself a Pair of Colours in the Army, which Situation he thought the best adapted to gratify his Inclination for Gallantry.

He soon became disgusted with the Life of a Soldier, quitted the Army, and entered his Name as a Student in the Temple Books, and here went to the very Summit of Second-rate Luxury. In this Manner Mr. NASH spent some Years about Town, 'till at last his genteel Appearance, his constant Civility, and, still more, his Assiduity, gained him the Acquaintance of several Persons qualified to lead the Fashion both by Birth and Fortune.

About the Year 1703 the City of Bath became in some Measure frequented by People of Distinction. The Company was numerous enough to form a Country-Dance upon the Bowling-Green; they were amused with a Violin and Hautboy, and diverted with the romantic Walks round the City.

Captain WEBSTER was the Predecessor of Mr. NASH.— This Gentleman, in the Year 1704, carried the Balls to the Town-Hall, each Man paying Half-a-Guinea a Ball. The Amusements of the Place were neither elegant, nor conducted with Delicacy.

This was the Situation of Things when Mr. NASH first began to preside over the Amusements of the Place. His first Care was to promote a Music Subscription; the Pump-Room was put under the Care of a proper Officer; large Sums were raised for repairing the Roads about the City; the Houses and Streets began to improve, and Ornaments were lavished upon them even to Profusion.

A few Years after one THOMAS HARRISON erected a handsome Assembly-Room, for the Reception of the Company; and from that Time Bath has been constantly im-

proving.—The said Mr. NASH always conducted every Thing in the most pleasing Manner, and gave general Satisfaction to all the Strangers.

Some Time before his Decease Nature gave Warning of his approaching Dissolution : The worn Machine had run itself down to an utter Impossibility of Repair ; and he died at his House in St. John's Court in Bath, on the 3d of Feb. 1761, aged 87 Years. His Death was sincerely regretted by the City, to which he had been so long and so great a Benefactor.

In three or four Days after his Decease, his Corpse was conveyed to the Abbey-Church, with great Solemnity.—About Five the Procession moved from his House : The Charity Girls, two and two, preceded ; next the Boys of the Charity-School, singing a solemn occasional Hymn ; next a large Band of Music, sounding at proper Intervals a Dirge ; three Clergymen immediately preceded the Coffin, which was adorned with sable Plumes, and the Pall supported by the six senior Aldermen ; the Masters of the Assembly-Rooms following as chief Mourners. The Crowd was so great, that not only the Streets were filled, but even the Tops of the Houses were covered with Spectators.

Soon after his Death a Pamphlet was publish'd, entitled, " A Sketch of the Life, Character, and Manners, of the late RICHARD NASH, Esq."—the Contents of which were as follows :

" *Imperium in Imperio* —  
 " *De Mortuis nil nisi Bonum.*

" He was by Birth a Gentleman, an ancient Briton ; by Education, a Student in Jesus College in Oxford ; by Profession—his natural Genius was too volatile for any.—He tried the Army and the Law ; but soon found his Mind superior to both—he was *born to govern*. His Dominion was not like that of other Legislators, over the Servility of the Vulgar, but over the Pride of the Noble and the Opulent. His Public Character was great, as it was self-built and self-maintained : His Private amiable, as it was grateful, beneficent, and generous. By the Force of Genius he erected the City of BATH into a Province of Pleasure, and became,



By universal Consent, its Legislator, and Ruler. He plann'd, improv'd, and regulated, all the Amusements of the Place; his fundamental Law was, that of Good-Breeding; hold sacred Decency and Decorum, his constant Maxim; Nobody, however exalted by Beauty, Blood, Titles, or Riches, could be guilty of a Breach of it unpunished: The Penalty, *His Disapprobation, and Public Shame.*

To maintain the Sovereignty he had established, he published \* Rules of Behaviour, which (from their Propriety) acquired the Force of Laws; and which the Highest never infring'd, without immediately undergoing the Public Censure.

