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[illegible] ARTS OF CURIOSITY

[illegible] Britain.

[illegible] with

[illegible] DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

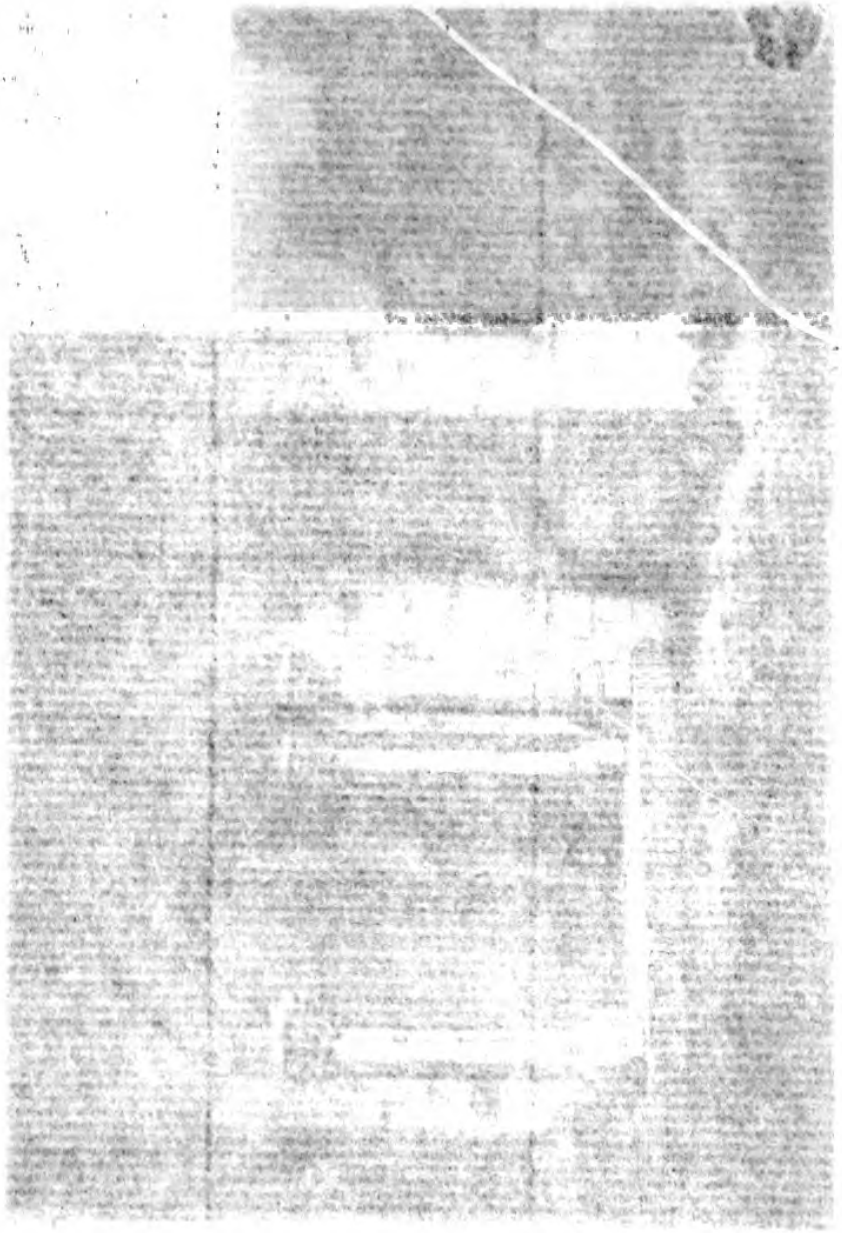
[illegible] Proprietors by W. [illegible]

[illegible] Fleet-street, Old Bond [illegible]

[illegible] Wilkie, and Jones, [illegible]

1806.

[illegible] Carter Lane, St. [illegible]



PAIGNTON CHURCH,

DEVONSHIRE.

PAIGNTON is situated about a mile from Torbay, rather elevated, commanding most delightful prospects over a country richly diversified, and towards the sea at Torbay gently declining to the water's edge.

How beautiful, how various is the view
Of these sweet pastoral landscapes! fair, perhaps,
As those renowned of old, from Tabor's height
Or Carmel seen; or those, the pride of Greece,
Tempe or Arcadia; or those that graced
The banks of clear Elorus or the skirts
Of thymy Hybla, where Sicilia's isle
Smiles on the azure main SCOTT.

Paignton is a town of considerable extent, clean and comfortable in its appearance, has many very respectable houses, but is principally noticed for the remains of the episcopal palace, and its church, which is a large structure, consisting of three aisles and two small chapels or transcepts. The entrance under the tower is in excellent preservation, and of Norman architecture; the arch is semicircular, supported on each side by two pillars

[illegible]TON CHURCH,

[illegible]TONSHIRE.

[illegible] about a mile from Torbay, rather [illegible] most delightful prospects over a [illegible] and towards the sea at Torbay [illegible] water's edge.

[illegible] and various is the view [illegible] perhaps, [illegible] old, from Torbay's bright [illegible] the pride of Greece, [illegible] or Greek fleet present [illegible] of Greek glories of the [illegible] [illegible], where Sicilian [illegible] [illegible] the image value

SCOTT.

[illegible] town of considerable [illegible], clean and [illegible] in its appearance; [illegible] very respectable. [illegible] is principally [illegible] the remains of [illegible] palace, [illegible] which is a large [illegible], consisting of [illegible] and two small chapels [illegible]. The [illegible] tower is in excellent [illegible] preservation, [illegible] ; the arch [illegible] circular, supported [illegible] two pillars

EPISCOPAL

DEVON

following interesting [illegible]
copal Palaces in Devon [illegible]
ns by the rev. R. Sarle. [illegible]

EPISCOPAL PALACES,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE following interesting communication relative to the Episcopal Palaces in Devonshire, was addressed to the Editors by the rev. J. Swete, prebendary of Exeter.

" Oxton House, near Exeter, Feb. 16, 1808.

" SIRS,

" In the county of Devon, so extensive and fertile as it is, and from its retired dells and picturesque vallies so admirably adapted to religious seclusion, it must appear somewhat strange to antiquarian research, that there have been found so few monastic structures.

" Of those which Dugdale has recorded there are scarcely any remains; and if Ford Abbey and that of Tavystoke be excepted, the ruins which are yet visible are unimportant in their appearance, and rarely interesting enough for picturesque or architectural delineation. On this account they have been invariably omitted by the host of tourists who have investigated the beauties of the county, and been altogether overlooked by the graphical antiquary.

" Connected in some degree with such religious institutions are the parochial churches, and the concomitant

buildings appropriated to their respective ecclesiastical incumbents. Of the former, the cathedral at Exeter stands unrivalled in size, magnificence, and antiquity; for it may be doubtéd, whether of the very few fabrics which retain vestiges of the Norman style (the Saxon I believe to be wholly out of the question), any of them shall be found to precede those towers of the cathedral which were erected by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry I.

"Of the latter, there are none perhaps of an earlier date than the sixteenth century; nor in edifices of such a description, subject to decay and capricious alteration, are we to look for a ruin, unless we pass away from rectorial and vicarial mansions to those of a less appropriated local institution; of this sort are Episcopal Palaces, which at one period were to be met with in this county, wherever the diocesan had under his jurisdiction a demesne, valuable for the income which it produced, for the amenity of its site, or for its vicinity to the metropolitan provincial residence. We learn with astonishment, that by county historians these have been reckoned at fourteen, a number which conveys to us a grand display of pontifical state and expenditure; but of which there is as little left to the present times, as the remains of the once splendid structures themselves. It is my intention to specify what those remains are, and to perpetuate them in your elegant Work, which will transmit them, when the present mouldering walls are utterly decayed, to pos-

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by the Revd. J. Swete.

Remains of the Palace, at Paignton, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond Street, June 1, 1808.

[illegible] with
[illegible] being removed from
[illegible] the town of Credi-
[illegible] became there
[illegible] and but long
[illegible] of the [illegible] of St.
[illegible], who was
[illegible]
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[illegible] lead at last see
[illegible] for this bishop was
[illegible] gain than upon (especially
[illegible] seen a wasting, reducing the
[illegible] less portion should [illegible]

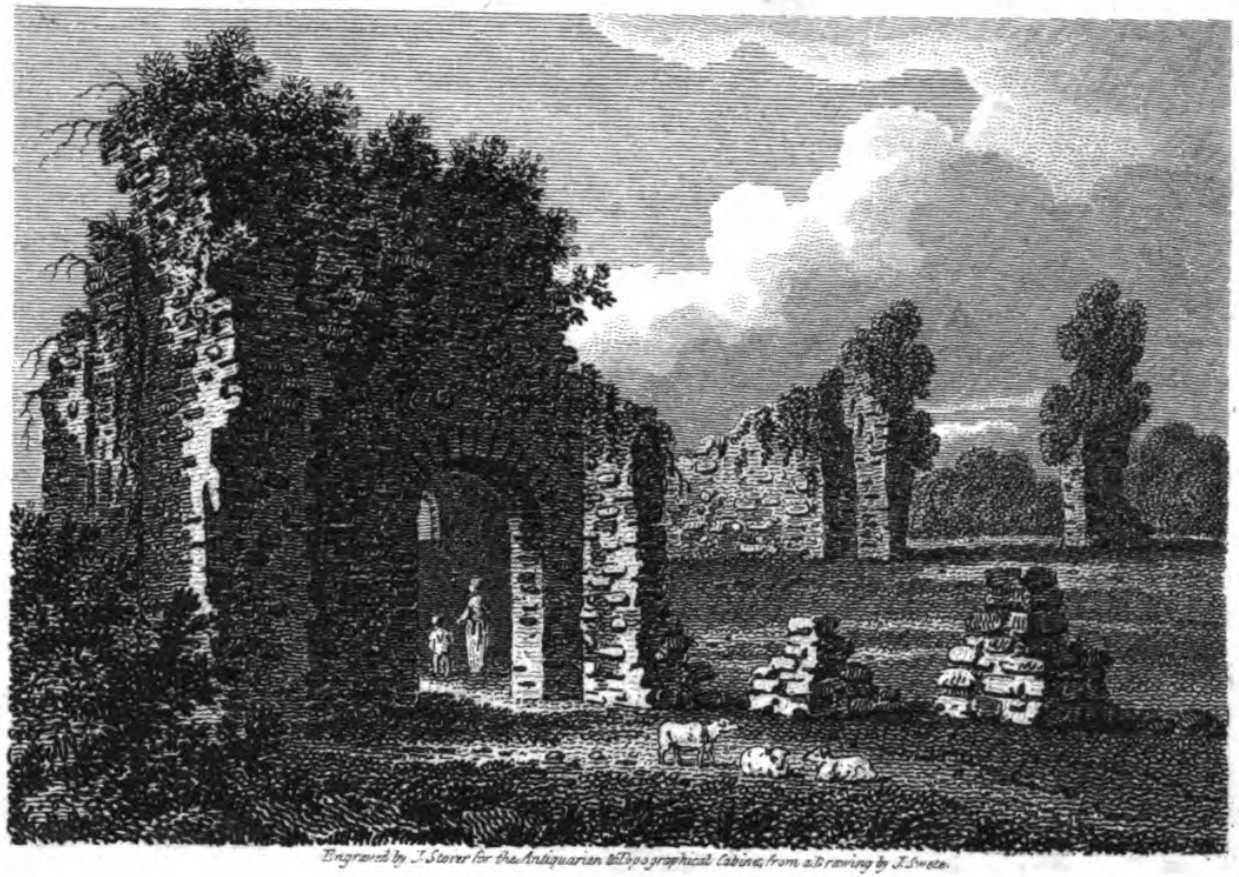
terity. And as the subject is materially connected with the See, I shall briefly premise, that being removed from Bishop's Tawton near Barnstaple to the town of Credianton (now Crediton), that of Cornwall became there incorporated with it about the year 1032; and not long after this union it was transplanted to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Exeter, where Leofricus, who was lord chancellor and privy counsellor to king Edward the Confessor, was by him in person installed to the bishopric; and having enjoyed the episcopal dignity twenty-seven years, in 1074, by his decease, it fell to his successor Osbertus.

"From the first bishop, Leofricus, in a space of 762 years, there have been no less than fifty-seven persons who have had possession of this bishopric, inclusive of the present diocesan; the patrimony of which, as the records of the church indicate, was once very large, its revenues having been improved by several of the early bishops, and especially by Walter Branscombe, who, by craftily practising on Sacheville, the lord of a goodly castle at that time called Clyst Sacheville, about four miles from Exeter, got possession of it, and attached it to the temporalities of the see; but (as we read in the MSS. of Westcote) 'what became of all his land at last soe 'gotten?—it is a lesson for all men! for this bishop was 'more griping and greedy to gain than some (especially 'one) of his successors have been a wasting, reducing the 'episcopal patrimonie to a far less portion than Leofricus

'found it at his first instalment here.' In support of which assertion, availing myself again of the MSS. I make the following curious extract:

"'In the second year of king Henry V. A. D. 1414, 'at a parliament holden at Leicester, a bill or supplica-'tion was presented, which had relation to a former put 'into the parliament holden at Westminster, in the ele-'venth of Henry IV. which, by reason the king was 'then troubled with civil discord, took no effect.

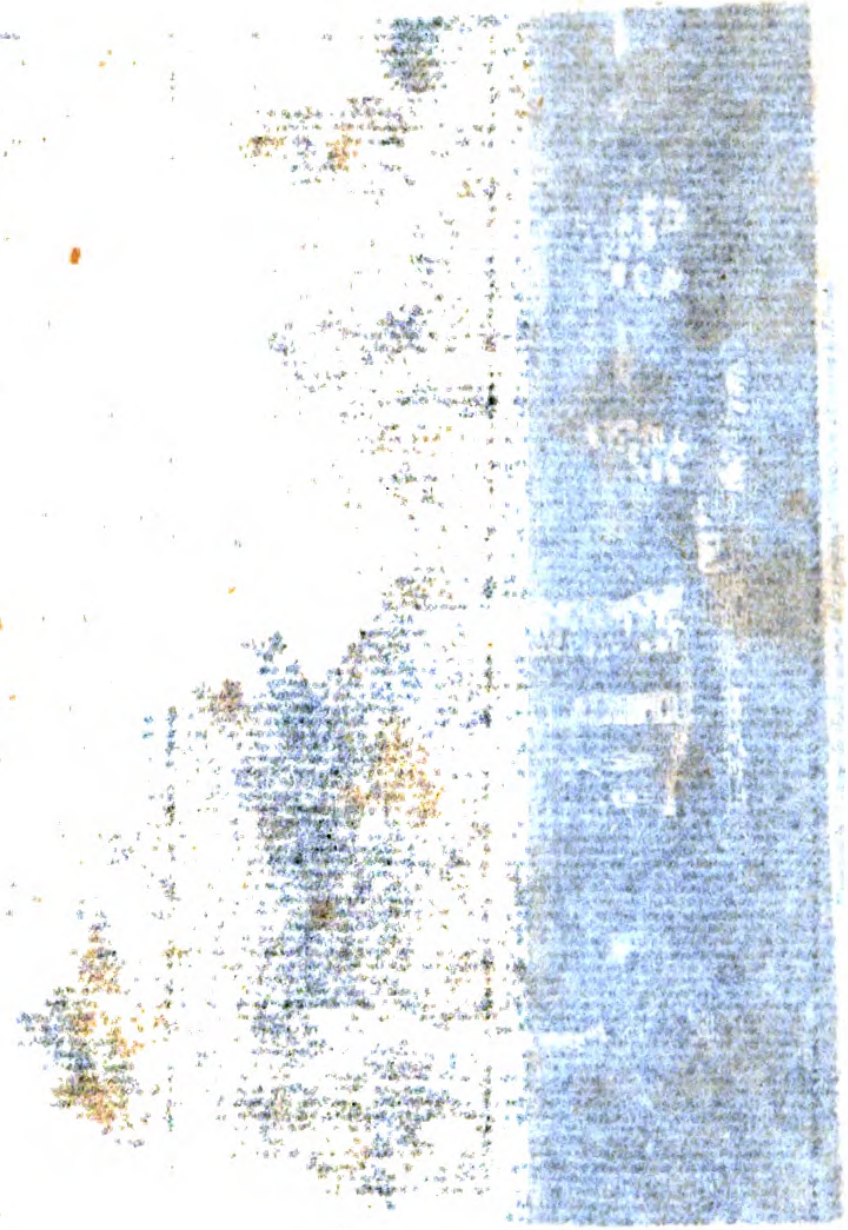
"'That the temporal lands, devoutly given and 'disordinately spent by religious and other spiritual per-'sons, should be seized into the king's hands, sith the 'same might suffice to mayntain the honor of the king and 'defence of the realm, 15 erles, 1500 knights, 6000 'esquires, and 100 almes-houses (for relief only of poore 'and impotent persons), and the king to have clearly into 'his coffers £20,000. At which time it was found by an 'extent thereof made, that the church of Exeter could 'then dispend yearly £7000, which, according to the 'money now current (1630), is to be tripled, and soe '£21,000; and according to the new improvements I 'dare say tripled again; for it had then 17 manors in this 'county, 8 in Cornwall, and 7 in other shires, in all 32, 'and 14 faire houses, furnished severally with all neces-'saries but plate and linen (of all this trouble bishop 'Voysey eased his successors); I will forbeare to name 'them. The account is cast up and brought to this pe-'riod, that all is gone, and the now diocesan (bishop



Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Swete.

Ruins of the Palace at Chudleigh, Devonshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. June 1. 1808.

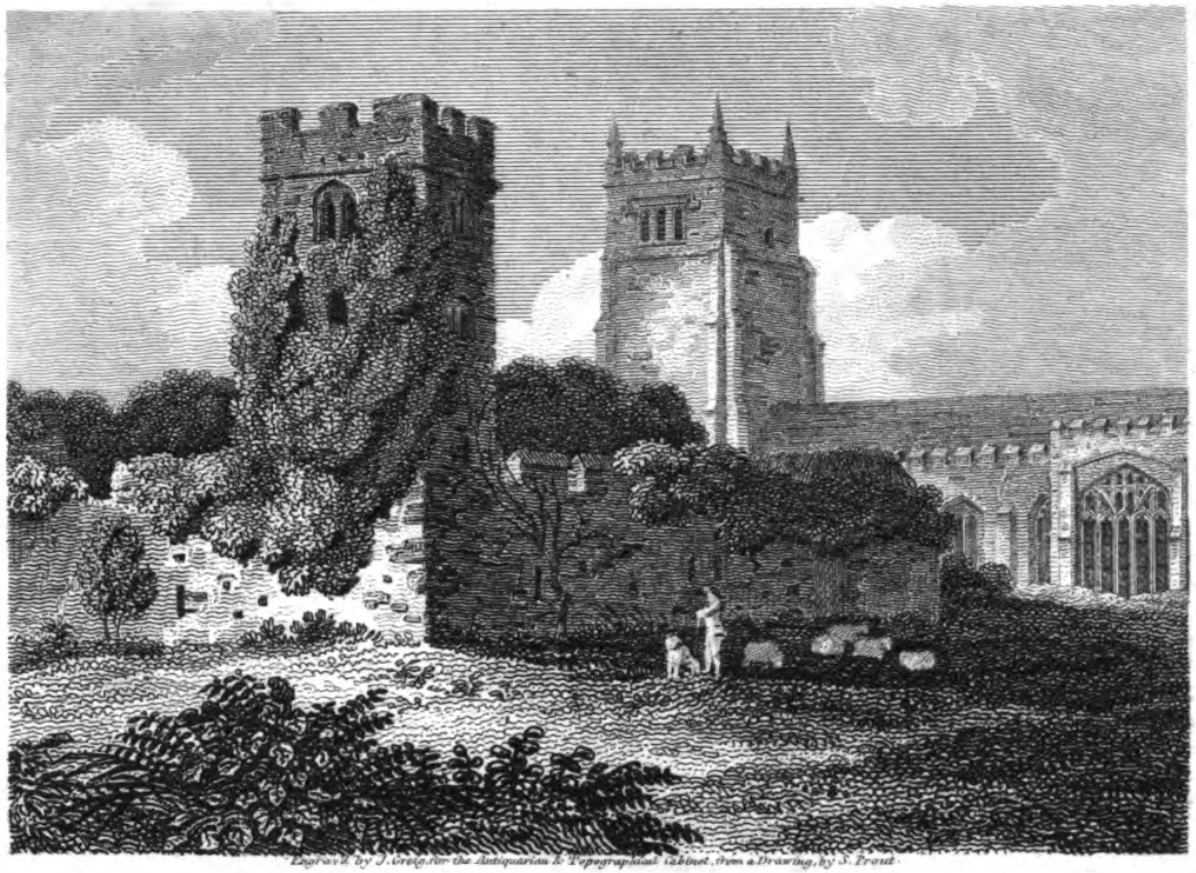


'Hall) hath only *one* house (the present palace at Exeter) 'to rest in; and as bishop Grandison, when he built the 'palace at Bishop's Teignton, foretold, *Ut haberent 'episcopi locum ubi caput suum reclinarent, si forte in 'manum regis earum temporalia caperentur.* Thus ob- 'serves sir William Pole, speaking of BISHOP'S CLYST, '"As Bronscombe cunningly gott itt, soe did bishop 'Voysey wastefully loose itt;" for having continued 'upwards of three hundred years a faire and predi- 'lected palace of the see of Exeter, bishop Voysey 'returned it back to the laity, and gave it to John erle of 'Bedford.'—Francis earl of Bedford was possessor of Bishop's Clyst when sir William made his collections. The knight died in 1635, and from memoranda, added to some curious MSS. of my maternal ancestor, sir Nicholas Martyn, I find that Peter Beavis, esq. who married a sister of sir Nicholas Martyn's, became possessed of it in a few years after, by whom I conceive the middle part of the edifice was erected (as the style of architecture appears to be that of the latter period of Charles I.), and as his arms conjoined with the Martyns occupy the compartments of the chief window.

"The appearance of the building, when the sketch was taken in 1800, was in some points indicative of the original design; it shows it to have been a place of defence, a castellated mansion. In addition to the tower, seen on the right over the roof, there then remained the moat, encompassing three of its fronts, over which, on the

aspect towards the west, there was a bridge communicating by a door with the house: since that time the property has been sold, the greater part of the edifice taken down, and a handsome structure raised by lord Graves, the present proprietor.

"Was I to expatiate on the peculiar and curious circumstances and incidents connected with this place, I should occupy more room than the nature of your Work would allow; I shall therefore hasten to give a few brief notices of the remains of those other palaces, which were either not alienated by bishop Voysey, or have been erected since by some of his successors. And of these, that at BISHOP'S TEIGNTON has nothing left but a few bare walls that will not admit of delineation. On these indeed the eye of the antiquary scarcely rests; for it has in view at the same instant the parish church, which is remarkable for its central tower with a projecting round turret, and for its western doorway, which, of the few semicircular Norman arches that we have in the county, is the most ornamented and the most perfect. The ruins at CHUDLEIGH carry with them but little greater consequence. The sketch comprises all that is now left of this once large structure; 'which only remembereth,' says Risdon, 'what considerable possessions the bishops once 'had, and how little they now enjoy in the place; whose 'bounty had been great unto the town, purchasing for 'them a weekly market and two annual fairs.' In the erection of a farmhouse, which in the name of Place marks



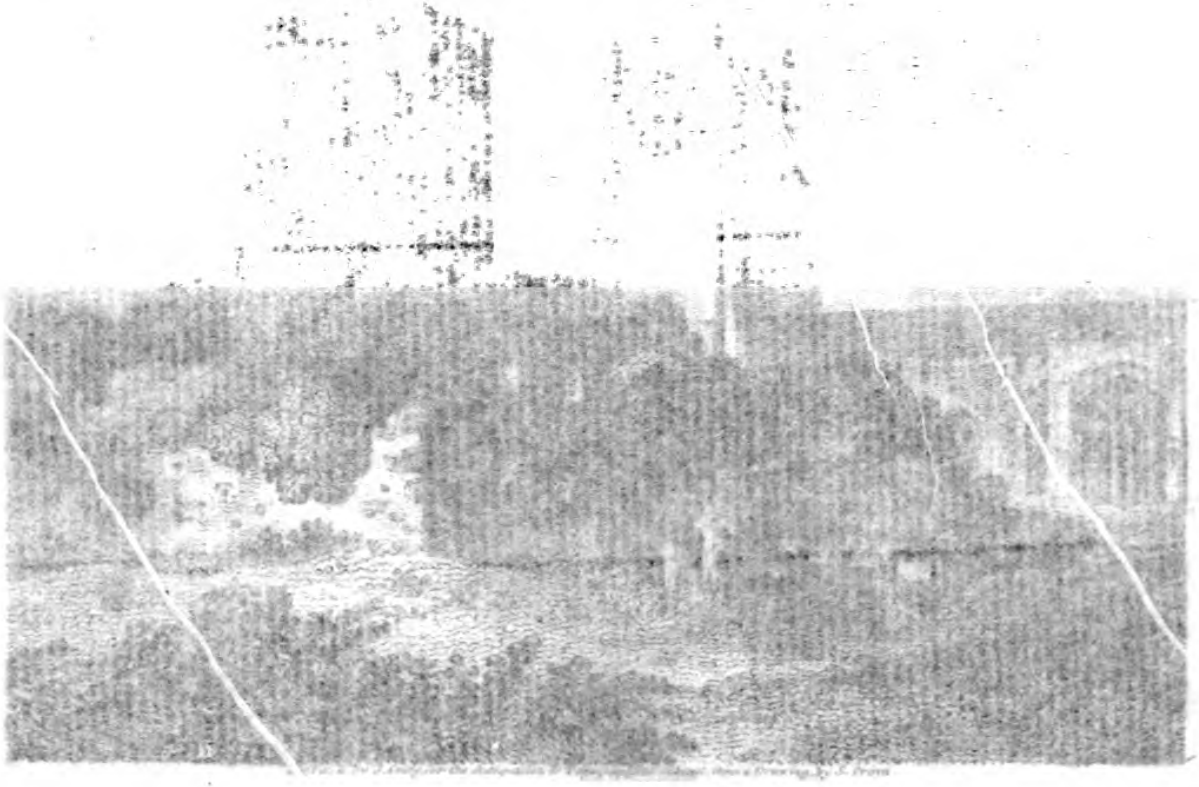
Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing, by S. Prout.

The Palace Tower at Paignton & the Church, Devonshire.

Publish'd for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 2. 1808.

[illegible] estimation, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and the chapel in particular [illegible]
[illegible] being been constructed of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] sold to the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and burnt [illegible] To the beauty, the [illegible]
[illegible] scenery, [illegible] of woods and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Clifford, [illegible] tourist has been [illegible] and
[illegible] to my purpose to dwell on.

[illegible] thus cursorily noticed Bishop's Lyeat, Bi[illegible]
[illegible]ington, and [illegible], there [illegible] [illegible] but
[illegible] palace, at PAIGNTON, of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] constituted an episcopal rural residence [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] no recording documents—traditions [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that, excepting that it was the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] To the church of Exeter still belongs [illegible] of
[illegible] of Paignton, which at least [illegible]
[illegible] connection; and as variety might be an [illegible]
[illegible] circumstances of this place, seated near the [illegible]
[illegible] gently declining to Torbay, might [illegible]
[illegible] one of the bishops who had [illegible]
[illegible] scenery; or who perhaps, [illegible]
[illegible] have resorted to for the sake of [illegible]
[illegible] the refreshing breezes [illegible] the portion [illegible] to the
[illegible] churchyard there is little but the point [illegible] to de-
[illegible] ancient appropriation; [illegible] the
[illegible] and having in view the whole of the [illegible]
[illegible] appears a tower in tolerable preservation, which,



its original destination, much of the materials have been employed; and the chapel in particular, after its desecration, having been constructed of marble, which is the stratum of the county, was sold to the neighbouring farmers and burnt into lime. To the beauty of the surrounding scenery, consisting of woods and rocks, belonging to lord Clifford, every tourist has been a witness, and it is foreign to my purpose to dwell on.

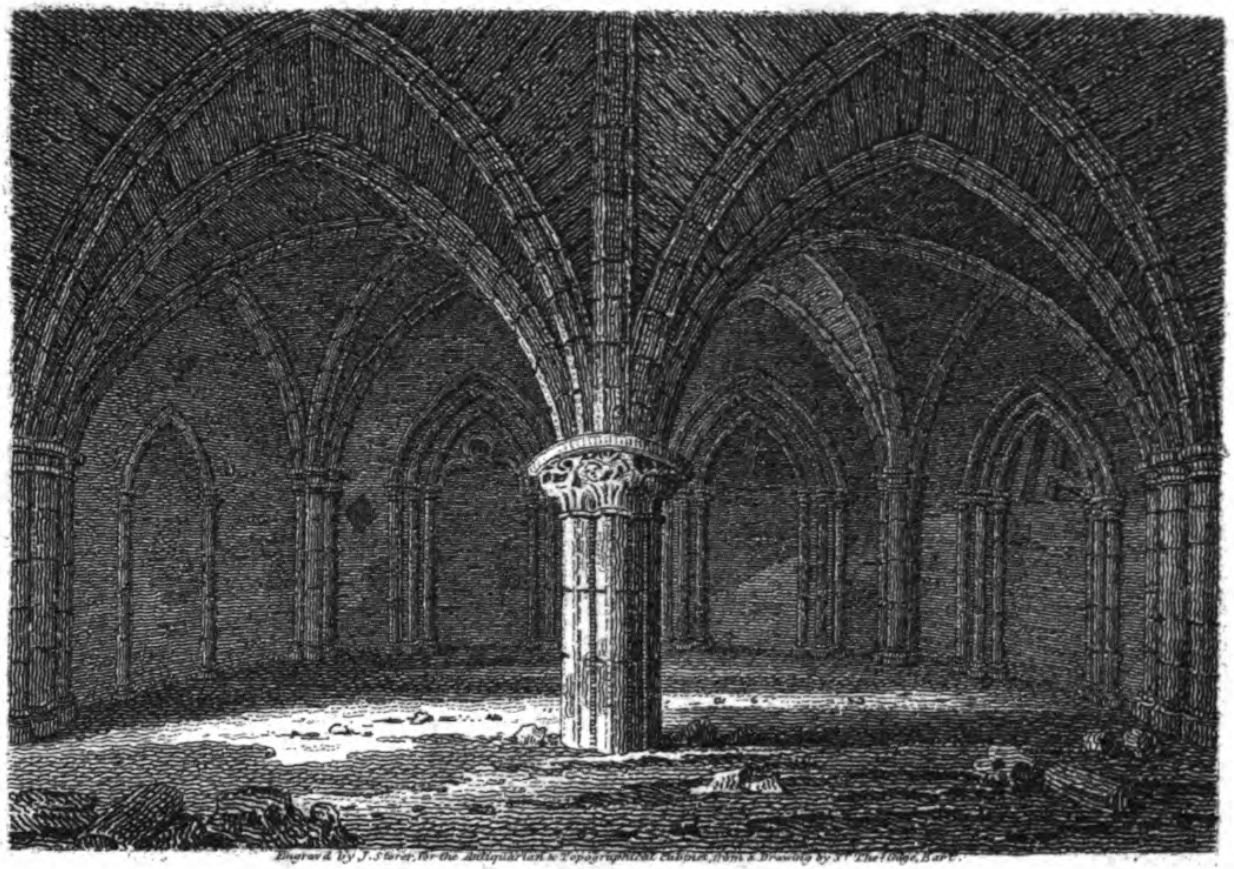
"Having thus cursorily noticed Bishop's Clyst, Bishop's Teignton, and Chudleigh, there now remains but one other palace, at PAIGNTON, of the number of those that constituted an episcopal rural residence; and of this we have no recording documents—tradition is even altogether silent, excepting that it was the palace of a bishop. To the church of Exeter still belong the great tithes of Paignton, which at least demonstrate a former connection; and as variety might be an object, the local circumstances of this place, seated near the church, on grounds gently declining to Torbay, might recommend it to some one of the bishops who had a taste for such beautiful scenery; or who perhaps, being an invalid, might have resorted to it for the sake of bathing and inhaling the sea-breeze. In the portion contiguous to the churchyard there is little but the pointed window to designate its ancient appropriation; but rising from the walls, and having in view the whole of the beautiful bay, appears a tower in tolerable preservation, which,

as it was not likely to have been constructed for military purposes of defence, was most probably intended for a gazebo, as on every side it had a command of scenes, which for luxuriance, beauty, and picturesque variety, could not be well exceeded.

"I am, SIRS,

"Yours, &c.

"J. SWETE."



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Mr. Thomas Hodge, Bard.

Chapter House, Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1, 1806.

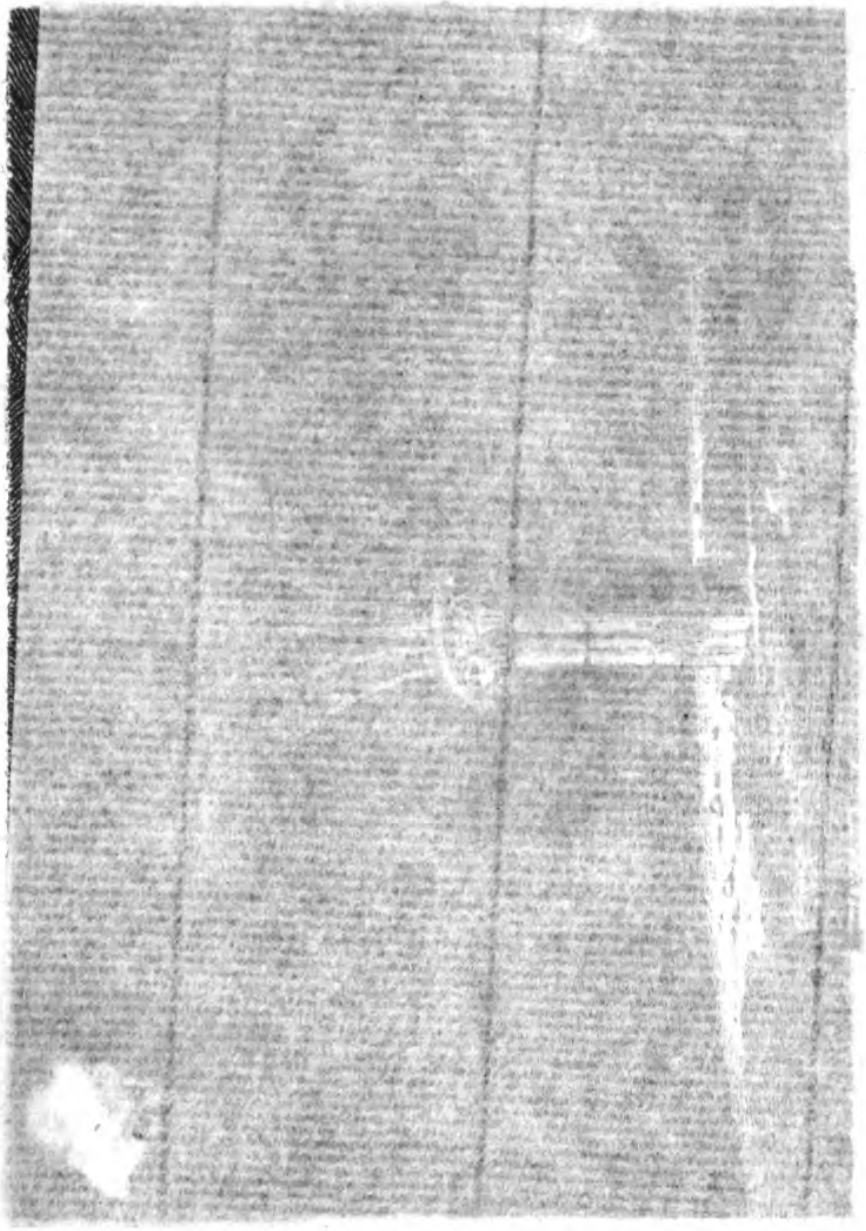
COCKERSAND ABBEY,

LANCASHIRE.

