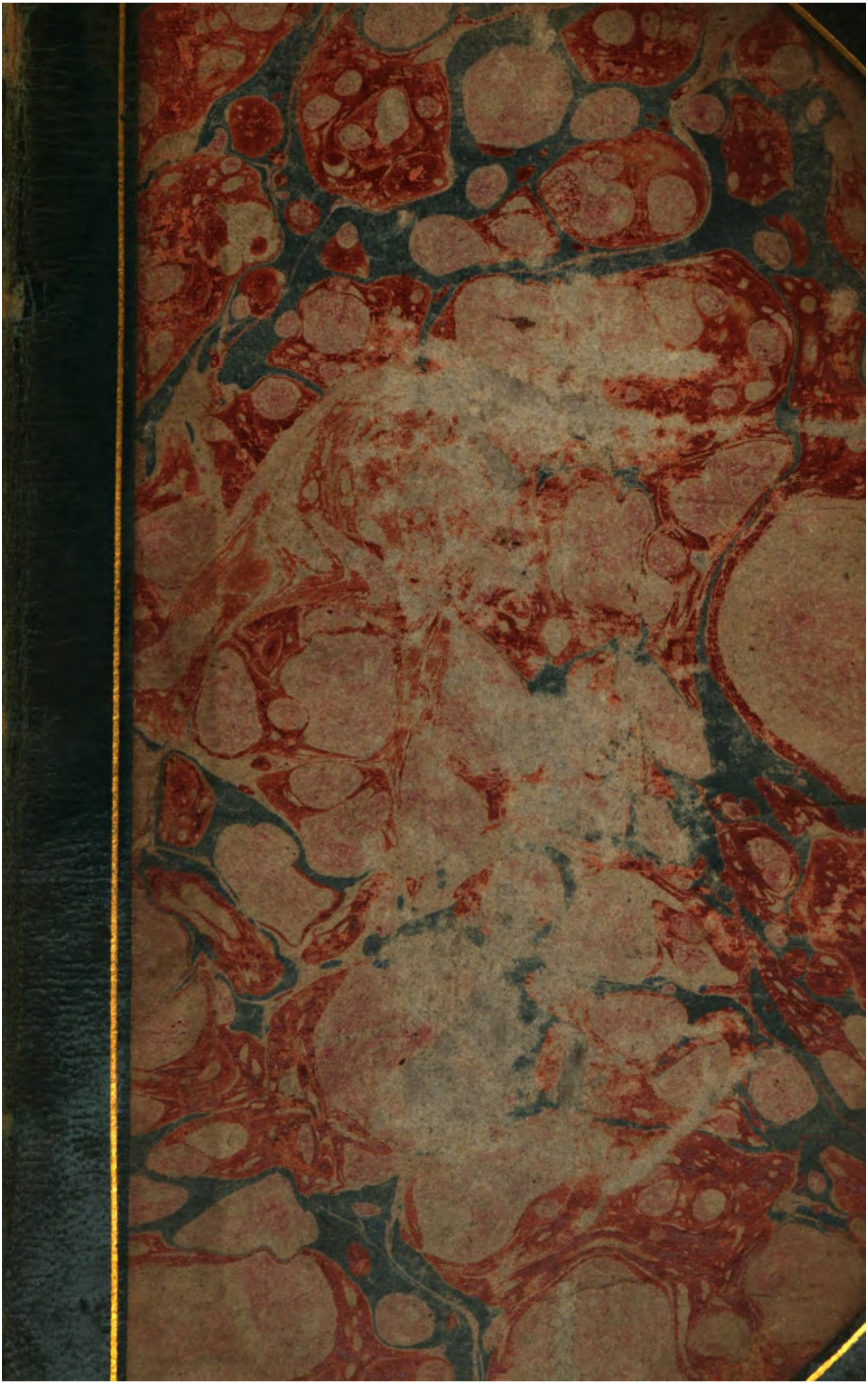

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by S. Prout.

Belfry Door St. Clements Church, Sandwich.

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

Antiquarian

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL CABINET,

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

ELEGANT VIEWS

OF THE

MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

IN

Great Britain.

Accompanied with

LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. VII.

LONDON:

Published for the Proprietors by W. CLARKE, New Bond Street; J. CARPENTER, Old Bond Street; C. CHAPPLE, Pall Mall; J. M. RICHARDSON, Cornhill; and SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row.

1810.

Coe, Printer, 10, Little Carter Lane, London.

INDEX TO VOL. VII.

As this Work is not paged, the References are made to the Printer's Signature-Letters at the Bottom of the Pages.

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LIST OF PLATES TO VOL. VII.

LIST OF PLATES.

Cee, Printer, 10, Little Carter Lane, London.

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

St. Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent.

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

[illegible]'S CHURCH, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at the [illegible] part [illegible] the [illegible] which is above [illegible] from [illegible] and built [illegible] different ground in the neighbourhood [illegible] and two aisles. The tower rises from the centre of the Church, and is by far the [illegible] part of the fabric. It [illegible] battlements and crenellations on each side with three [illegible] of pillars and circular arches. The lower story has [illegible] the next one, and the upper one seven [illegible]. [illegible] formerly a spire and [illegible], which were taken down in [illegible] the years 1810 and 1818. It is supposed by [illegible] that they on account of their [illegible] the direction of the arch, with a double [illegible], [illegible] on stone [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] are ornamented underneath [illegible] other [illegible] figures, [illegible] and [illegible] figures [illegible] with Norman [illegible]; the other parts of the [illegible] formed principally of [illegible] stones [illegible] worn away by friction on the shore [illegible] along from Pembrey [illegible] and [illegible] produce of the original building.

The chancel, with its side aisles [illegible] of the Church from the tower [illegible] added

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH,

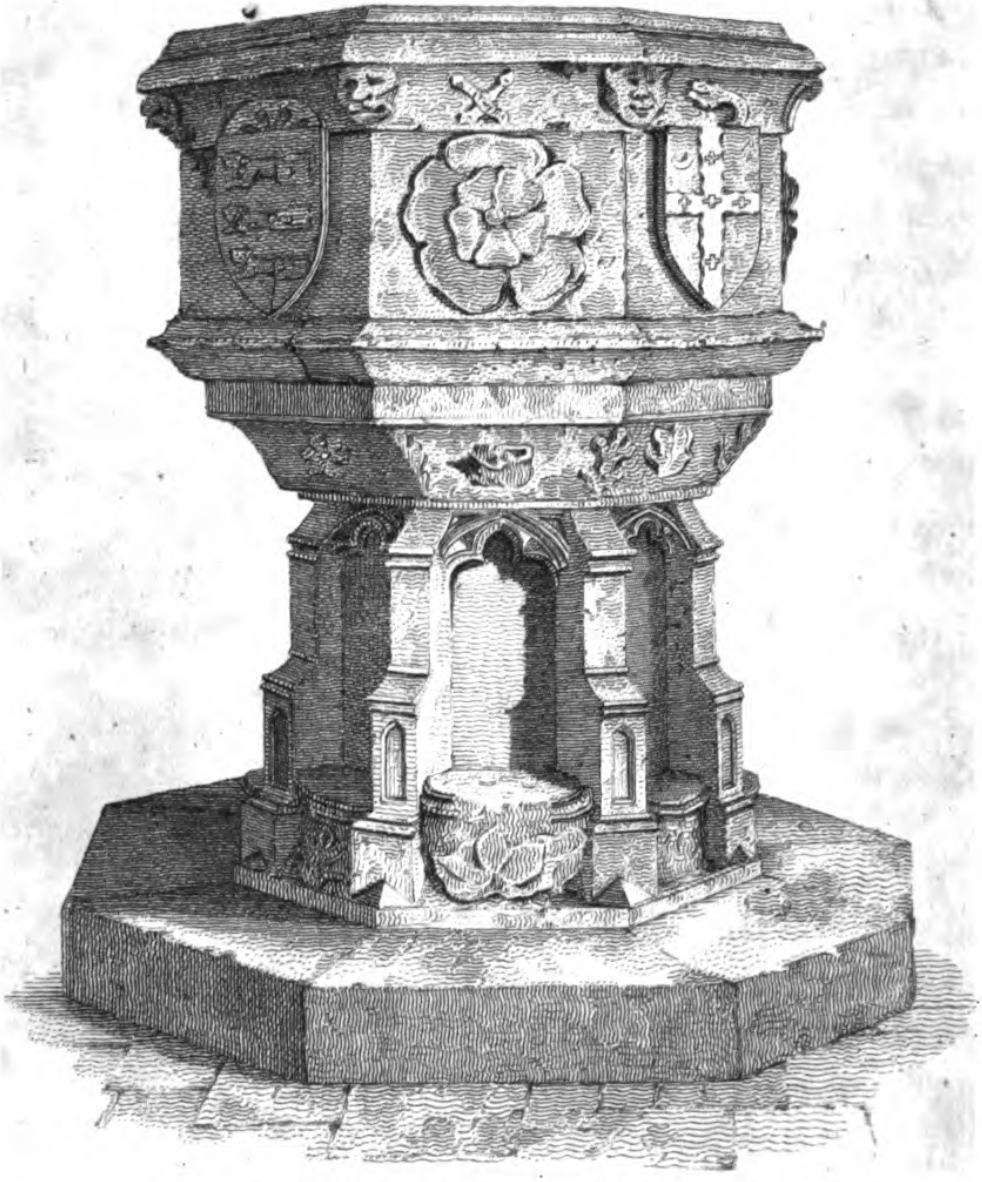
KENT.

THIS Church stands at the eastern part of the town of Sandwich, is a large and handsome structure, and built on the highest ground in the neighbourhood. It consists of a nave and two aisles. The tower rises from the centre of the Church, and is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three tiers of pillars and circular arches. The lowest range has only six, the next nine, and the uppermost seven arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. It is supported by semicircular arches on substantial piers, each faced, in the direction of the arch, with a double column, flanked on either side by a single column; the capitals of all which are ornamented differently from each other, with scrolls, frets, foliage, and grotesque figures. The tower is built with Normandy stone; the other parts of the Church are formed principally of bolders (or flints with the angles worn away by friction on the shore), mixed with sandstone from Pegwel Bay, and Caen stone, from the ruins probably of the original building.

The chancel, with its side aisles, occupies the east end of the Church from the tower. Here were stalls, fitted

with seats, for some religious fraternity; and in this Church were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry. There was a brotherhood in this Church established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. At the end of the north aisle is a platform, raised two steps from the common pavement, from whence, through a slanting opening in the wall, is a view of the altar. In this arcade is a circular groove, that points out the place of the vase for holy water. The nave is separated from its aisles by light airy pillars and pointed arches. Its ceiling is of oak in pannels, between arched beams, centered with angels holding shields, with ornaments of roses and foliage; the whole of which, some few years since, was injudiciously covered with whitewash.

The pavement of the Church is a confused mixture of gravestones, nine-inch paving tiles, and common bricks. The font consists of an ancient octagonal bason and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The bason is perforated at the bottom; its interior diameter is twenty-four inches and a quarter, its exterior thirty-four; its depth within nearly ten inches. The height of the shaft is twenty inches, and of its capital and bason almost nineteen more. The eight faces are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are, first, the arms of France, quarterly with those of England; secondly, a merchant's mark; thirdly, the arms of the



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

Stone Font St. Clements Church.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Dec. 12 1809.

[illegible] is, four ply, the arms of [illegible] [illegible] angles of the [illegible] except at the [illegible] the [illegible] is a [illegible] in the [illegible] fleurs de lis; [illegible] [illegible] heads, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] hasten the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] same age as [illegible] of the tower, [illegible] and [illegible] of the Anglo- [illegible] and texture, which have been raised by the [illegible] degrees from the surface, and at the [illegible] demolition.

[illegible] ground of this [illegible] [illegible] and three [illegible] ground. The Dutch residents in the last century, were allowed to perform divine service in the Church upon the payment of 40s. a year, and afterwards [illegible] part of the expenses of repair.

The mayor of Sandwich was [illegible] chosen in this Church [illegible] until [illegible]

cinque ports; fourthly, the arms of Ellis. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron; and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis; the whole of it is besides much decorated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs, faces, &c. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and consequently of little use but to hasten the downfall of the venerable tower in which they hang. Opening to the belfry stairs is the door which forms the Title-page to this Volume. This door is evidently of the same age as the other parts of the tower, and is remarkable for a very rude specimen of the circular intersecting arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman architecture, which have been raised by the chisel but a small degree from the surface, and are fast mouldering into oblivion.

The burial-ground of this parish is unusually large, and, including the site of the Church, contains nearly an acre and three quarters of ground. The Dutch residents, in the last century, were allowed to perform divine service in this Church, upon the payment of 40*s*. a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expenses of repair.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this Church, and the custom continued, until Charles II. in

1683, by letter under his sign manual, commanded the election in future to be held elsewhere.

The Church of St. Clement's is a vicarage, the parsonage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the Church belonged, as appears by Rilburn, in his survey of this county, in the reign of Edward III. when it was valued at eight marks *per annum*.

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

Remains of Boxley Abbey, Kent.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOXLEY ABBEY,

KENT.

THE Abbey of Boxley was founded in 1146, by William d'Ipres, earl of Kent, for monks of the Cistertian order. The grant of lands was made by Richard Cœur de Lion, and confirmed by Henry III. in his thirty-seventh year, who at the same time granted the monks a weekly market. The abbot was several times summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. During the siege of Leeds castle Edward II. made his residence at this place. The Abbey was surrendered in the twenty-ninth of Hen. VIII.: its revenues amounted to £204 : 4 : 11 yearly. The site, with most of its estates, was afterwards granted to sir Thomas Wyatt. But little of the Abbey buildings now remain: the part represented in the Plate is supposed to have been a cell built upon the walls.