He kept the Men in Order; by wisely prohibiting the wearing Swords in his Dominions; by which Means he prevented sudden Passion from causing the Bitterness of unavailing Repentance. In all Quarrels he was chosen Umpire; and so just were his Decisions, that Peace generally triumphed, crowned with the mutual Thanks of both Parties.

He kept the Ladies in good Humour and Decorum; by a nice Observance of the Rules of Place and Precedence; by ordaining Scandal to be the infallible Mark of a foolish Head, and a malicious Heart; always rendering more suspicious the Reputation of her who propagated it, than that of the Person abused.

Of the young, the gay, the heedless Fair, just launching upon the dangerous Sea of Pleasure, he was ever, unsolicited, (sometimes unregarded) the kind Protector; humanely correcting even the Mistakes in Dress, as well as Improprieties in Conduct: Nay, often warning them, tho' at the Hazard of his Life, against the artful Snares of designing Men, or an improper Acquaintance with Women of doubtful Characters. Thus did he establish his Government on Pillars of Honour and Politeness, which could never be shaken: And maintained it for full half a Century, with Reputation, Honour, and undisputed Authority; beloved, respected, and revered.

Of his private Character be it the first Praise, that, while by his Conduct, the highest Ranks became his Subjects, he himself became the Servant of the Poor and the Distressed;

\* See Page 29.

whose

whose Cause he ever pleaded amongst the Rich, and enforced with the prevailing Eloquence of a good Example: They were ashamed not to relieve those Wants, to which they saw him administer with so noble an Heart, and so liberal an Hand. Nor was his Munificence confined to Particulars, he being, to all the public Charities of this City, a liberal Benefactor; not only by his own most generous Subscriptions, but by always assuming in their Behalf the Character of a sturdy Beggar, which he performed with such an authoritative Address to all Ranks without Distinction, that few of the worst Hearts, had Courage to refuse what their own Inclinations would not have prompted them to bestow.

Of a noble public Spirit, and a warm grateful Heart, the Obelisk in the Grove, and the beautiful Pyramid in the Square, are magnificent Testimonies: The one erected to preserve the Memory of a most interesting Event to his Country, the Restitution of Health, by the healing Waters of this Place, to the Illustrious Prince of ORANGE, who came hither in a most languishing Condition: The other, a noble Offering of Thanks to the late Prince of WALES, and his Royal Consort, *for Favours bestowed, and Honours by them conferred in this City.*

His long and peaceful Reign, of absolute Power, was so tempered by his excessive Good-nature, that no Instance can be given either of his own Cruelty, or of his suffering that of others to escape its proper Reward.—An Example unprecedented amongst absolute Monarchs!

Reader!—This Monarch was a Man, and had his Foibles and his Faults! which we should wish covered with the Veil of Good-nature, made of the same Piece with his own: But Truth forceth us unwillingly to confess, his Passions were strong; which, as they fired him to act strenuously in Good, hurried him to some Excesses of Evil.

His Fire, not used to be kept under by an early Restraint, burst out too often into flaming Acts, without waiting for the cool Approbation of his Judgment.

His Generosity was so great, that Prudence often whispered him, in vain, that she feared it would enter the neighbouring

**Confines of Profusion:** His Charity so unbounded, that the Severe might suspect it sometimes to be the Offspring of Folly or Ostentation.

With all these, (be they Foibles, Follies, Faults, or Frailties) it will be difficult to point out, amongst his cotemporary Kings of the whole Earth, more than One who hath fewer, or less pernicious to Mankind.

His Existence (for Life it scarcely might be called) was spun out to so great an Age, that the Man was sunk, like many former Heroes, in the Weakness and Infirmities of exhausted Nature: The unwilling Tax all Animals must pay for Multiplicity of Days.

Over his closing Scene, Charity long spread her all-covering Mantle; and dropped the Curtain, before the poor Actor, though he had played his Part, was permitted to quit the Stage. Now may she protect his Memory!

Every Friend of BATH, every Lover of Decency, Decorum, and Good Breeding, must sincerely deplore the Loss of so excellent a Governor."