[illegible] is now the only vestige of [illegible]. This is [illegible] the [illegible] arches spring [illegible] clustered [illegible] the room, [illegible] supported [illegible], the aspect of which is [illegible] the windows [illegible] pointed [illegible] three [illegible] columns [illegible] heavy [illegible] the [illegible] much of their [illegible].

The Abbey was situated [illegible] strait of [illegible] surrounded by [illegible], and commanded an [illegible] of the Irish Sea. In [illegible] the building of this monastery [illegible] dashed against [illegible] stone.

This Abbey was founded by [illegible] Walter, [illegible] site of [illegible] hospital for [illegible] appurtenances. This grant was confirmed [illegible] third year of his reign, and again in



COCKERSAND ABBEY,

LANCASHIRE.

THE chapter-house is now the only vestige of this once extensive Abbey. This is octangular, the roof composed of pointed arches springing from clustered columns at each angle of the room, and supported by a massive pillar in the centre, the capital of which is curiously ornamented. The windows were a pointed arch, supported on each side by three slender columns, and intersected with a heavy trefoil; they have been mostly filled up, and much of their ornamental part broken away. The Abbey was situated about six miles from Lancaster, on a strait of land at the mouth of the river Cocker, from which its name is derived. It was almost surrounded by quicksands, and commanded an extensive prospect of the Irish Sea. In its prosperous state it is said the buildings of this monastery covered nearly an acre of ground, being fortified against the incursions of the ocean by a rock of reddish stone.

The Abbey was founded by Theobald Walter, on the site of an hospital for premonstratentian canons: he endowed it with "all his enclosed ground at Pyling with all its appurtenances." This grant was confirmed by king John in the second year of his reign, and again in

the seventeenth; it was also confirmed by charter of Richard II. Pope Clement, in the third year of his pontificate, ordained "that this should be called the monastery of St. Mary of the order of the Premonstratenses of Cockersand." According to Speed the revenues at the suppression were valued at £228: 5: 4. The estate is now the property of John Dalton, esq.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Losely Manor House, Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. July 1. 1800.

LOSELEY MANOR HOUSE,

SURRY.

LOSELEY is situated about two miles from Guildford on the south west: the manor, which was crown land in the time of Edward the Confessor, was held by one Osmund; it consisted of four hundred acres, and was valued at £120 present currency. After the conquest it was given to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who attended the conqueror in his expedition, and was one of his principal counsellors; this earl, in the latter part of his life, became a monk in the priory of Shrewsbury, which he had founded. The manor of Loseley was purchased in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. by Christopher More, esq. who was sheriff of Surry and Sussex; he died here in the year 1549. His eldest son, William, built the main body of the present mansion, which faces the north, and now has an extensive wing on the west; on the east is the garden wall of equal dimensions with the wing, and with corresponding projections and doors, which last are now filled up. The building is composed of the ordinary stone found in the county. In the centre is a hall forty-two feet in length, and about twenty-five in breadth, the wing contains on its first floor a gallery 121 feet long and eighteen feet wide; the prin-

cipal entrance opens into the hall; formerly it was more eastward, through a porch or vestibule, now a butler's pantry: over this original entrance were placed three stone figures—on the right was Fate holding a celestial globe, with these words: "*Non Fors sed Fatum;*" on the left, Fortune treading on a globe, and holding a wheel, on which was inscribed "*Fortuna omnia;*" in the middle was a figure with one foot on a wheel, the other on a globe, holding a book open and pointing to these words, "*Non Fors sed Fatum:*" over the entrance to the vestibule was this distich—

"INVIDE tangendi libi limina nulla facultas,
At libi AMICE patent janna mensa domus."

Over the door of the hall, parlour, buttery, and kitchen, are appropriate Latin inscriptions: on the stairs leading to the gallery is a large allegorical picture, representing at one end the effects of a virtuous life, at the other end the consequences of a vicious course. The manor of Loseley came by marriage into the family of sir Thomas Molineaux, knt. from whom it descended, through several heirs, to Thomas More Molineaux, esq. who, dying unmarried in 1777, left the possession to his fourth sister Jane.

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by B. Howlett.

Doncaster Church Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Str.t July 1, 1808.

DONCASTER CHURCH,

YORKSHIRE.

[illegible] derives its name from the river Don, on [illegible] of which it is situated. It is a [illegible] and was of considerable importance [illegible] the Romans [illegible] Ancient [illegible] in Britannia, [illegible] and that the [illegible] of the pre[illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] the incursions of the Scots and Picts. The [illegible], a place of [illegible], together with the [illegible], was destroyed by fire in the year 759. It [illegible] this fortunate event is not recorded, and the [illegible] [illegible] is not [illegible] known.

[illegible] founded at Doncaster by [illegible] [illegible] for lepers; but no remains [illegible] [illegible] existing.

The Church is a superb Gothic building, and [illegible] admired for the richness and symmetry of its [illegible]. The whole fabric indeed is decorated with all the [illegible] of ornament which characterize the English style [illegible] date here. Its form is cruciform; the [illegible] length 181 feet, its breadth sixty-eight; the height of the roof is eighty-[illegible] feet; the tower rises 141 feet

DONCASTER CHURCH,

YORKSHIRE.

DONCASTER derives its name from the river Don, on the banks of which it is situated. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance during the time the Romans were in Britain. Antonius informs us in his Itinerary, that the Crispinian horse were stationed here, and that the governor of the province resided in the castle for the purpose of being near the town walls to repel the incursions of the Scots and Picts. The castle, a place of immense strength, together with the town, was destroyed by fire in the year 759. It appears that this fortress was never rebuilt, and the precise spot on which it stood is now scarcely known.

A convent was founded at Doncaster by Henry III. likewise a hospital for lepers; but no remains of either are at this time existing.

The Church is a superb Gothic building, and greatly admired for the richness and symmetry of its tower. The whole fabric indeed is decorated with all the profusion of ornament which characterizes the English style of architecture. Its form is collegiate; the extreme length 154 feet, its breadth sixty-eight: the height of the roof is seventy-eight feet; the tower rises 141 feet

from the ground. This Church is dedicated to St. George, and supposed to stand upon the area of the ancient castle, and to be built with materials taken from the demolished fortress: the period of its erection is difficult to ascertain.

Doncaster is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council. In the time of James II. a charter was granted to the town, which was brought to the town hall with great pomp, attended by a train of 300 horsemen. Here is a magnificent mansion for the residence of the chief magistrate; and it is worthy of remark, that this appearance of state at Doncaster is of earlier authority than that of the city of York, and even of the metropolis itself.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

Guildford, Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond Str.t July 1.st 1808.

[illegible]

GUILDFORD,

SURRY.

GUILDFORD is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill close by the river Wey, and was in the time of the Saxons, a place of considerable note: the great king Alfred frequently resided here, as did many of our succeeding monarchs.

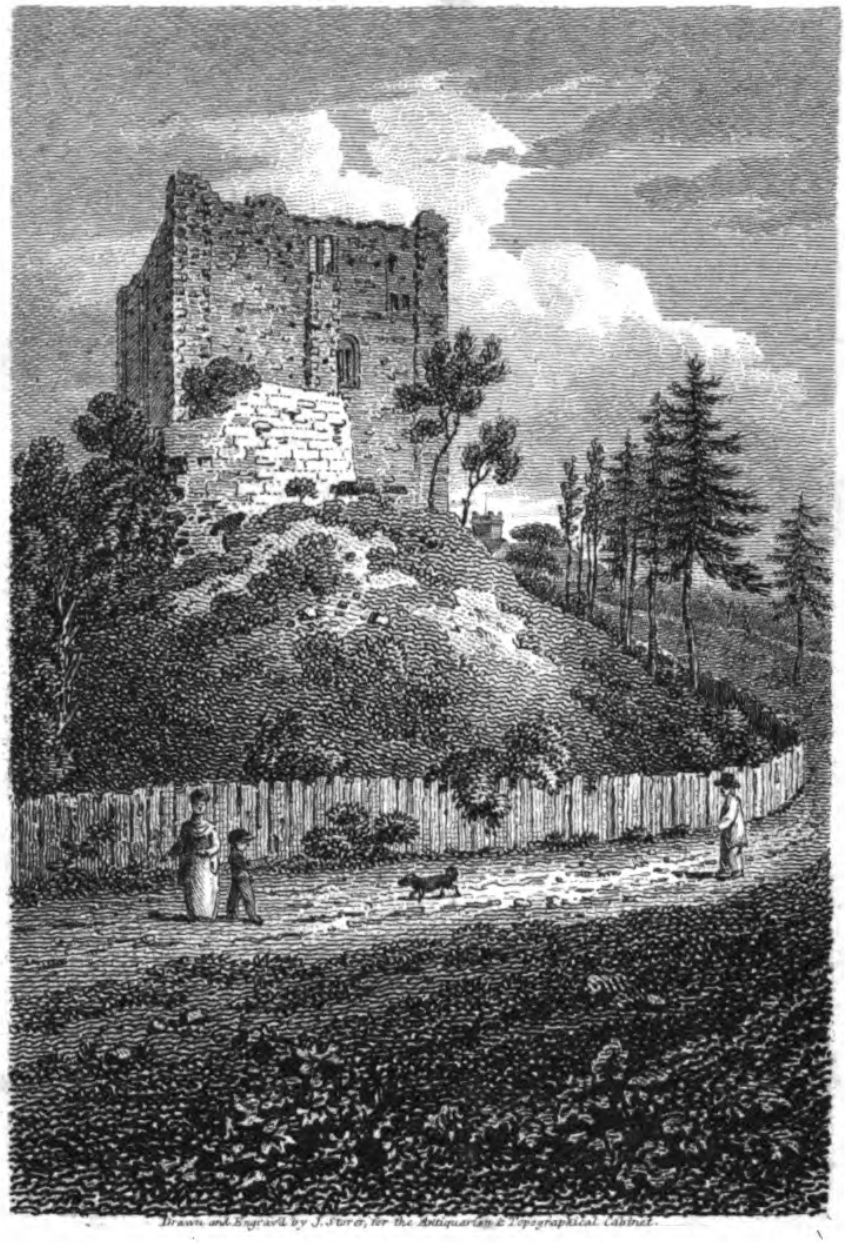
The castle, on account of its great antiquity, claims particular attention; but neither its founder nor the era of its construction are known. The first time it occurs in history is a little before the Conquest in the year 1036, when prince Alfred, the son of king Ethelred, coming out of Normandy with his brother Edward, at the desire of his mother Emma, in hopes of obtaining the crown, was met near this place by Godwin, earl of Kent, who, with all the semblance of respect and honourable treatment, invited him to partake of refreshment in the castle. Here Godwin threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately siezed, conducted to Ely, and, after his eyes had been put out, was shut up in a monastery for life: his attendants were tortured with great cruelty, and twice decimated; that is, out of every ten, nine were killed. Six hundred Normans, it is said, were thus murdered.

In the year 1216, when Lewis, the dauphin of France,

came into this country, on the invitation of the barons, he in a short time possessed himself of this castle. In the tenth of Henry III. William de Coniers was governor of it for the king, as were afterwards Elias Maunsell, about the thirtieth, and William de Aguillon in the fifty-third of the same reign; and in 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward I. it was assigned to Margaret, the second wife of that king, in part of her dowry.

Guildford castle had been used as a common gaol, at least as far back as the thirty-fifth of Edward I. when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's prisoners there, petitioned the king in parliament that the prisoners should be removed to some stronger place, this castle being too weak for the safe custody of so many of them. In the forty-first of Edward III. it was given to the sheriff of Surry for the county gaol, and as a dwelling-house for himself; it occasionally served as a common gaol for the county of Sussex, down to the reign of Henry VII. In the year 1611, the castle was granted by James I. toFrancis Carter of Guildford, whose only daughter and heir married —— Goodyer, esq. of Halton, Hants: this lady had two daughters, joint heiresses; one married to —— Tempest, esq. the other to Rolfe: Tempest had a son, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the reverend Mr. Loveday. It is now the property of William Tempest, esq. of Guildford, a descendant of the above heiress.

The castle stands to the south of the High Street

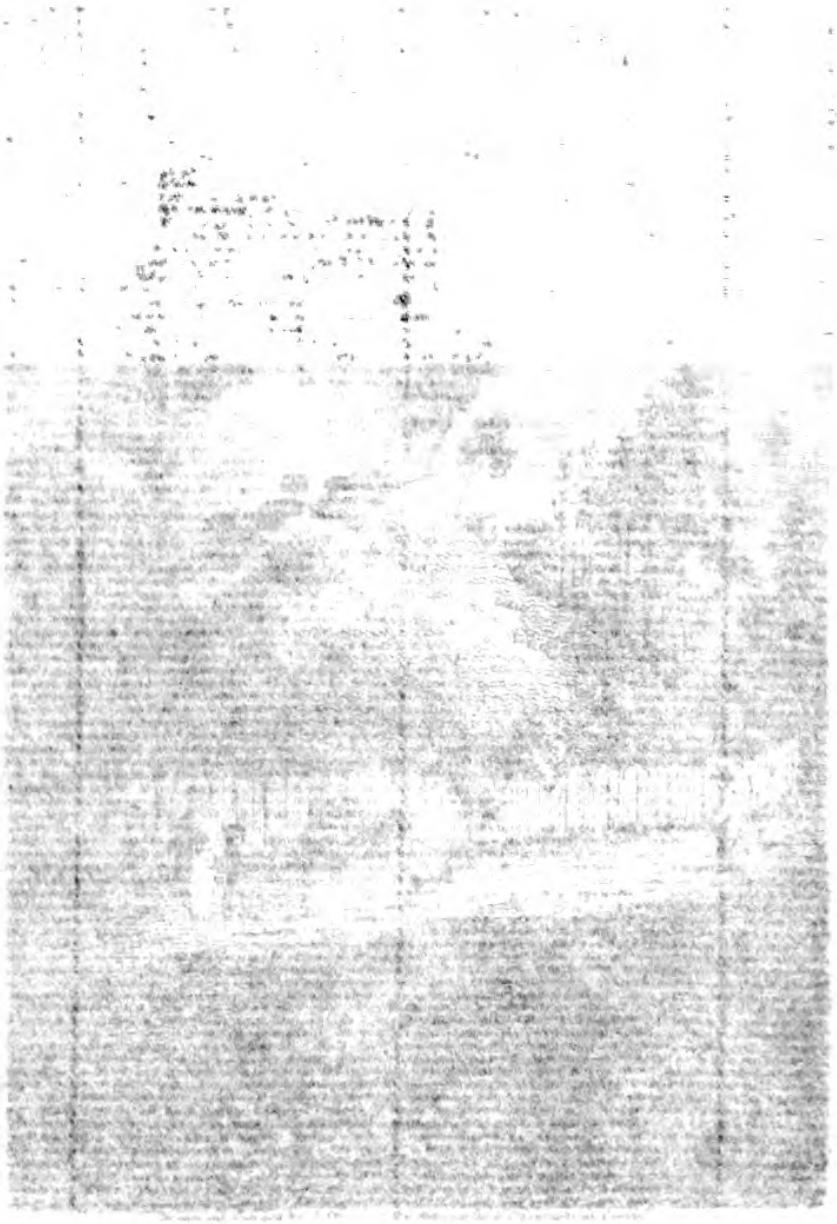


Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Keep of Guildford Castle Surry.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. July 2, 1806.

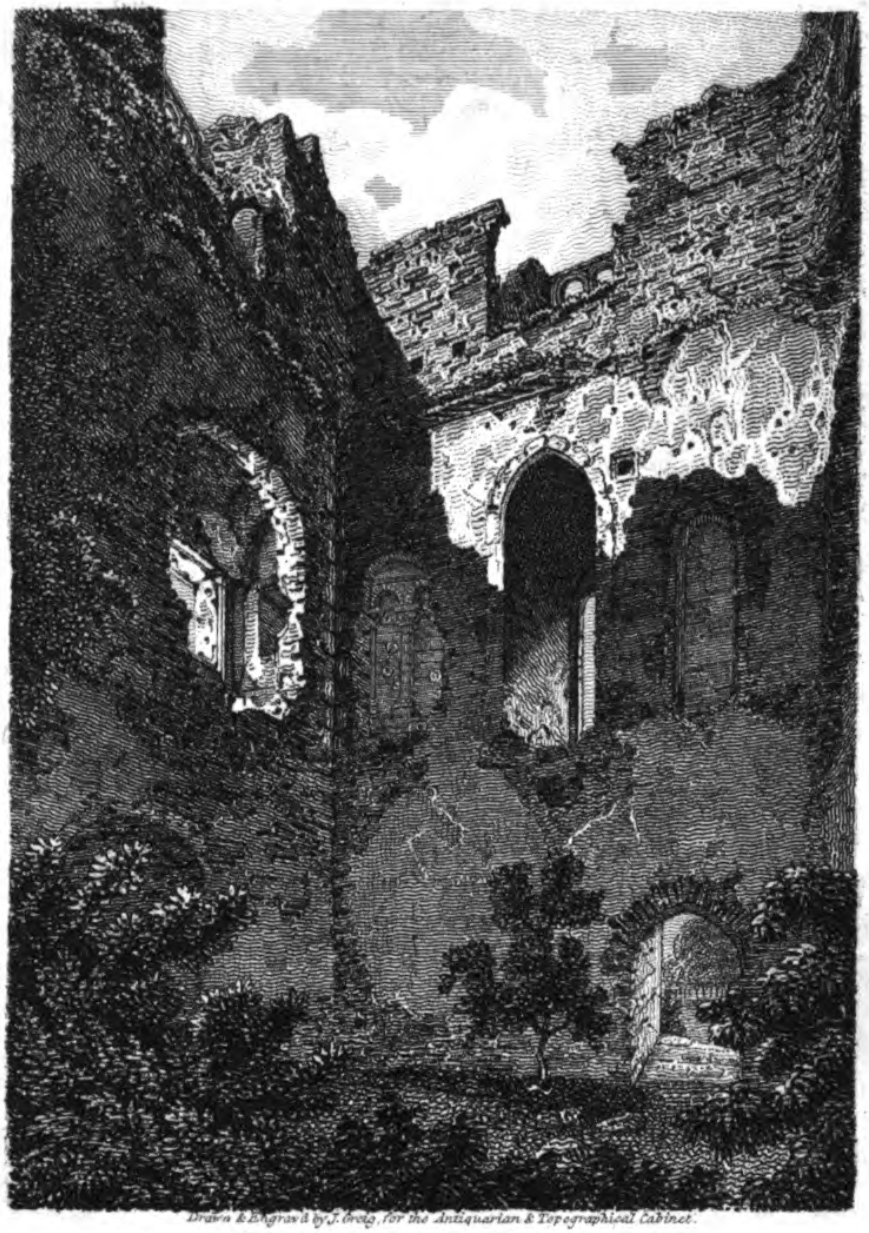
[illegible] three [illegible] in different [illegible] led towards the [illegible] other than the buildings, [illegible] of the walls [illegible] very extensive, [illegible], one belonging to the Ar[illegible] nearly opposite, are evidently a portion [illegible] connected with one of these [illegible] the present house about eight feet h[illegible], sup[illegible] by [illegible] massive columns, from which [illegible], all built [illegible] arched [illegible] most perfect [illegible] the castle [illegible] remaining is the ancient keep; it is nearly square, the walls are about [illegible] feet thick; in the wall are cavities which shew the remains of several apartments; in one of them, [illegible] story, are several rude figures deeply scratched in the chalk, supposed to be the work of some prisoner confined here. The keep is built for the most part with stones cemented with a hard mortar; on the ground floor there were neither windows nor loop-holes, in the upper stories was one window on each side, the rest are supposed to be more modern. The present entrance into the keep appears to have been made after the castle was used as a dwelling house; the original entrance may still be seen in the middle of the west front at a considerable height from the ground, and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside; the arch is peculiar on account of its being a pointed one, and



on an eminence commanding the valley through which flows the Wey, and is itself commanded towards the south by a hill considerably higher than the building. From the foundations of many walls, we are inclined to believe that this castle has once been very extensive. Two cellars, one belonging to the Angel Inn, and the other to a house nearly opposite, are evidently a portion of the vaults connected with the castle; one of these belonging to the private house is about eight feet high, supported by several short massive columns, from which spring arches in various directions, all built of squared chalk. The most perfect portion of the castle now remaining is the ancient keep; it is nearly square, the walls are about ten feet thick; in the wall are cavities which shew the remains of several apartments; in one of them, on the second story, are several rude figures deeply scratched in the chalk, supposed to be the work of some prisoner confined here. The keep is built for the most part with stone, cemented with a hard mortar; on the ground floor there were neither windows nor loop-holes, in the upper stories was one window on each side, the rest are supposed to be more modern. The present entrance into the keep appears to have been made after the castle was used as a dwelling-house; the original entrance may still be seen in the middle of the west front at a considerable height from the ground, and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside; this arch is peculiar on account of its being a pointed one, and

supposed to be here introduced long before the general use of the pointed arch in this country; it still remains tolerably perfect, and is now a window. There was a circular staircase in one corner of the building, and galleries in the walls for the more speedy communication of orders, in case of siege or attack. The roof of this building was taken down in 1630, being very much decayed: on the easternmost part of the south side is a small machicolation, which is a mock entrance or sally-port. In a chalky cliff, a part of the same hill on which the castle stands, about 200 yards south-west from it, is a cavern, or rather several caverns, the entrance to which is near Quarry Street, facing the west, from whence there is a gentle descent into a cave about forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and nine feet high: near the entrance on either hand were two lower passages, now closed up, leading to the other caverns.

The town of Guildford is a borough by prescription, has an elegant town hall and council chamber; its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It is governed by a mayor, seven magistrates, and about twenty bailiffs, by the style of the mayor and approved men of Guildford, who assemble and hold a court in their guild-hall every three weeks, and are vested with power at their general sessions of judging criminals to death. By a grant in 1256, the county court and assizes for Surry are to be held here at all times for ever. The right of election in this borough is of a very peculiar kind, and



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Interior of the Keep, Guildford Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. July 1, 1808.

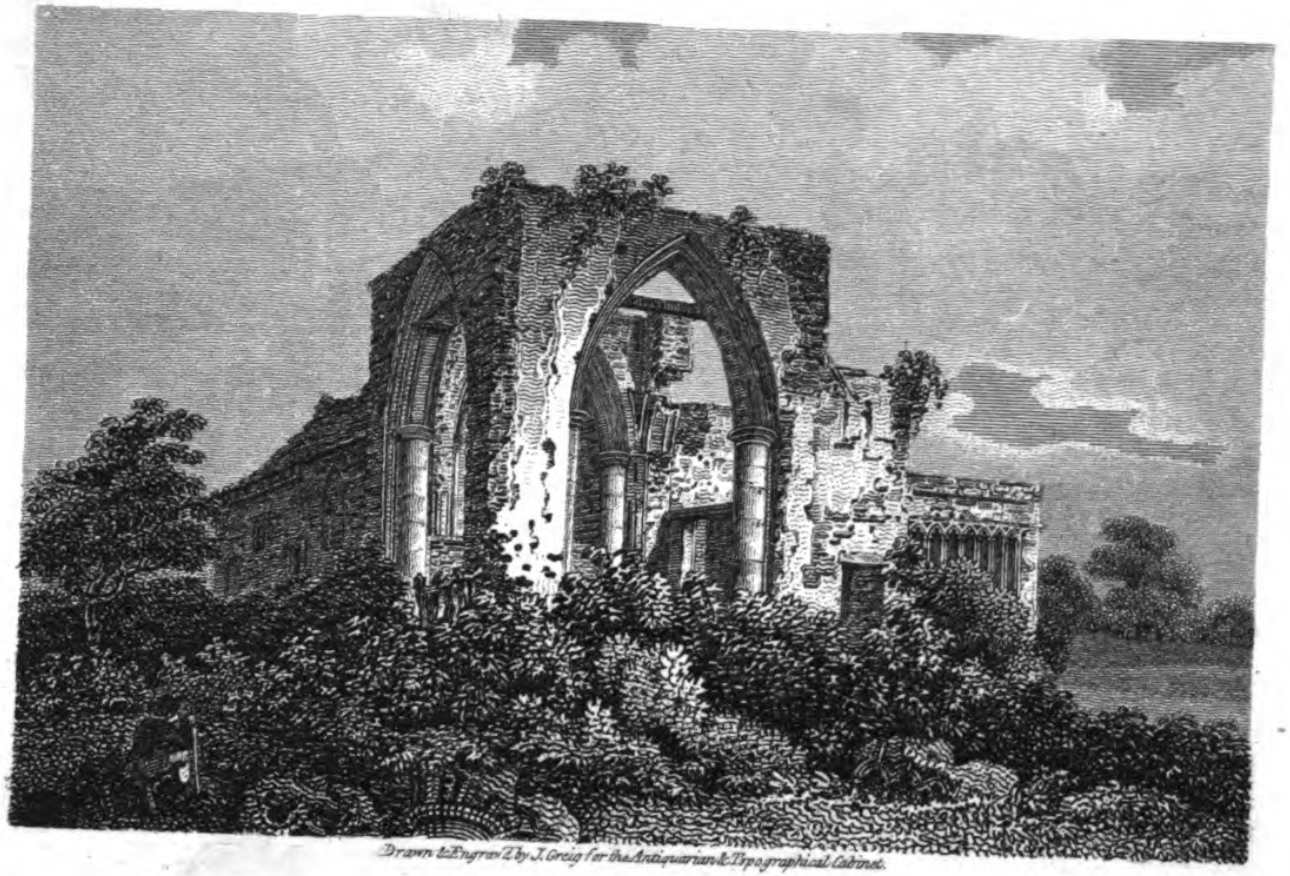
[illegible]

differs from all others in the kingdom, being in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, and resident in the town. Guildford was incorporated by Henry I. and gives title of earl to the noble family of North; it sent members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I. the mayor is the returning officer. There are three parish churches at Guildford—Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas; the last is in the patronage of the dean of Sarum, the two first have long been vested in the crown. Trinity church fell down in May 1740; the workmen who were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened; not a single person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being fair-day. The church has since been rebuilt with brick.

The grammar-school at Guildford was founded and endowed in 1509 by Robert Beckingham, of London, grocer; the endowment has been considerably augmented by the contributions of other charitable benefactors. Edward VI. by his letters patent in 1551, made it a free grammar school, by the name of "Schola Regia Gramaticallis Edwardi Sexti," and gave thereto £20 *per annum* for ever. At this school have been educated some very eminent persons, one of whom was George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1621, built an hospital here, and settled thereon £300 *per annum*, with a joint donation of £600 from sir Nicholas Kemp, knight, for the maintenance of a master, twelve aged men, and

eight women, all single persons; and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory, which then flourished in this town. To this hospital, Mr. Thomas Jackson, late alderman of this borough, bequeathed £600 in the year 1788, whereby the number of women was increased to twelve.—Tradition reports the occasion of building and endowing this hospital by George Abbott, was to atone for his accidentally killing a gamekeeper by a shot from a cross-bow.

The building called the friary, which formerly belonged to an order of mendicants, but to what order or when founded is uncertain, is now the property of the Onslow family: in one part of this building, the judges are accommodated during their stay at the assizes; and here the assemblies and feasts for the borough are usually kept; the other portion is now converted into a boarding school.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Bycknacre Priory, Essex.

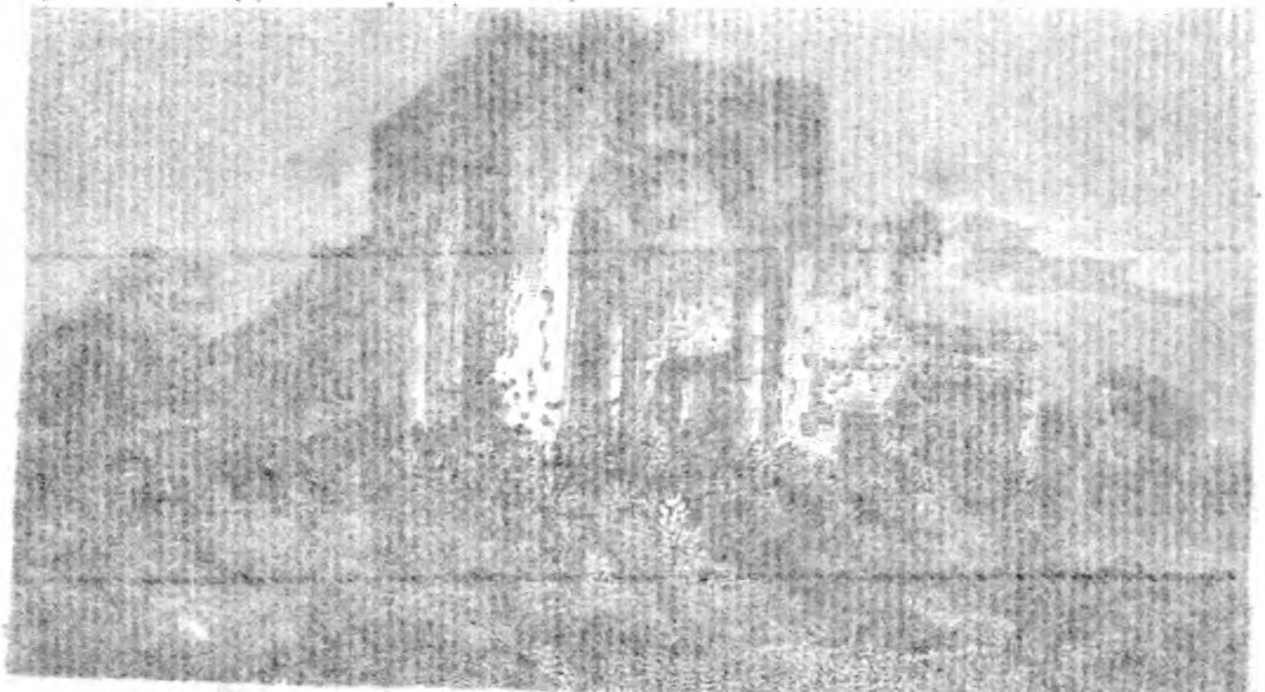
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. July 2. 1808.

BYCKNACRE PRIORY.

ESSEX.

This Priory was founded for black canons in the reign of Henry II. by Maurice Fitz Geffery, and its revenues and endowments were considerably increased by the king, who granted to the canons the site of a hermitage which formerly stood near the spot on which the Priory was erected. In the reign of Henry VIII. the possessions of this house had been so much lessened by neglect and mismanagement that it was nearly abandoned; and on the suppression of the prior and monks of Elsing Spittle, London, was granted by the king to that hospital. Soon after the dissolution, the manor of Bycknacre, with the site of the Priory, was given by Henry VIII. to Henry Polstead, who, in 1548, sold it to Sir Walter Mildmay, of whose grandson it was purchased by George Harrington, esq. of Little Baddow, and is still in the possession of one of his descendants.