Boxley Abbey was famous for a wooden rood, by which the priests practised on the ignorance of the multitude. The deception was discovered at the period of the dissolution; and the rood, after being exposed at St. Paul's Cross in London, was broken to pieces. Lombard's Perambulation of Kent contains a curious and circumstantial account of this rood, introduced as follows: "But yet, if I shoulde thus leave Boxley, the favourers

of false and feyned religion woulde laughe in their sleeves, and the followers of God's trueth might justly cry out, and blame me. For it is yet freshe in mynde to bothe sides, and shall, I doubte not, to the profite of the one, be continued in perpetuall memorie to all posteritie, by what notable imposture, fraud, juggling, and legierdemain, the sillie lambs of God's flocke were, not long since, seduced by the false Romish foxes at this Abbay, the manner whereof I will set downe in suche sorte onely, as the same was sometime by them-selves, published in print (as it is sure) for their estimation and credite; and yet remaineth deepely imprinted in the myndes and memories of many now living, to their everlasting reproche, shame, and confusion."

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Sketch by the Late H. Davies.

Widemarsh Gate, Hereford.

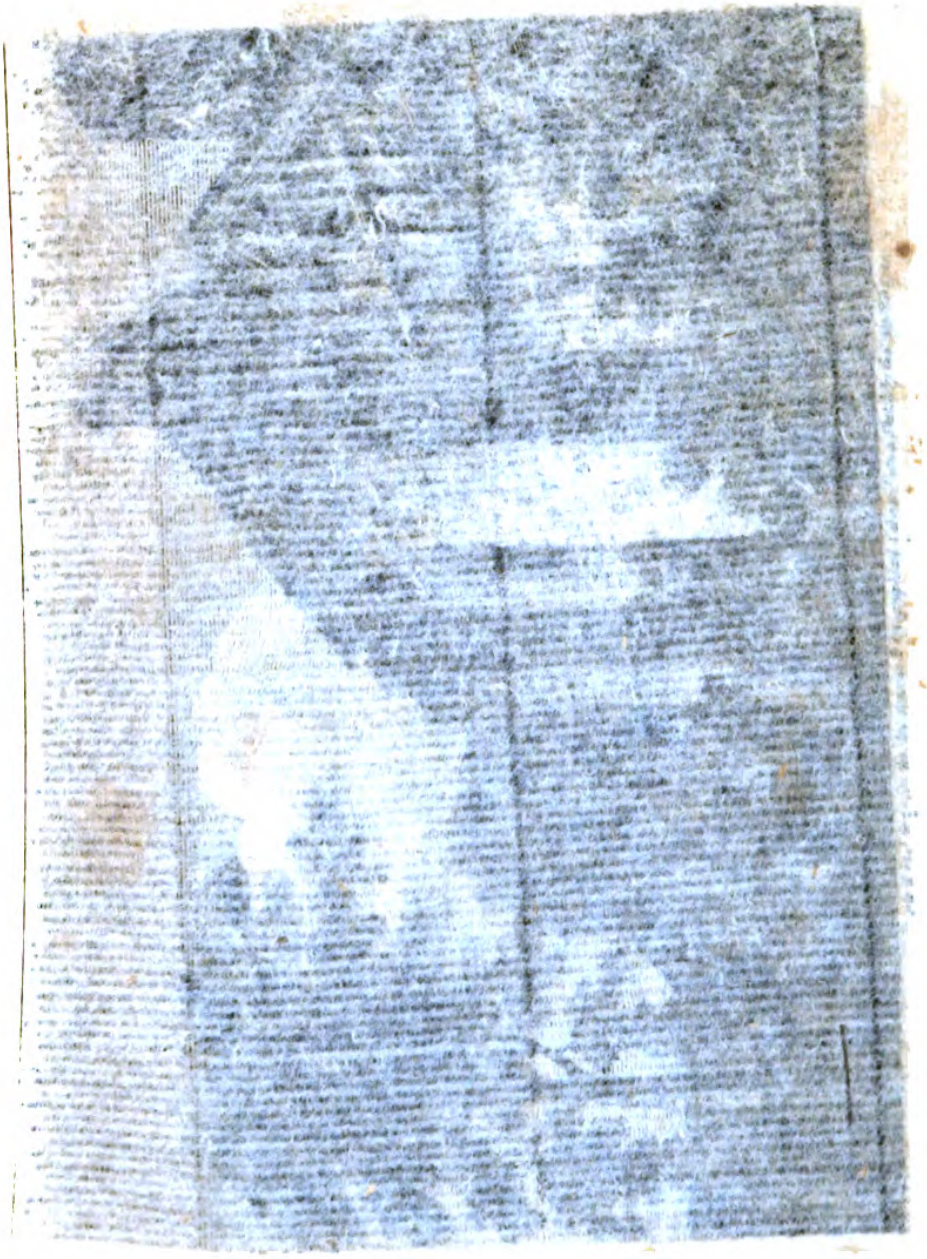
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. December 1809.

WIDE MARSH GATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hereford was formerly surrounded with a [illegible] the remains are now scarcely [illegible] in the reign [illegible] time. It had six [illegible] gates, concerning which Leland, in his [illegible] there be in the walles [illegible] Wye Gate, Frere [illegible] the Grey Fryers [illegible] standinge without, [illegible] south-west. Wide Marsh [illegible] Wide Marsh is a marsh ground [illegible] north-east, [illegible] Gate, [illegible] the [illegible] without this gate. There is a [illegible] broke that comes [illegible] from [illegible] where it is [illegible] and [illegible] standinge [illegible] the right hand and there [illegible] two [illegible] bridges and [illegible] the castle. The walles [illegible] well [illegible] of the towne."

With a [illegible] entrance into the city, or rather to gratify the [illegible] of persons in authority;



WIDE MARSH GATE,

HEREFORD.

THE city of Hereford was formerly surrounded with a deep ditch and broad walls; the latter are now standing, but greatly injured by the ravages of time. It had six noble ports or gates, concerning which Leland, in his Itinerary, writes thus: "There be in the walles of Hereford six gates—Wye Gate, Frere Gate, standeth west, soe called of the Grey Fryers' house standinge without; Inni Gate, standinge towards west-south-west; Wide Marsh Gate, flat north (Wide Marsh is a marsh ground a little without the suburbe); Bishop's Street Gate, north-east; St. Andrew's Gate, by east, so called of St. Andrew's parish, in the suburbes without this gate. There is a little brooke that cometh about five miles by west from Hereford, and so circuitt the ditches of Hereford town walles, where it is not defended by the Wye, and goeth downe, leavinge the castle on the right hand, and there drivinge two milles goeth into Wye a flyte shoote beneath Wye bridge, and hard beneath the castle. The walles and gates of Hereford be right well maintained by the burgesses of the towne."

With a view to improving the entrance into the city, or rather to gratify the caprice of persons in authority,

most of the gates have been taken down; amongst them Wide Marsh Gate. Thus the venerable aspect of the city of Hereford has suffered irreparable injury, whilst the acquisition of elegance, to compensate the loss of these ancient bulwarks, is looked for in vain.

The only gate now remaining is Bye Street Gate, greatly mutilated, and now used as a prison.

Cross at Steeple Ashton, Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Lond. 1819.

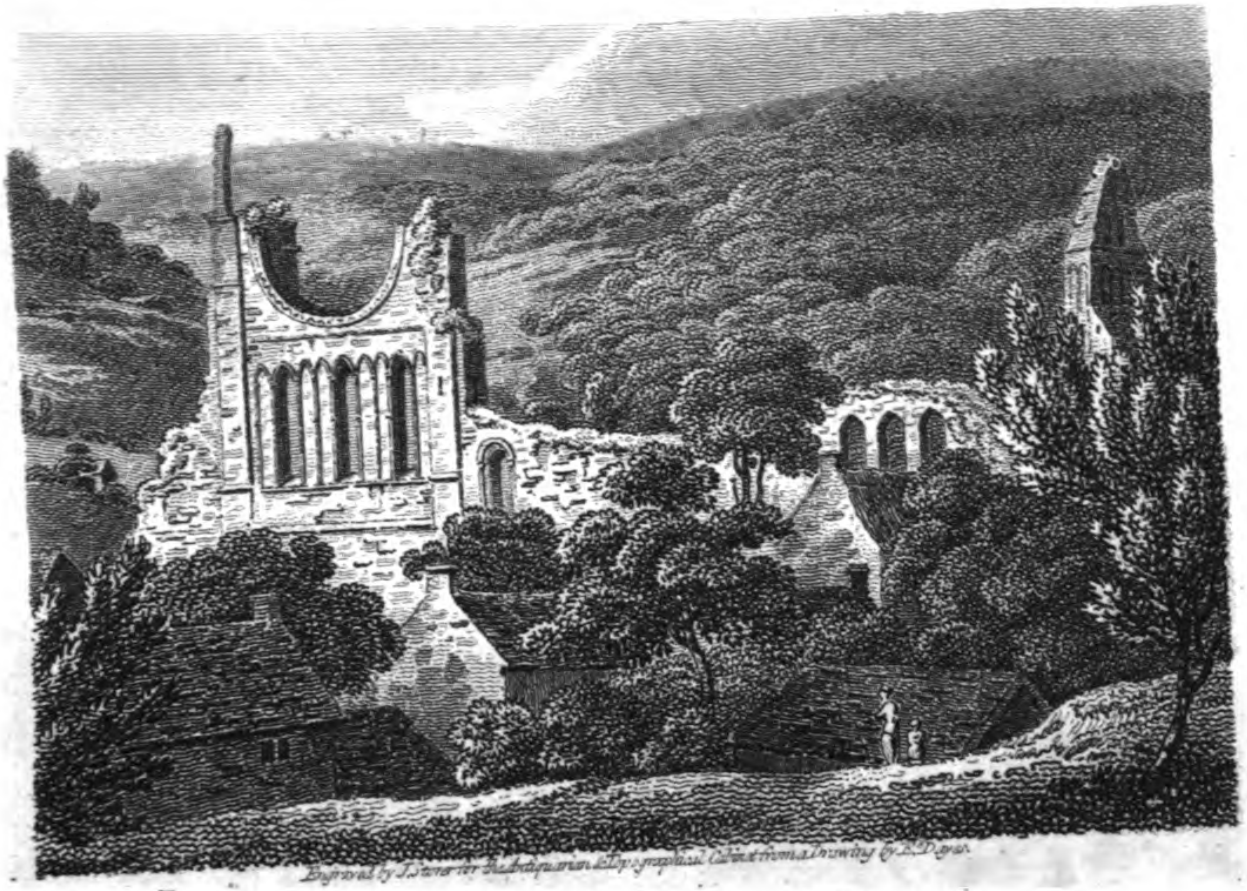
CROSS AT STEEPLE ASHTON,

WILTS.

STEEPLE ASHTON, in the hundred of Worwelsdown, about two miles south east from Trowbridge, is a small village composed of straggling cottages and a few respectable houses; its general appearance is rendered extremely picturesque by the number of trees that are in its vicinity. The living is a vicarage, and, from some peculiar circumstance, the incumbent must be an unmarried man. The church is an elegant structure, and, from its magnitude, has the appearance of a cathedral: the most beautiful and simple style of English architecture prevails throughout; and its interior cleanliness is highly creditable to the present vicar, who is indefatigable in his attention to this particular. The market-cross is erected upon a large square basement, ascended to by three steps; the shaft is round, its upper part terminated by square mouldings supporting a sun-dial: this termination is probably an addition of comparatively modern date.

Mr. Charles Clarke, fellow of the Antiquarian Society, in his letters on ancient crosses, published in the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, says, "Crosses were well-known appendages and ornaments of every market-place, and were frequently supported on an ar-

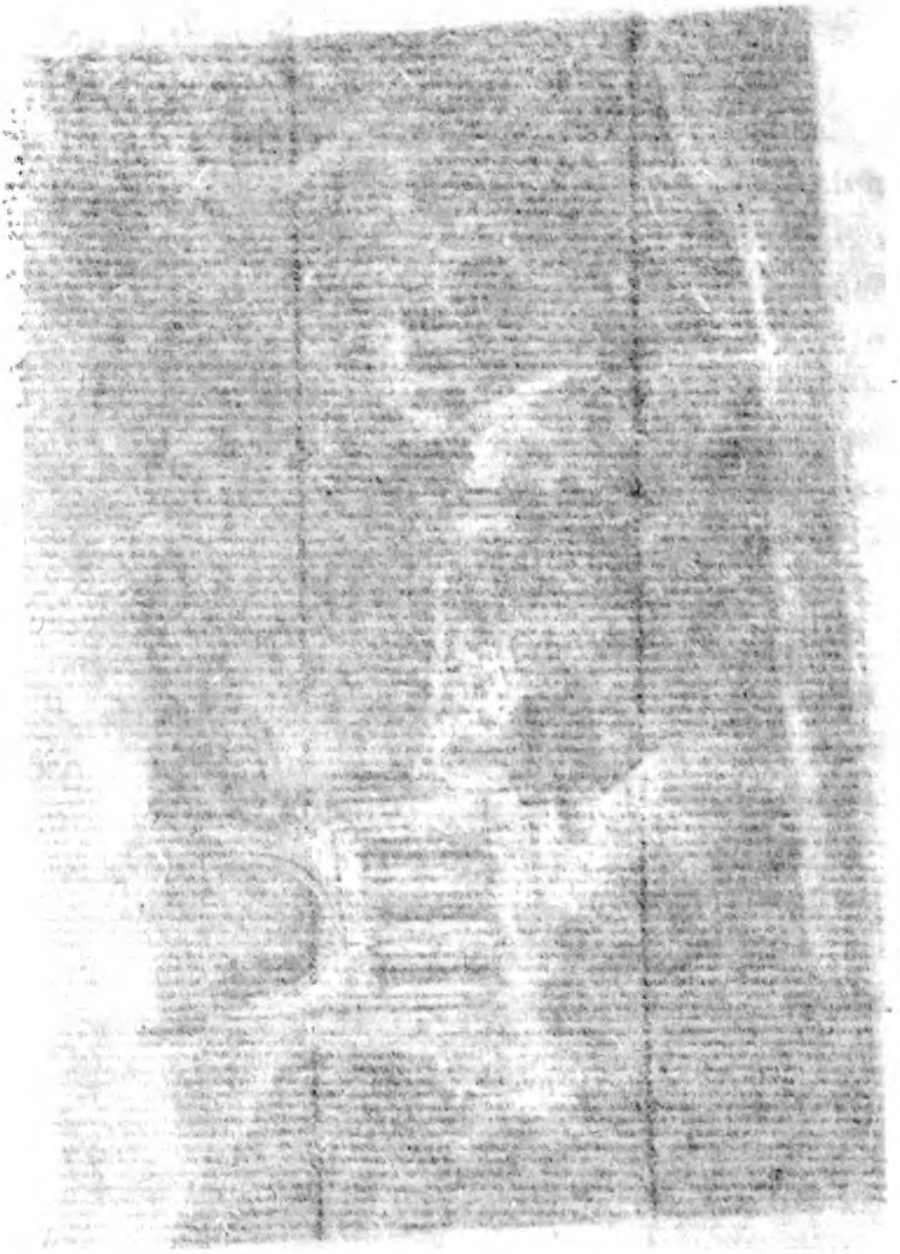
cade, which served to shelter the sellers of small commodities. Of this kind I recollect one at Maidstone, in Kent, built of oak, and I think there were others at Milton and Feversham. In some other towns in that county the spots in their markets, so occupied formerly, yet retain the name of the Cross; that at Abingdon stood in the middle of the market-place, and was, as reported, built in the time of king Henry VI. by the fraternity of St. Cross. The city cross at Winchester served also for the same use, and is called the Butter Cross, from retailers of that article taking their station near it, before the new market-house was built in 1772. It is also given as a specimen of the architecture of the reign of Henry VI. When the strongly religious bias of our ancestors is considered, with the evident fondness they had for this memorial of Christianity, which they made the ensign of every virtue, it must be easy to account for placing it in the centre of business, where so many dishonesties were most likely to be put in practice."