Dr. KING, of Oxford, likewise wrote a Latin Epitaph on the Occasion. The following Translation of it will give the English Reader an Idea of its Contents, tho' not of its Elegance.

" Here lies RICHARD NASH, born in an obscure Village, and from mean Ancestors. To whom, however strange to relate, both the Vulgar and the Mighty, without Bribe or Compulsion, unanimously gave a Kingdom, equally rich and flourishing. A Kingdom which he governed more than fifty Years, with universal Approbation and Applause. To his Empire also was added, by the Consent of all Orders, a celebrated \* Province, which he ever swayed with great Prudence, not by delegated Power, but in Person. He deigned to visit it every Year, and while the Necessities of State demanded his Presence, he usually continued there.

In such Greatness of Fortune his Pride discovered itself by no Marks of Dignity; nor did he ever claim the Honours

\* Tunbridge.

of Prostration. Despising at once Titles of Adulation, and laying aside all Royal Splendor, wearing not even the Diadem, he was content with being distinguish'd only by the ornamental Ensign of a white Hat; a Symbol of the Candour of his Mind.

He was a most prudent Legislator, and more remarkable even than SOLON or LYCURGUS. He at once established and authorized whatever Laws were thought convenient, which were equally serviceable to the City, and grateful to Strangers who made it their Abode.

He was at once a Provider and a Judge of Pleasures, but still conducted them with Gravity and Elegance, and repress'd Licentiousness with Severity. His chief Care was employed in preventing Obscenity or Impudence from offending the Modesty or the Morals of the Fair Sex; and in banishing from their Assemblies Tumult, Clamour, and Abuse.

He not only adorned this City, which he loved, with beautiful Structures, but improved it by his Example; as no Man knew, no Man taught what was becoming, better than he.— He was just, liberal, kind and facetious; a Friend to all, but particularly to the Poor. He had no Enemies, except some of the trifling Great, or dull Declaimers, Foes to all Mankind. Equally a Lover of Peace and of his Country; he fix'd a happy and lasting Concord in his Kingdom, so that none dare convey Scandal, or injure by open Violence the universal Peace, or even by carrying Arms appear prepar'd for War, with Impunity.

But though his Power was boundless, yet never did Liberty flourish more, which he promoted, both by his Authority, and cultivated for his Fame. He found out the happy Secret (a Thing not to be considered without Surprize) of uniting the Vulgar and the Great, the Poor and the Rich, the Learned and Ignorant, the Cowardly and the Brave, in the Bonds of Society, an equal King to all.

Whatever his Faults were, (for we all have Faults) they were rather obnoxious to himself than others; they arose either from Imprudence or Mistake, never from Dishonesty or corrupt Principle; but so harmless were they, that tho' they

they fail'd to create our Esteem, yet can they not want our Pardon.—Could other Kings and Governors but learn to imitate his Example, (would to Heaven they could!) then might they see themselves happy, and their People still enjoying more true Felicity.

Ye Muses and Graces mourn his Death; ye Powers of Love, ye Choirs of Youth and Virgins, but thou, O BATHONIA, more than the rest, cease not to weep, your King, your Teacher, Patron, Friend, never, ah! never to behold his Equal."

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## MACHINES, WAGGONS, and CARRIERS, to and from BATH.

FLYING MACHINES to LONDON, in one Day, (from the Beginning of April to Michaelmas) set out from the White Lyon in the Market-Place, and White-Hart in Stall-Street, (where Places are taken) every Night at Eleven o'Clock, and arrive in London the next Evening; that from the White-Lyon inns at the Bell-Savage, Ludgate-Hill, London; and that from the White-Hart at the Rose, Holbourn-Bridge.—Passengers to pay 1l. 8s. each, are allowed ten Pounds Weight, for all above to pay Three-Halfpence per Pound.