The site of this Priory is on the west side of the road leading from Danbury to Woodham Ferry; of the buildings not a vestige remains standing, except a portion of the conventual church. For many years the roads in the vicinity have been mended with stones taken from the ruins; and at this time the small remains of the church



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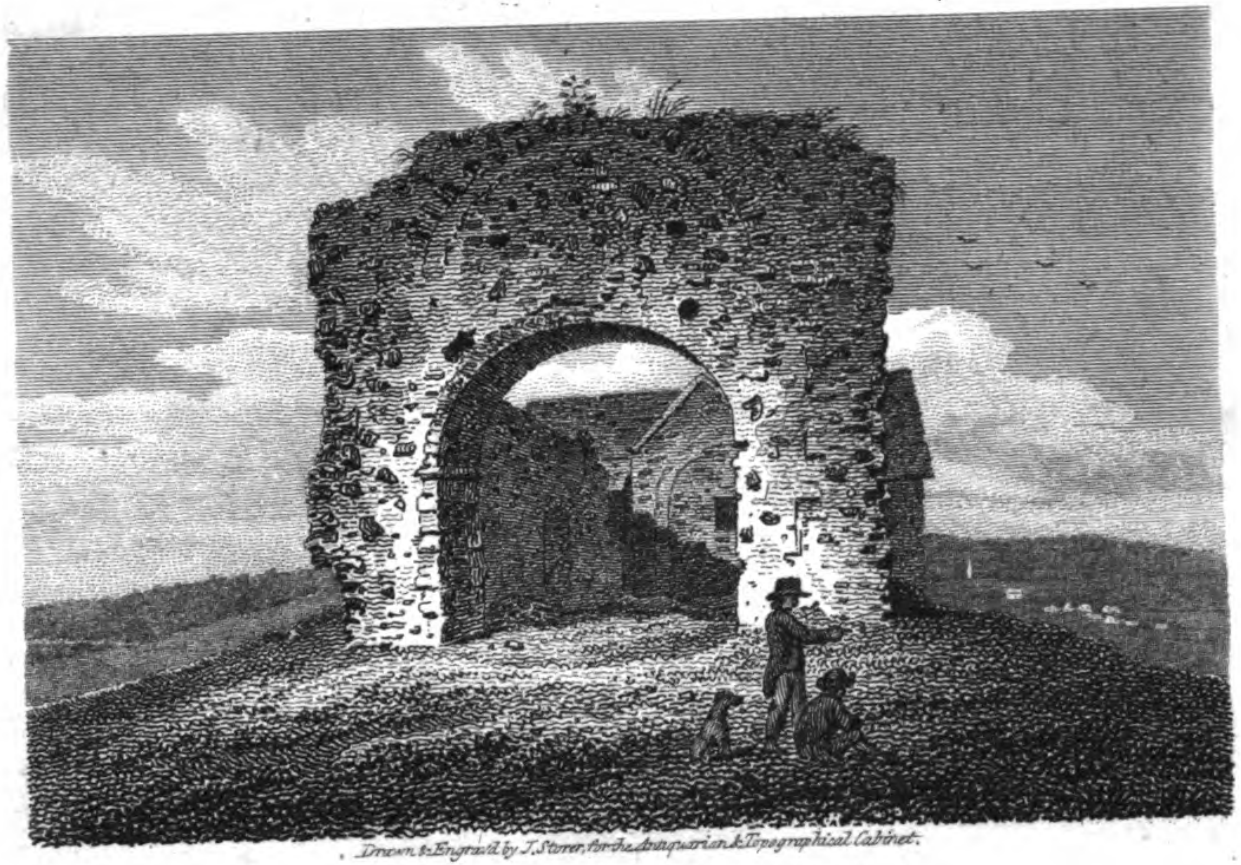
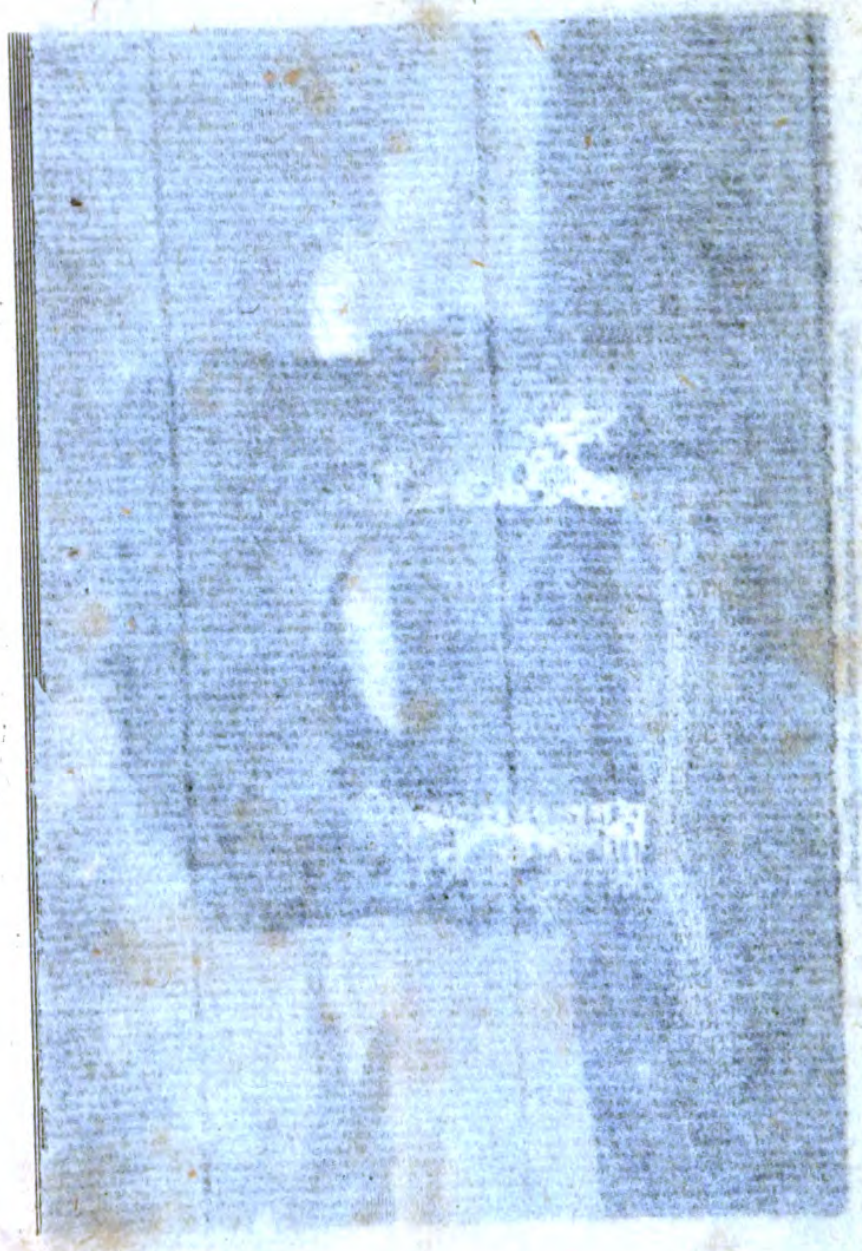
are suffering reduction for the same purposes and for paving the yards and sties belonging to the farm on which it stands. This church was in the form of a cross, but the east end is entirely destroyed, together with the south transcept. The nave of the church seems, soon after the dissolution, to have been fitted up as a dwelling for the occupier of the land, as there are large fire-places within it of the fashion of queen Elizabeth's time, and divers chambers; a beautifully carved roof of wood, if we may judge by the remains, was then destroyed. The four pillars, which probably supported a central tower, are highly polished; and on the arch springing from the front ones, as seen in the annexed Print, are remains of the ancient painted emblazonments, with which the interior of the church was decorated.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

St. Martha's Chapel, near Guildford Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, July 1. 1808.



ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL,

SURRY.

St. Martha's is an inconsiderable parish in the hundred of Blackheath. The resident population in 1801 was 112 persons: the money raised in 1803 by the parish rate, at two shillings in the pound, was £102: 12. The Chapel is extra-parochial, and annexed to Chilworth manor, which belongs to the Randylls, owners of the first considerable gunpowder works in England. St. Martha's Chapel is built in form of a cross, and stands on the summit of a hill, being the south-eastern extremity of a range of upland extending thence to Guildford. From this elevation the country appears beautifully diversified with lands richly cultivated, interspersed with villages and noble mansions; the prospect is bounded by hills almost obscured through their remoteness. The Chapel is a rude composition of flints and unwrought stones, mixed with hard mortar. In the west end is a circular arch, which has evidently been repaired of late to preserve it from entire demolition: above this is the appearance of another arch of the same form and dimensions; the whole of the nave is in a most ruinous state, and without a roof. The choir and transcept are kept in repair, and divine service is still performed here. No regular style of archi-

tecture is visible in the building; on the eastern side of the south transcept are the remains of a handsome Gothic window, now filled up; the great east window was likewise pointed: in the north transcept appears a low door with a circular arch. The length of the Chapel, from east to west, is about 105 feet, its breadth about twenty-four feet, the transcept projects on each side fifteen feet; the walls are nearly four feet in thickness. Some paces round the Chapel the ground is used as a cemetary, though not enclosed; there are no monumental stones, but the turf is here and there raised, where

> "Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

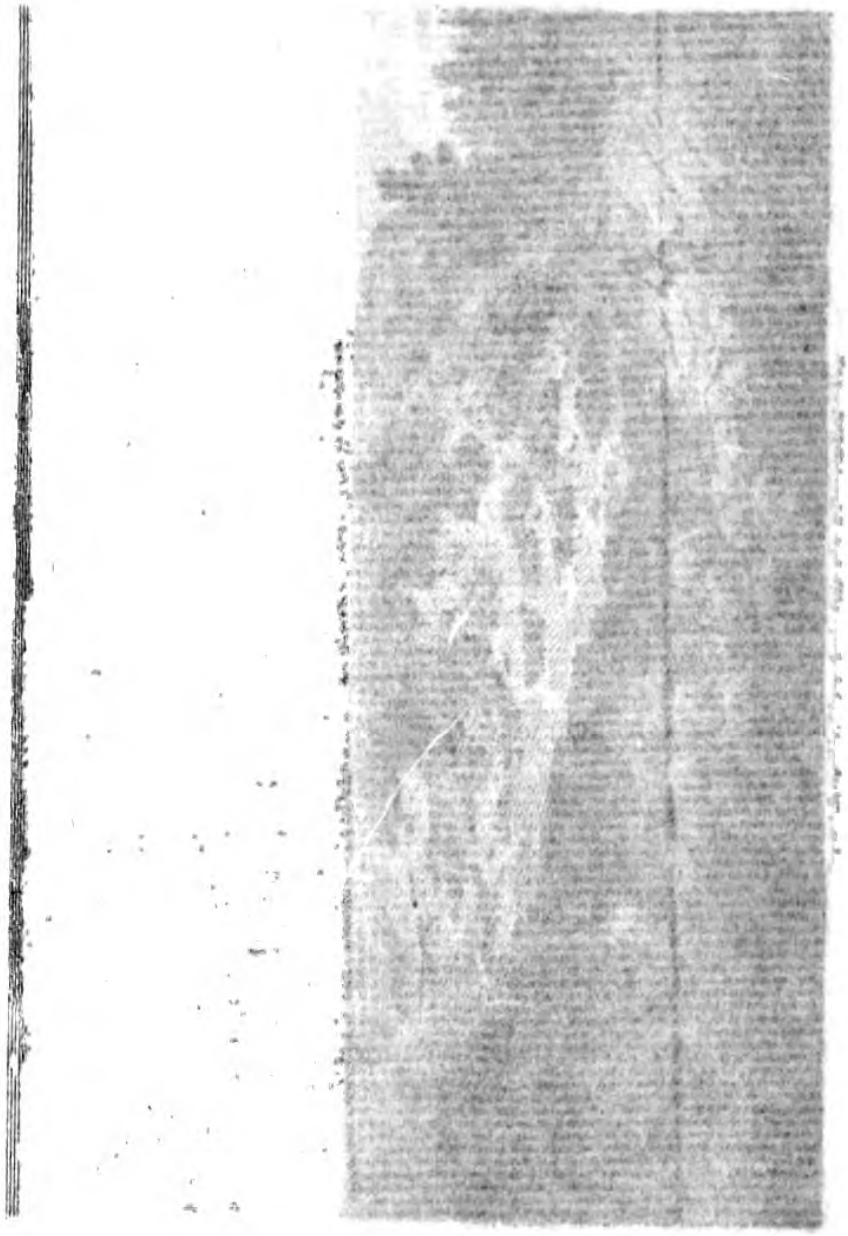
St. Katherine's Chapel near Guildford, Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. July 20 1808.

ST. CATHERINE HILL CHAPEL,

WINCHESTER.

[illegible] by the name of St. Catherine's Hill, [illegible] Hospital where the Chapel now exists is [illegible] [illegible] However, according to [illegible] a place of worship for the [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] it from Canterbury, on [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] fourteenth of King III. [illegible] by the crown to [illegible] [illegible] the Chapel [illegible] [illegible] found necessary to rebuild it. [illegible] ninth of Edward I. [illegible] Manor [illegible] of St. Nicholas in Guildford, [illegible] purchase [illegible] thereof of Hamo de Gatton, Andrew Brabant [illegible] de Malesbal and the abbess of Warwell [illegible] of the several parcels of the original [illegible] [illegible], rebuilt the Chapel, [illegible] himself and successors, patrons of St. Nicholas [illegible] probably with an intention of appropriating it to [illegible] as a place of ease." The legality of the [illegible] afterwards disputed, by a petition [illegible] Parliament, in the reign of Edward III., it is stated, that



KATHERINE HILL CHAPEL,

SURRY.

THIS Chapel stands on the summit of a hill, anciently known by the name of Drake Hill, but now Katherine Hill. By whom the Chapel was erected is uncertain; its foundation is, however, ascribed to king Henry II. as a place of worship for the tenants of his manor of Ertindon, having detached it from Godalming, on his granting the latter to the church of Salisbury. It is certain that in the fourteenth of Henry III. a stipend was paid by the crown to a chaplain who officiated here; shortly after this time the Chapel became so ruinous that it was found necessary to rebuild it. Accordingly, about the twenty-ninth of Edward I. "Richard de Wauncey, parson of St. Nicholas in Guildford, having purchased the site thereof of Hamo de Gatton, Andrew Brabeuf, John de Mareschal, and the abbess of Wherwell, proprietors of the several parcels of the original manor of Ertindon, rebuilt the Chapel, under condition of holding it for himself and successors, parsons of St. Nicholas in fee, probably with an intention of annexing it to that benefice as a chapel of ease." The legality of this transaction was afterwards disputed for, by a petition to parliament, in the reign of Edward III.; it is stated, that

Richard de Wauncey, formerly parson of St. Nicholas, had erected this Chapel on a spot found by inquest to belong to the king, without his permission, and against the statute of mortmain; it was therefore deemed forfeited, and granted to the petitioner, Thomas Constable, for life, and at his decease to revert to the crown.

The building was a few years since repaired by —— Austin, esq. near whose residence it stands; these repairs were directed principally to prevent the arches of the doors and windows from falling, and to protract the existence of the venerable ruin, not with a design to render it again serviceable. The length of the Chapel is about forty-five feet, its breadth near twenty-one feet, the thickness of the walls is three feet.

In the second year of Edward III. a charter was granted for holding an annual fair at Katherine Hill, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. This custom is still observed.

Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Miss Matilda Lowry.

Croyland Bridge, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug 1 1808.

[illegible]

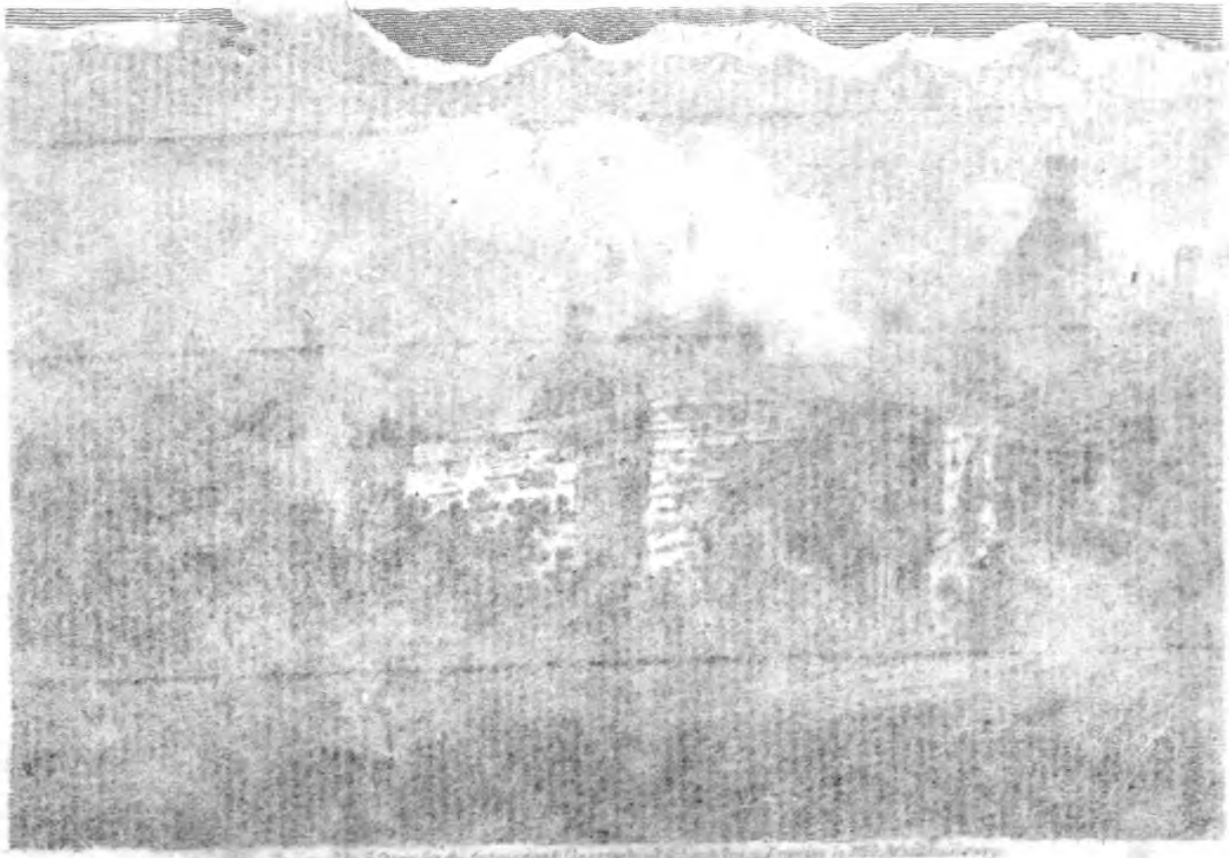
[illegible]

[illegible] and three in breadth.

[illegible] place [illegible] intended [illegible] from a [illegible] professio[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] e[illegible] honors of the [illegible] who [illegible] e[illegible] of state.

Croyland [illegible] dy repair[illegible] [illegible]ey, which [illegible] [illegible] ed by [illegible] of [illegible] nastery, [illegible] a town for [illegible] [illegible]

The fe[illegible] of Cro[illegible] [illegible] greatest [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] ll



Engraved by J. Storer for the Proprietors of Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England & Wales

Crosland Bridge, Staffordshire

CROYLAND BRIDGE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

"CROYLAND is one of the islands in that track of East Marshlands which, rising from the centre of the kingdom, runs upwards of 100 miles, and discharges itself, with its waters augmented by many rivers, into the sea. The island is formed by the waters of Shepishee on the east, Nene on the west, Southee on the south, and Asendyk on the north:" it comprehends a track four leagues in length and three in breadth.

This place was first inhabited by an anchorite, who retired from a successful profession of arms to lead a life of devotion: in process of time a church was built here in honour of the hermit, who was then dignified with the title of saint.

Croyland is chiefly remarkable for its sumptuous abbey, which gave rise to the town, the abbot being permitted by the charter of Ethelbald, who founded the monastery, to build a town for the convenience of the monks.

The famous Bridge of Croyland is accounted one of the greatest curiosities in Europe. It is said to have been built under the direction of the abbots, for no particular use that is now apparent, but merely to display the skill

of the architect, and to excite the admiration of travellers and pilgrims who visited the abbey of Croyland for devotional purposes. It stands in a bog, and though great sums must have been expended in its erection, yet its ascent is so steep that neither carriages nor horsemen can pass over it. The form is triangular, rising from three segments of a circle and meeting in a point at the top; the arches are pointed, and the whole is in good preservation.

Profile & Front of the Statue on Croyland Bridge, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 22 1808.

[illegible] OF ETHELBALD ON CROYLAND [illegible]

LINGARD'S HIST.

Ethelbald, who has been noticed in the preceding article as the fast friend of Croyland abbey, is more illustrious as the unfortunate [illegible] who had [illegible] the throne of Mercia. While presumptive heir to the crown, being persecuted by the reigning prince, he came [illegible] and [illegible] exile [illegible] to Guthlac, his confessor, who [illegible] of Croyland. From him he received ghostly [illegible] and assurances of [illegible], succeeding to his wishes: [illegible] Ethelbald promised, upon his advancement, to [illegible] a monastery on the [illegible]. The holy man died soon [illegible]; but still mindful of the concerns of his friend, he [illegible] to him at Croyland after his death, and admonished [illegible] of their mutual engagements. Ethelbald, who was [illegible] chosen king [illegible], who [illegible] a monk, [illegible] the regal [illegible] beyond [illegible] of the [illegible], and became by [illegible] means [illegible] to [illegible] by the neighboring kingdoms, on which [illegible] they agreed to [illegible] him on [illegible] of his [illegible] thus being [illegible] to divide [illegible], was [illegible]. No other particulars of this [illegible] are recorded [illegible] historians; [illegible] appears, that [illegible] four [illegible] the [illegible] defeat, he was killed in

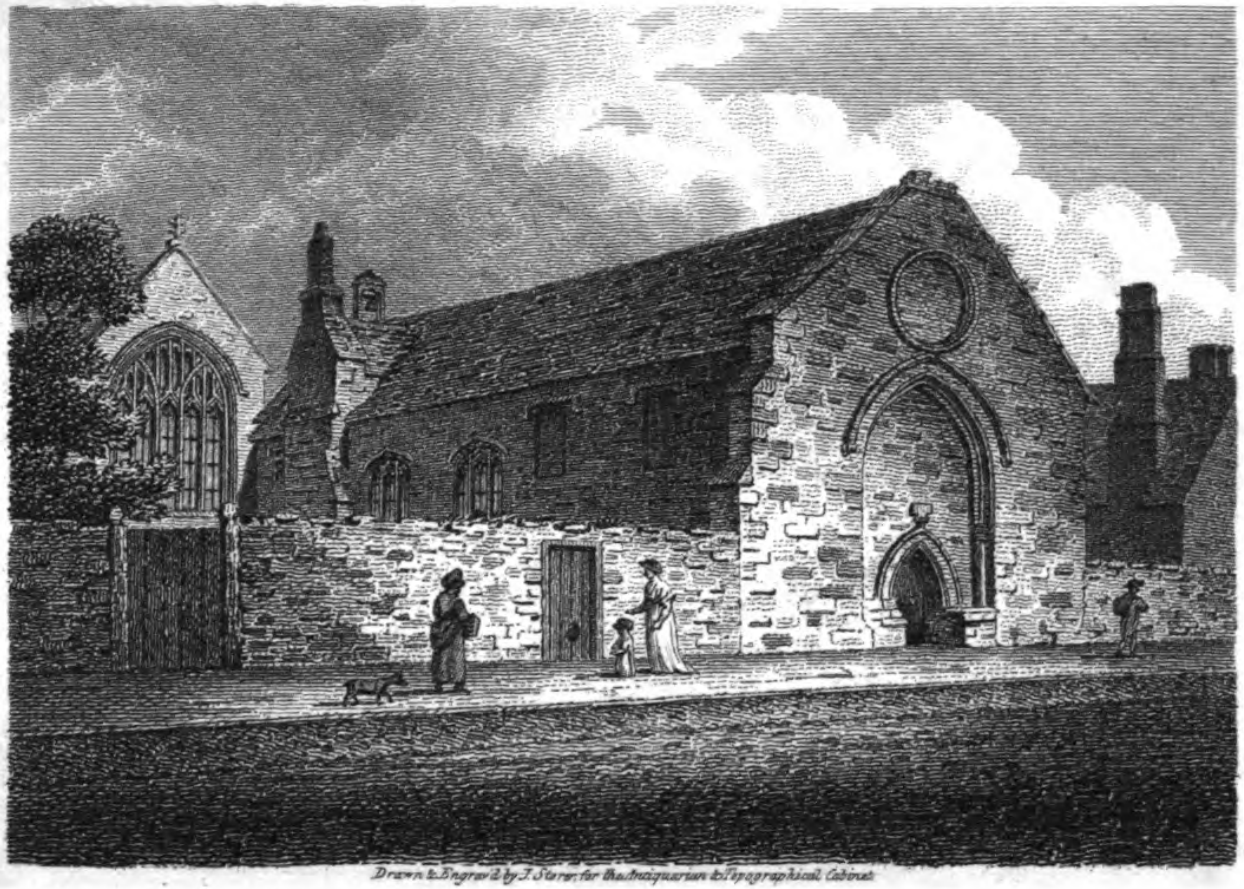
STATUE OF ETHELBALD ON CROYLAND BRIDGE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ETHELBALD, who has been noticed in the preceding article as the founder of Croyland abbey, was more illustrious than any of the princes who had preceded him on the throne of Mercia. While presumptive heir to the crown, being persecuted by the reigning prince, he came weary and almost exhausted to Guthlac, his confessor, who resided at Croyland; from him he received ghostly comfort, and assurances of finally succeeding to his wishes: in return Ethelbald promised, upon his advancement, to erect a monastery on the spot. The holy man died soon after; but still mindful of the concerns of his friend, he appeared to him at Croyland after his death, and admonished him of their mutual engagements. Ethelbald, who was also chosen king of Wessex in the room of Ina, who had turned monk, exercised the regal authority beyond the limits of the former kings, and became by this means very formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms; for which reason they agreed to attack him on either side of his dominions: thus being obliged to divide his forces, was vanquished. No other particulars of this war are recorded by historians; but it appears, that about four years after the above-mentioned defeat, he was killed in

a mutiny excited by Beornred, a nobleman, who was proclaimed king in his stead by the soldiery. This election, which was made without due authority, gave great offence to the Mercian nobility; and therefore, before the new king could establish his authority, he was deposed, and succeeded by Offa, the nephew of Ethelbald.

The Statue of Ethelbald was probably erected soon after the completion of Croyland Bridge, as he was held in great esteem by the abbots and monks. The figure is in a sitting posture, on the south-west wing of the Bridge opposite to the London road; it has a crown fleury on its head and a globe in its hand, expressive no doubt of universal sway—a most extravagant compliment, as extensive dominion was a thing to which Ethelbald certainly had no pretensions.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet

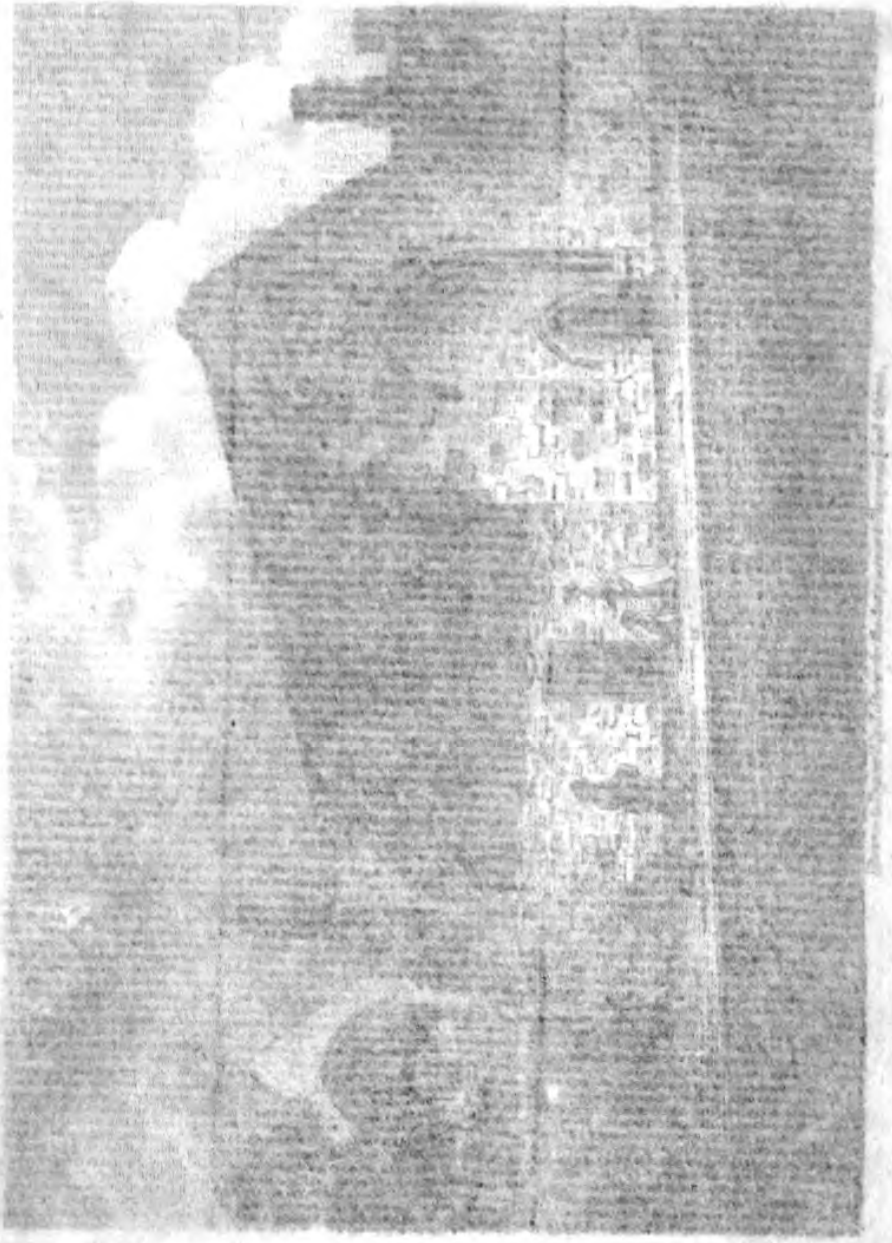
St. John's Hospital, Northampton

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1808

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The founder of this Hospital, and the exact age in which it was established, are not known. Leland writes, "St. John's Hospital was originally founded by one William Sainte Clere, archidiacon of Northampton, and brother to one of the Simon Sainte Clere, as sur[illegible] of St. John's name there, but as I have redde at[illegible] they were cauled Saipcielis and not St. Clere." [illegible] year of Edward III. an inquisition was taken, by which this place appeared to have been erected 189 years prior to the said inquest, by Walter, archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception and maintenance of infirm poor. In the number of archdeacons of Northampton [illegible] is made of Walter, but the name of William [illegible] possessed of that dignity in the year 1168. This hou[illegible] had rents and possessions in various parts of Northamptonshire and other counties; according to a survey by Henry VIII. the revenues clear of all deductions, in quit rents, pensions, and officers' salaries, amounted to £57:19:6. Sir Francis Briant, whose fee was [illegible] yearly, was then high steward of the house, in which [illegible] persons were maintained at [illegible] day each. The control of this Hospital is vested in [illegible] and two



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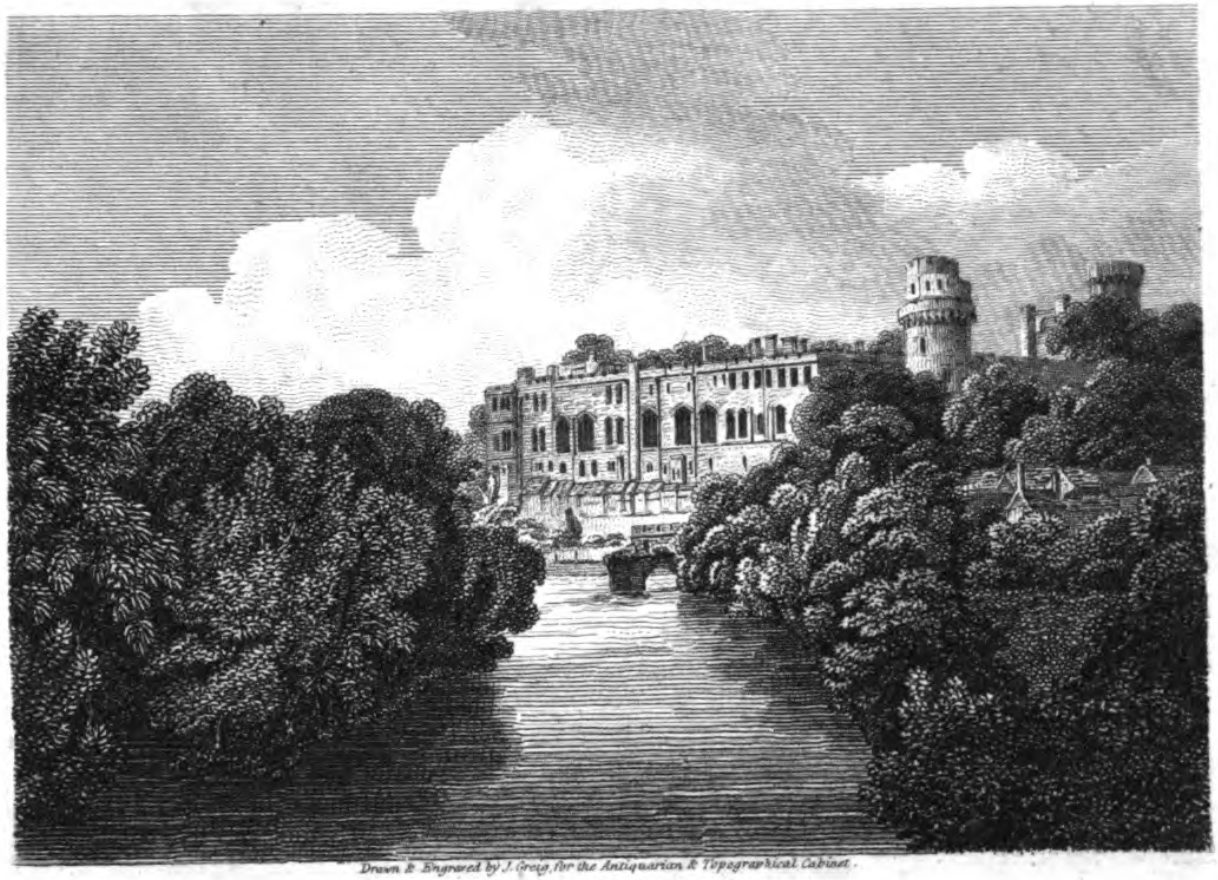
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE founder of this Hospital, and the exact age in which it was established, are not known. Leland writes, "St. John's Hospital was originally founded by one William Sainte Clerc, archidiacon of Northampton, and brother to one of the Simon Sainte Clercs, as sum of St. John's name them, but as I have redde alway they were caulid Saincteliz and not St. Clerc." In the first year of Edward III. an inquisition was taken, by which this place appeared to have been erected 189 years prior to the said inquest, by Walter, archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception and maintenance of infirm poor. In the number of archdeacons of Northampton no mention is made of Walter, but the name of William occurs possessed of that dignity in the year 1168. This house had rents and possessions in various parts of Northamptonshire and other counties: according to a survey by Henry VIII. the revenues clear of all deductions, in quit rents, pensions, and officers' salaries, amounted to £57 : 19 : 6. Sir Francis Briant, whose fee was 10*s.* yearly, was then high steward of the house, in which eight poor persons were maintained at 2*d.* a day each. The control of this Hospital is vested in a master and two

co-brothers: the co-brothers, who officiate as chaplains, are in holy orders, but it is not requisite that the master be a clergyman—the salaries of the chaplains are £5 each annually, besides 11*s.* in lieu of fire wood, and 10*s.* on the renewing of leases. Eight poor people, appointed by the master, are lodged here, with an allowance of 1*s.* 11*d.* weekly; firing is provided for them in the common hall for this purpose. Lord Northampton pays yearly £10 instead of wood out of Yardley chase.