Engraved by J. Stone for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by L. Davis.

Byland Abbey, Yorkshire.

Pub. 30th April for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Doncaster.



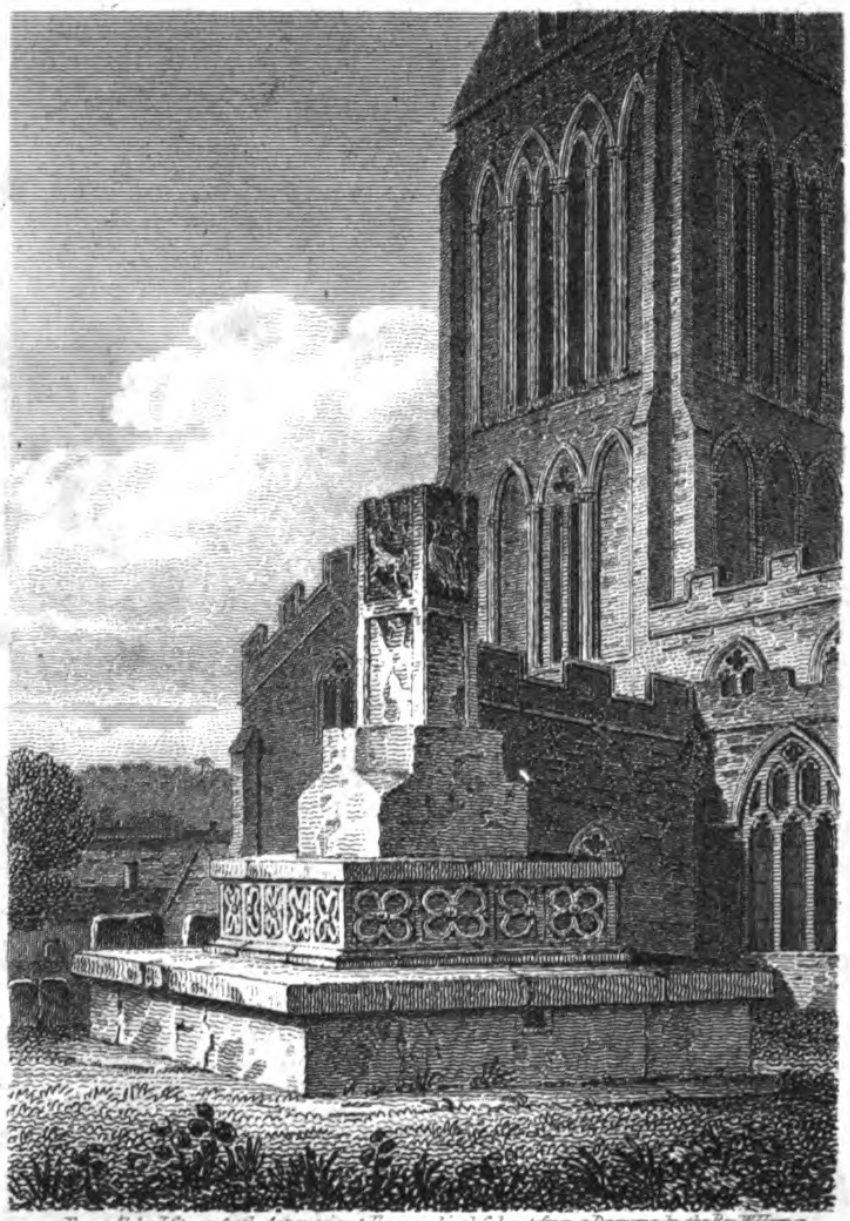
BYLAND ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

ROGER de Mowbray, at the instance of his mother Gundreda, A. D. 1143, removed the convent of the Cistertian monks from Hode, to a part of her jointure near the river Rye, almost opposite to the abbey of Ryewall, since called Old Byland; which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of the religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Cuckwald; and at last, A. D. 1177, fixed a little more easterly near Whitaker, where this Abbey of Byland, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, at length was settled, having a noble monastery with a collegiate church, and continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution.

The remains of this splendid Abbey are situated in a most beautiful valley, under the woody steep of Black Hamilton Moor. The building was large and magnificent, composed of lime-stone, and highly enriched in the early English style. Its shattered and mouldering ruins cover a great extent of ground, though nothing can be discriminated excepting some fragments of the church, a gate-house, and part of the offices, now occupied as a cottage.

The whole length of the church was 325 feet, 200 of which were contained in the nave, seventy-five in the breadth of the transcept, and fifty in the choir: the length of the transcept was 130 feet.



Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by the Rev. W. Turner.

Cross & part of the Church Raunds, Northamp.

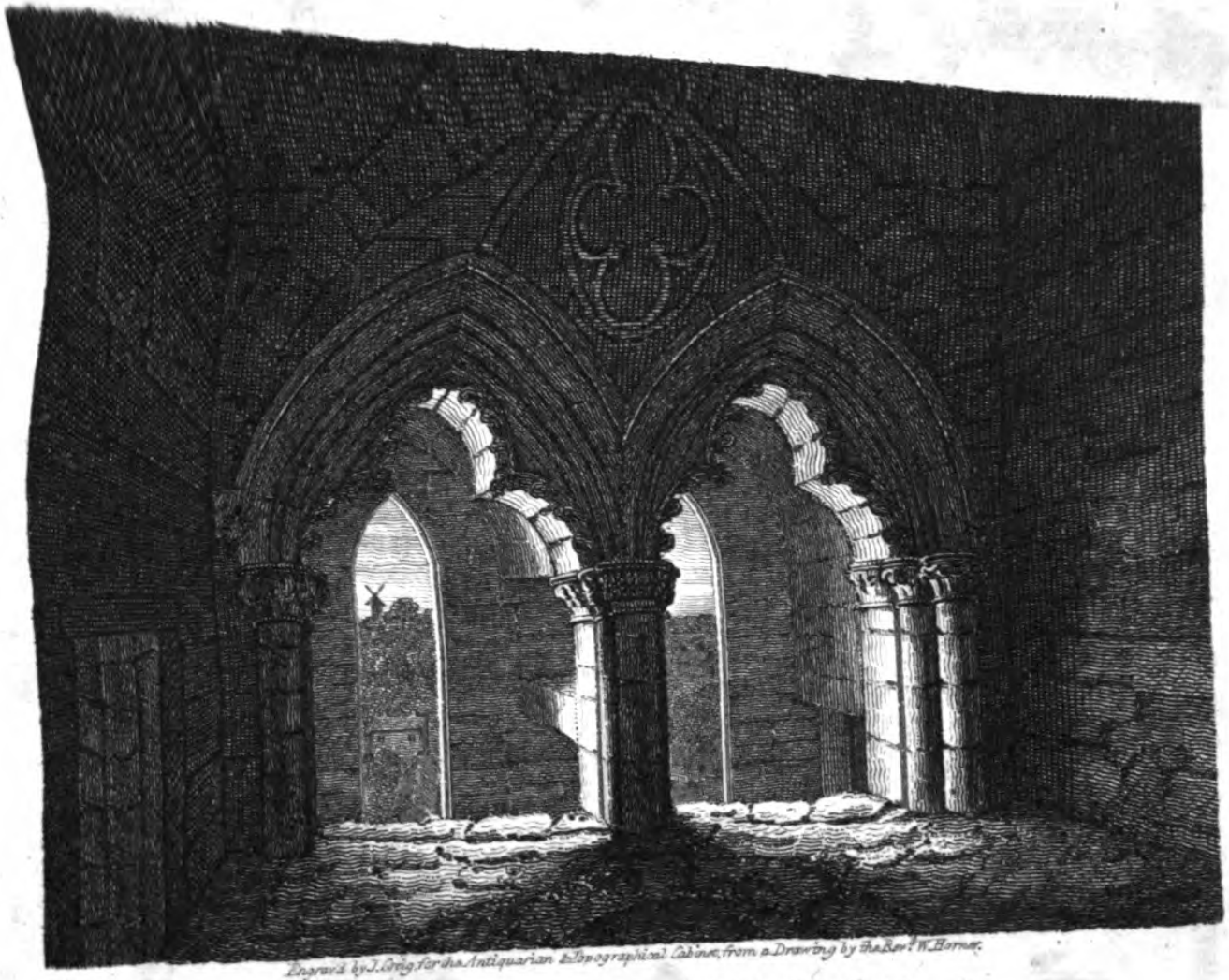
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Dec 1. 1809.

RAUNDS' CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

RAUNDS is pleasantly situated on a rocky declivity, about half a mile to the right of the road between Higham-Ferrers and Thrapston, bordered on the west by the river Nyne. The town is well watered, and within the parish are several springs, one of which possesses petrifying qualities. This lordship is famous for quarries of rag-stone, which, from the beauty of its grain and firmness of its texture, is usually called Raunds' marble. The Church is dedicated to St. Peter; it stands upon an eminence, and consists of a spacious body, north and south aisles, and a large chancel, the whole covered with lead. The upper or eastern ends of the aisles are parted off by a screen: on the partition of the south aisles are paintings in distemper, in eight different squares; the subjects illustrative of the history of Joseph and his Brethren, and appear to be of considerable antiquity. In the first compartment Joseph is represented as sleeping with the eleven sheaves, bowing to his sheaf, and the sun, moon, and stars, making obeisance to him. The second division contains Joseph's interview with the person who sends him to Dothan in search of his Brethren. In the third, Joseph is just taken from the pit, and committed to the Ishma-

elites. In the fourth, Joseph is interpreting the dream of the chief butler and baker in prison. In the fifth, Joseph is brought before Pharaoh to interpret his dream. In the sixth, with servants under his direction, he is filling the store-houses in the years of plenty. The seventh represents the astonishment of his brother on finding the cup in Benjamin's sack. In the last Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren. Under each of these compartments were inscriptions; most of them are now obliterated. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1791 are fac-similes of five of them, which are partly taken from the Latin Vulgate, published by Sixtus V. Beyond the south aisle is a chantry called St. Peter's Chapel, between which and the aisle was formerly a rood loft. The tower of the Church is surmounted by a lofty octangular spire, remarkable for its simplicity and excellent masonry; its height is supposed to be between sixty and seventy yards. The tower is on the north and south sides, divided into three tiers of tall lancet arches, supported by slender clustered pillars: its west front is in four divisions, enriched with trefoil headed arches, quaterfoils, and a singular projection in the form of a W, which occupies the third division from the ground. The lower part of the tower appears to have been built during the decline of the Norman style; a double trefoil arch in the interior of the tower bears a strong resemblance to the west door of St. Cross at Winchester. Nearly two thirds of the columns and bases, on which these arches rest, are concealed by a rude vaulted



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian Iconographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by the Revd W. Horner.

Double Arch in the Tower of Raunds Church.