## MACHINES in Two Days,

From Bath for London, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; arrive at London from Bath Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; set out from London the same Days, and arrive in Bath on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Machines from the White-Lyon inn at the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill, and One-Bell in the Strand; those from the White-Hart inn at the White-Swan and the Rose, Holbourn-Bridge; that from the Bear, at the Golden-Cross, Charing-Cross; and that from the Christopher inns at the Bell-Savage, Ludgate-Hill.—Passengers to pay 1l. 5s. each, are allowed to carry 14lb. Weight, for all above to pay Three Half-pence per Pound. The Books for each Machine are kept at the respective Inns they set out from, (where Places are to be taken) except the Machine from the Bear, Places for which are to be taken at Sheakspear's-Head in West-Gate-Street, where the Books are kept.

## M A C H I N E S,

From Bath for Bristol twice every Day, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon. Those that set out at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, go from the White-Hart in Stall-Street; Christopher, and White-Lyon, in the Market-Place, Bath. Those from the White-Lyon and the Christopher inn at the White-Hart in Broad-Street, Bristol; and that from the White-Hart inns at the White-Lyon in Broad-street, Bristol.—Those in the Afternoon go from the White-Hart in Stall-Street and the Angel in West-Gate-Street; that from the White-Hart inns at the White-Lyon in Broad-Street, and that from the Angel at the Bell in Thomas-Street, Bristol.—They all carry Passengers at 2s. 6d. each, except that from the Angel, which carries six Passengers at 2s. each.

From Bath for Exeter (from Lady-Day to Michaelmas) every Monday and Friday, from the Lamb in Stall-Street, Bath; and arrives at the Oxford-Inn in Exeter every Tuesday and Saturday; sets out from Exeter Mondays and Fridays, and arrives in Bath Tuesdays and Saturdays. Passengers to pay 1l. 1s. each, (and other Parts of the Road in Proportion) who are allowed to carry fourteen Pounds Weight, all above to pay one Penny per Pound.

The Bath and Oxford Machine, (twice a Week, in a Day and a Half) sets out from the King's-Arms in Broad-Street, Bath, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at Four o'Clock; lies at Burford; and is at the Blue-Anchor in the Corn-Market, Oxford, on Tuesdays and Fridays in the Forenoon: Returns from Oxford at Two o'Clock the same Days; lies at Burford that Night, and is at Bath on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the Evening. Inside Passengers to pay 15s. each; Outsides, and Children in Lap, Half-Price.—This Machine meets the Exeter Coach at Bath, both Journies, by which Means Passengers and Parcels may be conveyed to Exeter.

From Bath for Salisbury, from the Full-Moon, near the Bridge, Bath, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and comes in Tuesdays and Fridays. Performs the Stage in one Day. Inns at the Cross-Keys in Salisbury. Passengers to pay 10s. each, are allowed fourteen Pounds Weight; for all above to pay one Halspenny per Pound.

## W A G G O N S.

The FLYING WAGGONS set out from Bath and London every Sunday and Wednesday Evening at Seven o'Clock, and

arrive in London and Bath Wednesday and Saturday Morning early.—The SLOW WAGGONS set out from Bath every Monday and Thursday Morning at Ten o'Clock, and arrive in London the Friday and Tuesday following at Noon; set out from London every Wednesday and Saturday Morning at Five o'Clock, and arrive in Bath Monday and Thursday at Two in the Afternoon.—The Waggon set up at the White-Swan, Holbourn-Bridge, London; and call at the White-Bear and Old White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, to leave and take up Goods and Passengers.—N B. Goods are taken in at Mr. Wiltshire's House in Broad-Street, and at his Warehouse in the Market-Place, Bath, where constant Attendance is given.—The same Waggon go to and from Bristol.

A Waggon comes from Warminster to the Full-Moon near the Bridge, Bath, Mondays and Thursdays; returns Tuesdays and Fridays.

A Waggon goes from the Unicorn, near St. Michael's Church, Bath, to the Devizes, once a Week; the Day uncertain.

## CARRIERS.

From Bath for Bristol every Morning, JAMES MAGGS, at the Angel in West-Gate-Street, and ROGER ROGERS, at his House without West-Gate. MAGGS sets up at the Bell in St. Thomas-Street, and ROGERS at the George in Castle-Street, Bristol.