The Hospital consists of a chapel, a hall, lodging for the poor, and two upper rooms for the chaplains; the master has a good house and garden. The windows and doors of the Hospital are of considerable antiquity; but many parts have been altered by reparation at different periods: the chapel has lately been fitted up at the expense of one of the masters. Some fragments of painted glass are preserved in the windows; in one of them is the entire portrait of a man with a crosier in his hand and a mitre on his head; near him is another figure in the posture of prayer.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Warwick Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1808.

WARWICK CASTLE.

[illegible]

The erection of this Castle is ascribed by Dugdale to Ethelfleda, or Ethelfleda, daughter to king Alfred, who, he tells, caused the dungeon to be made, which was a tower of great strength, built upon a high artificial mount of earth, on the west side of the present Castle, not far from the river Avon. By Doomsday Book it appears, that the Castle belonged to the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, held as a strong hold for the defence of the midland parts of the kingdom, and that Turkill was governor of this ancient place for the King. Nothing but the mount, on which the dungeon formerly stood, at present remains. William the Conqueror employed the above-named Turkill to enlarge and fortify the works of Ethelfleda, for which purpose some houses belonging to the monks of Coventry were demolished. Near the end of the reign of king Stephen, on the arrival of Henry, duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. Gundred, countess of Warwick, delivered the Castle up to that prince, turning out the soldiers of king Stephen. In the fifteenth year of Henry II. that King, on account of the rebellion of prince Henry his son, caused it to be garrisoned, at which time Beriman de

WARWICK CASTLE,

WARWICKSHIRE.

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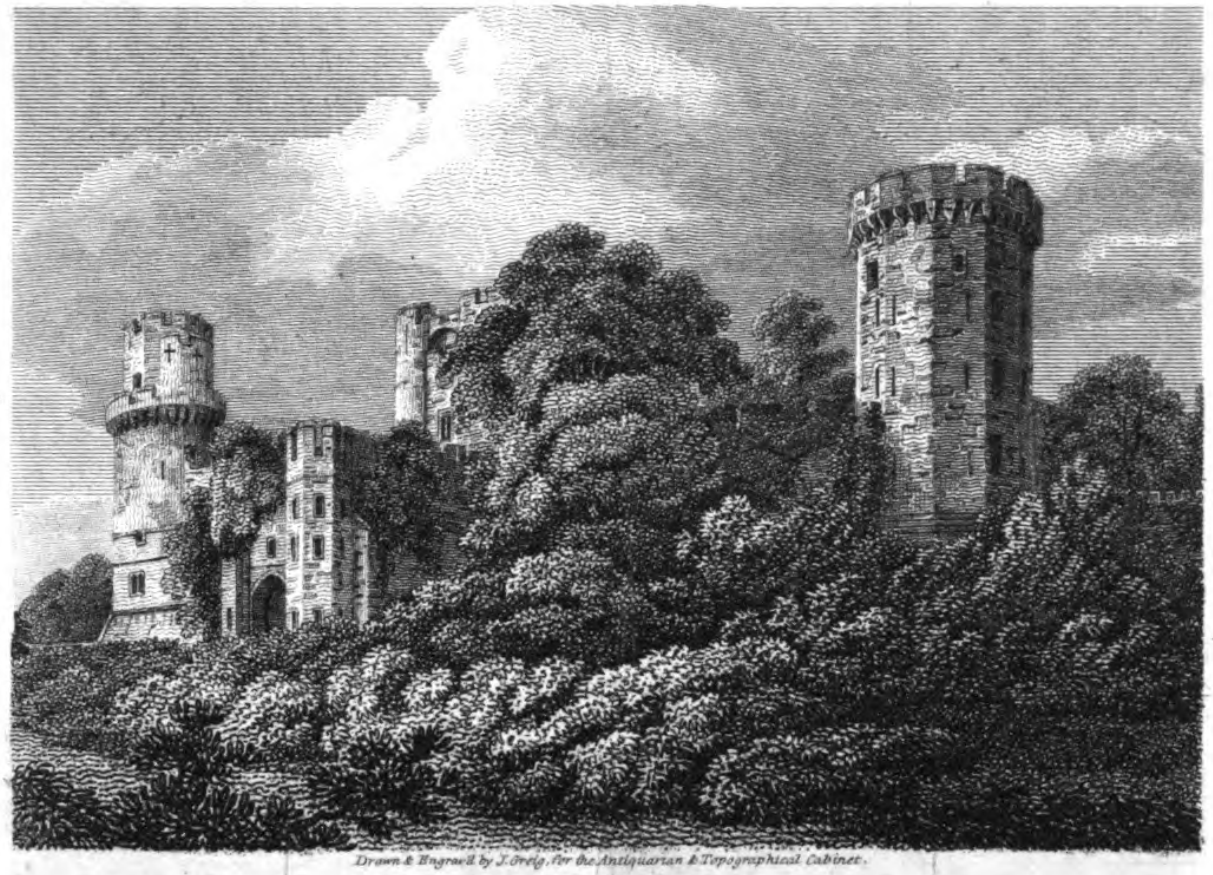
Verdon, sheriff of Warwickshire, charged £6 : 13 : 4 for twenty quarters of bread corn, 20*s*. for the like quantity of malt, 100*s*. for fifty oxen salted down, 30*s*. for ninety cheeses, and 20*s*. for salt, all expended for victualling the Castle; and the ensuing year the same sheriff accounted for £30 : 10 : 8 for the soldiers' pay, and £5 : 7 : 11 for repairs. In the twentieth year of the same king, William de Newburgh, third earl of Warwick, procured an addition of two knights to the usual guard, which before consisted of five knights and ten serjeants. The next year the sheriff charged £14 : 15 : 5 for soldiers' wages: after this period it does not appear that the Castle was any longer garrisoned during the reign of Henry II.

This Castle was deemed of such great importance in the time of Henry III. that the king's precept was sent down to the archbishop of York and William de Cantalupe, for requiring good security of Margery, sister and heir of Thomas, earl of Warwick, that she should not take to husband any person in whom the king could not place the most unbounded confidence: the reason alledged was, the great strength of the Castle aud its vicinity to the marshes. In the fortieth year of this reign William Mauduit, the then earl, taking part with the king against the barons, the Castle was surprised by John Giffard, governor of Kenilworth castle, who demolished a considerable portion of the Castle walls, and carried the earl and his countess prisoners to Kenilworth, where they were kept some time, and at last only liberated by being ran-



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Entrance to Warwick Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. August 1, 1808.

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] of the Court [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] the vinegar [illegible]

[illegible] of the same [illegible]

[illegible] de Benfeld [illegible]

[illegible] command of [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] whom Wa[illegible] [illegible]

ordered to deliver [illegible] The [illegible]

the custody of [illegible]

[illegible] one Thomas [illegible]

[illegible] to the sheriff, [illegible]

a leading man [illegible]

subjects, to recog[illegible] [illegible] and to [illegible]

Thomas Blaun[illegible] [illegible] prison, [illegible]

was accord[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Roger [illegible] of Wi[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] of Hene[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and Th[illegible] [illegible]

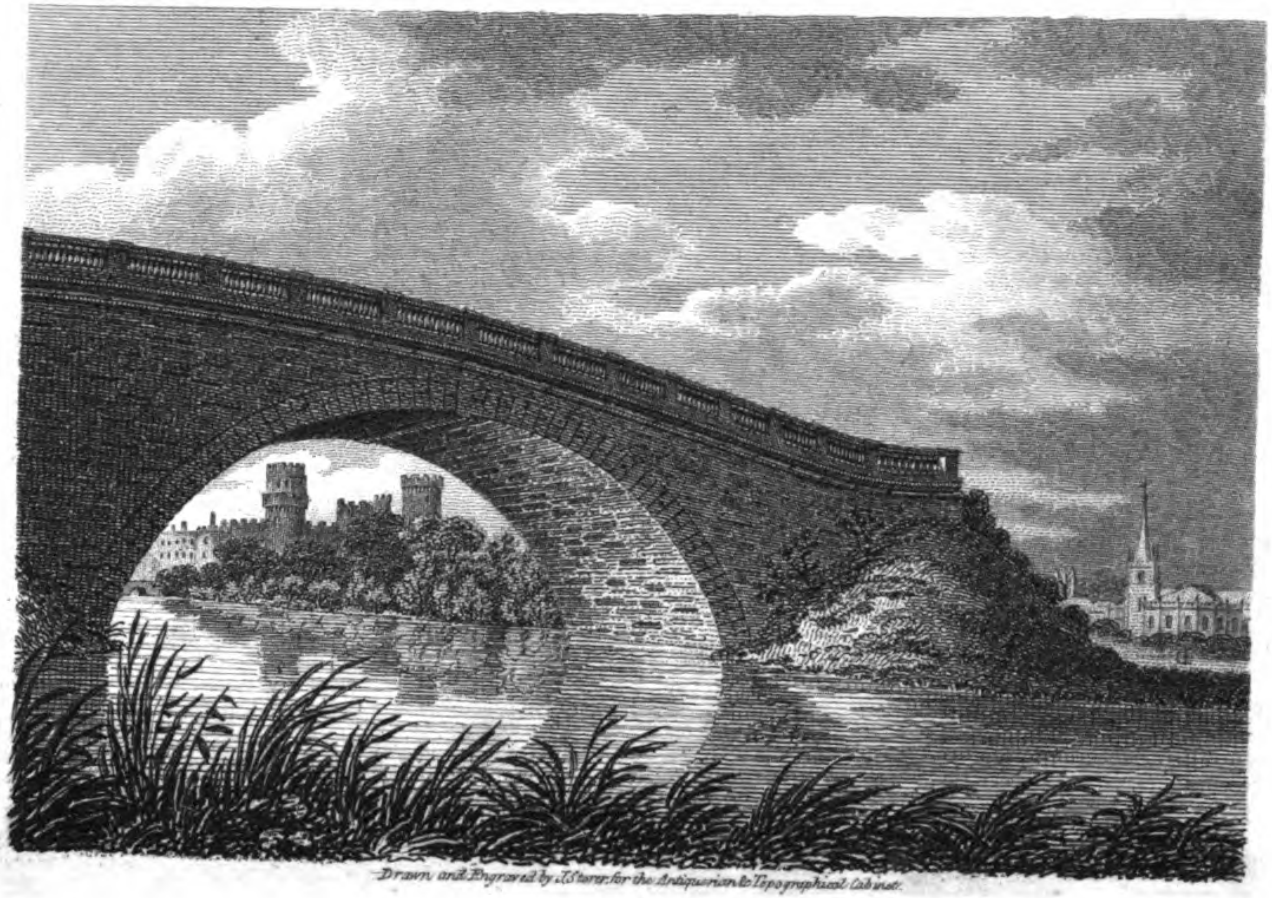
[illegible] battles of [illegible] and [illegible]

somed by the payment of 1900 marks. In the ninth year of Edward II. upon an extent of the lands of Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick, taken after his death, the ditches and courts of this Castle were valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*; and the garden adjoining, with another called the vineyard, at the same sum. In the fourteenth year of the same reign, on account of the minority of Thomas de Beauchamp, son and heir of the deceased earl, the command of the Castle was given to Thomas Sutton, to whom Walter de Beauchamp, then constable, was ordered to deliver it up. The next year it was put into the custody of the sheriff, who being forcibly driven out by one Thomas Blauncfort, the king directed his precept to the sheriff, ordering him to take with him John Peche, a leading man in the county, or any other of his loyal subjects, to require the delivery thereof, and to commit Thomas Blauncfort and his adherents to prison, which was accordingly performed, and Peche constituted governor; he was succeeded in the twentieth of the same reign by Thomas de Blount. In the time of Edward III. the government of the Castle was, during the minority of the then earl, entrusted to Roger Mortimer of Wigmore; and in the forty-fifth year of this reign, Thomas, earl of Warwick, rebuilt the walls of the Castle, which were demolished during the reign of Henry III. adding strong gates, and fortifying the gateways with embattled towers. This earl Thomas obtained great honour by his courage and good conduct at the battles of Cressy and Poictiers.

On the accession of Richard II. the earl of Warwick retired from court to his Castle, and amused himself with building: he erected the tower at the north-east corner of the Castle, called Guy's Tower, the walls of which are ten feet thick. In the twenty-first year of Richard II. the earl was siezed by order of the king, and condemned by parliament to lose his head, for having appeared in arms with the duke of Glocester; the sentence was afterwards remitted, but his estates were forfeited, and the custody of the Castle given to John de Clinton. Beauchamp was sent to the Isle of Man, there to remain a prisoner for life; but the same year he was brought back to the Tower, and, on the revolution in favour of Henry IV. restored to all his honours and estates.

In the first year of the reign of Edward VI. John Dudley was made earl of Warwick, and had granted to him the Castle at Warwick, with divers lands, which belonged to the former earls: on his attainder the honours escheated to the crown, and were afterwards granted by queen Elizabeth, with the title, to Ambrose his son, who, dying without issue, it reverted to the crown. In the second year of James I. the Castle was granted in fee to sir Foulk Greville, knight, who was afterwards created a baron; the Castle was then in a very ruinous condition, and used as the county jail. Sir Foulk expended £20,000 in embellishments and reparation, and in this family it has ever since continued.

The present noble possessor some years since com-



Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Warwick Bridge.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1808.

[illegible] considerable [illegible] [illegible]
ences and beauties of the Castle. The entrance [illegible]
was formerly cloped up [illegible] accessible to the [illegible],
now made commodious [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible]
cient gateway [illegible] the [illegible] rock to the [illegible]
in many places, of thirty [illegible] [illegible]
within a narrow past[illegible] [illegible]
view of the Castle, [illegible] and [illegible]
vinted walls bent upon [illegible]

The principal rooms contain [illegible] [illegible]
the best masters, part [illegible] [illegible]
and in a passage, which has [illegible]
of the Castle, is contained [illegible] [illegible]
of ancient armour. The [illegible] bridge [illegible]
the Avon, consisting of one large [illegible] was
at the expense of the present earl, and is executed [illegible]
much taste and elegance.

From this bridge the Castle, with its [illegible]
pendages of wood and water, is seen to [illegible]
vantage, and presents a scene exceeding [illegible]
description. Since the recent alterations in [illegible]
the country, which was almost excluded from the Castle,
is now open to view, and affords a [illegible]
even from the lower grounds.

In the porter's lodge are preserved some [illegible]
pieces of armour, which [illegible]
these, according to tradition, were [illegible] Guy, [illegible]
[illegible] though [illegible] their extraordinary [illegible]

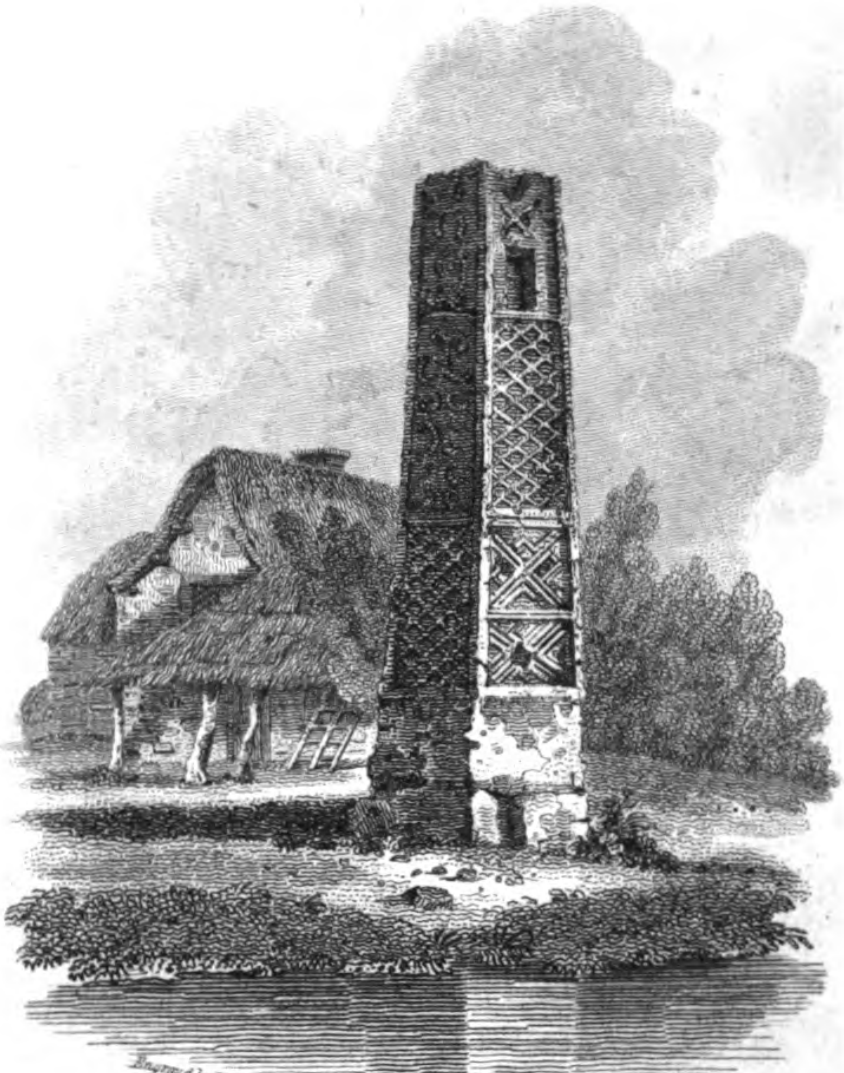
pletely repaired and considerably added to the conveniences and beauties of this Castle. The entrance, which was formerly cooped up by the avenues to the town, is now made commodious: the road which leads to the ancient gateway is cut through the solid rock to the depth, in many places, of thirty feet—thus the eye is confined within a narrow pass, till a sudden turn presents a near view of the Castle, whose venerable towers and richly tinted walls burst upon the sight with surprising grandeur.

The principal rooms contain many good paintings by the first masters, particularly by Rubens and Vandyke; and in a passage, which has been cut out of the thick walls of the Castle, is contained an unequalled private collection of ancient armour. The new stone bridge thrown across the Avon, consisting of one large elliptical arch, was built at the expense of the present earl, and is executed with much taste and elegance.

From this bridge the Castle, with its beautiful appendages of wood and water, is seen to the greatest advantage, and presents a scene exceeding the powers of description. Since the recent alterations in the vicinity, the country, which was almost excluded from the Castle, is laid open to view, and affords an interesting prospect even from the lower grounds.

In the porter's lodge are preserved some enormous pieces of armour, which visitors are invited to inspect: these, according to tradition, were worn by Guy of Warwick; though, from their extraordinary magnitude, they

appear to have been fabricated on purpose to excite the wonder of spectators. Here is likewise kept many other curiosities indicative of the uncommon strength and stature of that famous earl.



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet. From a Drawing by S. Prout.

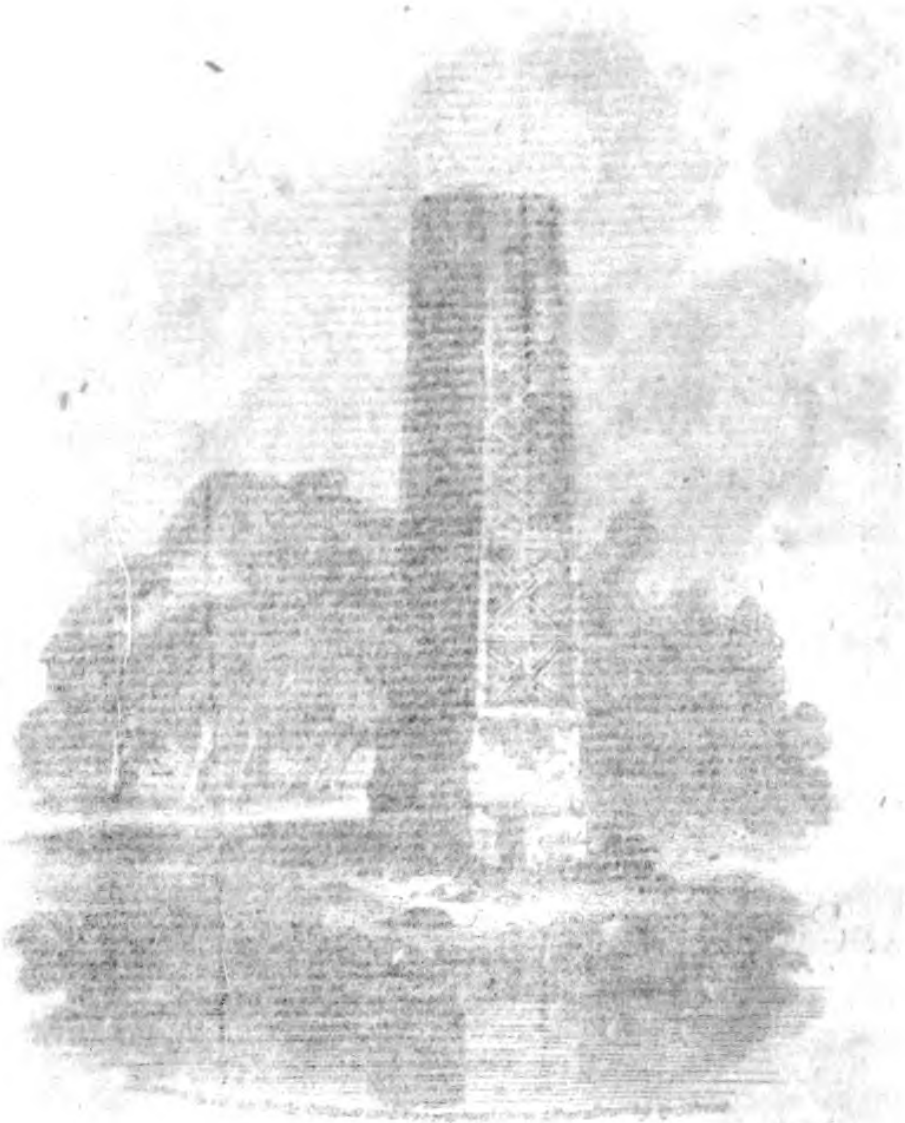
"Cop-Stone Stone, Devon."

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond Street & J. Carpenter Old Bond Str. Aug. 1. 1808.

COPPLESTON STONE.

DEVONSHIRE.

[illegible] Stone, or Copplestone Stone, stands on a [illegible] ground, where three parishes concentrate—Cole-[illegible], Crediton, and Down St. Mary: it is about five [illegible] Crediton and three from Bow. This pillar is [illegible] of granite eleven feet in height from the surface [illegible] the ground; its width is a square of nineteen inches; [illegible] as it ascends. Two or three feet from the [illegible] the basement is rude and broken; above this the [illegible] divided into horizontal compartments, containing [illegible]-work, crosses, flowers, and other ornamental [illegible]; near the top, which is broken and decayed, [illegible] oblong niche. On what account this Stone was [illegible] is uncertain; from its situation it was probably [illegible] for a parochial boundary, or it might be the head mark of the family of Copplestone [illegible] enjoyed [illegible] possession in this neighbourhood. This [illegible] removed about a century since to [illegible], in the [illegible] of Farrington [illegible], in the same county; some [illegible] of them may be found in Prince's Worthies of Devon. The parish churches before mentioned contain [illegible] monuments of peculiar distinction to commemorate the name.

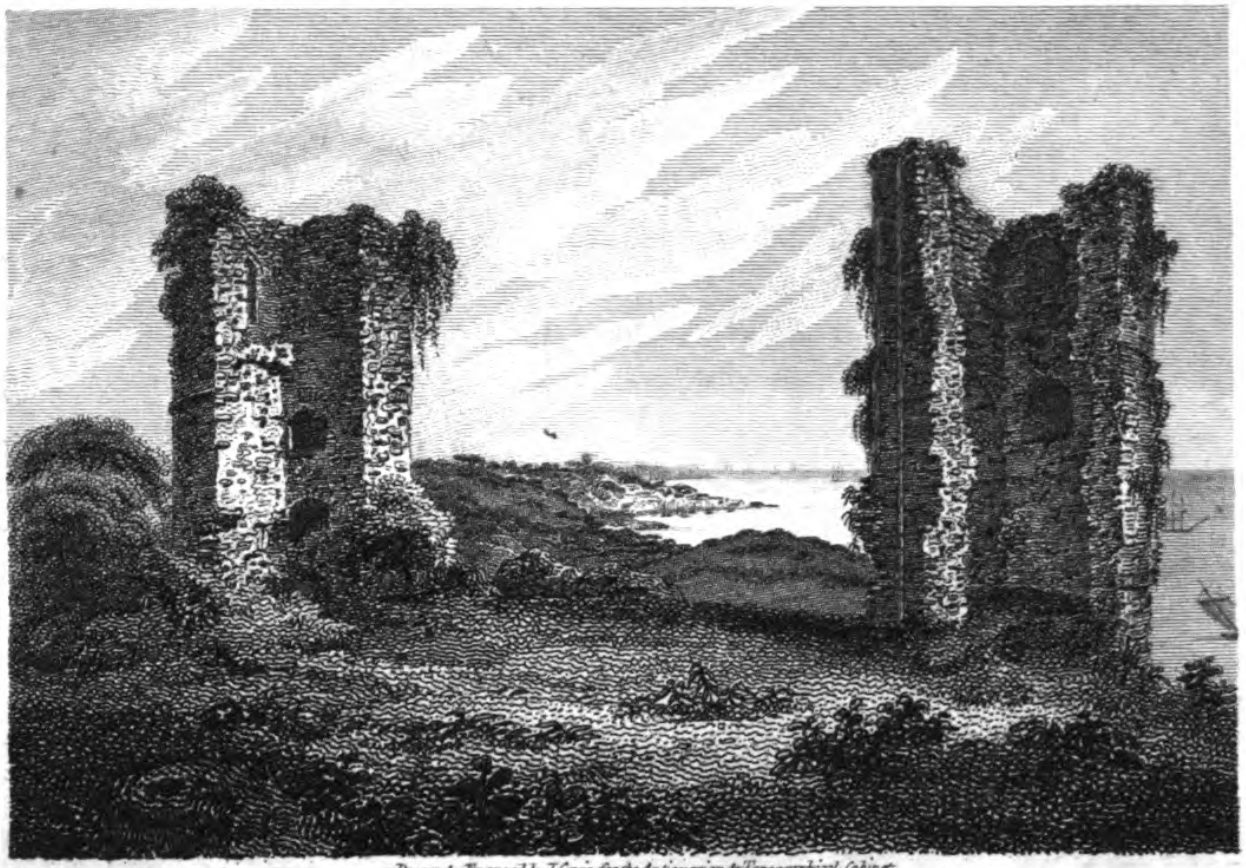


COP-STONE STONE,

DEVONSHIRE.

COP-STONE Stone, or Copplestone Stone, stands on a plot of ground, where three parishes concentrate—Colebrook, Crediton, and Down St. Mary: it is about five miles from Crediton and three from Bow. This pillar is a block of granite eleven feet in height from the surface of the ground; its width is a square of nineteen inches, diminishing as it ascends. Two or three feet from the ground the basement is rude and broken; above this the pillar is divided into horizontal compartments, containing diamond-work, crosses, flowers, and other ornamental sculpture; near the top, which is broken and decayed, is a deep oblong niche. On what account this Stone was erected is uncertain; from its situation it was probably intended for a parochial boundary, or it might be the land mark of the family of Copplestone, which enjoyed considerable possessions in this neighbourhood. This family removed about a century since to Warleigh, in the parish of Farnerton Foliot, in the same county: some account of them may be found in Prince's Worthies of Devon. The parish churches before mentioned contain no monuments of particular distinction to commemorate this name.

Tradition supplies us with a vindictive tale, which, if true, reflects no honour on the individual of this family whom it concerns. It is stated, that a youth, refusing a match commanded by his father, married in opposition to his will, which so irritated the parent that he made a vow to assassinate him: the son withdrew himself for the space of two years; but being weary of concealment, resolved to seek an interview with his father in the church. The parent suppressed his violence while within the sacred walls; but they had no sooner quitted the church than he stabbed his son to the heart.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 2. 1808.

HADLEIGH CASTLE,

ESSEX.

[illegible]s Castle was built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, [illegible], together with the village of Hadleigh, was origi- [illegible]y comprehended in the honour of Rayleigh, and [illegible]longed to Suene, being one of the fifty-five lordships in [illegible] possession at the time of the Doomsday Survey. The [illegible]edson of Suene, Henry de Essex, having been dis- [illegible]essed of his estates for his cowardice in the Welch [illegible]ars, Hadleigh was granted to Hubert de Burgh by [illegible]ry III. who, on Hubert's disgrace, seized it, and [illegible] 1268 committed the custody of the Castle to Richard [illegible]. From this period the lord[illegible] of H[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ld of the crown, till it was grant[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lord [illegible], from whom it [illegible] [illegible]ard family.

Had[illegible]igh Castle, though now in a most ruinous state, [illegible]arly overgrown [illegible] weeds, exhibits some traces of its [illegible] grandeur. It is located on the brow of a steep hill, and commands distant prospects [illegible] over the [illegible] to Kent, and down the river to [illegible]. The [illegible]tant village [illegible] Pr[illegible]ugh, a pop[illegible] [illegible] a good trade from the [illegible] of its [illegible]

HADLEIGH CASTLE,

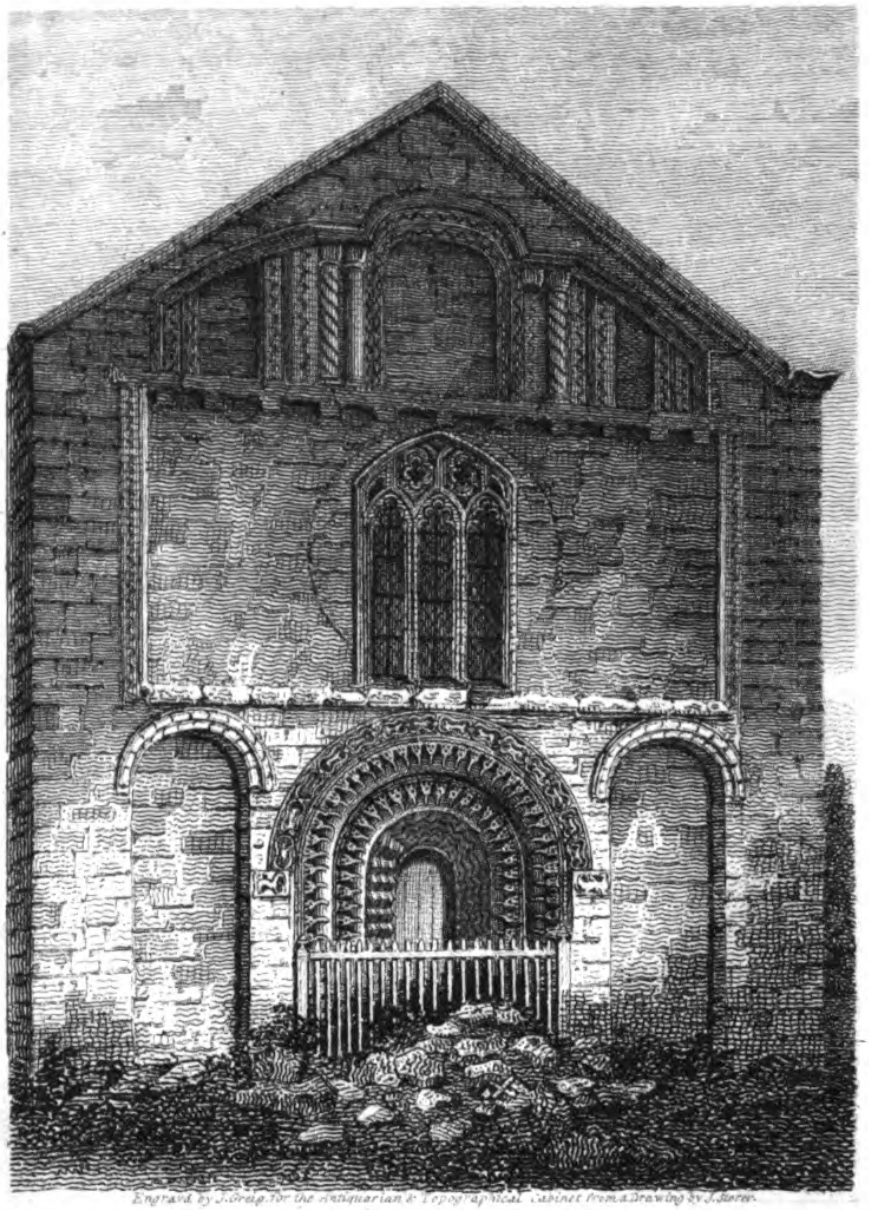
ESSEX.

THIS Castle was built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and, together with the village of Hadleigh, was originally comprehended in the honour of Rayleigh, and belonged to Suene, being one of the fifty-five lordships in his possession at the time of the Doomsday Survey. The grandson of Suene, Henry de Essex, having been dispossessed of his estates for his cowardice in the Welch wars, Hadleigh was granted to Hubert de Burgh by Henry III. who, on Hubert's disgrace, seized it, and in 1268 committed the custody of the Castle to Richard de Thany. From this period the lordship of Hadleigh was held of the crown, till it was granted by Edward VI. to Richard lord Riche, from whom it has passed to the Barnard family.

Hadleigh Castle, though now in a most ruinous state, nearly overgrown with weeds, exhibits some traces of its ancient grandeur: it is situated on the brow of a steep hill, and commands distant prospects, particularly over the Thames into Kent, and down the river to the Nore. The distant village seen in the annexed Print is Leigh, a port possessing a good trade from the convenience of its situa-

tion; the houses are ranged near the river at the foot of an eminence, on the summit of which is the church.

The principal portions of Hadleigh Castle now standing are two dilapidated towers, one at the south-east and the other at the north-east angle of the area, which is nearly of an oval form, measuring about 112 yards in length and forty in width. The walls on the north and south side were strengthened with buttresses. The entrance is at the north-west angle, between the remains of two towers; near it was formerly a deep ditch extending along the north side of the wall.



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Storer.