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

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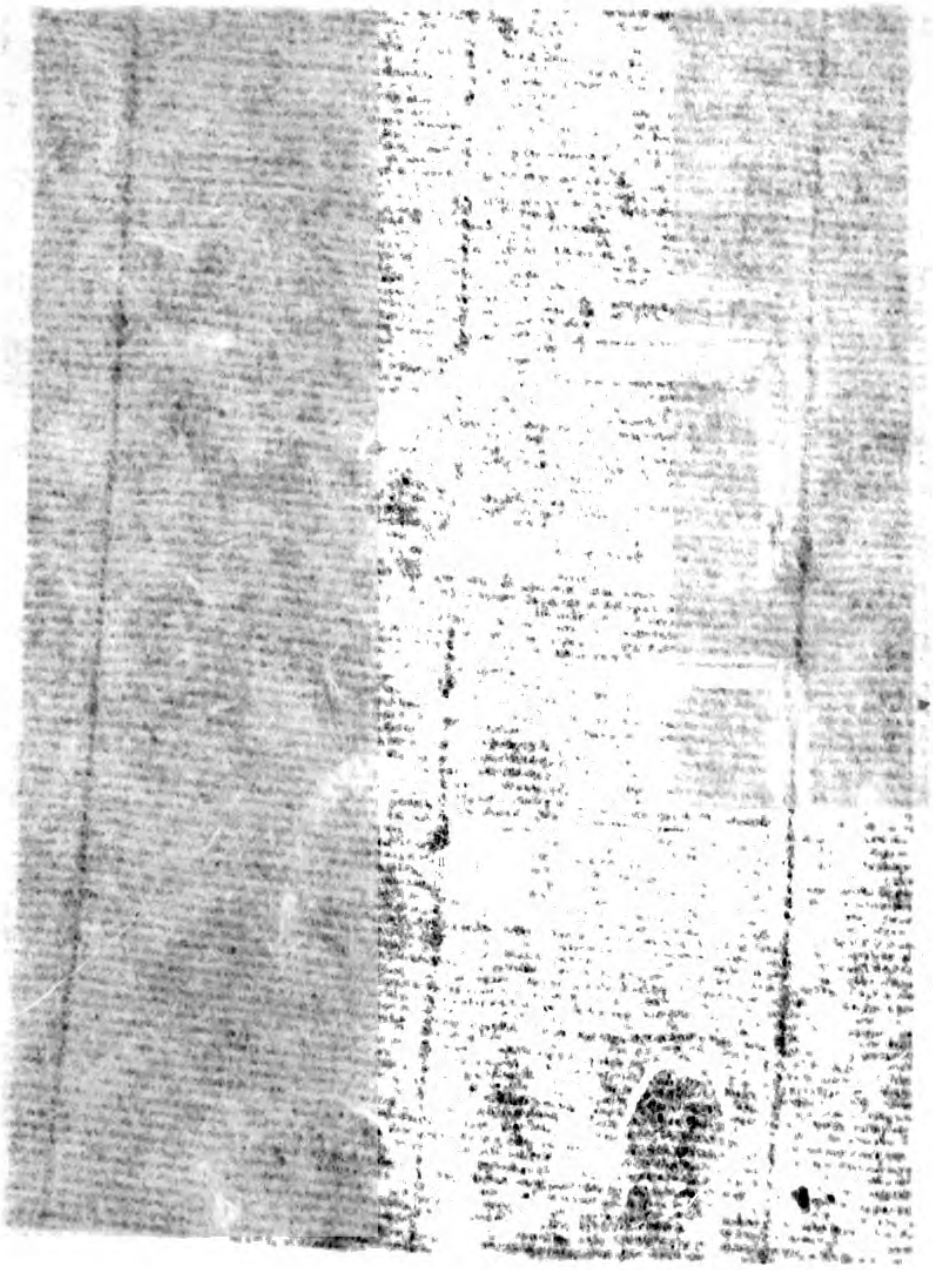


floor, which has been thrown across that part of the tower, subsequently to its erection, for no obvious purpose, excepting the support of the Church clock. The height of the inner part of the arch from the present floor is six feet, and five feet six inches of the columns being walled up in the arched floor, it must have been originally a most elegant example of the decorative architecture of its period. In the tower are five bells; round the fourth, in Saxon characters, is inscribed, "*Gulielmus Catlin armiger multi, vocati pauci elicti omnia fiant ad Gloriam Dei.*"—The Church has a large south porch, with an eastern and western window; over it is a room, with a window to the south. In several of the windows are imperfect portraits, and remains of painted glass. Round the communion table is inscribed, in capitals, "The gift of Gilbert Negouse, who was buried the 2d of August 1630."

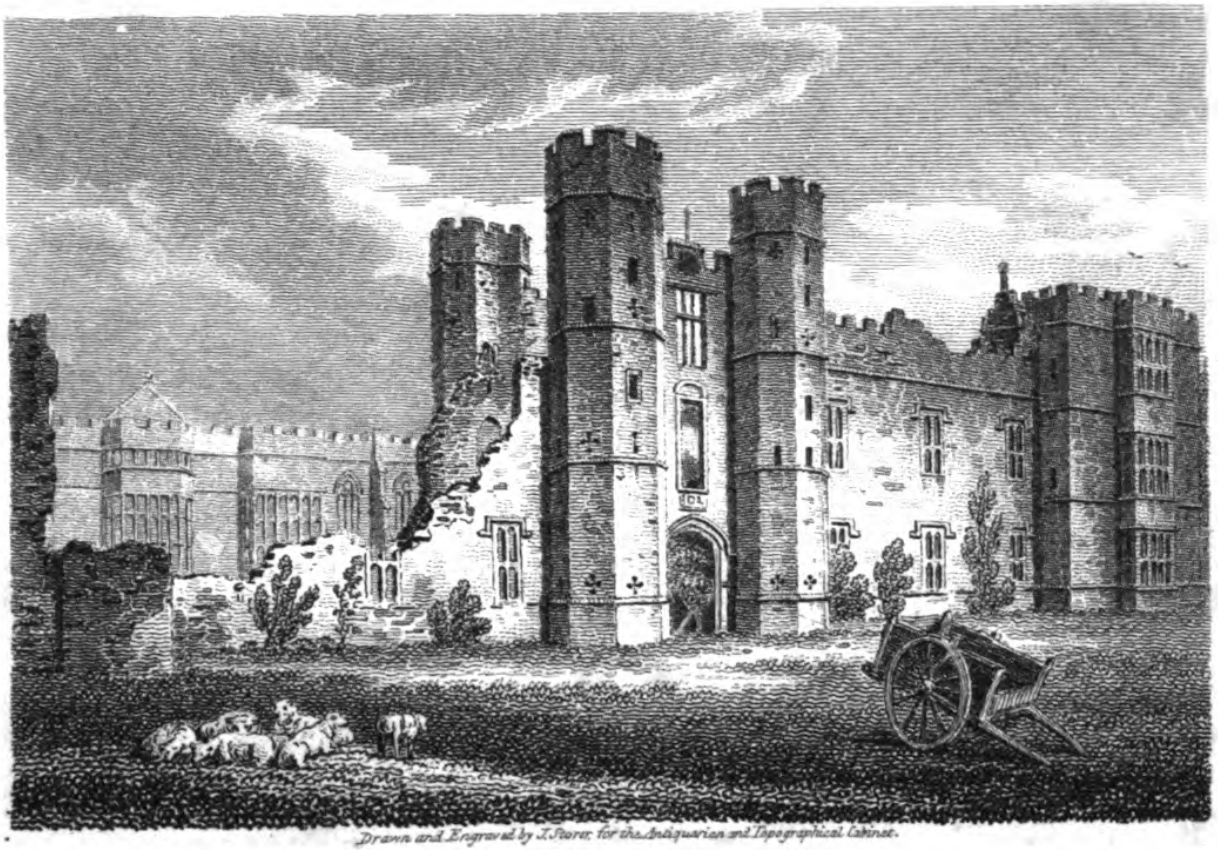
The Church and chancel are in length 100 feet ten inches; the breadth of the body and aisles sixty-three feet. The tower is twenty feet seven inches long, and seventeen feet two inches broad. The register begun in 1581. In the twenty-eighth year of Edward III. the patronage of this Church, by the gift of Henry, duke of Lancaster, was appropriated to the dean and chapter of the college of Newark in Leicester. After the dissolution of religious houses the impropriate rectory and patronage fell to the crown.

The cross in its present state, the upper part being

gore, is about ten feet high; the shaft is square, having in its several compartments remains of animals and other devices: this stands upon a large stone with its corners taken of, in the form of seats. Below this is a broader basement, filled with quatrefoils, intermixed with a half quatrefoil on each face: the whole stands upon a plain broad piece of masonry.

In the sixth year of Charles I. sir Stephen Harvey, knight of the Bath, died seized of the impropriation, in which he was succeeded by Francis Harvey, his son and heir. It is now in the Millington family. The vicarage is in the gift of the seals. In 1254, thirty-eighth Henry III. the rectory of Raunds was valued at forty marks, and the vicarage at twenty marks. In 1535, twenty-sixth Henry VIII. the vicarage was rated at £13:6:8, out of which was deducted in procurations and synodals 10*s*. 6*d*. and, in a pension to the sacrist of the collegiate church at Leicester, £1:6:8. In 1720 it was augmented with £200, the benefaction of Mrs. Ann and Mary Millington, and the rev. Dr. Friend. It is in the deanery of Higham-Ferrers.

At Raunds was born John Grimbald, who built Trinity College Library, and part of Clare Hall, in Cambridge.



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

W. front of Cowdray House, Sussex.

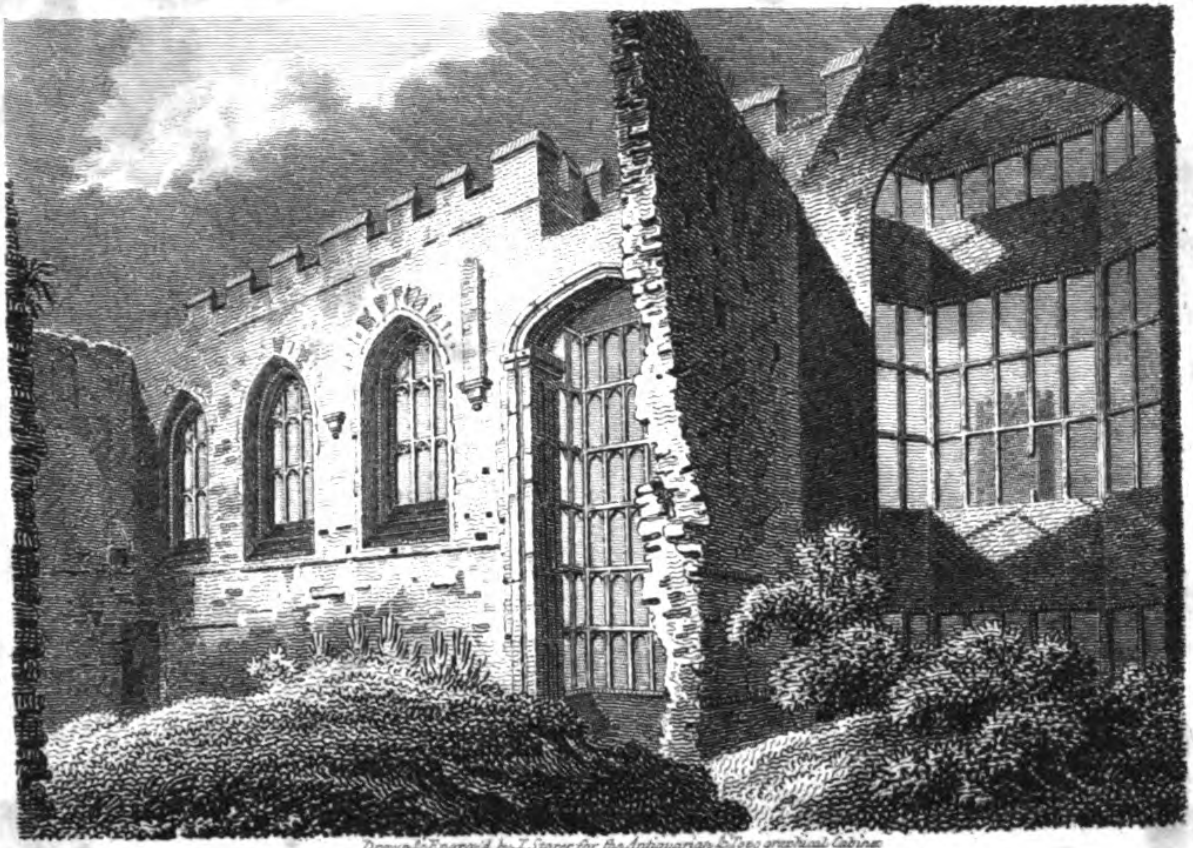
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 1.1810.

COWDRY HOUSE,

SUSSEX.

Cowdry House, near Medhurst, in Sussex, is beautifully situated in a valley, between two well-wooded hills, a river running between them, through an extensive park, in which are some of the noblest chesnut-trees that are to be found in England. The adjacent country serves as a striking contrast to the beautiful scenery of the grounds, being sterile, and capable of little improvement; the father of the late lord Montague, however, attempted to render the vicinity of the park more agreeable by plantations of fir, which, in some measure, have the desired effect: the prospect from the house is rather confined in the directions of north and south, owing to the two ridges of hills, between which it lies. Cowdry and the manor of Medhurst belonged to the crown in the time of Henry VIII. and were given, in exchange for other lands, to the heirs of John Nevill, marquis Montague, and, upon the division of his lands, came to Lucy, his fourth daughter, who first married sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knight; and, afterwards, sir Anthony Browne, knight, great standard-bearer of England. She was succeeded by her son, William Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton, who built the present man-

sion, as appears by his arms, and other devices, displayed in its various parts. It was built in form of a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west, in the centre of which was the entrance-gate, flanked by two towers. The eastern side consisted of the chapel, hall, and dining-parlour: the chapel was superbly fitted up, and had an altar-piece of peculiar beauty. The hall was decorated with paintings of architecture by Roberti, and statues by Groupé; at the upper end was a buck standing, carved in brown wood, having on the shoulder a shield, with the arms of England; and under it the arms of Browne, with many quarterings, carved in wood: there were ten other bucks, large as life, standing, sitting, and lying, some with small banners of arms, supported by their feet. This hall and staircase were painted by Pellegrini, with the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Tasso. The parlour was embellished by Holbein, or some of his scholars. On the south side of the quadrangle was a long gallery, in which was painted the Twelve Apostles, as large as life; and on the north side was another gallery, containing many ancient, whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits; likewise, four historical pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage; of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle abbey. The rooms were all stately and well furnished, adorned with pictures by the best masters. In the breakfast-room was a cabinet, full of very curious pieces of ivory work, con-



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

Part of the Hall and Chapel, Cowdray House Sussex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 1. 1810.