A Carrier sets out for Wells, Bridgwater, Taunton, and Exeter, every Tuesday, from the Pack-Horse near St. Michael's Church, Bath; and comes in from thence Wednesdays. Also sets out from the said Inn every Thursday for Tetbury, and comes in Mondays.

N. B. The usual Allowance for Portage is Six-Pence per Hundred Weight.

## BOATS and BARGES.

Barges for the Conveyance of Goods to and from Bristol, are kept by Messrs. HILL and MOORE at the Queen's-Head in Queen-Street, Bristol. Goods for Bristol are received by JOHN ROBERTS, at the Sign of the Ship at the Bridge, Bath.

Boats to Bristol, or for Pleasure, may be hired from Mr. TOMKINS, at his Stairs the Bottom of the South-Parade.

*The*

*The following are the Measurements of the principal Coach-Roads from BATH, according to the Mile-stones where any are erected.*

<i>To LONDON.</i>		<i>From LONDON to BATH.</i>	
	Miles		Miles
To Bathford -	3	From Hyde-Park Corner to Kensington } 1bf.	
Horse-and-Jockey -	3	Turnham Green -	3bf.
Melksham -	5	Beginning of Brentford	1
Devizes -	8	Hounslow -	5
Beckington -	6	Longford -	4
Overton -	4	Colnbrook -	2
Marlborough -	4	Slough -	3bf.
Frogsfield -	7	Salthill -	1
Hungerford -	3	Maidenhead -	4bf.
Newbury -	8bf.	Twiford -	8
Thacham -	2bf.	Reading -	5
Woolhampton -	4	Theal -	5
Theal -	5	Woolhampton -	5
Reading -	5	Thacham -	4
Twiford -	5	Newbury -	2bf.
Maidenhead -	8	Hungerford -	8bf.
Salthill -	4bf.	Frogsfield -	3
Slough -	1	Marlborough -	7
Colnbrook -	3bf.	Overton -	4
Longford -	2	Beckington -	4
Hounslow -	4	Devizes -	6
End of Brentford -	5	Melksham -	8
Turnham-Green -	1	Horse-and-Jockey -	5
Kensington -	3bf.	Bathford -	3
Hyde-Park Corner -	1bf.	Bath -	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	107		107
<i>To OXFORD.</i>		<i>From OXFORD to LONDON.</i>	
To Petty-France -	15	To Wheatly -	4
Didmarton -	2	Tetsworth -	6
Tetbury -	6	Stokenchurch -	5
Cirencester -	10	Wickham -	7
Biberry -	7	Beaconsfield -	6
Burford -	10	Uxbridge -	8
Whitney -	7	London -	15
Oxford -	14		<hr/>
	<hr/>		51
	71		70



To GLOUCESTER, WORCES-  
TER, and WESTCHESTER.

	Miles.
To the Monument on	
Lansdown	4
Petty-France	11
Froster	14
Gloucester	12
Upton	17
Worcester	10
Broadwater	16
New-Inn	10
Newport	19
Whitchurch	21
Chester	21
	155

To HEREFORD.

To Gloucester	41
Rofs	16
Hereford	14
	71

To WARWICK, COVENTRY,  
LEICESTER, and NOT-  
TINGHAM.

To Tetbury	23
Cirencester	10
Fofs-Bridge	8
Stow	14
Harfordbridge	13
Warwick	14
Coventry	10
Leicester	25
Loughborough	11
Nottingham	16
	144

To BIRMINGHAM & DERBY.  
Miles.

To Worcester	68
Droitwich	6
Bromsgrove	9
Birmingham	14
Litchfield	16
Burton upon Trent	12
Derby	12

137

To DORCHESTER and WEY-  
MOUTH.

To Radstock	7
Chilcompton	4
Cannon's-Grave	3
Aynsford-Inn	7
Sherborne	11
Dorchester	18
Weymouth	7

57

To CHEPSTOW, BRECK-  
NOCK, CARMARTHEN,  
and HAVERFORDWEST.