West Front, Ifley Church, Oxfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St & J. Carpenter Old Bond St Sept 1 1808

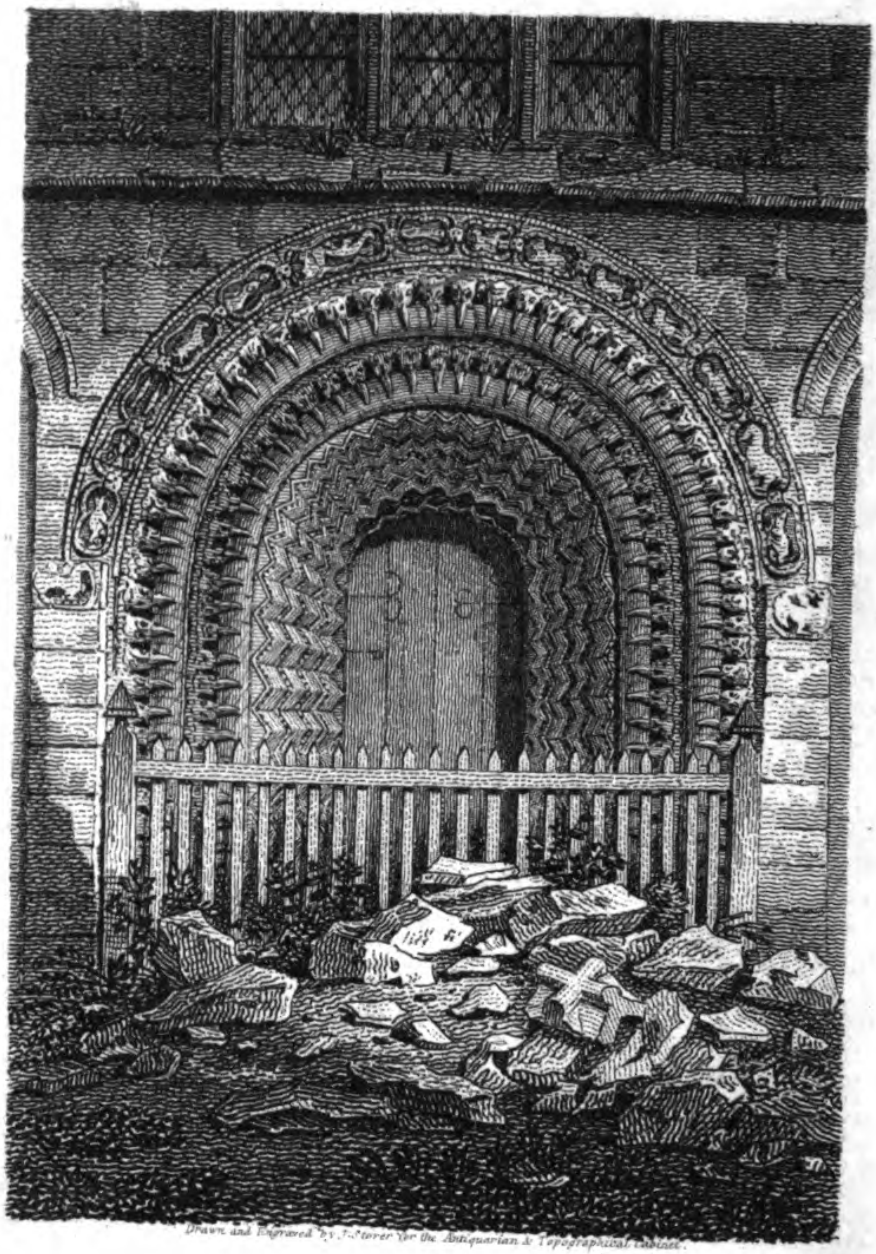
IFLEY CHURCH,

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE village of Ifley is about two miles from Oxford, on the road to Henley, pleasantly situated upon a wooded eminence, having the river Isis flowing by its side. On its left, over a long range of corn fields, is Shotover Hill; on its right the meadows, enriched by the meanderings of the stream, are bounded by the shaggy top of Bagley Wood. Approaching the village from the University the ancient tower of Ifley Church is seen elevating its venerable battlements above the trees. Nothing in the appearance of this fabric, excepting the tower, is calculated to arrest the attention on advancing towards it from the village; but turning to the western door, a rich profusion of Saxon ornament presents itself, upon which the corrosive tooth of time has been nibbling for centuries almost in vain; the only material injury sustained, being a slight depression of one of the mouldings in the arch. This door is surmounted by a chain beautifully sculptured, each link of which is conjoined by a grotesque head, and encircles an animal, bird, or other device. Next is a large cable moulding, supported as it were by a great number of beaks issuing from grotesque heads: these ornaments are repeated on another moulding of the same

description, which recedes; and receding again to a considerable depth is the wavy chevron; the whole produces a richness of effect not surpassed by any building in this style now remaining. This door has been long in disuse; it is encumbered with a wooden rail nearly overgrown with nettles; to these evidences of desertion have lately been added the ruins of a porch (which will be hereafter noticed); its head-stone, cruciform wrought, may be distinguished among the broken stones. Over the west door was a large circular window, now stopped up; one of the fourteenth century has been inserted in the space: three richly-ornamented arches appear to have formed the pediment of this superb front, but these are now much injured by the lowering of the roof. Within a few feet of the Church westward is a garden wall, which prevents an integral view of this interesting front from being seen to advantage.

On the south side of the Church is an elegantly-formed door exquisitely ornamented; its arch is supported by four columns; the two outer ones have plain shafts, those within are carved with diamond-work and zig-zag. The capitals are exceedingly rich, representing on the left side two centaurs in combat, and on the right an encounter of horsemen; on the base of the last-mentioned column the figure of an animal claims particular notice. This superb door was till lately obscured by a heavy porch, which no doubt greatly contributed to its present state of perfection, the carving being deep and fresh, ex-



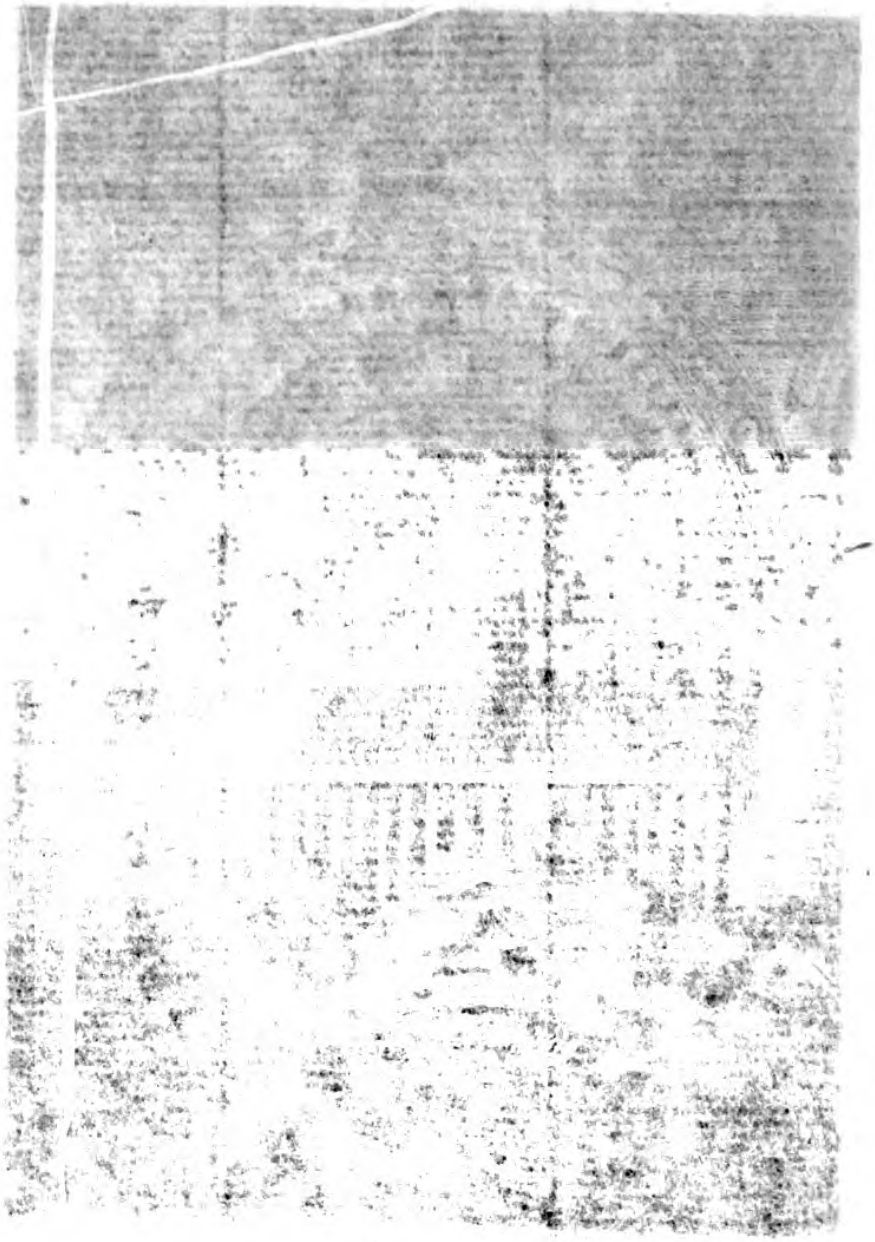
Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

West-door of Iffley Church, Oxfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Sept. 1. 1808.

[illegible] of white-
[illegible] together.

[illegible] the beginning
[illegible] the reverse! Mr.
[illegible] to stain
[illegible] the touch;
[illegible] suggestions of
[illegible] such
[illegible]
[illegible] character of the
[illegible] such. The le
[illegible] that not a particle
[illegible] operation; though by the
[illegible] end of the pieces
[illegible] one of the cut ends
[illegible] been heated
[illegible]
[illegible] different
[illegible] of the sugar
[illegible] circular whirling



cepting where it has undergone the process of white-washing—an ignominy to which the whole door is perhaps at some future period destined.

The southern porch was removed about the beginning of the year 1807, under the direction of the reverend Mr. Cockell, minister, and the then churchwarden, captain William Nowell, whose residence is near the Church: much opposition was experienced by the projectors of this improvement—the villagers contended that the porch was a necessary resort before the church service commenced, and were very adverse to having their ancient privileges of sanctuary here invaded; but the minister and his colleague, rightly judging that the interior of the Church was the most likely place to excite sentiments of devotion, proceeded with their work, and much to their credit, have executed it so scientifically, that not a particle of the door was damaged in the operation; though by the insertion of the timbers to form the roof of the porch at the time of its erection, the head of one of the capitals on each side and the middle of the arch have been broken.

The north door is of the same figure and dimensions as the south, but it contains less of ornamental sculpture. On the north and south sides of the Church, near the west end, is a window, which appears still to retain its original construction, though the rest of them, four on each side, have been altered at different periods. Within the Church may be seen part of the zigzag ornament that surrounded the ancient circular window which was over

the west door; several other parts within exhibit remains of the original windows.

On entering the Church, the first object which presents itself is a curious font of black marble; this is supposed to be coeval with the Church; it measures about four feet and a half on each face, being four feet from the ground including two steps, one of which is, in some places, sunk almost to a level with the earth. The font is supported by a pillar at each corner; three of these are round and fluted spiral, the fourth is of an irregular form, with a number of mouldings on its base: in the middle is a massive round pillar, which, spreading itself as it ascends, receives a basin lined with lead, large enough for the purpose of infant immersion; it has no cover but a large pannel taken from one of the stalls of the Church. The upper stone work of the font is polished, but the pillars and parts adjoining have been disfigured by a yellow wash.

As we advance up the aisle, on the south side of the entrance into the chancel, appears a pedestal, which once supported a stone pulpit, now removed to give place to a wooden one: the arches which form the entrance into the chancel, are ornamented with the sunflower, marigold, &c. executed with great boldness and elegance; the vaulting of this part is also ornamented with the zigzag, excepting where the chancel has been lengthened with work of the thirteenth century. On the south side of the altar is a piscina, and three stalls, in which the priest,

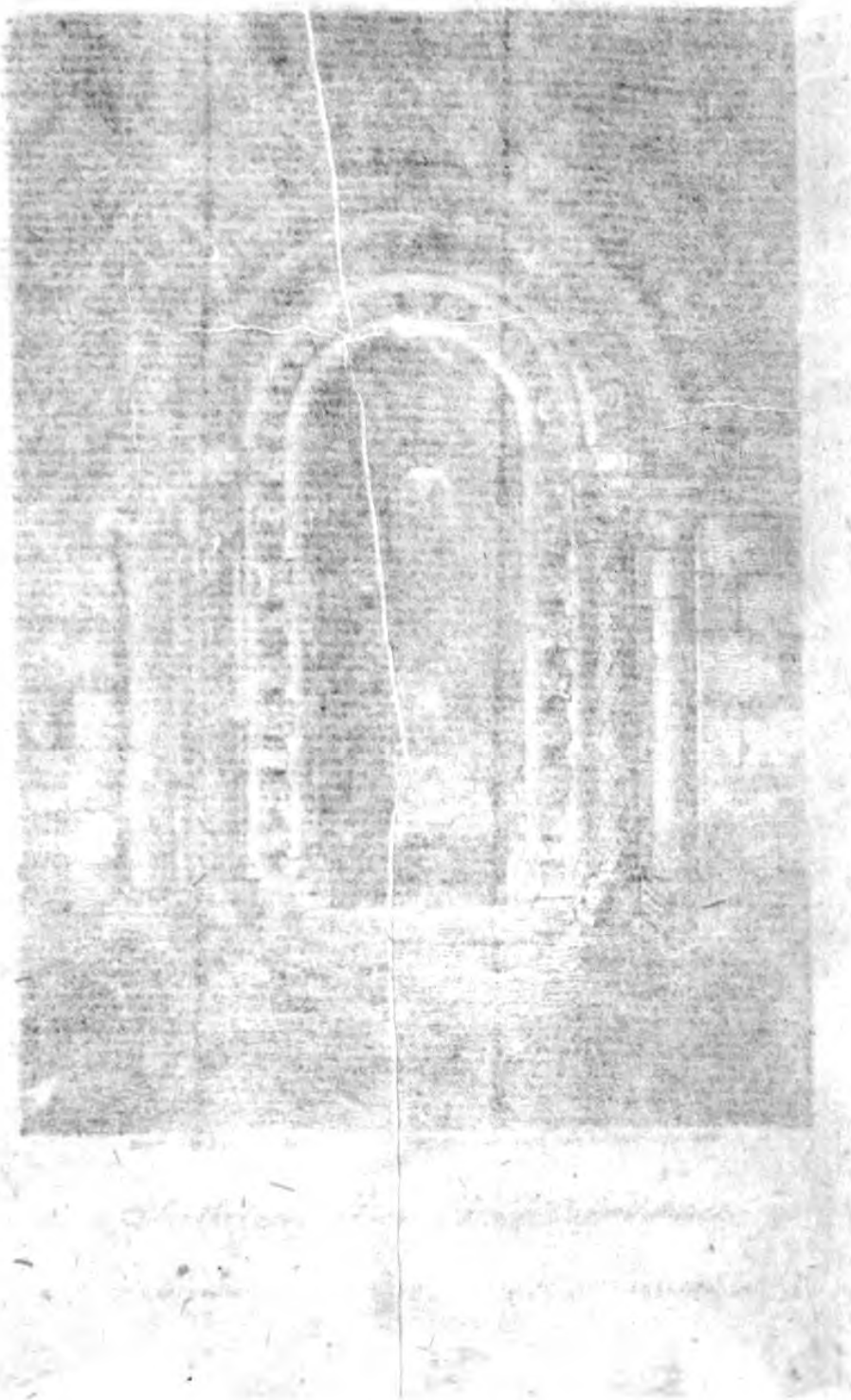
Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Storer.

South-door Ifley Church, Oxfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St Sept 1. 1808.

[illegible] while [illegible] and some with [illegible] of the [illegible] were chanted at the celebration [illegible] the interior of the Cathedral [illegible] original [illegible] its interest is much increased and [illegible] by the erection of [illegible] and a screen of [illegible] along the transept. [illegible] supports [illegible] and. There is [illegible] erected at the west end, which [illegible] the pride of the builders, is remarkable [illegible] we are informed by a guide-book [illegible] that this gallery was built in the [illegible] of the singers only; John [illegible] shadows."

[illegible]



deacon, and subdeacon, were accustomed to set whilst the "*Gioria in excelsis*," and some other parts of the service, were chanted at the celebration of mass.

Though the interior of the Church retains its original architecture, its interest is much abated, and its symmetry and beauty defaced, by the erection of a clumsy platform for the ringers, and a screen of carved wood; these obstruct the view along the chancel, and break the noble cross arch which supports its roof. There is likewise a gallery erected at the west end, which, though it was probably the pride of the builders, is certainly no credit to their taste; we are informed by a painted pannel on its front, that "This gallery was built in the year 1738, for the use of the singers only; John Allin, Martin Browne, churchwardens."

These singing galleries have of late become very numerous, and there is now scarcely a place of worship that does not exhibit one crowded with motley performers, to the great annoyance of the more sedate part of the congregation, who are wholly excluded from this part of the service, by the vociferous and discordant jargon of these pretenders to harmony.

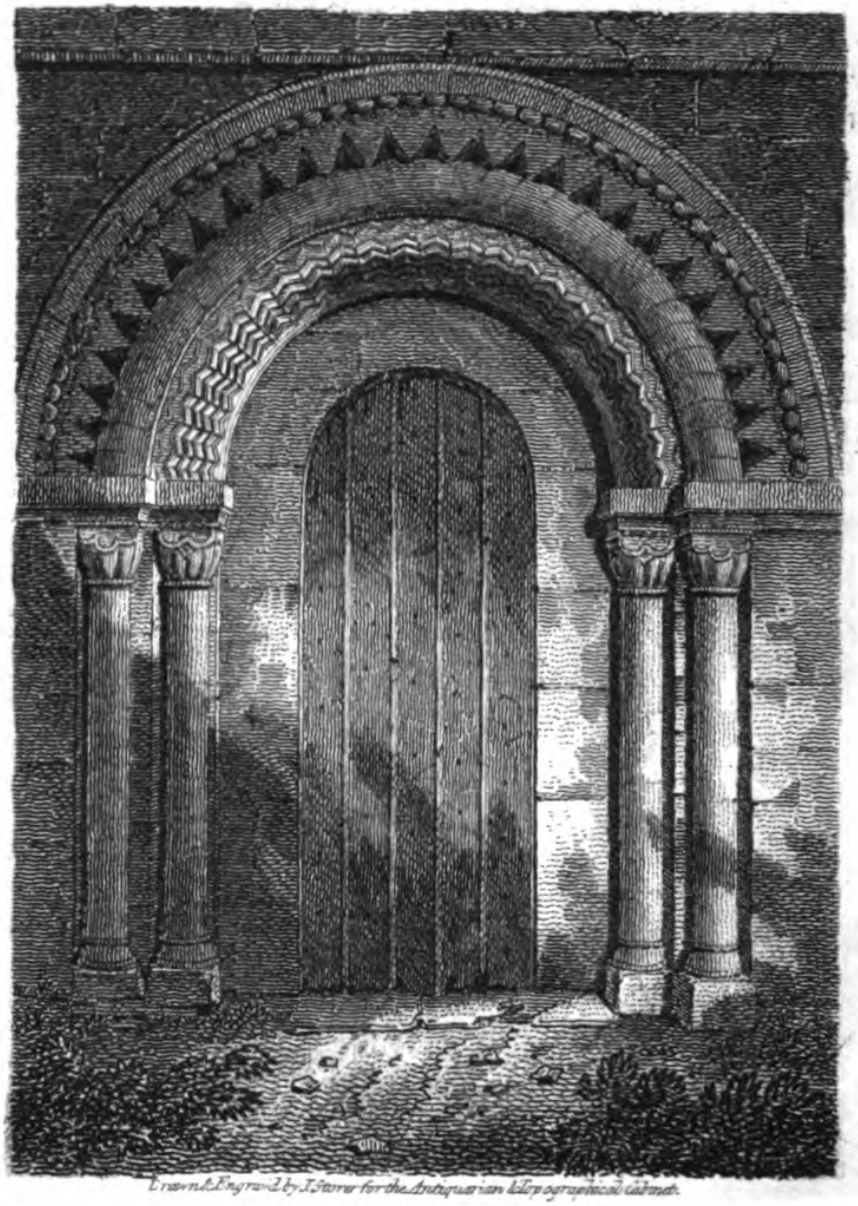
Near the communion-table on the north side is a monument of black marble, the only one worthy of notice in the Church; it has clustered columns lying horizontally on each side of a slab, which originally contained brasses of shields, figures, and scrolls; these have been

taken away long since: on the side of the tomb is this inscription:

HEARE LIETH M
ARTHVR PITTS
DECESSED XVI MAI
ANO 1579.

This Arthur Pitts, and others of his name, resided in the impropriation-house near the Church, and were tenants to the archdeacon of Oxford.

The Church, from east to west, measures upwards of thirty yards, its width is about five. The tower is embattled and of moderate height, having no opening but the belfry windows. On its north-west corner is a large butment, containing a staircase leading to the belfry; this butment is terminated by a cluster of semi-columns covered by a sloping roof; immediately above, on the corner of the tower, is an enormous head with an open mouth, which emits the water from the roof; the lower jaw is sustained by a hand on either side. On the face of one of the northern battlements is carved a quadruped resembling a monkey, apparently well executed. There is a small circular window at the east end of the Church; the roof is here sloping, without a parapet, and much higher than the roof of the west end, which is flat, with an embattlement projecting beyond the walls, supported by large square blocks of stone. There are a number of



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet.

South-door Iffley Church, Oxfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Sept. 22. 1808.

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] near the [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] date [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] base [illegible]
[illegible] corr[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Earl [illegible]
[illegible] trunk [illegible]
[illegible] ori[illegible]hing [illegible]
[illegible] the Conqu[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]hend[illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] nobble of [illegible]
[illegible] the mus[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] investigation [illegible] [illegible]

According to one of the MSS. in Anthony Wood, pre-[illegible] Oxford, [illegible] church with its appurtenances, [illegible] by Jeffery de Clinton to the canons of Kenilworth in Warwickshire. This Jeffery is said to have been one of the attendants of William the Conqueror. In the charters of Kenilworth Priory, Dugdale has one of Henry de Clinton, [illegible]

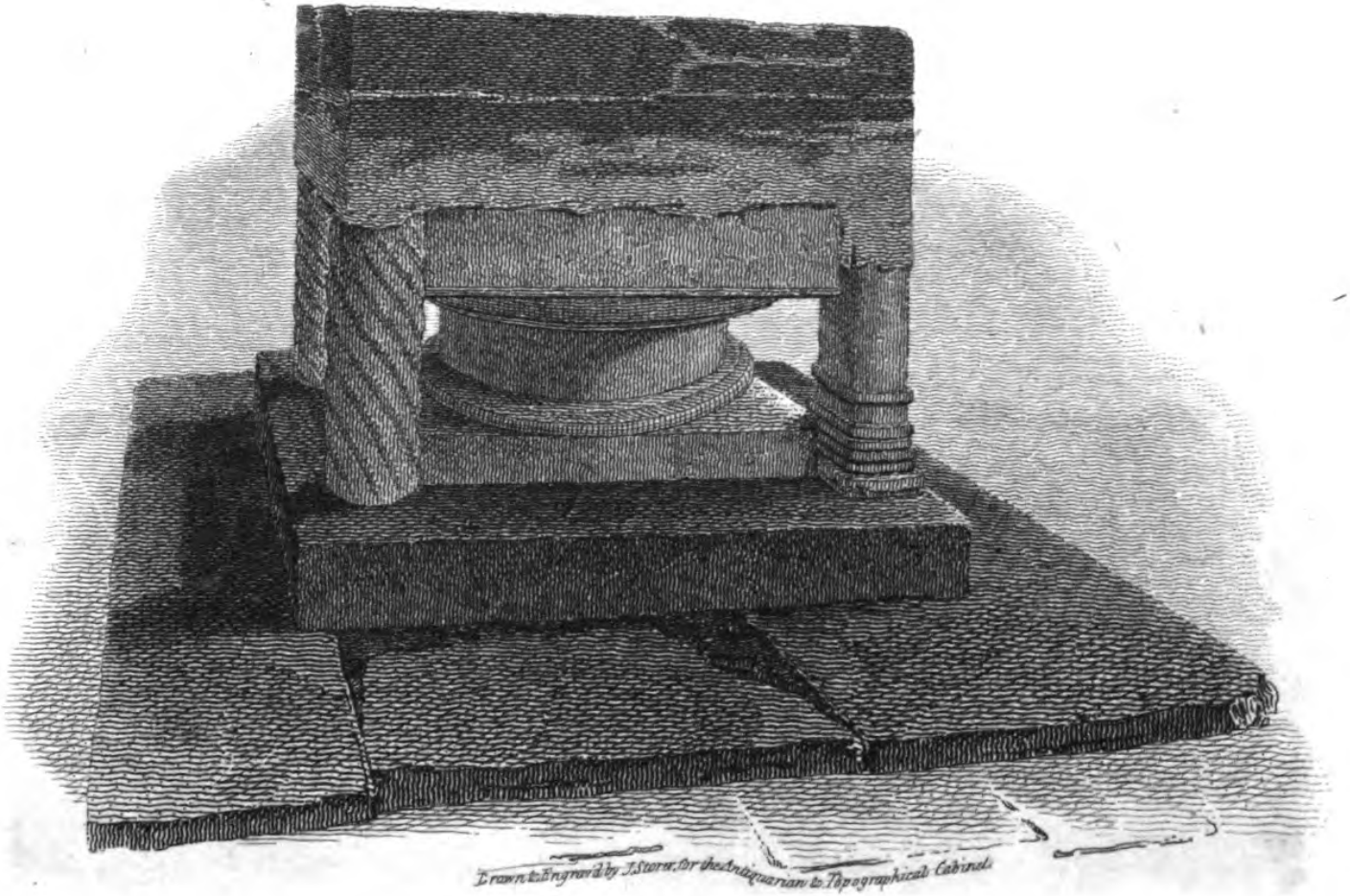
monumental stones clustered near the Church; the remotest legible date is 1675.

In the south-east corner of the churchyard is an ancient cross with an octangular base; its shaft is about nine feet in height, but so much corroded by time that no traces of sculpture, if it was formerly ornamented, could now be discerned. Near the cross stands a yew-tree, supposed to be of equal antiquity with the Church; it measures about ten paces in circumference upon the ground; the trunk is much decayed, and presents a vacuity in which a man may stand erect; its external appearance however, is vigorous and flourishing. In the decayed trunk are many chippings of stone, similar to that used in the building of the Church; these appear to have fallen on the protuberances of the tree at the time the chancel was lengthened, and to have been gradually enveloped by the bark. Instances of this are by no means uncommon; many specimens of this nature are preserved in museums: there is a pebble of considerable size enclosed in a piece of oak in the museum erected at Oxford, by that indefatigable investigator of antiquity, Elias Ashmole.

According to one of the MSS. of Anthony Wood, preserved at Oxford, Ifley Church with its appurtenances, was given by Jeffery de Clinton to the canons of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire; this Jeffery is said to have been one of the attendants of William the Conqueror. Among the charters of Kenilworth Priory, Dugdale has one of Henry de Clinton, in which, confirming the gifts

of his predecessors, he says, " I also grant and confirm to them the Church of Yftele and one virgate of land in Covele, with all its appurtenances and liberties, the gift of Juliana de Sancto de Remigio." The vicarage belongs to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and is valued in the king's books at £8 *per annum;* the Church is dedicated to St. Mary.

The parish of Ifley includes the small village of Littlemore, lying at the distance of about a mile. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, founded about the time of Henry II. There are no records extant by which to judge accurately of the quality of this building. Some circumstances however are mentioned by Dugdale, which convey an idea that it was neither extensive nor beautiful; for, in the reign of Henry III. it is said to have been rebuilt, and rendered a " decent, comely, and sightly" building. During the erection of this house the nuns were assisted in the work by many liberal benefactions, and countenanced by the reigning pontiff, who directed a bull to the dioceses of Sarum, Ely, and Lincoln, by virtue of which he granted indulgences to those who were benefactors to this pious undertaking. In 1524 this, with several other minor religious houses, were suppressed by the pope, and given to cardinal Wolsey, to assist him in the foundation of his college of Christ Church, at Oxford; it then became part of the endowment there. In



Font at Ifley Church, Oxfordshire.

Published for the Propr. by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Sept. 1808.

the thirtieth of Henry VIII. it was granted to William Owen and John Bridges.

A specimen of the epistolary style in the reign of Henry VIII. appears in the following letter from dame Kateryn Wells, prioress of Littlemore, to John Fettiplace, master of Queen's College, Oxford.

" Right Reuerent and Worshipfull Master, I recommend me unto you as a woman unknowen, desyring to here of yowr good prosperite and welfare, the which I pray Allmighty God to preserve to hys pleasur. The cause of my wrytyng to your mastershippe at this time is this: hit is so, that Master Walrond bequethed unto the powr hows of Lityllmore, as I understand, xx*s*. yff hit wold like your mastershyppe to be so good frend unto your powr beyd-woman, off the foreseid plays, wer moche bound unto yowr mastershyppe, for we had neur more nede of helpe and comfort of soche jentylmen as ye be that we have nowe: for I understand ye be a syngler lou^r^. of relygyus placys. Y pray God that ye may longe continewe to Godds plesur, he have yow in hys kepyng eu^r^ more. Amen.

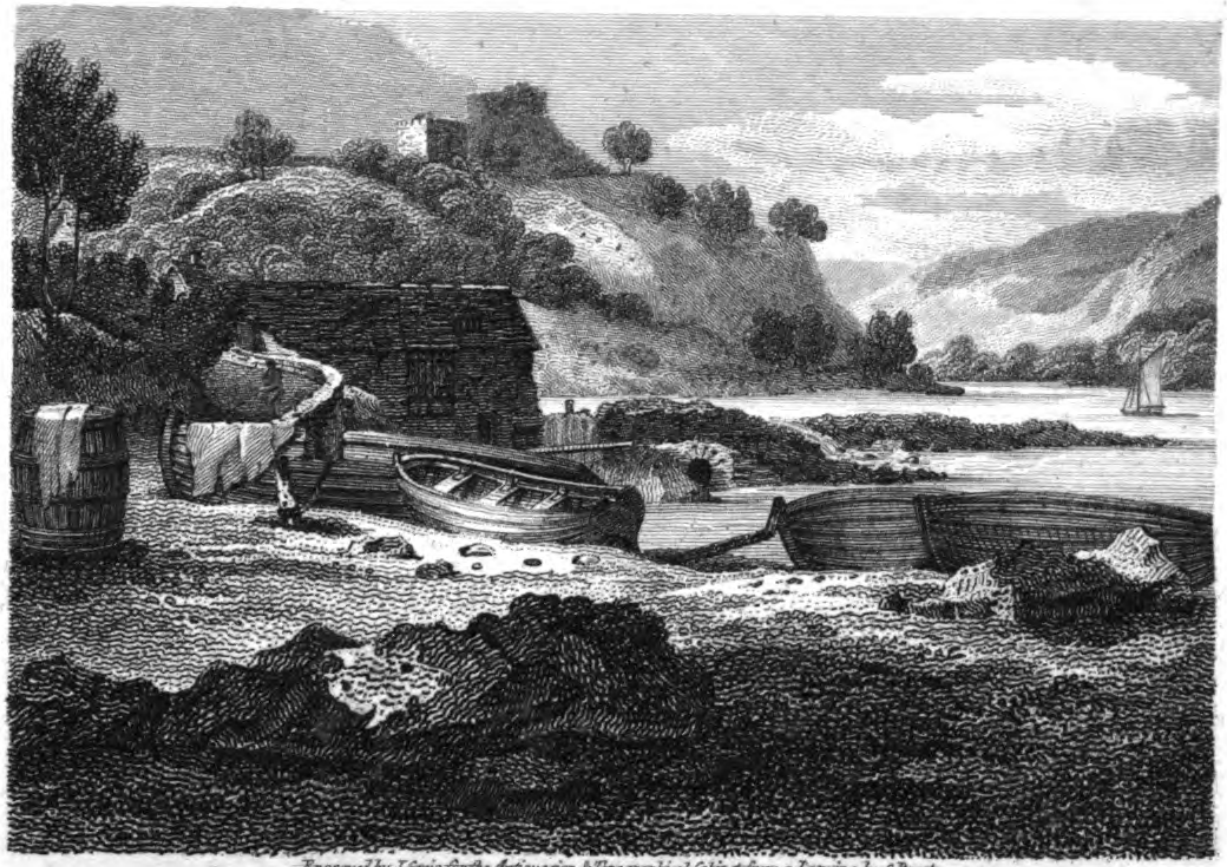
" By yowr beyd-woman dame,

" KATERYN, Proress of Lyttylmore."

It appears by divers records, that among a variety of halls or schools founded in Oxford for the encouragement of arts and sciences, was one called Littlemore Hall,

belonging to the nuns of Littlemore. It was situated in St. Aldate's parish, and given to them about the middle of the reign of Henry III. by one Thomas Paske. But like the nunnery,

> Of it there now remains no memory,
> Nor any little monument to see,
> By which the traveller that fares that way,
> What once it was, may warned be to say.
>
> SPENCER.



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by S. Prout.

Trematon Castle, Cornwall.