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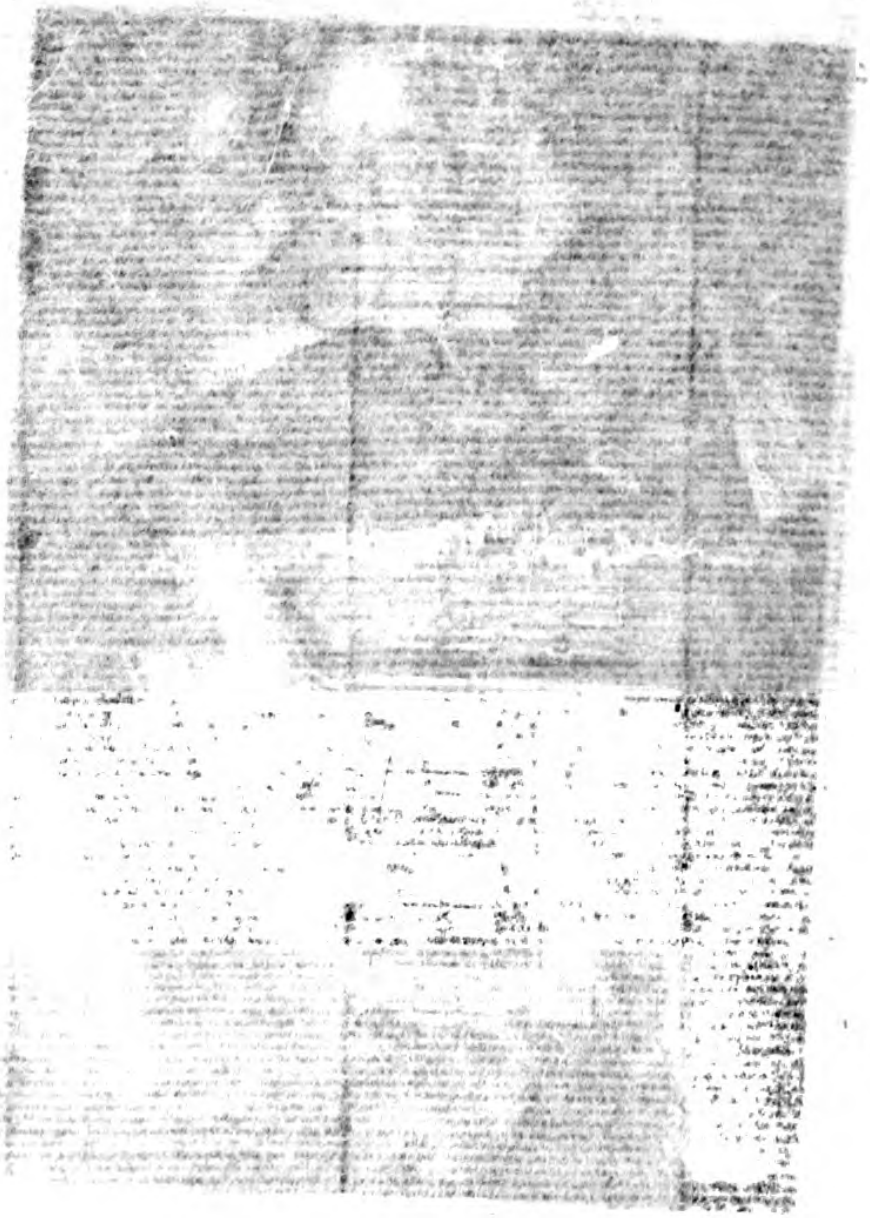


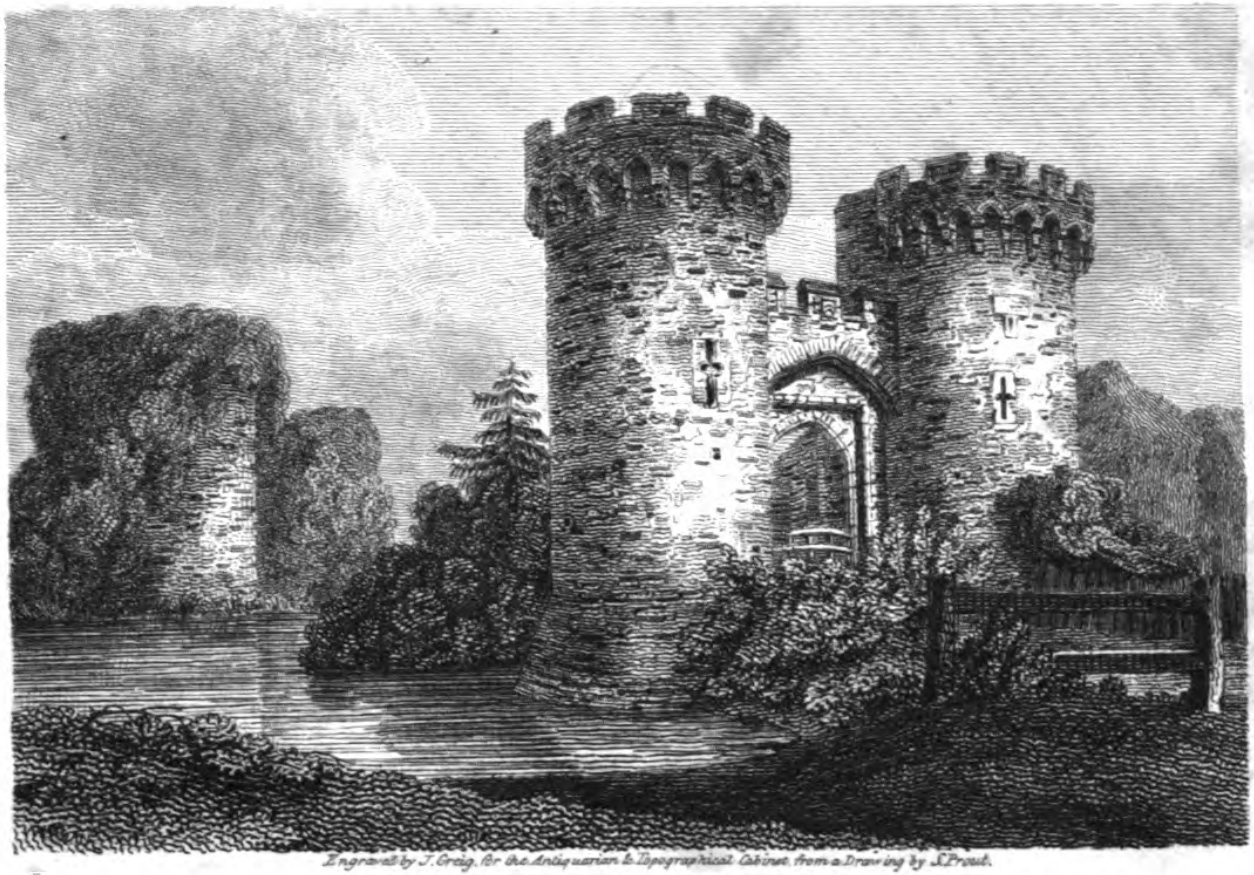
sisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by one of the lords of this house, who used to amuse himself with such work: in one of the rooms was a picture representing him at his turning-wheel.

The pictures that were painted upon the walls were preserved, during the civil wars, by a coat of plaster, laid over the stucco: one of the officers quartered here, exercising his weapon against the wall, broke out from one of the subjects the head of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced. This beautiful edifice, with most of its valuable contents, an enumeration of which would far exceed our limits, was ruined by fire on the night of Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1793; an account of which is given by Mr. Gough, as follows:

"Mrs. Chambers, the housekeeper, who, with the porter, and one or two more servants, were the only inhabitants of this spacious mansion, had retired to rest at her usual hour, eleven, in full confidence that all was safe, and not the smallest light was to be seen; she had scarcely slept an hour before she was alarmed by the watchman, with the cry of fire in the north gallery, and immediately saw it in flames, with all its valuable contents, without the possibility of saving a single article. The inhabitants of Medhurst, from which the house is not a mile distant, were soon ready to assist, in great numbers, and no help was wanting to remove the furniture, pictures, and library, from the three other sides of the quadrangle; but the firmness of the materials ren-

dered it impossible to break down any part, so as to stop the progress of the flames; they quickly spread to the east side of the court, in which was the great hall, chapel, and dining-parlour; these there was opportunity to unfurnish, and to save the altar-piece, by Annigoni, but the historical paintings, on the walls of the dining-parlour, were involved in the devastation, and the stucco on which they were painted, flaked off the walls."

Thus, this magnificent mansion was rendered a pile of ruins, on which the capricious hand of time continues to impress a diversity of forms, which are moulded by the luxuriant growths of nature into the beautiful and picturesque. The western side of the building contains the most perfect vestiges of its architecture. The opposite extremity, with the galleries on either side, though more dilapidated, retain many traces of their former splendour; upon the walls of the dining-parlour remains of the pictures are still visible, and the windows of the hall and chapel are almost entire: within the quadrangle lies the half-consumed trunks of some of the wooden bucks above mentioned. The whole site, collectively viewed from the heights within the park, exhibits an impressive scene of ruined and deserted grandeur.



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

Cowling Castle, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 2. 1810.

COWLING,

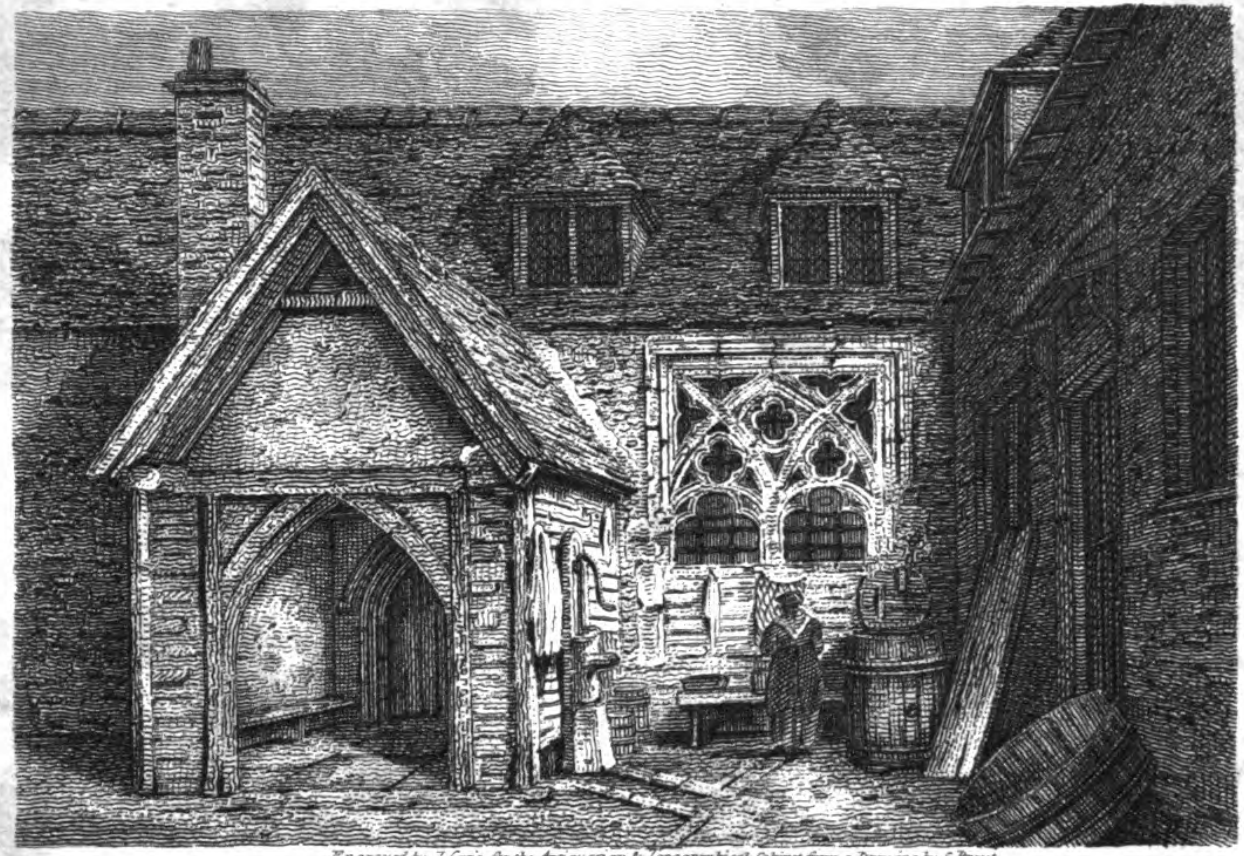
KENT.

Cowling, anciently written Colinges, so called from its cold and bleak situation, is about four miles north by east from Rochester. It is an unfrequented place: the roads being damp and miry, contribute to make it as unpleasant as it is unhealthy.

This parish is more than four miles in length, from north to south, and nearly two miles in width: that part of it next to the marshes, and bounded by the river Thames northward, lies low and flat; the soil, a stiff wet clay, having much rough ground and thick enclosures throughout it. In this part of it, near the edge of the marshes, is Cowling castle, the ruins of which are converted into a farm-house.

Cowling castle, with the estate belonging to it, was alienated by sir Thomas Whitmore to Frederick Herne, esq. who passed it away, by sale, to Thomas Best, of Chatham; whose grandson, Thomas Best, esq. of Chilston, died possessed of it in 1795, and gave it by his will to his nephew, George Best, esq. of Chilston, who is the present proprietor. The ruins of the castle, or mansion, shew it to have been a place of some strength. There are great parts of the towers and outward walls remaining: it

was a square building, having a moat round it, which is now almost choaked up. At a small distance south-eastward from the castle, entirely detached, is a handsome gate-house, flanked by two round towers and embattled, having a portcullis. Through this gate was the approach to the castle, as it is at present to the farm-house.



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

St. Thomas's Hospital, Sandwich, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan 1. 1810.