To Caintham	7
Bristol	6
Old Passage	11
Chepstow	3
Ragland	15
Abergavenny	10
Crickhowel	6bf.
The Buich	7
Brecknock	6bf.
Trecastle	10
Llanymddovry	10
New-Inn	14
Carmarthen	15
St. Clear	10
Haverfordwest	21bf.

152bf.  
To

To WELLS, BRIDGEWATER,  
TAUNTON, EXETER, and  
PLYMOUTH.

	Miles.
To Radstock	7
Old-Down	6
Wells	6
Glastonbury	6
Piper's-Inn	4 <sup>bf.</sup>
Bridgewater	10 <sup>bf.</sup>
Taunton	12
Wellington	7
Maiden-Down	5
Columpton	8
Bradnich	3
Exeter	9
Chudleigh	10
Ashburton	10
Brent	7
Plymouth	16
	127

To TRUROE and FAL-  
MOUTH.

	Miles.
To Exeter	84
To Crockernwell	11
Oakhampton	11
Lyfton	17
Camelford	22
Ward-Bridge	14
St. Collomb	7
St. Michael	8
Truroe	12
Penrin	10
Falmouth	2
	198

To WINCHESTER & PORTS-  
MOUTH.

	Miles.
To Bradford	6
Steeple-Ashton	7
Tinhead	3
Ambresbury	16
Newton-Tony	3
Stockbridge	12
Winchester	10
Waltham	10
Wickham	5
Southwick	4
Portsmouth	8
	84

To SALISBURY and SOUTH-  
AMPTON.

	Miles.
To Tinhead	16
Stapleford	13
Salisbury	7
Alderbury	4
White-Parish	4
Rumsey	7
Southampton	8
	59

To STURTON, (the Seat of  
Henry Hoare, Esq.)

	Miles.
To Midford	3
Hinton	2
Philip's-Norton	2
Beckington	3
Frome	4
Long-Leat	5
Maiden-Bradley	4
Sturton	4
	27

*An Account of the Days and Hours the POST sets out from, and arrives at BATH.*

<i>For London.</i>		<i>Comes in from London.</i>	
Mondays,	}	Sundays,	}
Wednesdays,		Wednesdays,	
Saturdays,		Fridays,	
Sundays,	}	Mondays,	}
Tuesdays,		Thursdays,	
Thursdays,		Saturdays,	
} at 11 at Night.		} Nine in the Morning.	
} at 8 at Night.		} Six in the Morning.	

**Cross-Post.**

*To and from all Parts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Bristol, Gloucester, North and South-Wales, Worcester-shire, Shropshire, Chester, and Lancashire.*

<i>Goes out</i>	{	Tuesdays at 6 in Morn.		<i>Comes in</i>	{	Sundays,	}	about 8
		Thurs. and Sat. at half past 10 in the Morning				Tuesdays,		or 9 at Night.
						Thursdays,		

*N. B. All Letters for Ireland, (three Times a Week) go by the Way of Chelster, and all Letters from Ireland for Bath come by the Way of London.*

*To and from Salisbury, Wilton, Heitsbury, Warminster, Westbury, Devizes, Trowbridge, Bradford, Winchester, Isle of Wight, all Dorsetshire and Hampshire, except Emf-worth and Havant.*

<i>Goes out</i>	{	Mondays, 4 in Morn.		<i>Comes in</i>	{	Mondays 9 at Nt.	}	
		Tuesdays,				Thurs. and Sat.		
		Thursdays,				10 in the Morning.		
		} 11 at Nt.						

*To and from Oxford, Abingdon, Farringdon, Cirencester, and Tetbury.*

<i>Goes out</i>	{	Sundays,	}	} at Eight		<i>Comes in</i>	{	Sundays,	}	9 in
		Tuesdays,						Wednesd.		Mor-
		Thursdays,		} at Night.				Fridays,		ning.

*☞ All Letters directed for Chippenham, Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury, Reading, and Maidenhead, must be put in the Office the General Post Nights before Eleven o'Clock, viz. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays: But all Letters for any Place farther, are sent in the London Bag.*

*An Account of the Days and Hours the Post sets out from,  
and arrives at BRISTOL.*

For *London*, Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, at 11 at Night.—Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at Eight.