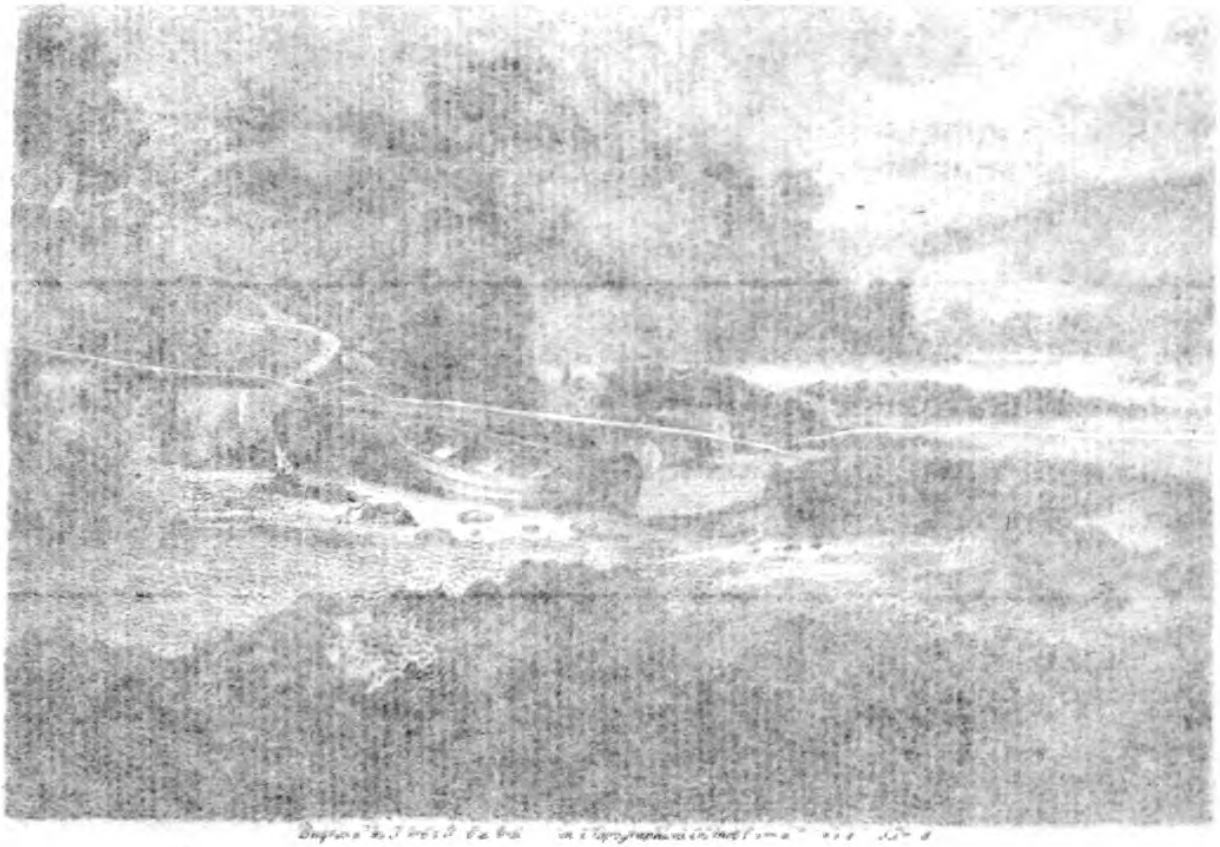
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Sept. 1. 1808.

[REMARKS ON ST.

[illegible]

[illegible] Tremeretown, [illegible] and [illegible] of Cornwall. It appears by [illegible] earl of Moreton [illegible] Wall, [illegible] market, and resided there, [illegible] William, [illegible] the Conqueror, [illegible] builders of [illegible] for which the Conqueror [illegible] Cornwall of British [illegible] Cadoceus), descended from [illegible] ancestors, sometimes called [illegible], some time [illegible] and earls of Cornwall, was displaced, and his [illegible] as well as honors given to Robert [illegible] of Moreton [illegible] it is natural to think, that where the residence of these ancient earls of Cornwall was, there be occasion [illegible] his [illegible] as at Launceston, Tintagel, and Trematon.

Carew, in his survey, gives us this account [illegible] an ancient monument found in the parish [illegible] St. Stephens, to which this Castle belongs. "I have received information," says he, "from one [illegible] ages wises,



TREMATON CASTLE,

CORNWALL.

TREMATON CASTLE is situated in the neighbourhood of Saltash. "Trematon" (in Doomsday, Trematona, in Leland Tremertown), says Borlase, "is in the parish of St. Stephen's, and was the head of a barony of the ancient dukes of Cornwall. It appears by Doomsday, that William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, had here his castle and market, and resided here: but we are not to suppose that this William, or his father Robert (half brother to the Conqueror), were the builders of all the castles they had; for when the Conqueror came in, the last earl of Cornwall of British blood (by some called Candorus, by Camden, Cadocus), descended from a long train of ancestors, sometimes called kings, sometimes dukes, and earls of Cornwall, was displaced, and his lands as well as honours given to Robert earl of Moreton: and it is natural to think, that where the residence of those ancient earls of Cornwall was, there he occasionally fixed his court, as at Launceston, Tindagal, and Trematon."

"Carew, in his Survey, gives us this account of an ancient monument found in the parish church of St. Stephen, to which this Castle belongs. "I have received information," says he, "from one averring eye-witnes,

that about fourscore yeres since, there was digged up in the parish chauncell a leaden coffin, which being opened, shewed the proportion of a very bigge man. The partie farder told me, how, a writing graued in the lead, expressed the same to be the burial of a duke, whose heire was married to the prince. But who it should bee I cannot devise, albeit my best pleasing conjecture lighteth upon Orgerius, because his daughter was married to Edgar."—Now this Orgerius was duke of Cornwall, A.D. 959, and might probably have lived at Trematon Castle in this parish: but he was buried in the monastery of Tavistock (as William of Malmsbury says, p. 146), so that probably the duke of Cornwall buried here was Cadoc, hereafter mentioned. More of this Castle before the Conquest is not known. Under Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, it appears by the Exeter Doomsday, that Reginald de Valletorta held the Castle: but the inheritance came to William earl of Cornwall, from whom it passed by attainder to the crown, with his other lands and dignities; then, as some think, Cadoc, son of the before-mentioned Candorus, was restored to the earldom of Cornwall, lived and died at the Castle of Trematon, leaving one only daughter and heir Agnes, married to Reginald Fitz-Henry, natural son to Henry I. We may therefore conjecture, that this Cadoc must be that duke (or rather earl) of Cornwall, whose sepulchre was discovered as above, his daughter being married to a prince of the royal blood. From Reginald Fitz-Henry, with one

Engrav'd by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Prout.

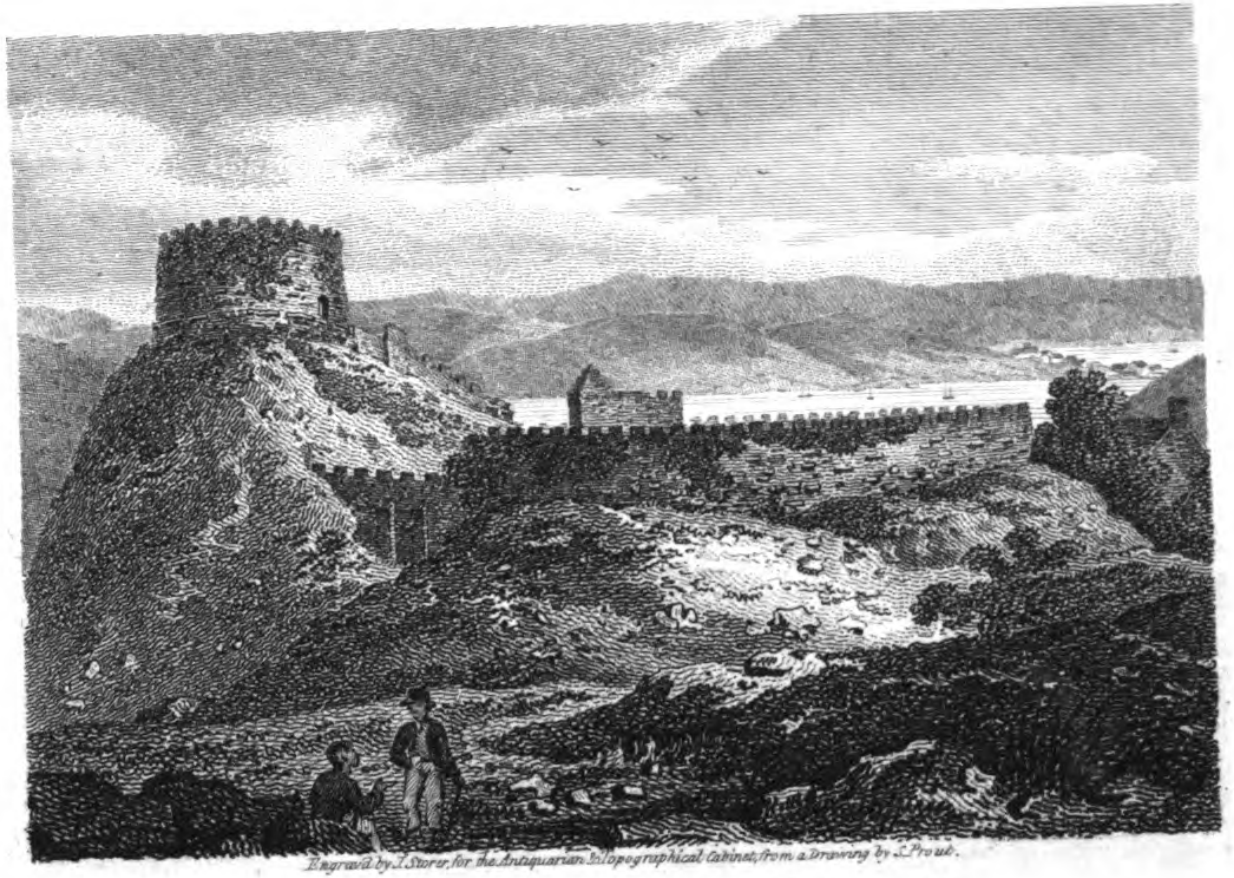
Part of Trematon Castle, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept. 1. 1808.

of his daughters and heirs, this lordship of Trematon came to Walter Dunstavil, baron of Castlecombe, in Cornwall, whose issue male failing, it went with a daughter and heir to Reginald de Valletorta (temp. Ric. I.), who had fifty-nine knights' fees belonging to the honour of Trematon. His son, John de Valletorta, had issue Roger, who, having only two daughters, Eglina, married to Pomeroy of Bury Pomeroy, in the county of Devon, and of Tregony, in Cornwall, and Joan, married to sir Alexander Oakeston, knt. settled this lordship of Trematon on sir Henry Pomeroy, knt. his grandson by his eldest daughter Eglina: and this sir Henry (or a son of the same name and title, as is more likely), did by his deed, bearing date the eleventh of Edward III. release to Edward the Black Prince (then created duke of Cornwall), all his right and claim to the honour, Castle, and manor of Trematon. It then became again, as it was most anciently, a part of the dutchy of Cornwall, and so it still continues."

Among the rebels that disturbed the short reign of Edw. VI. we are forced to include the lower orders of the inhabitants of Cornwall, and according to the lord protector Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, one or two of our principal families. Carew records, that the insurrection of the Cornish was first occasioned by "one Kilter, and other his associates of a westerne parish, called St. Keveren, who imbrued their wicked hands in the guiltles blood of one M. Body, as he sate in commission at Hel-

ston, for matters of reformation in religion: and the year following it grew to a natural revolt, under the conduct of Arundel, Wydeslade (or Winslade), and others, followed by six thousand men. With this power they marched into Devon, besieged and assaulted Excester, and gave the lord Russel (employed with an army against them) more than one hot encounter, which yet (as ever) quayed in their overthrow."—During the time of this insurrection in the west, the island of St. Nicholas is said to have afforded a safe protection to many of his majesty's loyal subjects. But among those who were not so fortunate as to gain an asylum, were sir Richard Grenville and his lady. In this commotion, "S. Richard Greynville the elder did, with his ladie and followers, put themselves into the Castle of Trematon, and there for awhile indured the rebels siege, incamped in three places against it, who wanting great ordinance, could have wrought the besieged small scathe, had his friends or enemies kept faith and promise: but some of those within, slipping by night over the walls, with their bodies after their hearts, and those without mingling humble entreatings with rude menaces, he was hereby wonne, to issue forth at a posterne gate for parley. The while a part of those rakehels, not knowing what honestie, and farre less how much the word of a souldier imported, stepped between him and home, laid hold on his aged unweyldlie body, and threatened to leave it livelesse, if the inclosed did not leave their resistance. So

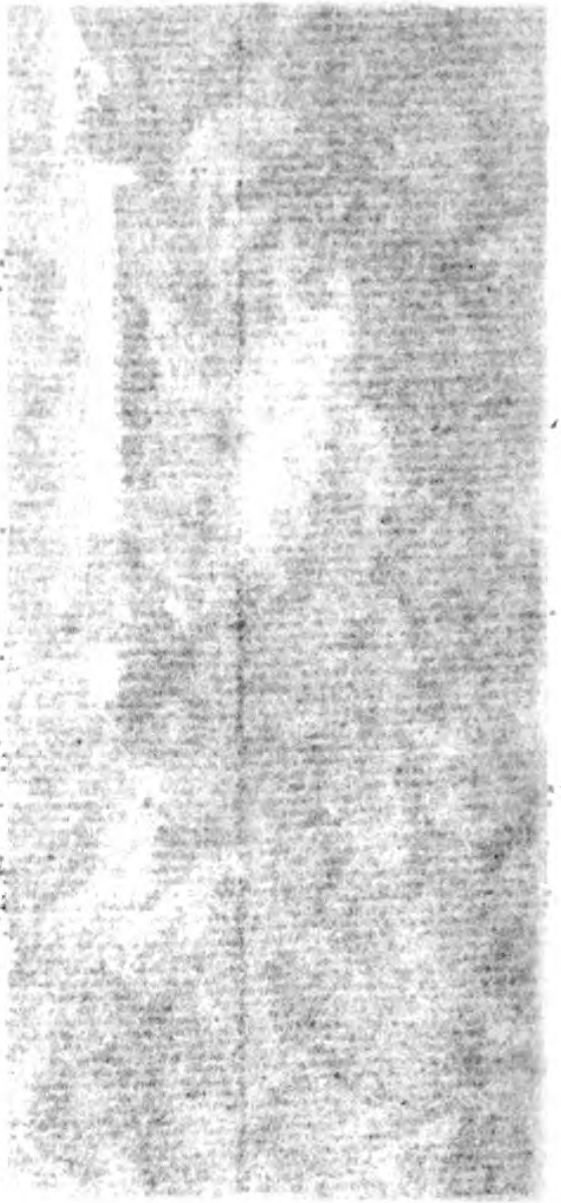


Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by S. Prout.

Keep of Trematon Castle, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Jan. 1, 1808.

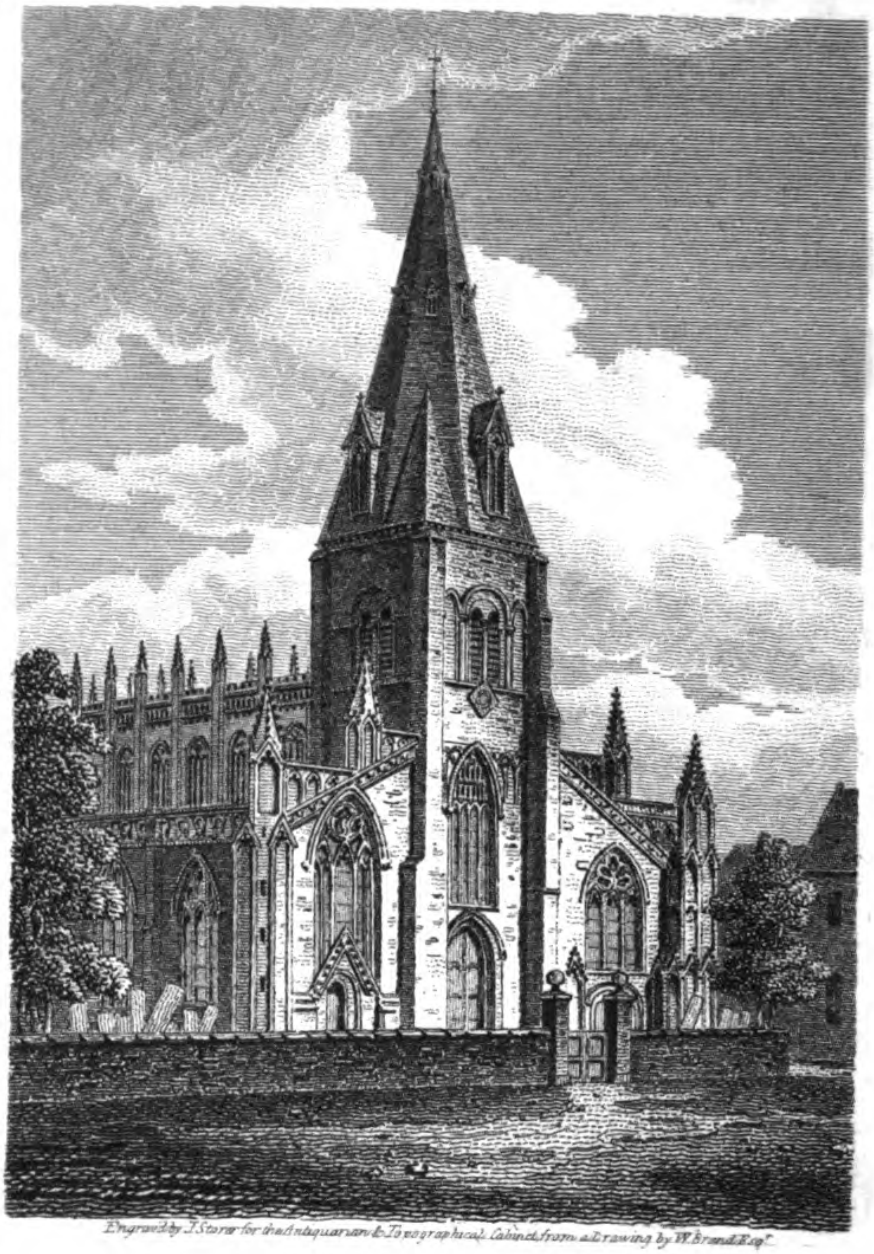
IRELAND



prosecuting their first treacherie against the prince, with suteable actions towards his subjects, they seized on the Castle, and exercised the uttermost of their barberous crueltie (death excepted) on the surprised prisoners. The seely gentlewomen, without regard of sexe or shame, were stripped from their apparell, and some of their fingers broken, to plucke away their rings, and sir Richard himselfe made an exchange from Trematon Castle to that of Launceston, with the gayle too boote." Sir Thomas Arundel, one of the principal promoters of this rebellion, a younger brother of Lanherne House, married the sister of queen Catherine Howard, and was a privy-counsellor of Edward VI.; but from his attachment to the lord protector, with him he lost his head.

Trematon Castle occupies the summit of a high hill, at a small distance to the west of St. Stephen's. The remains of this once formidable structure are still very considerable, and when seen from the east have an aspect of great boldness and grandeur. From some points the tufted scenery which surrounds it, and the encircling ivy which envelopes its battlements, give it an air of picturesque beauty. The area, enclosed by the outer walls, is nearly circular, and contains somewhat more than an acre of ground. The walls are embattled, and are in many parts still perfect, though several massive fragments have fallen into the deep ditch which surrounds the whole fortress, excepting at the gateway: this is in good preservation. The entrance is under a square tower

supported by three strong arches, between which are the grooves for the portcullisses; this leads into the area. At the north-west corner stands the keep, consisting of a conical mount, considerably elevated, with a wall on its summit ten feet thick, and rather more than three times as high. The space enclosed is of an oval form, measuring about twenty-four yards by seventeen. This is now a kitchen garden, but was originally distributed into apartments; the entrance was by a round arched doorway, opening towards the west. On the north was a sally-port, and probably some buildings, the surface of the ground being in this part very uneven. The view from the ramparts commands a fine prospect of the Hamoaze, Dock, Mount Edgecumbe, and Maker Heights. A branch of the Lynher Creek flows near the foot of the hill.



Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by W. Brand Esq.

Sleaford Church Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1808.

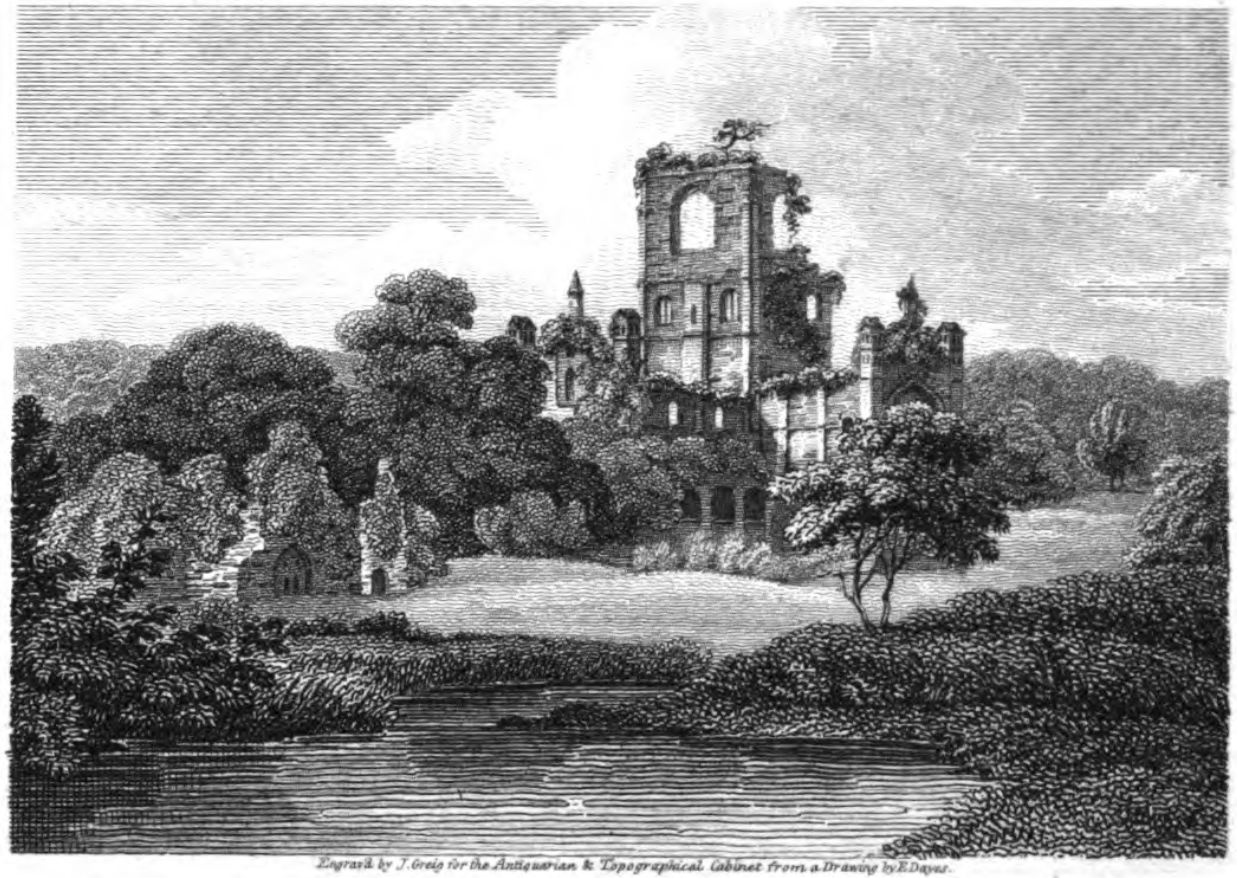
SLEAFORD CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SLEAFORD, in the division of Kesteven and county of Lincoln, is a neat little town, distant from the metropolis 116 miles. It stands on the banks of a small but rapid river, which springs from the rocks about two miles west of the town. A castle was built at Sleaford in the year 1135, by Alexander bishop of Lincoln; little of it now remains. In this fortress king John sickened, after the loss of his army in the Lincolnshire washes, in proceeding to Newark, where he died. The market-place is a handsome square, in which converge four streets; on its eastern side stands the Church. According to a memorandum found in the parish chest, the Church was built by Roger Blunt and Roger Brinkham of Sleaford, merchants, in 1271, being endowed and dedicated to St. Dennis, in 1277. From some architectural remains under the belfry on the west, it is conjectured that this part of the edifice was built upwards of a century before the time above mentioned. "The interior dimension of the Church from east to west, including the chancel, is 154 feet, the breadth of the former sixty-four, and the latter twenty-five feet; the north transcept is twenty-seven feet in length and twenty-four broad, without pillars; this is

now partitioned off from the Church and used as a schoolroom. The body of the Church consists of three aisles; the roof over the middle aisle is forty-eight feet above the pavement; it does not appear ever to have been ceiled, the girders and other parts of the frame-work being neatly moulded, and the intersections closed by handsome embossments: it is supported by six slender columns. The windows in the side aisles are highly pointed; those over the middle aisles quick at the spring, but fall abruptly into inclined planes of small elevation, forming obtuse angles: the south window in the belfry is of the Moorish taste, the segment exceeding a semicircle."—The height of the spire is 144 feet.

This beautiful Church suffered much during the civil wars in the time of Charles I.



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by E. Dayes.

Kirkstall Abbey Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St & J. Carpenter Old Bond St Oct. 1, 1808

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

KIRKSTALL ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

THE remains of this once splendid establishment are situated in a rich and beautiful valley, through which meanders the river Are; they consist principally of the church, much dilapidated; some small portions of the other buildings still exist; the whole site is thickly wooded; the trees, having struck their roots into the crevices of the floors, extend their rich branches over the ruins. The church, which appears to have been a most stately pile, in the form of a cross, having at the east end six chapels, was in length 445 feet, and exhibits that struggle between the Norman and early English styles of architecture that took place in the reign of Stephen: the windows and doors have circular arches, adorned with zigzag or rectangular mouldings. The columns in the interior of the building are clustered, but very massive, with capitals highly ornamented, each varying in pattern from the rest. The tower, at the time when the church was erected, was carried but a little higher than the roof; but the lofty addition made to it about the time of Henry VIII. so loaded the columns on which it stood, that, some few years since, the north-west pillar gave way, and drew after it an enormous ruin of two

sides of the whole tower. The western front of the church is beautifully enriched with sculpture; the entrance doorway is highly embellished, and the window over it, which is divided by a clustered column, is still more so; over this is a smaller window that once enlightened the roof; on each side are buttresses, which, with the pediment, terminate in turrets. The eastern end of the church is ornamented in an equal degree with the west. The interior contains not the traces of a single monument; and it is worthy of remark, that the building does not stand due east and west.

South of the church, on the east front of the ruins, are several vaulted chambers supported by columns, which have a very gloomy aspect; the southernmost of them seems ready to fall on the head of the spectator who has the hardihood to enter it.

The chapter-house, of which there are some remains, was very uncommon in design, being an oblong, divided by double arches into two compartments; that portion contiguous to the cloisters has the remnant of a cluster of columns supporting two divisions of groins, and so strongly is the masonry united, that, notwithstanding all the columns are gone excepting the centre one, the capitals belonging to them and the springing of the groins retain their positions.

The cloister quadrangle, with vestiges of the apartments that once surrounded it, may still be traced. The original refectory, for there are parts remaining of another of a much later date, has been a magnificent vaulted

Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Varley.

Interior of a Vaulted Chamber, Kirkstall Abbey.

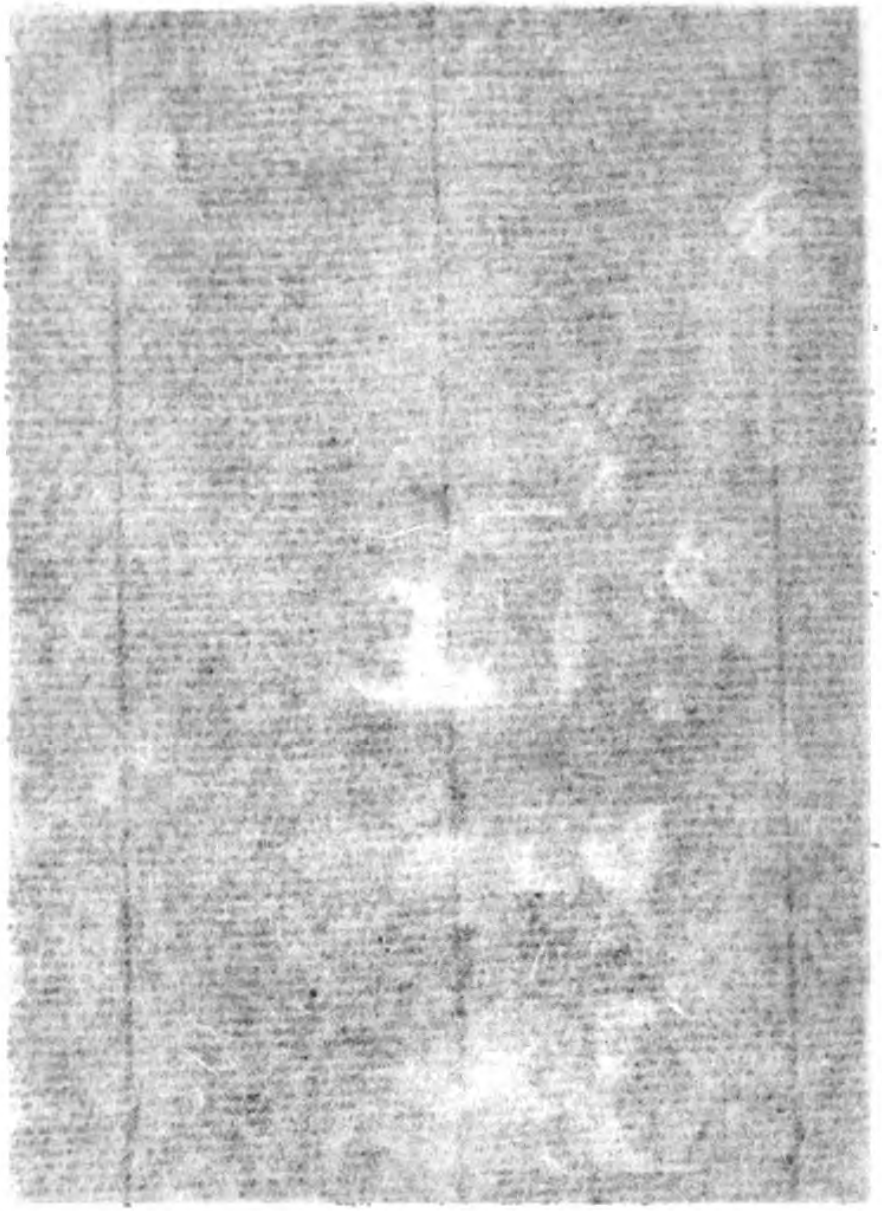
Published on the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Harper, Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1808.

[illegible]

[illegible] had [illegible]

[illegible] who being [illegible] himself in [illegible]

[illegible] was endowed at different periods [illegible] of lands, [illegible] rents, [illegible] of a very considerable [illegible] estates were estimated at [illegible] [illegible], according to Dugdale, [illegible] [illegible]. The Abbey and [illegible] [illegible] last abbot, on [illegible] was granted to Thomas Cromwell [illegible] there, and [illegible] (a [illegible] [illegible] the thirty [illegible] [illegible] the arch[illegible] [illegible] to Peter Hamm[illegible]



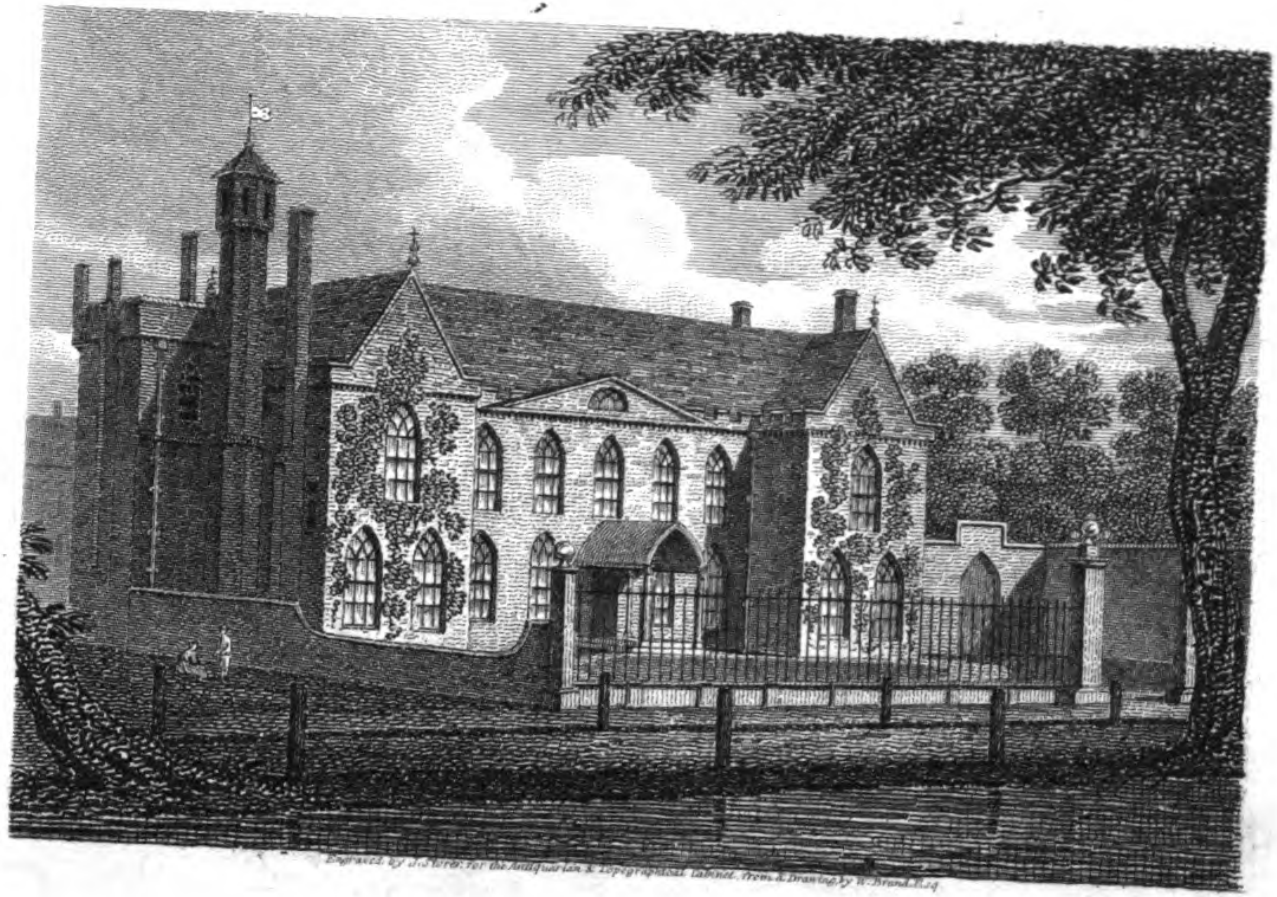
room, supported by two cylindrical columns, each apparently of a single stone.