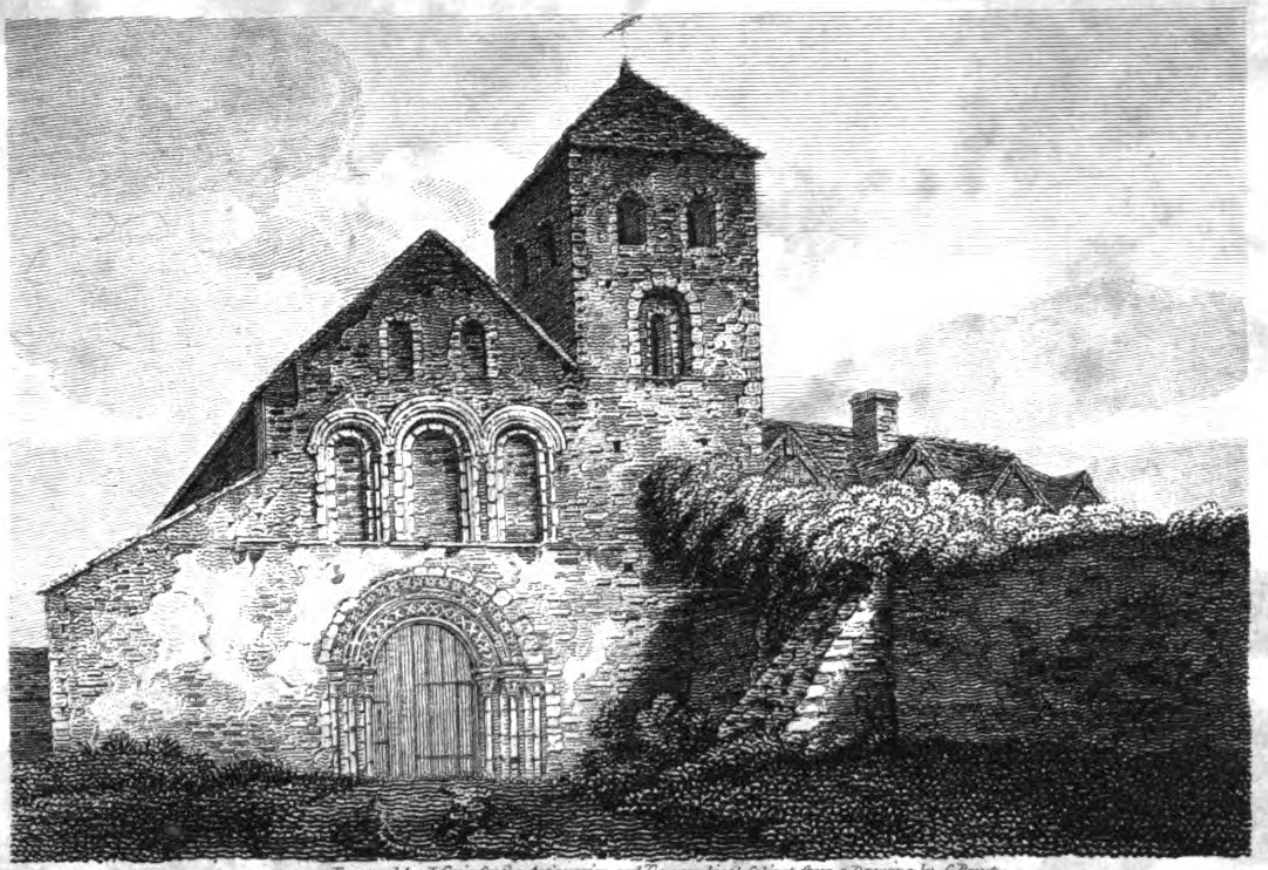
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, IN SANDWICH

KENT.

THIS Hospital was founded in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, a draper in that town, who enfeoffed a messuage and a hundred and thirty-two acres of land in Woodnesborough to Thomas Rollyng, William Swan, John Godard, and Richard Benge; and these persons were licensed to assign the same to twelve poor persons in the Hospital, for their maintenance, by letters patent of Richard II. dated the 27th of June, in the sixteenth year of his reign; which license of mortmain remains among the evidences of the Hospital, in good preservation, with its green seal appendant, and perfect: an addition was afterwards made to this endowment by Henry Greenshield, of Sandwich; so that the whole estate in Woodnesborough, under the title of Denne Court, now consists of 154 acres, one rood, and seventeen perches. The number of poor persons placed in it is twelve, according to the original institution; that is, eight men and four women, all single, by the name of the brothers and sisters of St. Thomas's (Ellis's) Hospital. They are to be about the age of fifty, and parishioners and inhabitants within one of the respective parishes of the town and port of Sandwich.

The building in which the fraternity resides is in a retired situation, between New Street and the Corn Market. A passage through the middle of the house divides it into two parts. On the south side is the hall, open to the roof; beyond which are the women's apartments, two above stairs and two below. The men's rooms are on the north side, four above and four below.

The income of this establishment is very considerable, consisting of the manor-farm of Denne Court, above mentioned, and several small pieces of land, houses, tenements, and quit-rents, almost all of them in this town, amounting to the yearly sum of £162 : 11. the reprises out of which, being quit-rents of the estates, are £6 : 7 : 4.



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

Nunnery at Davington, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 1812.

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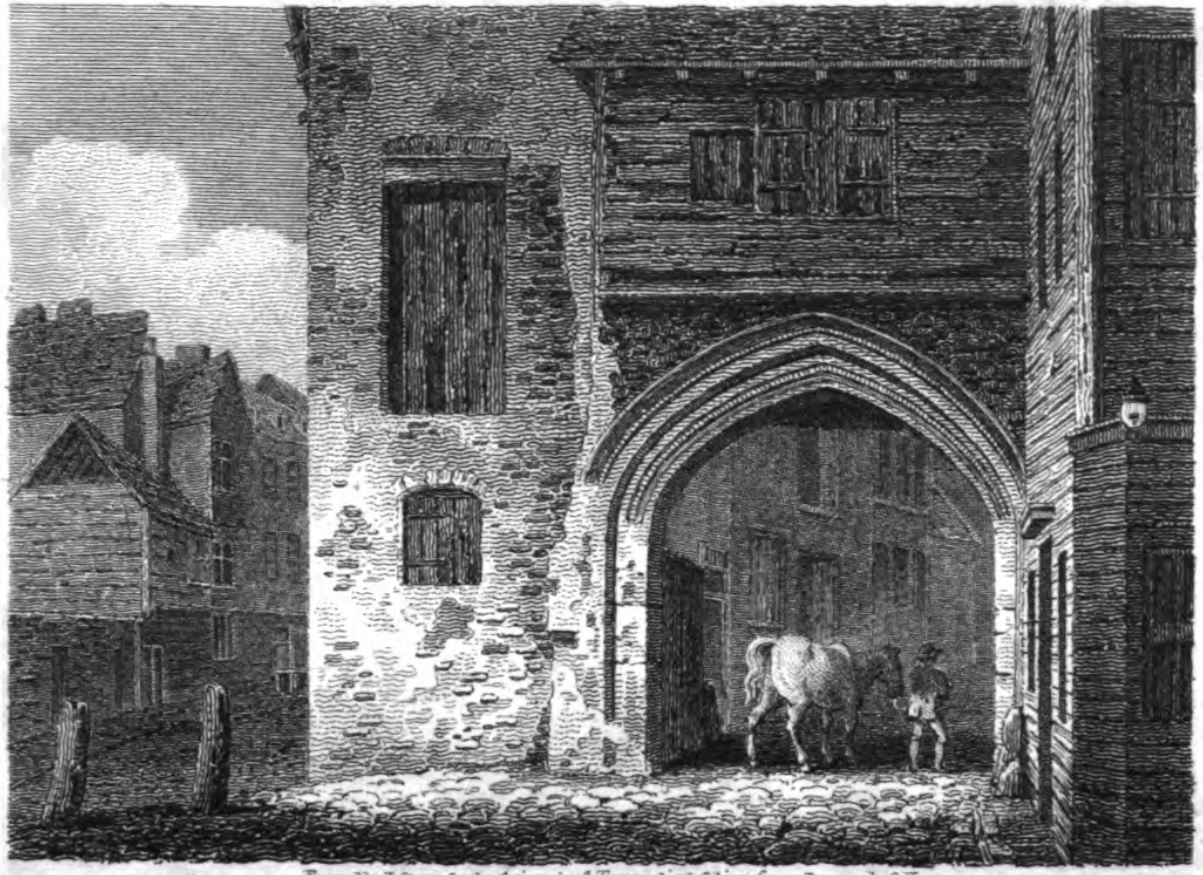
NUNNERY AT DAVINGTON,

KENT.

NEAR the small village of Davington are the remains of a Nunnery, founded for nuns of the Benedictine order, by Fulk de Newnham, in the year 1153, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The revenues of this sisterhood were very inconsiderable; the number of inmates was originally twenty-six, but in the early part of the reign of Edward III. they were reduced to fourteen; in the seventeenth year of that sovereign, they stated, that, "from their great poverty, they were unable to supply the king's public aids, without depriving themselves of their necessary subsistence." From this statement, and from the continued poverty of the Nunnery, they acquired the name of "the poor nuns of Davington;" and their numbers continuing to decrease, as the charges of living advanced, they at length wholly deserted their establishment in the reign of Henry VIII. when their possessions escheating to the crown, were afterwards granted to sir Thomas Cheney.

The greatest part of the church belonging to this small establishment still remains, together with the sister's house, which adjoins it on the south, and is now inhabited by a farmer. The church is low, principally

consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by semicircular arches, rising from quadrangular piers; two other arches, which cross the aisles at the west end, and formed part of the original structure, are obtusely pointed. The west entrance is under a receding semicircular arch, richly ornamented with foliage, &c. and supported by three columns on each side; over this are three round-headed windows, and two smaller ones above. These buildings are situated on the brow of Davington Hill, on which eminence the Romans had a burying-place, as appears from the urns, coins, &c. which have been discovered there.



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

Ancient Gate-way, Southwark.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Jan.y 1810.

ST. MARY OVERIES

SOUTHWARK.

This Monastery is supposed to be of very ancient date, though its origin is not precisely known. In the year 1106 it was refounded by two Norman knights, and called St. Mary's Priory, at Southwark, or Over Ree, from the Saxon word ree, a river. At the dissolution it was surrendered to the king by Bartholomew Linsted, who had a pension of £100 per annum. Shortly after the suppression, the conventual church was purchased by the inhabitants of the Borough, and made parochial, being dedicated to our Saviour. The venerable Gateway represented in the Plate is the only remaining part of the refectory, situated at the north-west end of the cloisters. The north door, leading to the refectory and cloisters, has been taken down by a modern proprietor, to make a gateway more commodious for his business, by which means part of the refectory was destroyed. This place is now called Montague Close, from a lord of that name who resided there, as did likewise, at the same time, lord Mechanes, or, as some say, lord Montagle. In this place, it is said, the gunpowder plot was discovered, by the miscarriage of a letter, which

REMAINS OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARY OVEREE,

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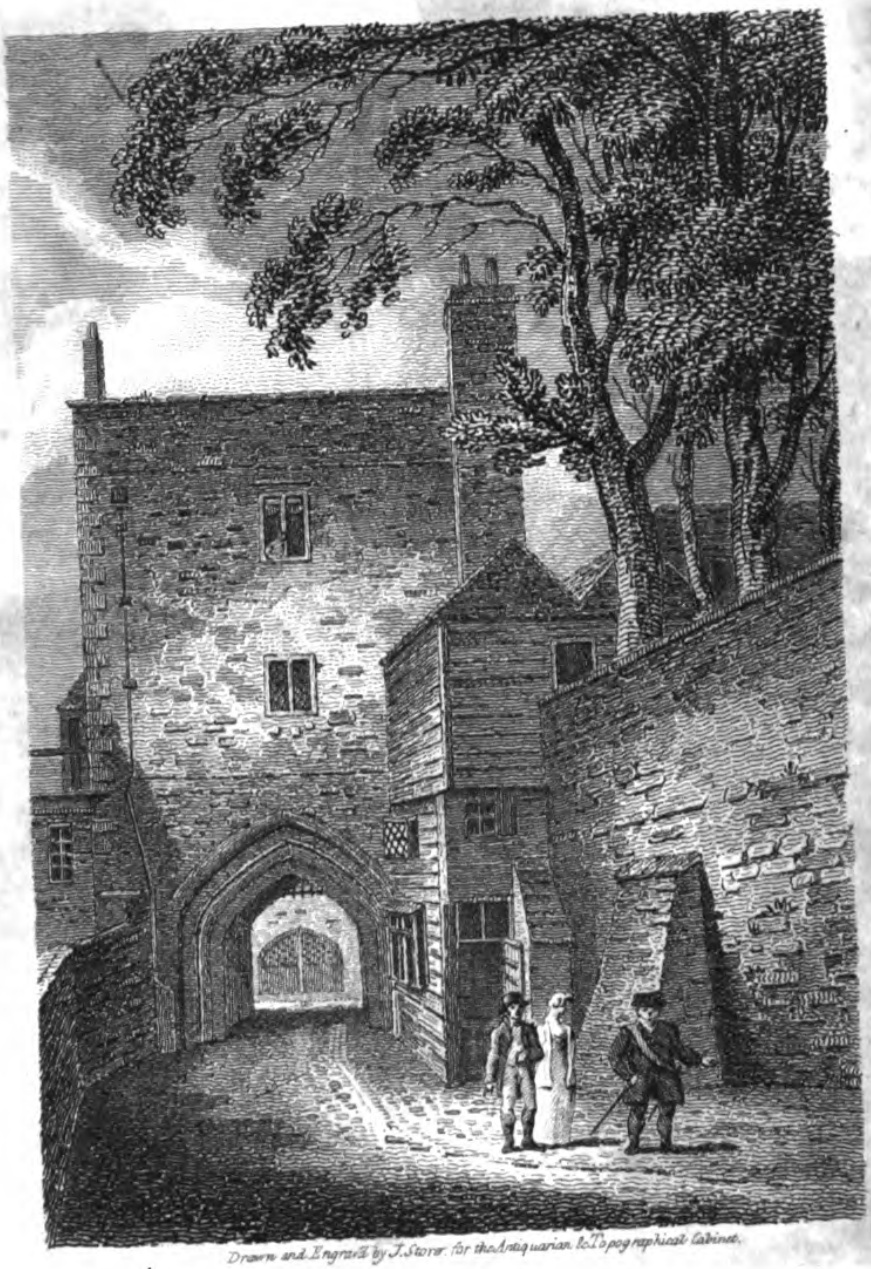
was delivered by mistake to one of these lords. This place enjoyed several privileges, for the happy discovery of the said plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there were exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. being served on them; but this privilege has been, long since, suppressed by acts of parliament.