Comes in from *London*, Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in the Morning.

CROSS-POST. To and from Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Devonshire, and Cornwall; Goes out, Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at 10 in the Morning.—Comes in, Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, betwixt One and Four in the Afternoon.

To and from Bath, Bradford, Trowbridge, Devizes, Westbury, Warminster, Heitisbury, Wilton, Salisbury, Winchester, Andover, Southampton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and all Dorsetshire; Goes out, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, at Five in the Evening. Comes in, Tuesdays, 9 in the Morn. Thursd. and Sat. at 1 in the Afternoon.

To and from Oxford, Abingdon, Farringdon, Cirencester, Sodbury, and Tetbury; Goes out, Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at Eight at Night. Comes in, Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the Morning.

*Directions for Travellers, &c. when to pass over at AUST and NEW-PASSAGE, between England and Wales.*

**T**HE Passage over this great River (Severn) is of vast Importance to those who want to travel between England and Wales; and People being unacquainted with the Hours of passing, do very often lose a great Deal of Time and Business, in waiting on both Sides, for passing: Therefore observe, that the Winds for passing are accounted but two Sorts, viz. all the Winds that are Southerly and Westerly, are call'd the Winds below; and those Northerly, the Winds above; and when Wind and Tide go both one Way, there is no passing, except at the going out of the Tide at Aust; for then at Three Quarters Ebb you may pass: But when the Wind is above, all passing must be on the Flood, or coming in of the Tide, and then you have five Hours good passing. And when the Wind is below, all passing must be on the Ebb, or going out of the Tide, and then you have seven Hours good passing. Now by finding the Moon's Age, by which all Tides are govern'd, you may, by the following Table, know what Hour to pass every Day in the Year, and so order your Journey accordingly.

<i>Time of passing, Wind above.</i>			<i>Time of passing, Wind below.</i>		
Moon's Age.			Moon's Age.		
<i>Days.</i>	<i>H. M.</i>	<i>H. M.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>H. M.</i>	<i>H. M.</i>
1 16 <i>from</i>	02 00 <i>to</i>	07 00	1 16 <i>from</i>	07 00 <i>to</i>	02 00
2 17	02 48	07 48	2 17	07 48	02 48
3 18	03 36	08 36	3 18	08 36	03 36
4 19	04 24	09 24	4 19	09 24	04 24
5 20	05 12	10 12	5 20	10 12	05 12
6 21	06 00	11 00	6 21	11 00	06 00
7 22	06 48	11 48	7 22	11 48	06 48
8 23	07 36	12 36	8 23	12 36	07 36
9 24	08 24	01 24	9 24	01 24	08 24
10 25	09 12	02 12	10 25	02 12	09 12
11 26	10 00	03 00	11 26	03 00	10 00
12 27	10 48	03 48	12 27	03 48	10 48
13 28	11 36	04 56	13 28	04 56	11 56
14 29	12 24	05 24	14 29	05 24	12 24
15 30	01 12	06 12	15 30	06 12	01 12

For Example, if the Moon be one or sixteen Days old, (which is the Day of the Change, or full) the Wind above, you may pass from Two to Seven: Wind below, from Seven to Two. If the Moon be five or twenty Days old, the Wind above, you may pass from twelve Minutes after Five 'till twelve Minutes after Ten; Wind below, from twelve Minutes after Ten, to twelve Minutes after Five.