This monastery was founded by Henry de Lacy, on account of a vow made by him during a dangerous fit of illness; it was inhabited by monks of the Cistercian order, and, besides its founder, had many liberal benefactors and powerful protectors. Pope Adrian IV. an Englishman, in 1156, confirmed to the monks the church, and all their other possessions; as did also Henry II.: Henry III. took them under his immediate patronage; and Edward I. in the fourth year of his reign, likewise granted his protection to the abbot and monks, then greatly in debt, and committed the care of them to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and baron of Pontefract, who being heir to the founder, was considered likely to interest himself in their welfare.

This monastery was endowed at different periods with large donations of lands, tenements, rents, tithes, and other benefactions, to a very considerable amount: at the dissolution its estates were estimated at the annual value of £329:12:11, according to Dugdale; but Speed makes it £512:13:4. The Abbey was surrendered by John Ripley, the last abbot, on the 22d of Nov. 1540; the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and his heirs, in exchange for other lands, in the thirty-fourth of Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the archbishop licence to alienate the said premises to Peter Hammond and others, for the

use of Thomas, a younger son of the said archbishop, and his heirs.

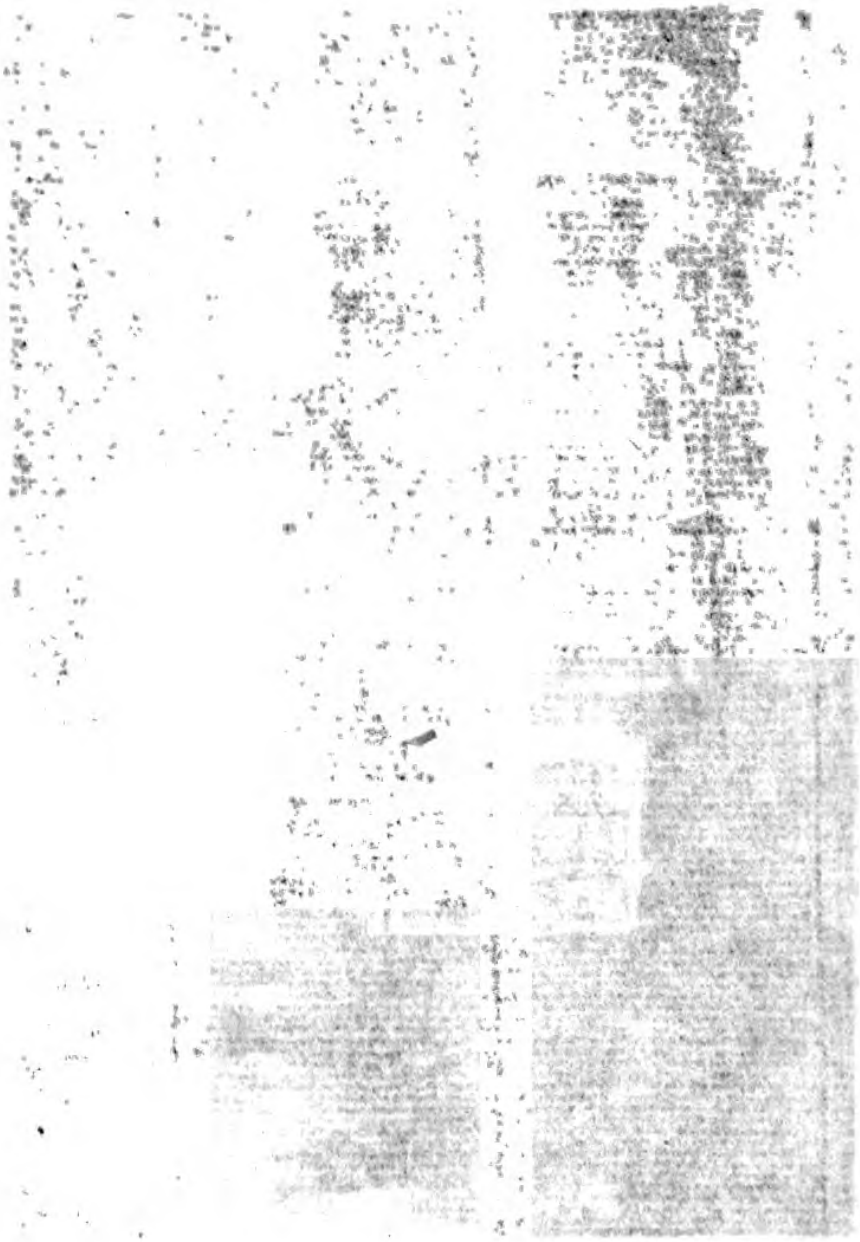
Kirkstall is situated about three miles north-west from Leeds, within the liberty of that place, and in the wapentake of Skyrack. From Leeds to the Abbey the walk is well paved, and kept in excellent order, at the expense of the inhabitants of the town.



Engraved by J. Basire, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet. From a Drawing by W. Brand, A.M.

Ayscough Fee Hall Lincolnshire.

Publish'd for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Oct. 1, 1808



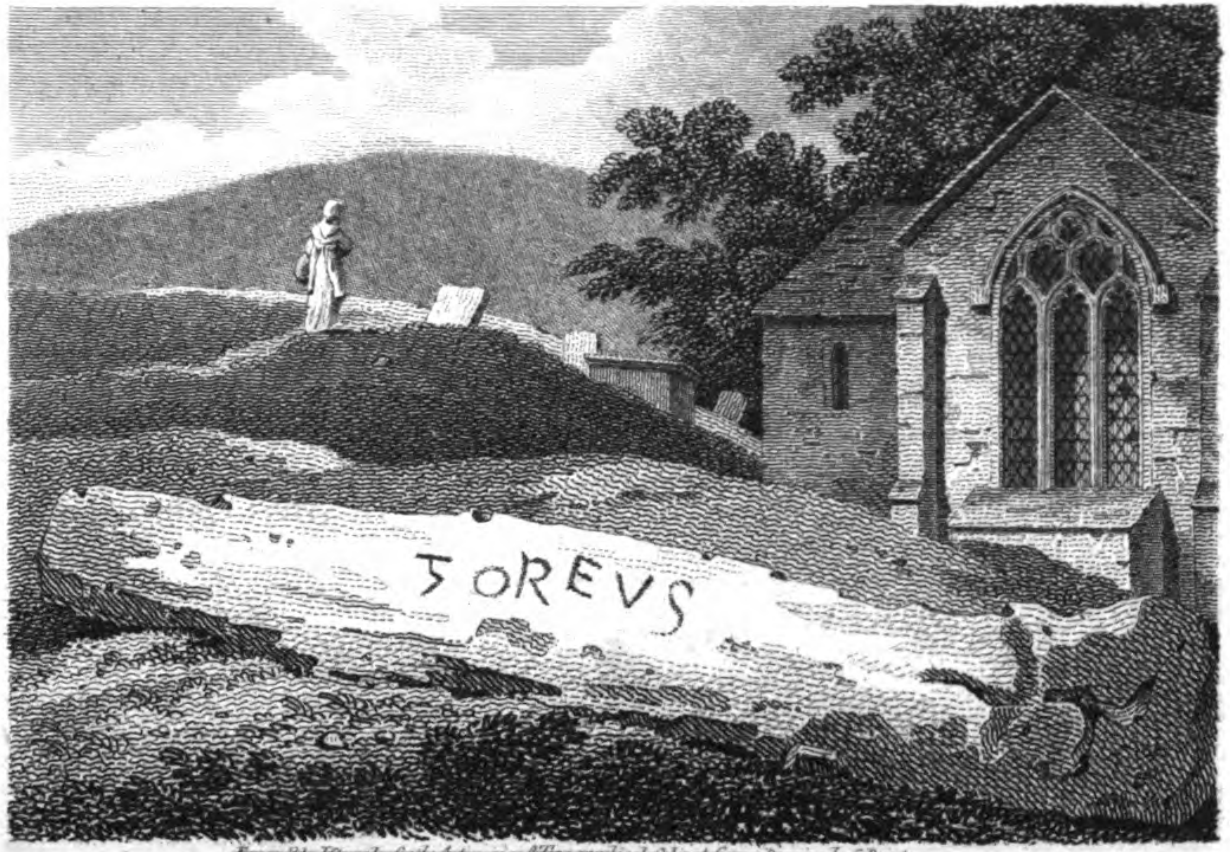
AYSCOUGH FEE HALL, SPALDING,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SPALDING, situated in the division of Holland and county of Lincoln, is 103 miles north from London, and sixteen south from Boston: it is a considerable market-town, has many excellent houses, and enjoys a flourishing trade. The town, which boasts of great antiquity, is particularly indebted to the talent and learning of one of its former inhabitants, Maurice Johnson, esq. an eminent barrister, for his unwearied researches into its antiquities, and for handing down to posterity memorials of its ancient consequence.

Passing the great road for London, on the left hand, is seen to much advantage across the river, AYSCOUGH FEE HALL, the residence of the rev. Maurice Johnson, D. D. and F. S. A. a descendant of the Maurice Johnson before mentioned. This house was built about 1420 by sir Richard Aldwyn, knt. father to sir Nicholas Aldwyn, knt. lord mayor of London in 1499. The mansion now exhibits scarcely any thing of its original architecture, having been altered at different periods; but its present possessor has, with considerable pains, endeavoured to restore it to its ancient character, uniting at the same time such improvements, as have rendered it equal to the most conve-

nient and sumptuous houses of our modern gentry. Dr. Johnson possesses a fine collection of pictures and a valuable cabinet of medals and medallions; but the chief curiosities of antiquity here have been doomed by the recent alterations to rust in a garret; these are an assemblage of missile weapons of ponderous weight, in use prior to the invention of gunpowder; they were formerly arranged along the walls of the great hall, and were doubtless the pride of the former possessors of the mansion. It is sincerely to be wished, that the worthy doctor's taste may be extended to the erection of a gallery suitable to the display of this valuable collection, which would assist the historian in his narrative, the antiquary in his research, and prove an excellent study for the painter.



Engraved by J. Stone, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by S. Prout.

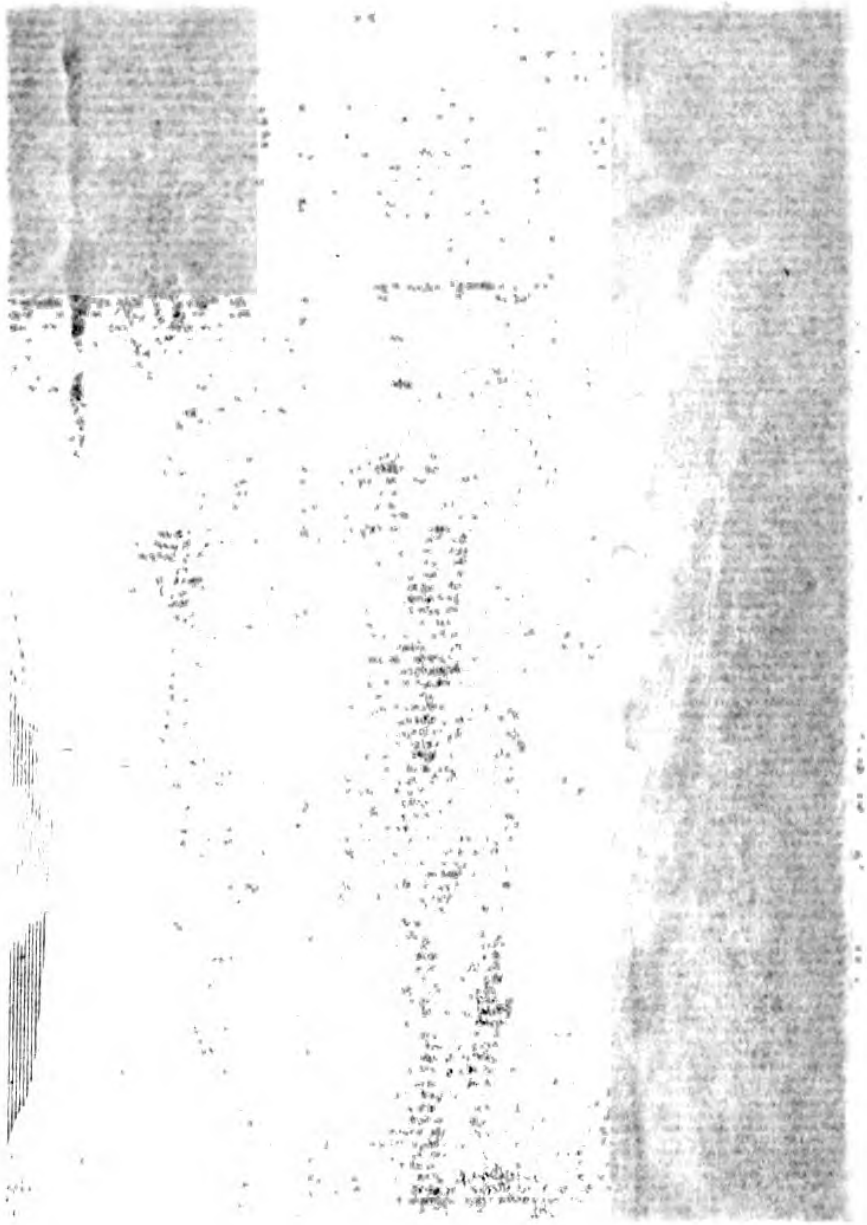
Inscribed Stone, in Yealmpton Church Yard, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1808

INSCRIBED STONE, YEALMPTON,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE Yealmpton Stone, which has been noticed by several antiquaries, is supposed by Mr. Polwhele, the historian of Devonshire, to be inscribed to the memory of a romanized Roman, of the name of Torcus, who was there interred. This Stone grows gradually less towards the upper part, and is left in a very rough state for [illegible] deal at the lower extremity, as if it had been [illegible] for insertion into the ground; its length is [illegible] varying considerably in its thickness [illegible] west. Mr. Polwhele compares this Stone with [illegible] St. Clement's, and concludes from their inscriptions [illegible] they commemorate father and son; there is certainly a most singular resemblance between them. He observes, that, "If at full length, the words on the [illegible]'s Stone, "would be these, ANNIO CVS VITALIS [illegible] S TORRICI; there is not the least deviation [illegible] e Roman capitals, except that the outer [illegible] f the R in TORRICI is too short and too [illegible]. There is another very good argument [illegible] quity of this inscription, which is, that [illegible] names of the person interred; a thing [illegible] the Romans, and so seldom met with [illegible]

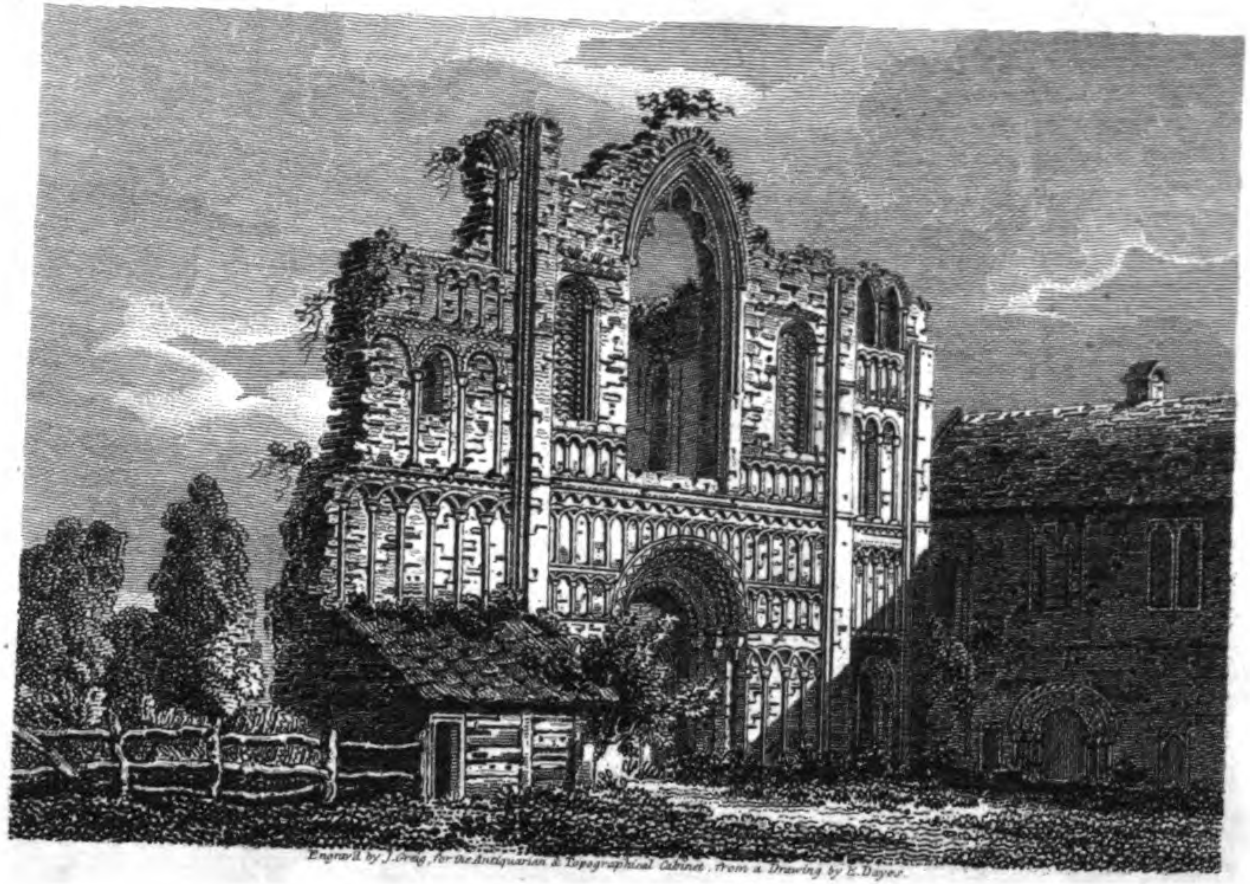


INSCRIBED STONE, YEALMPTON,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE Yealmpton Stone, which has been noticed by several antiquaries, is supposed by Mr. Polwhele, the historian of Devonshire, to be inscribed to the memory of a christianized Roman, of the name of Toreus, who was here interred. This Stone grows gradually less towards the upper part, and is left in a very rough state for near a foot at the lower extremity, as if it had been intended for insertion into the ground; its length is nine feet, varying considerably in its thickness; it lies east and west. Mr. Polwhele compares this Stone with one at St. Clement's, and concludes from their inscriptions that they commemorate father and son; there is certainly a most singular resemblance between them. He observes, that, "If at full length, the words" on the St. Clement's Stone, "would be these, ISNIOCVS VITALIS FILIVS TORRICI; there is not the least deviation from the Roman capitals, except that the under dexter stroke of the R in TORRICI is too short and too horizontal. There is another very good argument for the great antiquity of this inscription, which is, that here are two names of the person interred; a thing so common among the Romans, and so seldom met with during their empire

in the monuments of other nations, that where the character concurs it may be looked upon as a decisive criterion of a Roman inscription: but this is still more confirmed by the word VITALIS, which is actually a Roman name; so that ISNIOC, the prenomen, is British, and VITALIS, the cognomen, is Roman. In my apprehension, these pillars, considered at one view, bring light out of darkness; in collision they emit sparks that enlighten the whole region around them. The Yealmpton Stone is inscribed to the memory of TOREVS; and Toreus was, as I plainly think, a Roman. What indeed is more probable than that TOREVS was the same person as TORRICVS? VITALIS, then the son of TORRICVS or TOREVS, was buried at St. Clement's, where a Christian church had been formed out of a pagan temple, or erected on the site of it; and TOREVS, the father of VITALIS, was buried at Yealmpton, near a church of a similar description."



Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by E. Dayes.

Remains of the West front, Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1808.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] year [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] Burgundy [illegible]

[illegible] reception [illegible] entertainment, [illegible]

[illegible] century, which [illegible] new [illegible]

[illegible] through [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Mercoury, [illegible] monks [illegible]

[illegible] dedicated to [illegible] Mary, [illegible]

[illegible] monasteries which the [illegible]

[illegible], in [illegible], near his castle [illegible]

[illegible] he brought with him [illegible]

[illegible] of the monks, whom he [illegible]

[illegible] increased [illegible] number to [illegible]

[illegible] which he [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] he has [illegible] [illegible]

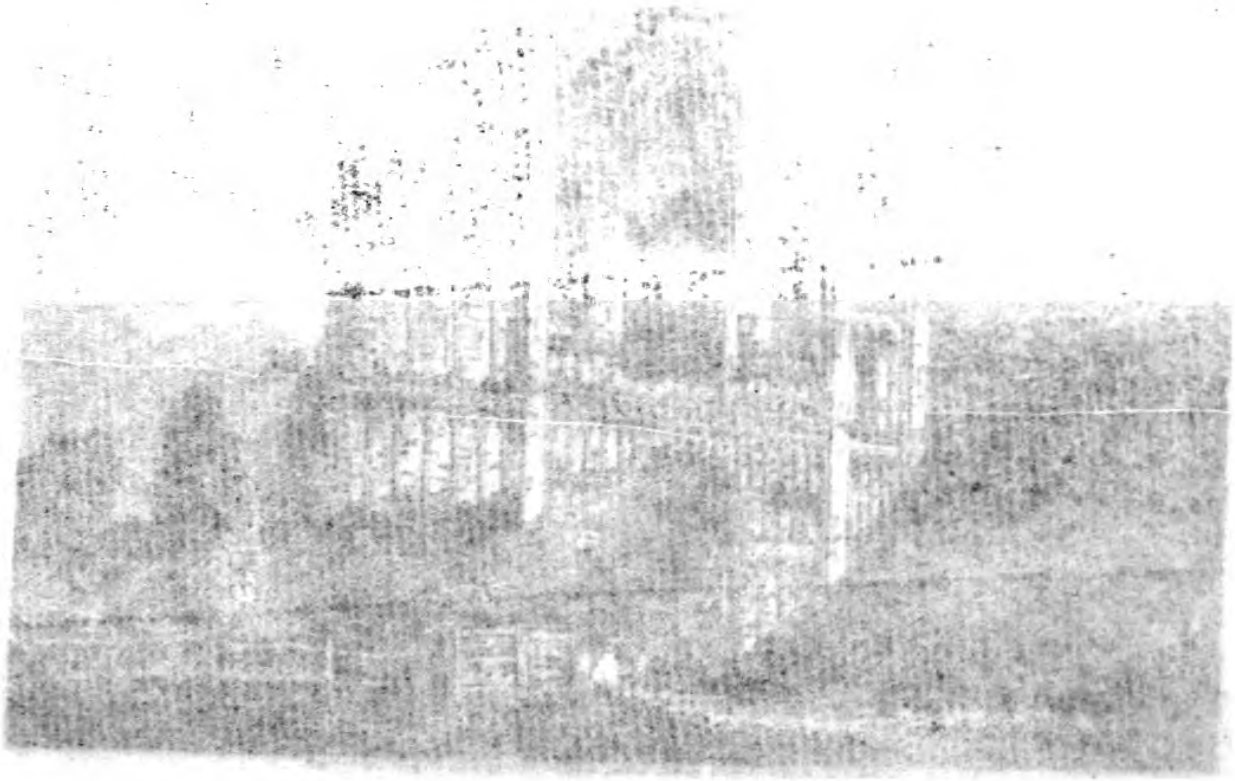
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



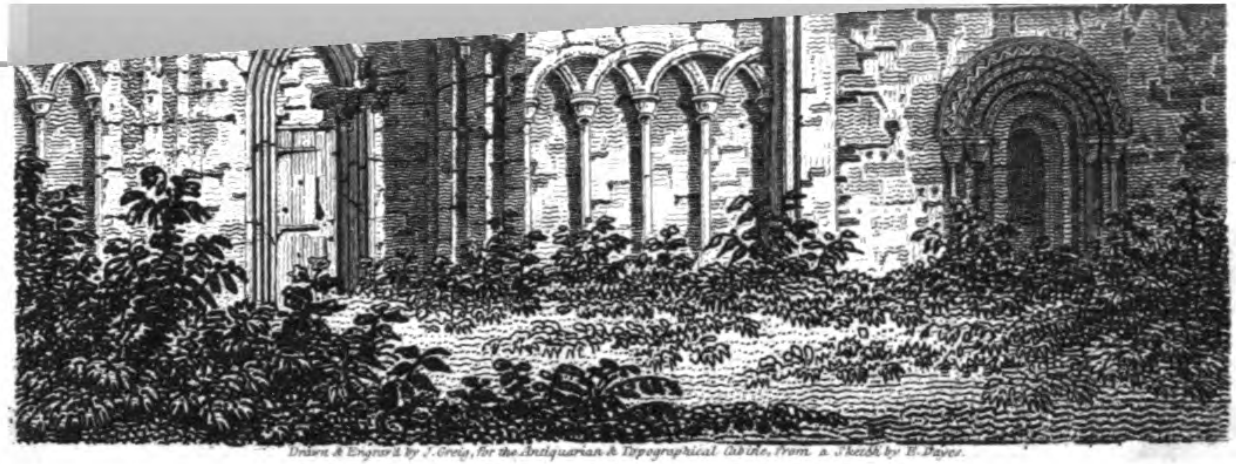
CASTLE ACRE PRIORY,

NORFOLK.

THIS monastery was erected by William de Warren, the first earl of Surry, in the year 1085. The earl, going on a pilgrimage to Rome with Gundred his wife, visited several religious houses, and among them the abbey of Cluni, in Burgundy, where he was so well pleased with his reception and entertainment, that he determined the Priory, which he was now about to endow (having built it through the persuasions of Lanfrank, archbishop of Canterbury), should be for monks of the Cluniac order; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and made dependant upon another monastery, which the earl had founded at Lewes, in Sussex, near his castle. On his return from Burgundy he brought with him from the abbey of Cluni four of the monks, whom he placed here, and afterwards increased their number to twelve. The numerous grants which he made to this establishment were confirmed by his son, who added many gifts of his own: it was likewise enriched by the contributions of several other persons. "In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. the possessions of this house were seized under pretence of its being an alien priory; but it being proved that it was not subject to the power or assessment of any foreign

prince or monastery, except only that it was visited by the abbot of Cluni, when he came into England. In the 34th year of the same reign, its privileges and possessions were restored; and king Edward II. in the eighteenth of his reign, decreed, that it should not any ways be molested as foreign, it having in his father's time been proved and declared indigenous or native." This convent, with all its appurtenances, was surrendered on the 22d of November 1533, Thomas Malling being then prior. In the deed of surrender it is expressed, that "their souls and consciences were especially moved" thereto by certain causes, just and reasonable; they therefore resign with the house all the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services, with the advowsons, and all manner of things thereto belonging, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, and every other place. This was signed by Thomas Malling, prior, and ten of the monks, some of whom were accused, and found guilty of the most notorious licentiousness. In the thirty-ninth year of his reign, Henry VIII. granted the site to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. In the second year of Elizabeth it was alienated to Thomas Gresham, and afterwards possessed by Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter.

The priory Church was a venerable pile of free-stone and flint, built in the conventual form; great part of its western end is still remaining. Here was the principal entrance through a large circular receding arch, supported on each side by three handsome columns; the



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, From a Sketch by H. Davies.

Part of the West front, Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk.

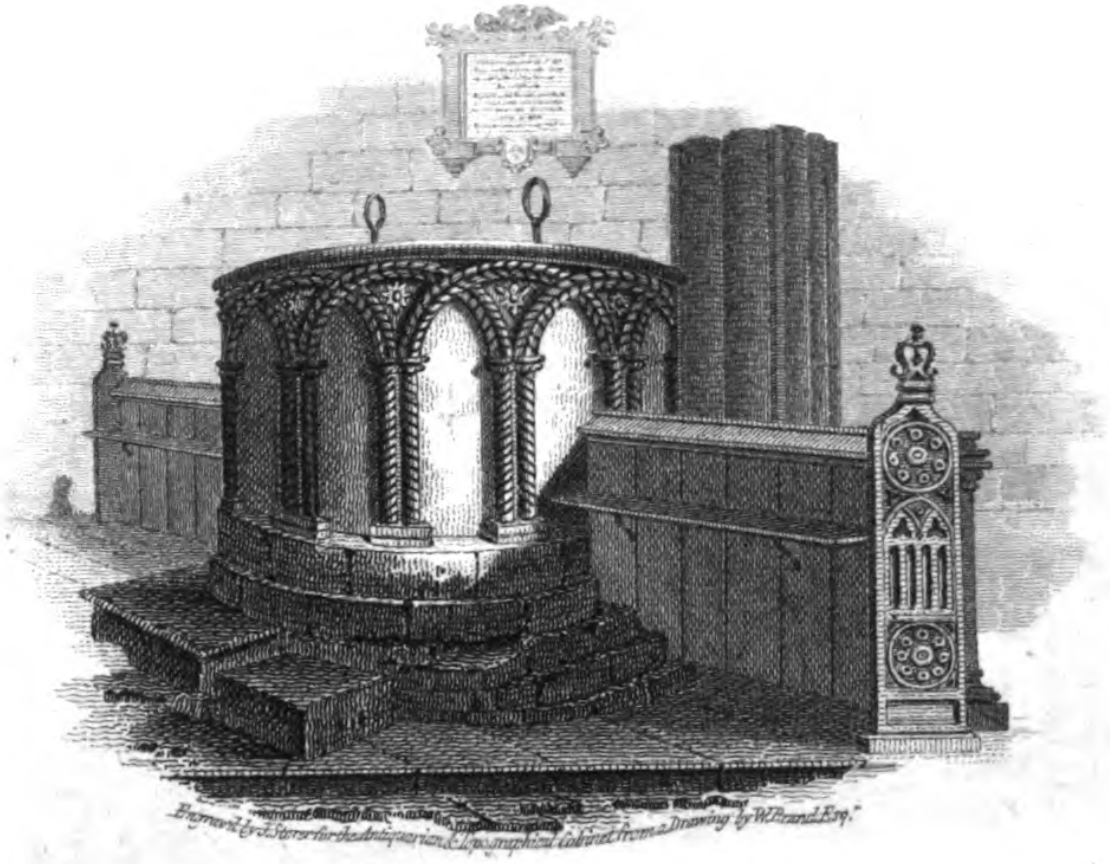
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & T. Carpenter Old Bond St. Oct. 1, 1808

[illegible] ACRE [illegible]

[illegible]

mouldings of this arch, richly ornamented, are still in good preservation, though the shafts of the columns are broken from their capitals. Over the door is an elegant pointed window; some slight remains of its tracery are still visible: the mullions are entirely gone. On each side of the great window is a circular arch, with zigzag mouldings, sustained by a slender column; below these is a tier of small circular arches, and under them, near the bottom of the window, is a projecting moulding, supported by grotesque heads: beneath this moulding, connected with the outer arch of the door, is a range of intersecting arches, and rising from the ground, another range of the same description: the intermediate space is filled with a tier of small arches like those above. The centre of the west front was flanked by two towers; the upper parts of them are much broken; they contain a number of intersecting and other arches, likewise a small circular door leading into the aisles. On the south side of the church was the cloister; part of it is still standing: it had two entrances, one of them was at the west end of the south aisle, and is seen in the annexed View of the west front; it is a circular door, finely ornamented, which has suffered little injury from accident or time. "The nave or body of the church had twelve great pillars, making seven arches on each side. On the east end of the nave stood the grand tower, supported by four large pillars, through which was the entrance into the choir. On the south and north sides were two cross

aisles or transcepts; at the end of the north transcept there seems to have been a chapel or vestiary. The choir was of equal breadth with the nave and aisles, but much shorter. The chapter-house appears to have been joined to the east side of the cloister, and the dormitory to have been over the west part. West of the cloister and adjoining was the prior's apartment, now a farm-house. In a large room above stairs, now called the prior's dining-room, is a curious bow-window of stone, consisting of nine pannels; in these were emblazoned various armorial bearings. It appears that this window was inserted by John Winchelsey, who was prior about the year 1510. This room was evidently part of a large chapel, which originally extended hence to the south tower of the church, where, at the east end, is a large window, and a step of ascent as to an altar. On the south wall near this ascent is an arched covered seat of stone, rising in form of a pyramid, with the shield of the earl Warren, which testifies it to have been built before the patronage of the Priory came to the earls of Arundel. The site of this monastery included several acres; the grand entrance was north of the priory church; the whole was enclosed by a lofty stone wall, part of which is still standing. Many persons of quality were buried here, especially those who held lordships under the earl Warren, and were benefactors to the Priory."