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

Part of the Tower of London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jany. 1810.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jany. 1820.

PART OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

NEAR the traitor's gate, which opens immediately to the river Thames, stands the tower represented in the Plate, commonly named the Bloody Tower, from the atrocious cruelty perpetrated here by order of Richard III. who, having ascended the throne by a train of artifices, to the exclusion of Edward V. and his brother the duke of York, began his reign with such measures as he supposed likely to ensure his usurped possession; accordingly, he resolved upon the death of the young princes, his nephews. Retiring from London, to avoid suspicion, he sent an express order to Brackenburg, governor of the Tower of London, to put Edward V. and his brother, the duke of York, to death. Brackenburg, more conscientious than his master, returned a very submissive answer; but withal let him know, that he should never be able to bring himself to execute his commands. Richard, vexed to be deceived in his opinion of that officer, sent him, by James Tyrrel, a written order to deliver to the bearer the keys and government of the Tower for one night only. Brackenburg obeyed, and Tyrrel brought in his agents to execute the king's orders. That very night, whilst every body was asleep, he went into the two princes' room (the upper chamber of this tower), and, having smothered them in their bed, caused them to be buried under a staircase leading to the chapel.

In 1764, great parcels of records were removed to the chapel; and a new pair of stairs being made for their easier conveyance, the labourers, in digging at the foot of the ancient steps, came to the bones of consumed corpses, covered with a heap of stones: these bones were supposed to be the remains of the murdered infants. Tradition says, that a mulberry-tree was planted upon the spot, to commemorate this discovery: however this may be, a tree of that kind is now standing at the foot of the chapel steps, which has the appearance of considerable age.

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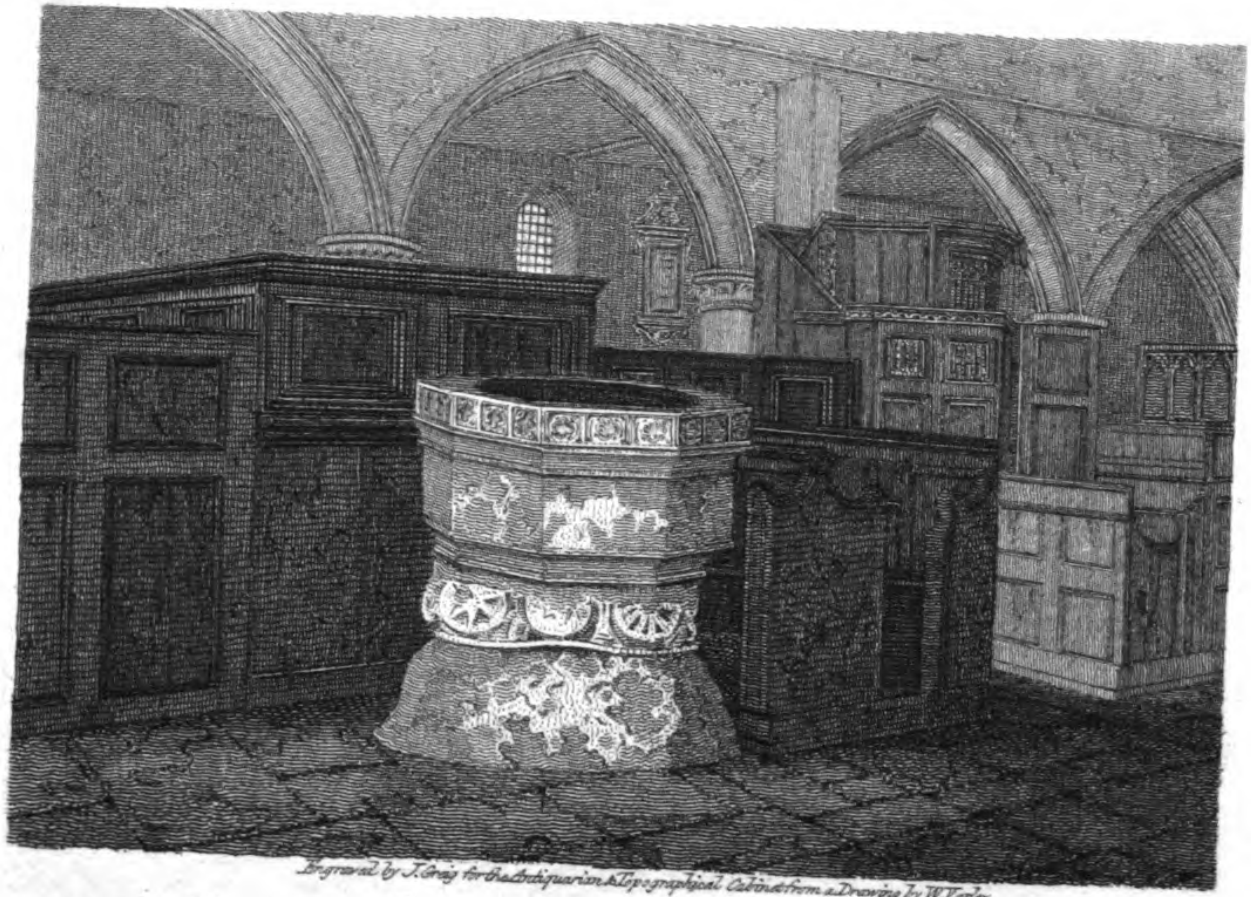


Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by W. Tarlay.

Interior of Canon-Pion Church, Herefordshire.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] chance, a [illegible] screen of [illegible] work, [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] the church. [illegible] high: the upper [illegible] lower [illegible] [illegible]

CANNON PEON,

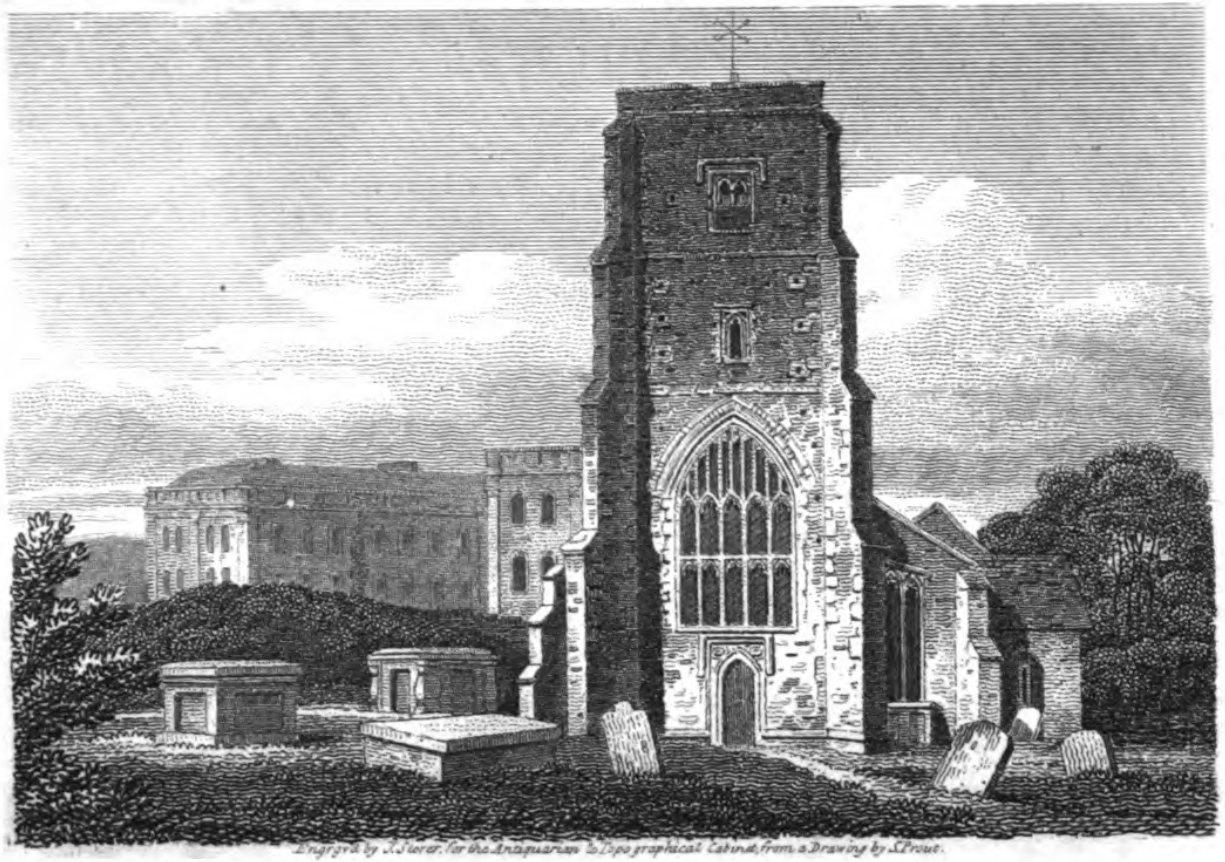
HEREFORDSHIRE.

CANNON PEON is a small secluded village in the hundred of Grimsworth, situated about six miles from the city of Hereford, not far from the road leading to Pembridge. No historical account is to be found relating to this place: the only object worthy of particular attention is the church. The exterior of this building is simple, but the interior has several interesting parts: it consists of a body, chancel, and two aisles; the chancel is separated by a screen of carved wood-work, of several compartments, with pointed trefoil arches. The aisles are divided from the body by massive pillars, with ornamented capitals, from which spring plain, pointed arches. The reading-desk and pulpit are apparently of the same date as the screen, and are highly enriched with a variety of carvings. Many of the pews are of the ancient character, having simple benches without doors, and no doubt of the same age as this ecclesiastical fabric.

The Font, perhaps the most interesting object in the church, is a large mass of stone, standing nearly five feet high: the upper portion is an octagon; the lower part has nearly lost its original form, from mutilations. Surrounding the basin is a band of quatrefoils,

in squares, three on each face: immediately below them are two fillets, and near the centre of the Font is a band of circles, of irregular workmanship, but so much defaced as to render it impossible to ascertain the exact character of the ornaments each circle contained.

There are also a few monuments in the church, but none that claim particular notice.



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

Church & Manor House Beddington, Surry.

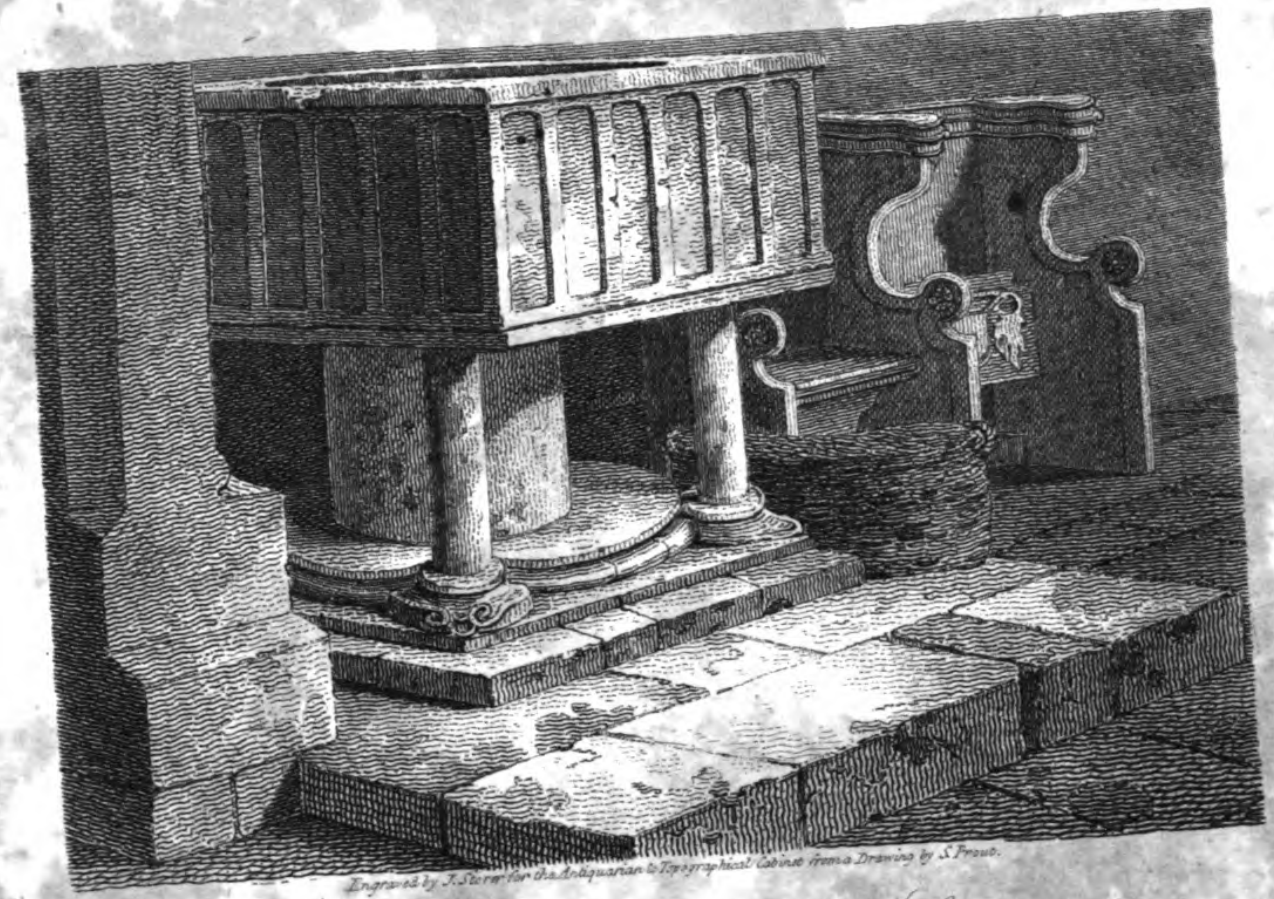
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Feb 2. 1812.