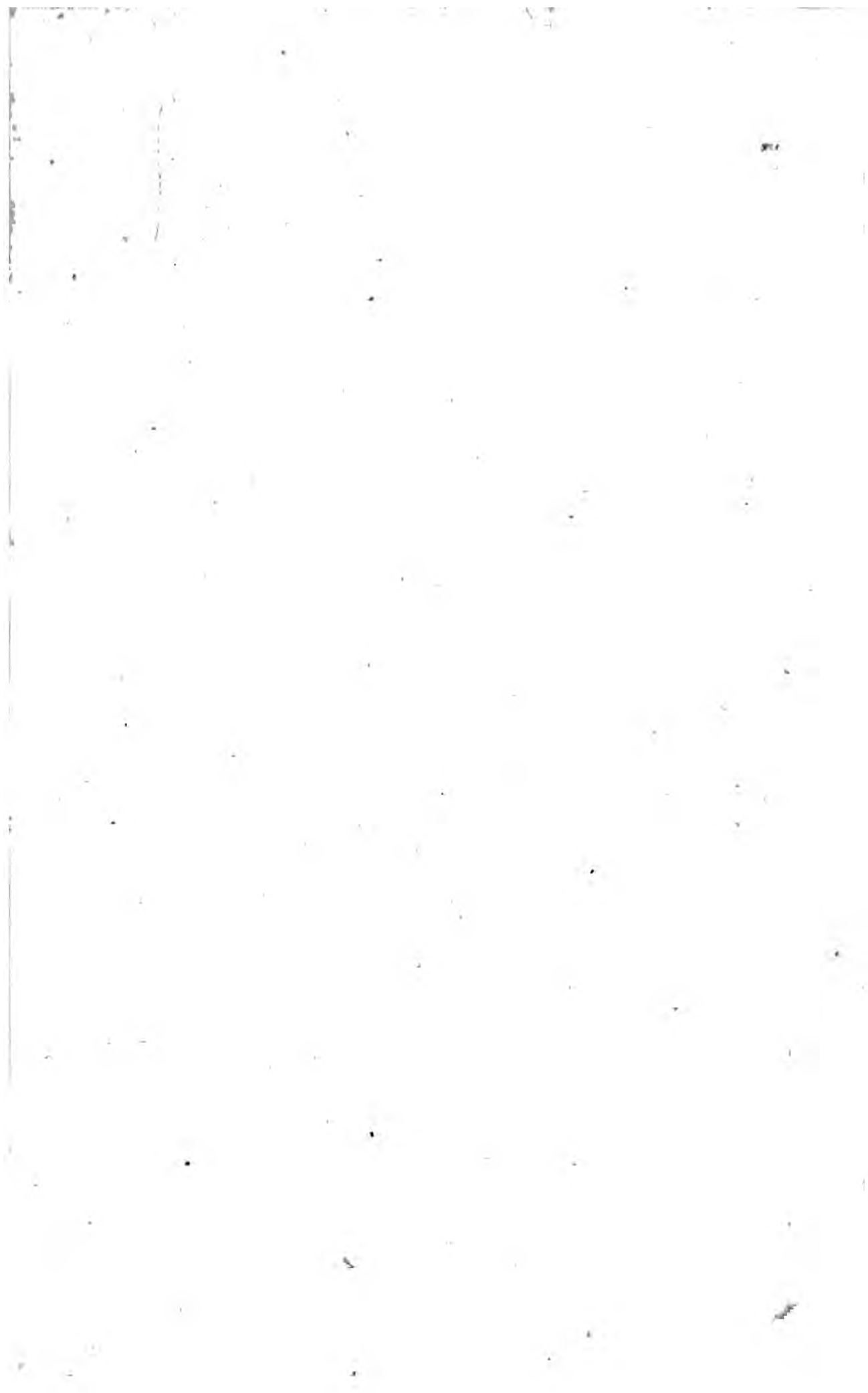
\* \* \* Tis computed, that the Difference in passing at Aust and the New-Passage, vary but one Hour, viz. When the Tide is coming in, the Wind above, then the New passes an Hour before Aust: Tide going out, Wind below, then Aust an Hour before the New: So that observing the Difference, the same Table serves for both Passages.

*Note,* The Boats begin to pass and repass about Half-an-Hour before High Water.

*The Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, going over at both Passages:—*A Coach with six Horses, 16s.—Ditto with four Horses, 14s.—Ditto with two Horses, 12s.—A single Horse, 8d.—Beast, 4d. each—Sheep, 2s. a Score.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. ditto.

F I N I S.





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