Font at Silk Willoughby, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Octo. 1806.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the for its bear[illegible]

[illegible] not sp[illegible] The Fon is of a much wider dis[illegible] obtainable evidence, both in [illegible] the provision of arms [illegible] about the tips of the Norman [illegible] the arrows [illegible] form, [illegible]

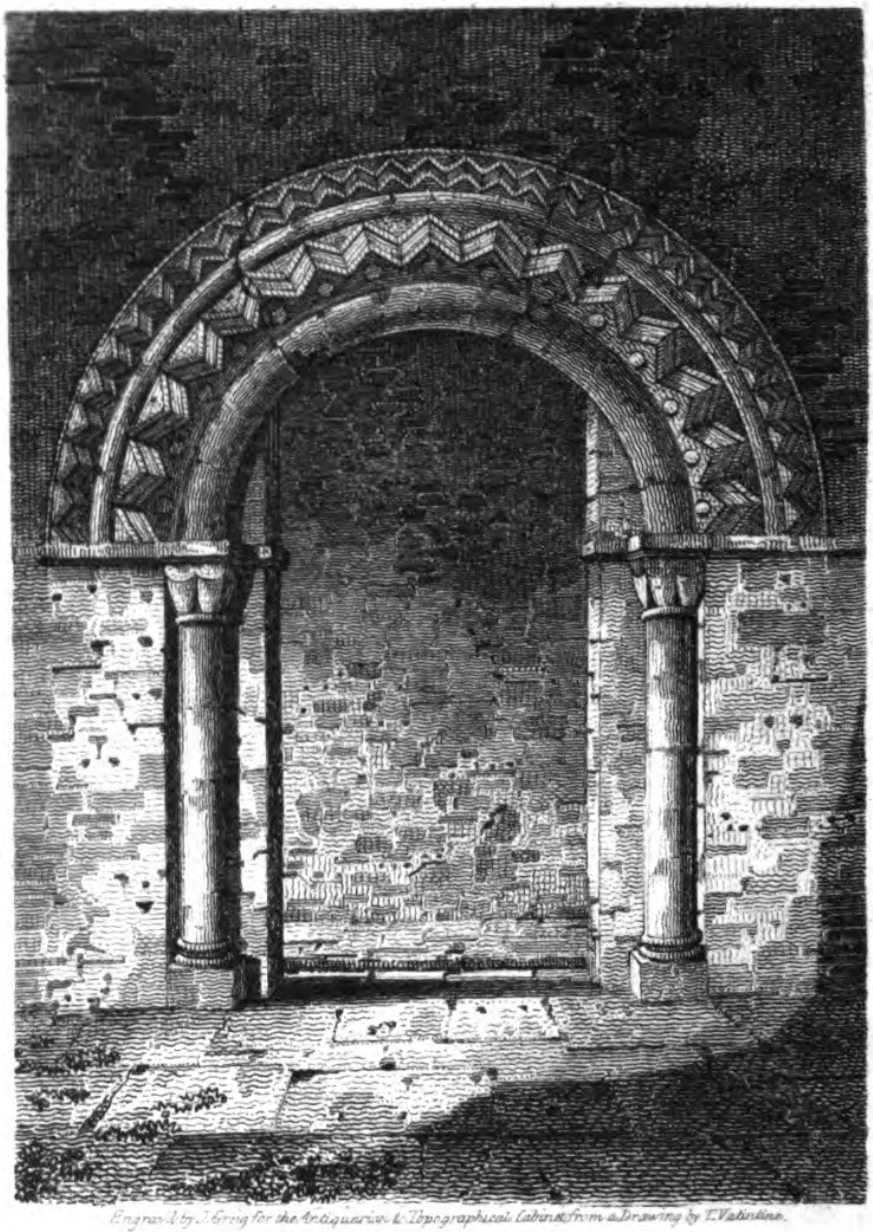
FONT IN SILK WILLOUGHBY CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

About two miles from Sleaford, near the centre of the county of Lincoln, is the respectable village of Silk Willoughby, through which passes the great road from London to Lincoln and Hull. The Church, like most others in this district, is remarkable for its beauty, especially the tower, which is terminated by an elegant stone spire, probably raised about the middle of the fourteenth century: the Church is a very fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. The Font is of a much older date, and bears indubitable evidence, both in sculpture and character, of being the pnoduction of artists of no inconsiderable talents about the time of the Norman conquest. The form of the base is circular, composed of four receding plinths of masonry, the arrangement of which has been much disturbed by time and accident; the uppermost course serves as a fascia, sustaining the body of the Font; this is of cylindrical form, in diameter about four feet, and in height three; it is surrounded by an arcade of interesting arches, supported by a colonnade of double pillars, ornamented with spiral lines or cable-laid carving, the whole crowned with an astragal. The baptistry is very large, which being a characteristic of all ancient

fonts, seems to indicate that our forefathers considered immersion as the true form of baptism, and a necessary mode to be observed even in the admission of infants into the pale of the Christian church.

The annexed Print also represents a back view of one of the long seats with which the areas of village churches in this neighbourhood were formerly furnished.



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by T. Valentine.

Saxon door Chichester Sussex

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Nov. 1808

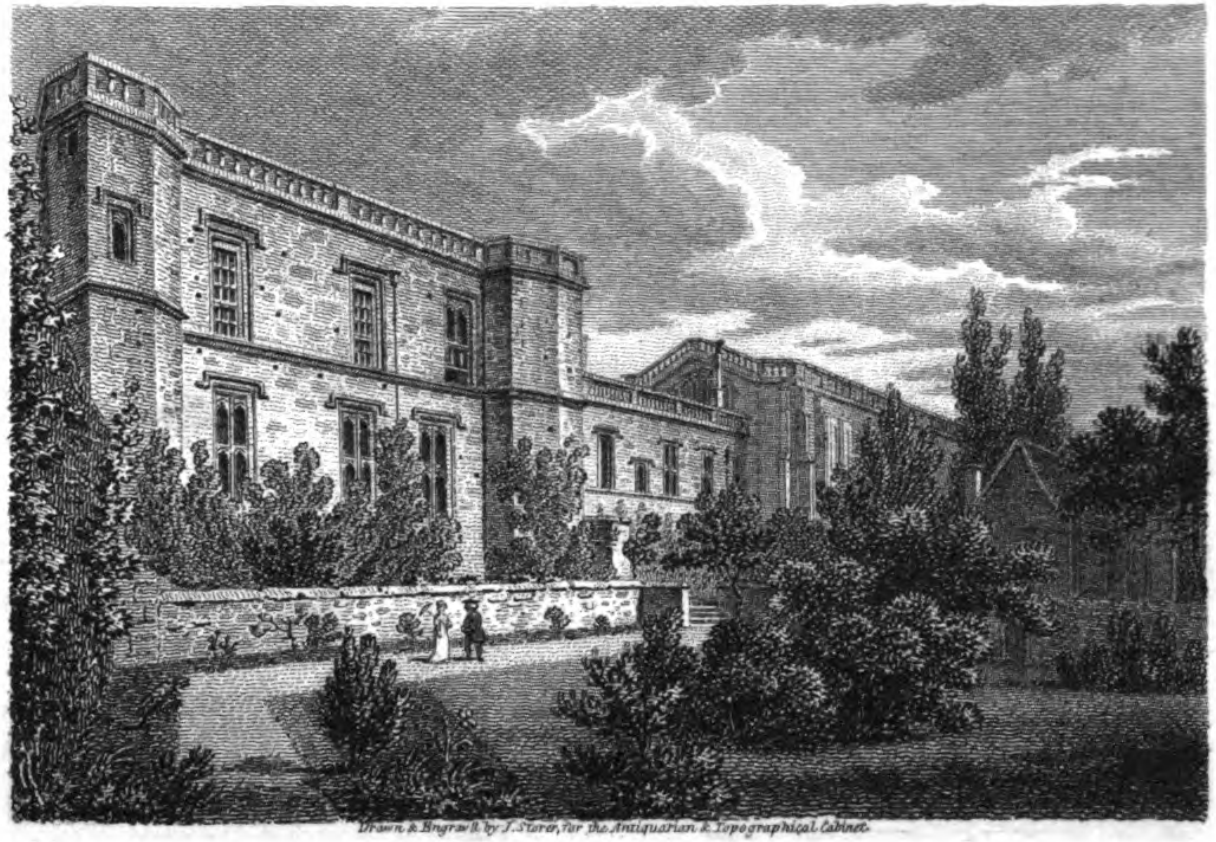
SAXON DOOR, CHICHESTER,

SUSSEX.

THIS interesting specimen of Saxon architecture forms an entrance into the offices attached to the house of the rev. Charles Metcalf, one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church of Holy Trinity in Chichester. It appears to have been part of an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, which occupied the site of the present cathedral till the time that the episcopal seat was translated from Selsey, where it was originally founded in the year 711. The translation took place in 1075, in consequence of a regulation made by William I. which enjoined the removal of the bishop's seats from villages to the principal cities of their respective dioceses—accordingly, Dorchester was removed to Lincoln, Litchfield to Chester, Sherborne to Salisbury, and Selsey to Chichester. Stigand, chaplain to William the Conqueror, was the first bishop of Chichester: he lived about twelve years after his translation. The church which he erected here was almost destroyed by fire on the 5th of May 1114, at which time Ralph was bishop; by him it was rebuilt, being greatly assisted therein by the munificence of king Henry, who was much attached to him. Another fire, far more destructive, happened in the time of bishop Selfrid,

which nearly consumed the church, and the buildings connected with it; these were probably the remains of the monastery of St. Peter. The conjecture that the door represented in the Plate was the only part of the edifice which escaped this conflagration, is strengthened by there being no other remains of Saxon architecture existing here. The arch of the door is supported by two columns with plain capitals, and ornamented with two bands of zigzag of dissimilar dimensions, separated from each other by a round moulding; the inner band has a ball in each indenture.

The ground does not appear to have been much raised since the erection of the door, as the plinths and bases of the columns are visible above the pavement.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Part of Christ's Church College, Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1st Nov. 1808.

PART OF CHRIST CHURCH,

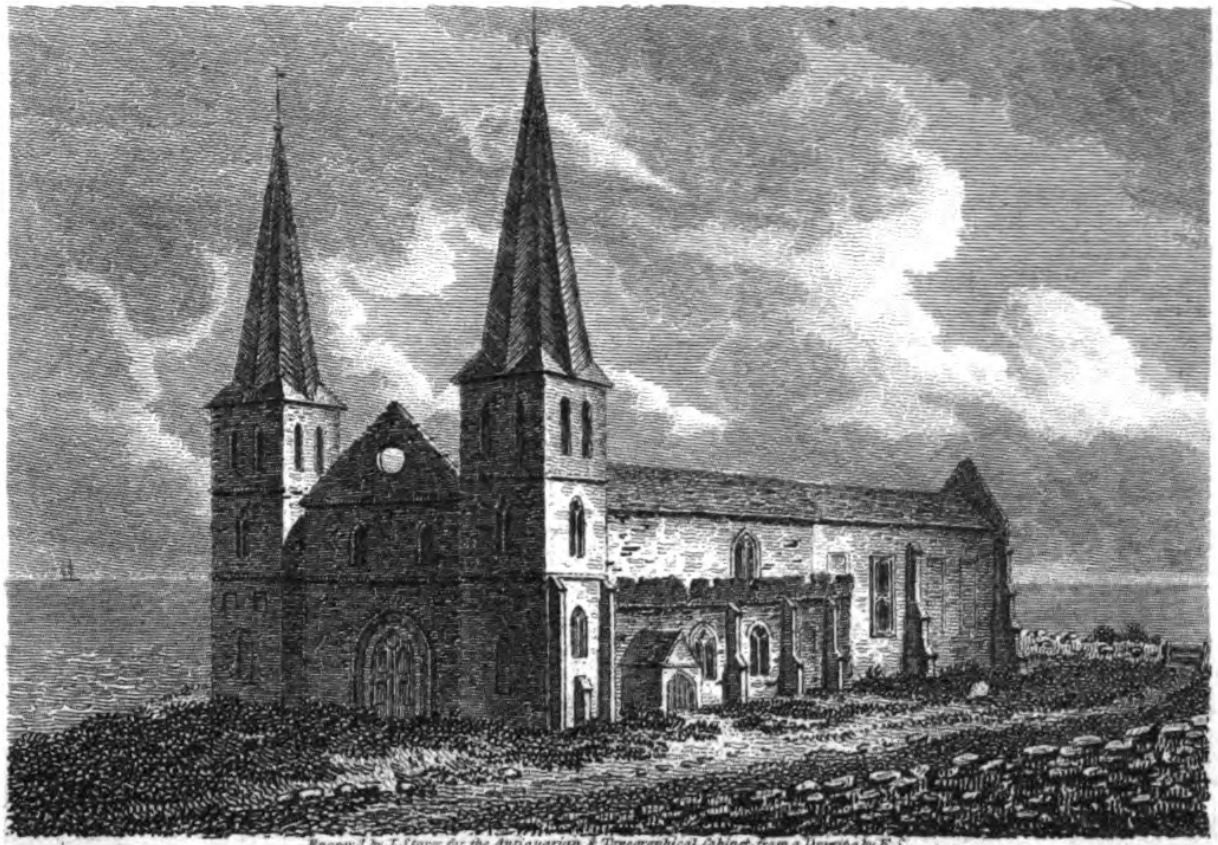
OXFORD.

THIS magnificent College was founded by cardinal Wolsey, upon the site of the priory of St. Frideswide, which was dissolved, with many other similar establishments, in order to endow the college of Christ Church. The disgrace of Wolsey putting a period to his projects, this College, with his other estates, was seized by the king. "In 1532 Henry new modelled the foundation, and gave it the name of king Henry the Eighth's College. This was suppressed in 1545, and in the year following the episcopal see was removed from Oseney, and the church of St. Frideswide constituted a cathedral by the name of Christ Church."

As this College may be again noticed in the progress of our work, further particulars will be reserved for a subsequent number; it will suffice for the present purpose to give some description of the particular parts of the building as represented in the Plate annexed. This View is taken from the garden of the king's professor of Hebrew, the rev. Dr. White, whose official residence appears in front, forming the south-west corner of the grand quadrangle: it is said to have been the first house built in this College by cardinal Wolsey, who inhabited it for

the purpose of superintending the completion of his munificent design. The adjoining and less elevated part of the building consists of apartments occupied by the students; against its south front is planted the celebrated fig-tree, brought from Syria by the learned Dr. Edward Pocock, professor of the Hebrew and Arabic languages in the reign of Charles I.; after the lapse of more than 170 years it still flourishes, and produces abundance of excellent fruit. Great pains have been taken to preserve its enormous trunk from untimely decay; for this purpose broad sheets of lead are nailed upon such parts as have become pervious to the rain; thus secured, it promises a protracted duration and fertility.

The most distant object is the hall, which is by far the most magnificent room of the kind in Oxford; part of its western window appears in the Print.



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by E. S.

Reculver Church, Kent.

Pub. by Vernor & Hood, 31 New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1st Nov. 1808

[illegible]

[illegible] preceding [illegible]
[illegible] and a small [illegible]
[illegible] all are [illegible]
[illegible] 16th January [illegible]
[illegible] eastern coast, [illegible]
[illegible] carried away [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]

RECULVER CHURCH,

KENT.

THE village of Reculver is situated on the sea-coast of the county of Kent, about nine miles south-east from Margate, and thirteen miles north-west from Canterbury; and notwithstanding its present solitary appearance, was formerly of considerable note. In the time of our Saxon ancestors it was called Reculfcestre, and a thousand years has only softened the name, the present inhabitants pronouncing it Rēcŭlvĕr. The Romans, who had here a station, gave it the name of Regulbium; and it was a situation of great importance to them, when the sea formed a large harbour between the county of Kent and Isle of Thanet, in which their fleets rode in safety, protected at one entrance by the castle of Richborough and at the other by that of Reculver, both being indifferently styled Rutupiæ.

Within the memory of man the waves have done more mischief here than in several preceding centuries; for, till lately, many houses and a small field stood beyond the churchyard; now all are swept away. The storm and high tide of the 15th January 1808, experienced so severely along the adjacent coast, fell with redoubled fury on Reculver, and carried away part of the churchyard wall, within a few feet of the Church.

The whole of the west front of this ancient edifice is much corroded by time: the principal entrance is by a beautiful Saxon enriched doorway, over which is a triforium, or threefold niche, for the reception of figures of the Trinity. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and lofty chancel, separated from the body by three small circular arches, supported by two lofty round pillars and a handsome flight of steps. At the upper end of the south aisle hangs a tablet, commemorating the burial of king Ethelbert there. The chancel contains several ancient monuments, in particular that of Ralph Brooke, York Herald, more generally known by having been the adversary of the venerable Camden. It is impossible to leave this beautiful fabric without lamenting its unavoidable decay.

Looking over the churchyard towards the sea the view is strikingly desolate; large masses of wall, cemented by the conquerors of the world, stem awhile the fury of the waves, which then break over, and envelope them in foam, while the ruins reverberate the roar of ocean; and to the right, across the long flat over which the sea formerly rolled, are seen the cultivated fields of the Isle of Thanet, now rising into opulence, while its neighbour Reculver, from which it took its ancient name (Inis Rushim), as gradually sinks into decay. Such is Reculver, which another winter will most probably sweep from the map of England!

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by S. Prout.

Launceston Castle, from the Prison Gate, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Nov 1. 1808

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] High [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of the time,
[illegible] most [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, the son and heir of Robert, earl of Moreton, to whom 25h manors in this county were given by William the Conqueror. But this opinion is most probably erroneous, as the style of [illegible] exhibited in several parts of the [illegible] is apparently of a much earlier date. The walls of the keep in particular have every appearance of being considerably more ancient; and, from a retrospective view of the occurrences that have happened in this county, the conjecture appears to be fully warranted, that its foundation is coeval with the time of the Britons, who would, [illegible] endeavour to defend their territory both from [illegible] Saxon usurpation, by fortifying the most [illegible] and important situations. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, published in 1602, mentions the finding, about sixty years before, "of certain leather coins in the Castle Walls, whose fair stamp and strong substance till then resisted the assaults of time." These singular

LAUNCESTON CASTLE,

CORNWALL,

STANDS near the banks of the Tamar, on a high rocky conical hill, commanding the principal ford of the river, which has the longest course, and is the most considerable in Cornwall.

The building of this Castle has generally been attributed to William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, the son and heir of Robert, earl of Moreton, to whom 288 manors in this county were given by William the Conqueror. But this opinion is most probably erroneous, as the style of workmanship exhibited in several parts of the remains is apparently of a much earlier date. The walls of the keep in particular have every appearance of being considerably more ancient; and, from a retrospective view of the events that have happened in this county, the conjecture appears to be fully warranted, that its foundation is as remote as the time of the Britons, who would undoubtedly endeavour to defend their territory both from Roman and Saxon usurpation, by fortifying the more advanced and important situations. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, published in 1602, mentions the finding, about sixty years before, "of certain leather coins in the Castle Walls, whose fair stamp and strong substance till then resisted the assaults of time." These singular

coins, if they had either been preserved, or their impressions had been copied, might have thrown some light on the age of the building, as money of similar substance was employed by Edward I. in erecting Caernarvon Castle, in Wales, " to spare better bullion." Some Roman coins have likewise, according to Borlase, been found in this neighbourhood; so that it is not unlikely that the Romans had possession of this fortress, which, from its situation near the ford of the river Tamer, was a port of great importance. The earliest historical documents that are known concerning the Castle, mention the displacing of Othomarus de Knivet, its hereditary constable, for being in arms against the Conqueror. It was then, as before mentioned, given to Robert earl of Moreton, whose son William kept his court here. From him it reverted to the crown, but continued attached to the earldom of Cornwall till the eleventh of Edward III. when it was constituted, and still continues, part of the inheritance of the dutchy. In Leland's time several gentlemen of the county held their lands by *castle guard*, being bound to repair and defend the fortifications of this Castle. During the late civil wars, this fortress was garrisoned for the king, and was one of the last supports of the royal cause in this part of the county.

The late learned and judicious antiquary, Edward King, has so critically investigated and accurately described this Castle, as to preclude the possibility of advancing any thing new upon the subject.

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by S. Prout.

North-gate Launceston, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov. 1. 1809

"It must be placed," says he, "among castles of very great antiquity, both on account of the manner in which the staircases were constructed, and on account of the small dimensions of the area of the inner tower." He adds, "We cannot but remark the similarity between this Castle and that of Ecbatana, the capital of Medea, as described by Herodotus.

"The keep is round in form, but very small, being only eighteen feet diameter within; but its wall is exceedingly strong, being at least ten feet thick; and within its thickness is a staircase ascending up from one side of the passage of the doorway, without any winding, excepting that of the mere curvature of the wall itself.

"The present height is thirty-two feet, the upper part being somewhat broken down; and it contained, as its only apartments, a sort of dungeon on the ground, which had no light, and two rooms over it, one above the other. The lowest of these, or the room immediately above the dungeon, was nearly as dismal and dark as the dungeon itself; and appears obviously, therefore, to have been intended merely to be used as a place for stores, or a sort of treasury. But in the uppermost apartment there appears to have been two large windows (now broken down), commanding a most extensive view; one to the east and another to the west: and also a fire hearth, with a passage for the smoke carried up through the thickness of the wall, towards the north; all which plainly indicates this room to have been intended as a sort

of state apartment, for the actual residence of the chieftain. Such is this tower, or treasure house; this keep, dungeon, or palace (by whatever name it was dignified in ancient times), and its close surrounding works, are no less extraordinary; for we find it immediately encompassed by a second munition, still stronger than itself.

"About six feet or a little more from its outside, is an encircling wall, twelve feet thick, and nearly as high as the floor of the uppermost apartment of all; and the entrance through this wall, for the better security of the keep, is not opposite to the inner entrance of the keep, but is placed a little on one side: and to preserve still greater external strength, the staircase, which is only three feet wide, leading to the rampart above, is not here (like the staircase of the body of the keep) quite within the inmost substance of the wall, but is placed close to the inner area, separated only by a very slight partition of stone work.

"The very existence, however, of this staircase, surely shows, that Dr. Borlase must have been mistaken, in supposing (page 359) that the area between this strong wall and the keep was once covered over; and that the great openings, or windows, in the upper part of the keep above, served as doors to lead to a wall all round, formed of such covering; for if there had ever really been such covering, and if the windows above were once (as doors) the means of going out upon it, this staircase was not only of no use, but would have been a

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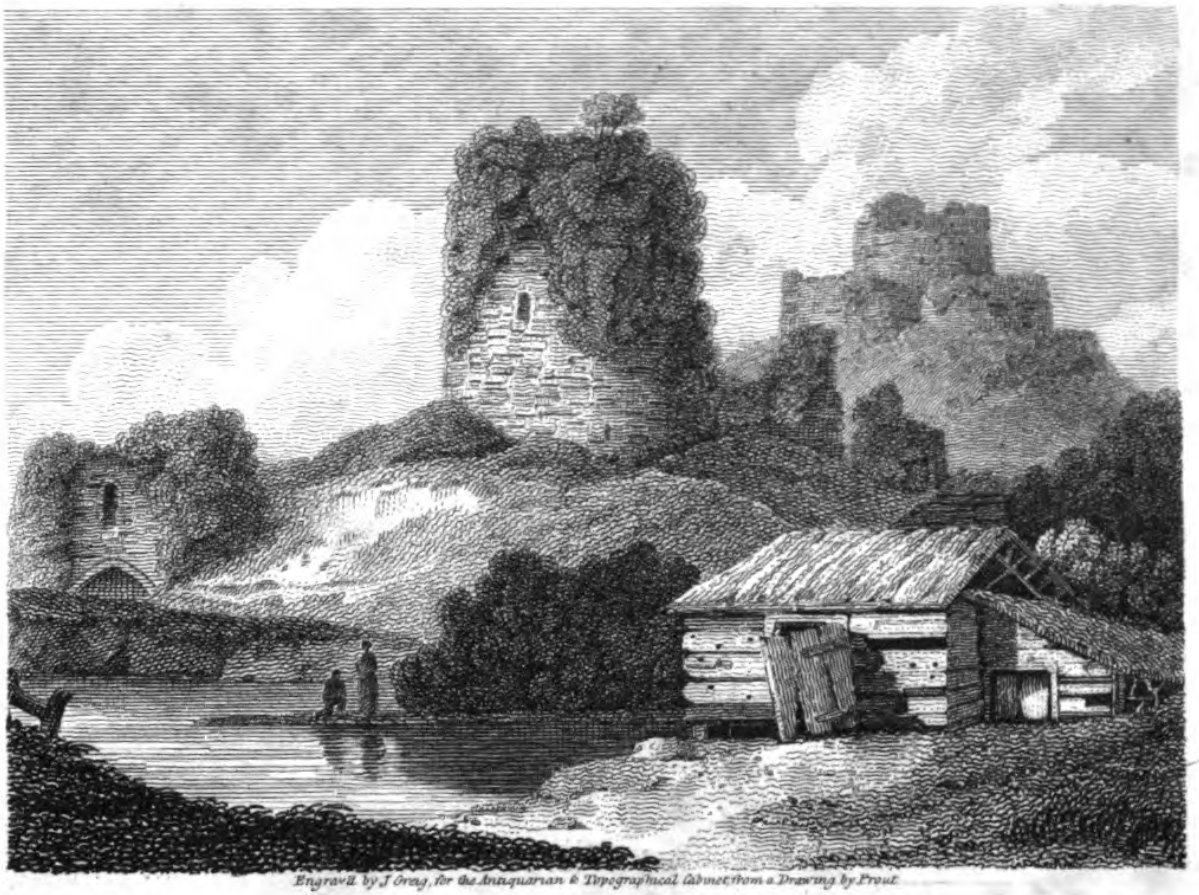


Engraved by J. Gray, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Prout.

Witch's Tower, Launceston Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Nov. 1. 1801.

[illegible] greatly weakening the [illegible] more [illegible] word [illegible]

[illegible] wall on the [illegible] court of [illegible] probable, [illegible] the present [illegible] the left [illegible] that the [illegible] to [illegible] of the keep [illegible] of this [illegible] defence [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] open [illegible] only a sort of [illegible] work. [illegible] irregular [illegible] thick- [illegible] more than [illegible] except [illegible] were [illegible] the flat [illegible] being [illegible]. At the [illegible] least [illegible]

means of greatly weakening the defence of the inner tower; since, whatever enemy, in that case, once gained the outermost of the two gates, would easily be master of the whole.

"This immediately surrounding wall, on the contrary, seems merely to have formed a little open court of guard; and it is no ways improbable, that the present passage into this little court on the left hand, might have been originally strongly walled up, and that there might have been no access to the second gate, except by passing all round the keep itself, from another gate through the whole of this winding passage, which would undoubtedly greatly add to the strength of the defence.

"Beyond this second wall is again a second surrounding circular area, in like manner with the first, only six feet wide; which was farther enclosed by a third encircling wall, forming a sort of mere parapet, on the very edge of the summit of the hill. This last is now almost entirely ruined, and appears never to have been above three feet thick, and only a sort of breast-work.

"The walls have a little irregularity in their thickness, in one part of the circle more than in another, which it is difficult to account for, except from the rudeness of the age in which they were built; and all these three concentric structures occupy an area on the flat surface of the high rocky conical eminence before described, of at least ninety-three feet in diameter. At the foot of the circular rock, which is at least 220 feet in diameter, we

are informed by Borlase there was formerly a fourth surrounding wall. The ascent to the keep was by a flight of many deep steps, carried straight up the slope of the hill, between two side walls, in the which were loop-holes the whole way, at proper distances from each other, for defence. This mode of ascent still continues, and the width of the passage is about seven feet.

"Beyond this fourth surrounding wall was also in former earlier periods, as well as in later Norman ages (as appears evident from many parts of the ruins), another external strong wall, and a great surrounding ditch: but this outward wall has been frequently repaired; and in its present state shows, that it was finally completed in the true Norman style, with several towers, and a gate exactly on the Norman plan."

At the foot of the rock at Launceston, there were unquestionably, in the early ages, slight buildings for the women, and other domestics, somewhat similar to those which Chardin describes to have been at the foot of each of the palaces, or treasuries, of the Mingrelian princes; and in the lower more extended court there were doubtless habitations for more attendants. That the very outermost and lower court at Launceston contained originally the ancient town, seems still most evidently pointed out to us, because even the present modern town is partly within what constituted a portion of this enclosure.

As the town of Launceston was a principal residence

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by J. Prout.

The Well near Launceston Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1st Nov. 1808

[illegible]

[illegible] Corporation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the burgesses, the [illegible] and the [illegible] paid by [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] burgesses, was [illegible] to [illegible] king John [illegible] paid [illegible]. The [illegible] of removing the market out [illegible] [illegible]; but it has [illegible] [illegible] of Henry [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] by Richard [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to the King, and among other [illegible] [illegible] the burgesses to [illegible] their burgh [illegible] [illegible] over the farm of Cockburgh, which was [illegible] [illegible] the priory of St. Stephen, in Lauderdale, [illegible] [illegible] hope of St. Leonard in Lauderdale [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] also [illegible] wherein [illegible] think it most decent and honourable to [illegible] [illegible] in the same church, to wold of [illegible] [illegible] pound of pepper, to be paid yearly [illegible] [illegible] all service and demand whatever [illegible] [illegible] should not be taxed when the country was taxed [illegible] by him or his heirs when the king relinquished [illegible] in England. He also granted the inhabitants [illegible] [illegible] immunities, which were confirmed by [illegible] charters; and in the reign of Richard II. [illegible] [illegible] petition of the burgesses [illegible] order [illegible]

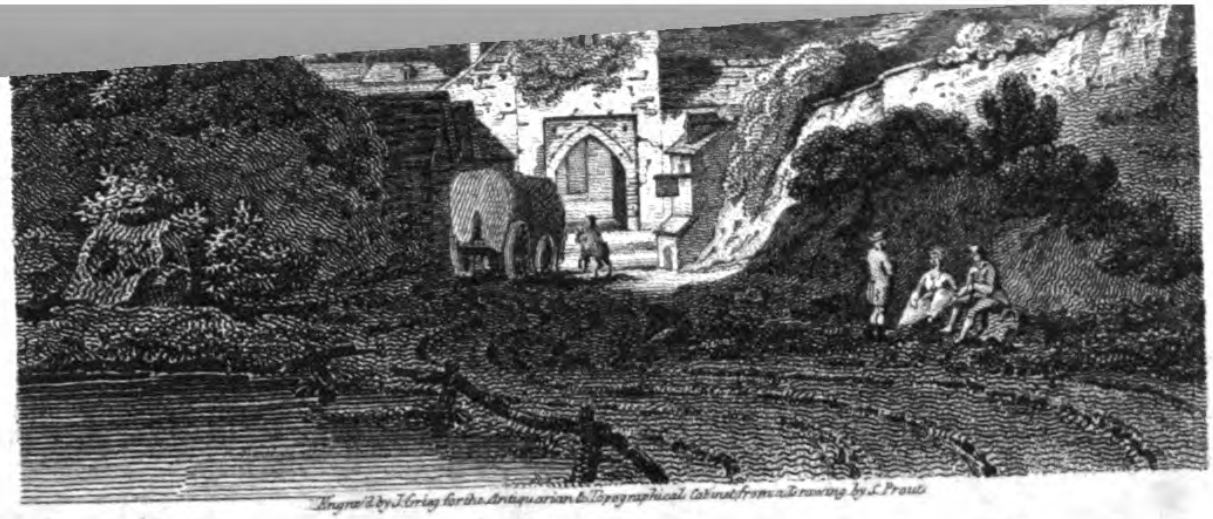
of the earls of Cornwall for many years after its foundation, its consequence continually increased, and many liberties and privileges were bestowed on its inhabitants. Soon after the conquest, the market, which from the time of Edward the Confessor had been held at *Lanstaphadon*, or the *Town of St. Stephen's Church*, about a mile distant, was transferred to Launceston; and in the reign of king John the townsmen paid five marks for the privilege of removing the market day from Sunday to Thursday; but it has since been changed to Saturday. In the reign of Henry III. the town was made a free borough by Richard, earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, and brother to the king; and among other liberties, granted to the burgesses to choose their own bailiffs, who were to answer the farm of the burgh, which was to himself 100*s.*; to the priory of St. Stephen, in Launceston, 65*s.*; and to the lepers of St. Leonard of Launceston 100*s.* of his alms. He granted them also *unam placeam*, where they should think it most decent and honourable to erect a guildhall in the same burgh, to hold of him and his heirs by a pound of pepper, to be paid yearly at Michaelmas, for all service and demand whatever: he granted also, they should not be taxed when the county was, nor talliated by him or his heirs when the king talliated all his burghs in England. He also granted the inhabitants some additional immunities, which were confirmed by subsequent charters: and in the reign of Richard II. the assizes, on petition of the burgesses, were ordered to be

held at Launceston, and "no where else." This regulation was observed till the first year of George I. when an act was passed, that empowered the lord chancellor to appoint any other place in the county to hold them at which he thought proper.

By an act made in the thirty-second of Henry VIII. for the repairs of decayed Cornish boroughs, the privilege of a sanctuary was bestowed on the priory in this town; but it does not appear that it was ever claimed. Queen Mary, in the year 1555, granted Launceston a charter of incorporation, which vests its government in a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, who, with the free burgesses, have the right of electing the parliamentary representatives: the whole number of votes is about twenty. This borough made its first return in the twenty-third of Edward I. and had a mayor as early as the time of Edward IV.

The streets of Launceston are narrow, but many of the houses are handsome, and well built. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall; and two gates of ancient workmanship are yet standing at the south and north entrances. An apartment over the south gate is used as the town jail. The children of the poor are educated in two charity schools, maintained by voluntary subscriptions; and a free school, founded and endowed by queen Elizabeth. The resident population of this place in 1801 was 1483.

No remains of the very remote antiquity of this town

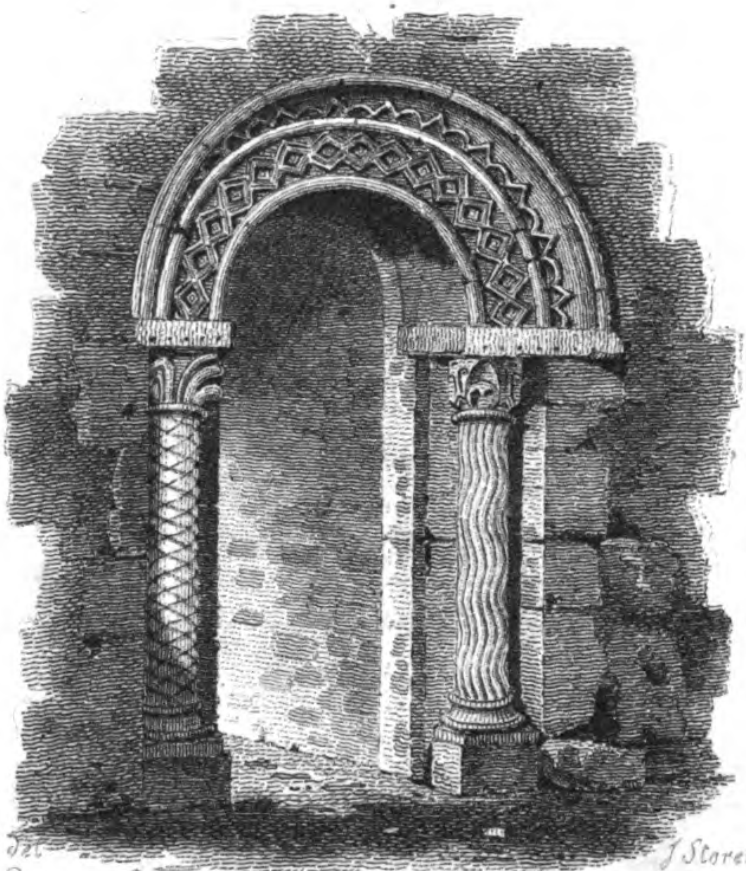


Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by S. Prout

South or Prison Gate, Launceston, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov. 1, 1808.

are extant, but a Saxon arch, or door case, which now forms the entrance to the White Hart inn: this is supposed to have been removed from the Castle, or to have been part of the ancient priory established here by Warlewast bishop of Exeter. The arch is composed of three ribs, the surfaces between which contain some curious orna-



S Prout del. J Storer sc.

Entrance to the White Hart Inn Launceston

mental carving; on each side is a handsome column with a rich capital; the shafts, as well as the caps, are diversely ornamented; that on the right side has a wavy fluting, the left is closely chequered: above the basements, which are square and bold, are two fillets—the whole is in good preservation.