BEDDINGTON,

SURRY.

THE village of Beddington lies nearly two miles to the westward of Croydon, and about eleven from Westminster bridge. The country around it is charmingly diversified, the inequality of the grounds producing a singular variety of rural scenes. The church, and the old mansion belonging to the family of the Carews, are particularly interesting. This manor-house is situated near the church, and forms three sides of a square: it is built of brick; the centre consists of a large and lofty hall, with a beautiful roof of wood in the Gothic style; the north wing is a mere shell, its interior having been destroyed by fire about the year 1709, soon after the house had been rebuilt in its present form. The great entrance to the hall has an ancient lock of the most curious workmanship, the keyhole is concealed by a shield charged with the arms of England. The benefice of Beddington formerly belonged to Bermondsey abbey, being given to the foundation in the year 1159, by Sibella de Wateville and Ingram de Fountenays; it afterwards became vested in the Carew family; upon the attainder of sir Nicholas Carew, the gift of the rectory was assumed by the crown. Henry VIII. presented to it in 1542. The rectory of Beddington, with

the rest of the property of his ancestors, was restored to the son of sir Nicholas, before mentioned, who, soon after he became possessed, rebuilt the mansion-house in a magnificent manner, and laid out the gardens, which he planted with choice fruit-trees, which he spared no cost to procure from foreign countries; he is said to have planted here the first orange trees that were seen in England. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell: it consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles; at the west end is a square tower, with a strong butment on each side. This tower contains a large pointed window, filled with tracery. The present church was probably erected about the time of Richard II., the style of its architecture being of that age; at the west end of each aisle are several ancient wooden stalls with lifting seats, which are carved on the under part, with shields and other devices. The nave is separated from the aisles by plain pillars of good workmanship, the font, which is large, is of an early date; its form is square; the sides are ornamented with a range of round-headed arches; the centre is supported by a massive column, and the corners by light shafts, with ornamented bases. In the chancel are many brass figures of the Carew family, inserted into flat stones; most of the inscriptions are illegible. At the south-east corner of the church is a small aisle or chapel, erected by sir Richard Carew, for the sepulture of the family: he was the first interred here in the year 1520; his



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

Font in Beddington Church, Surry.

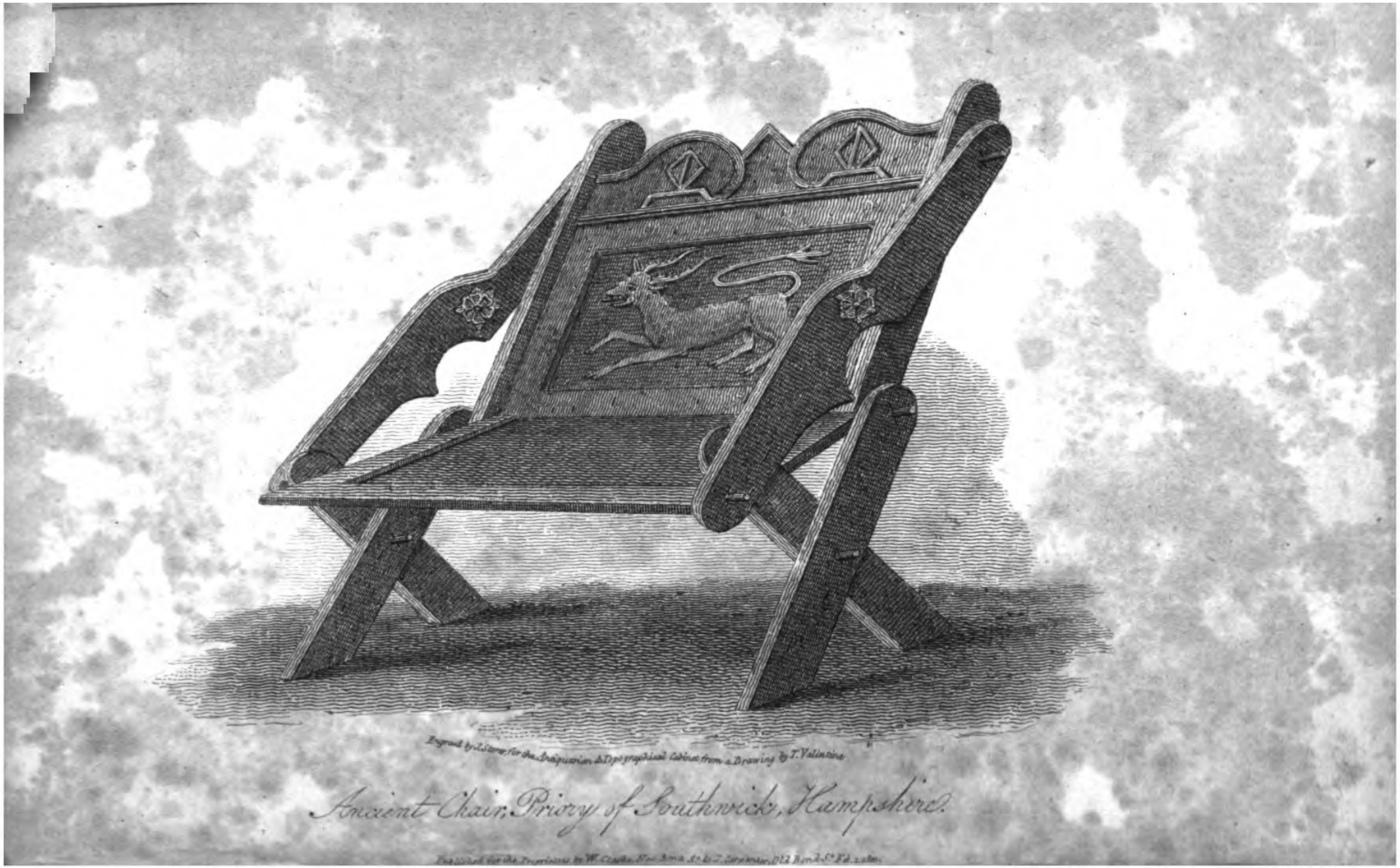
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1807.

monument is in the south wall, near the door; under a flat Gothic arch is an altar tomb; on the tablet are small brass plates, representing sir Richard Carew and his lady; in the same aisle are other monuments of the family. Sir Richard was appointed by Henry VII. to the lieutenancy of Calais, in which honourable post he was continued by Henry VIII.

At the time of the general survey made by William I. there were two manors at Beddington exclusive of Wallington, one of which was held of king Edward the Confessor, by Azor, and the other by Ulf. The property of Azor manor is to be regularly traced through the families of de Es, or de Eys, de Laik, Gatelier, and Rogers, to Thomas Corbett, who is called the king's valet, to whom it was granted by Edward I.: from the Corbetts it descended, by purchase, to the Morleys, Braytons, and Willoughbys. These alienations having been made without the king's consent, he seized the manor into his own hands, but regranted it to Richard Willoughby and his wife, upon their paying a fine of 100*s*. Richard Willoughby left a daughter and heir, whose second husband was Nicholas Carew, or de Carru, who afterwards became possessed of both the manors. This Nicholas was keeper of the privy seal, and one of king Edward III.'s executors.

Upon the attainder of sir Nicholas in 1539, his estates being seized by the crown, sir Michael Stanhope was appointed keeper of the manor-house. It appears afterwards to have been granted to Walter Gorges, who

died in the sixth year of Edward VI. the same year in which the king granted it to Thomas lord Darcy of Chiche. Of him, sir Francis Carew, who had procured the reversal of his father's attainder, purchased his ancestor's estate, which has continued in the family to the present time, by lineal descent, though the male branch has twice failed: in both instances the representative in the female line has taken the name and arms of Carew. Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, bart. by his will, dated July 1, 1762, left his estates to his daughter for life; after her decease, to the eldest son of John Fountain, dean of York, and his issue male: in default of such, to every other of the dean's sons, in succession. On the failure of issue male, from the dean of York, the estate was entailed upon the eldest son of Richard Gee, esq. of Orpington, in Kent, who is now the next in the remainder; the dean's only son having died before the age of twenty-five, when he was to inherit. Richard Gee, esq. pursuant to the will of sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, bart. has taken the name and arms of that family.


Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by T. Valentine
Ancient Chair, Priory of Southwick, Hampshire.
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Feb. 2 1801.

ANCIENT CHAIR, PRIORY OF SOUTHWICK,

HAMPSHIRE.

THIS curious relic is traditionally called the Prior's Chair, and belonged to the priory of Southwick, which formerly stood near Portsmouth, in Hampshire; it is made of oak, its several parts being fastened together with small wooden pegs. On the back of the Chair, within a square pannel, is carved an animal somewhat resembling a buck, which was probably the armorial bearing of the prior; as it was anciently, and is now, the custom to carve or paint on chairs placed in halls or other conspicuous places, the crest or arms of the proprietor. Above the pannel are two mitres, and on each side of the arms of the Chair is a rose ornamented with rays issuing from its centre. This ancient piece of furniture is extremely interesting as a specimen of the mechanical ingenuity of the age in which it was constructed, and as the only vestige of the establishment to which it was annexed. Part of the priory buildings having lately been taken down, this Chair, with other old furniture found on the premises, was sold by auction, when it was rescued from the hands of an ignorant rustic, who was bidding for it as a smoking chair, by a gentleman who obligingly permitted a copy to be taken.

ANCIENT CHAIR, PRIORY OF SOUTHWICK.

Of the priory of Southwick very scanty information is to be obtained; no mention of it is to be found in the Monasticon: but sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, says, that it was founded by Henry 1. and dedicated to St. Mary. It was for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. The last prior surrendered this convent on the 7th of April, 1539: it was valued, in the Catalogue of Religious Houses, at £257.

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

Tunbridge Castle, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Feb. 22 1813.

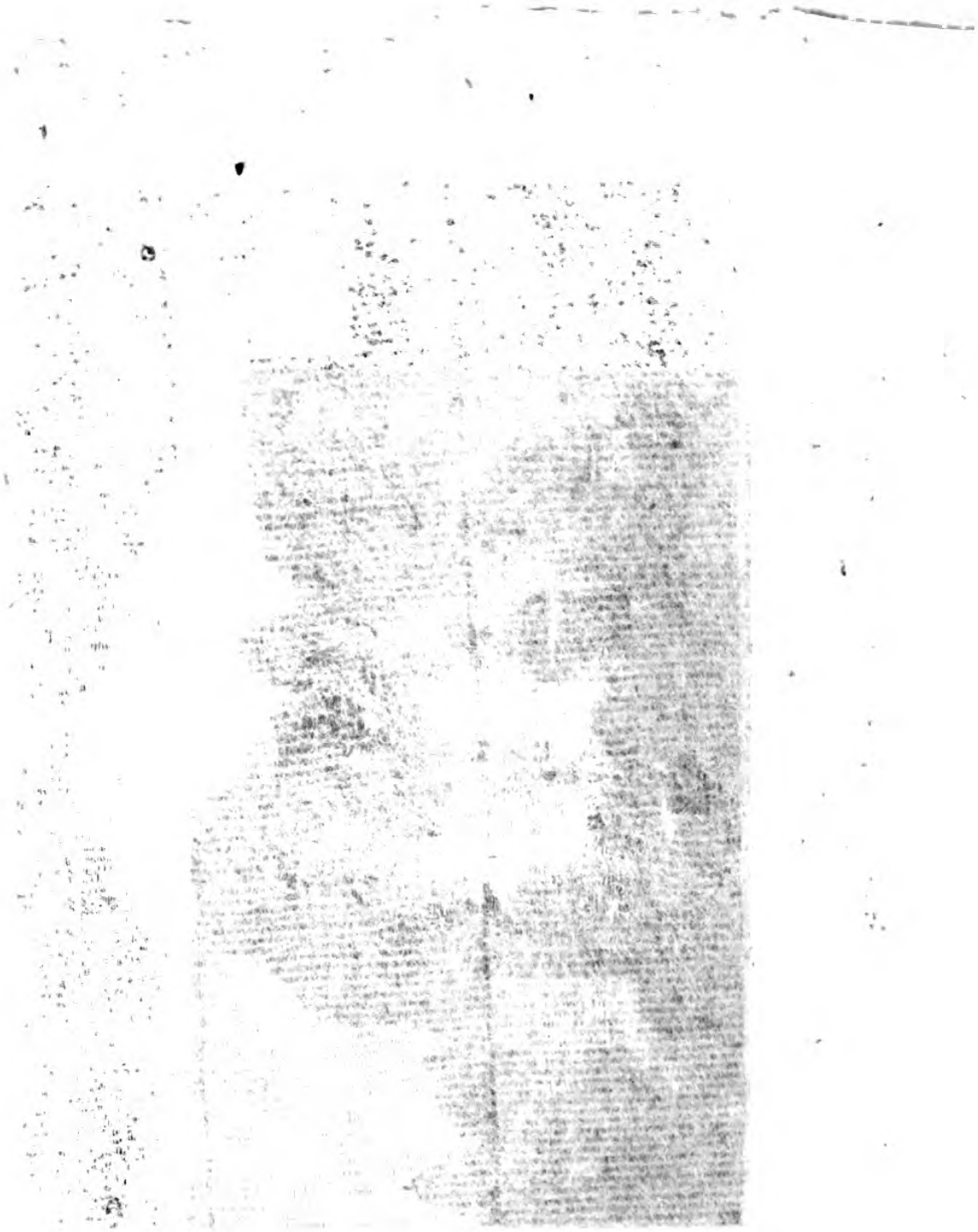
[illegible]

[illegible] stand, together with [illegible] of the [illegible] wild [illegible] not [illegible] bridge [illegible] principally [illegible].

[illegible] if it [illegible] erected by the [illegible] proprietor Mr. [illegible], [illegible] not at all [illegible] ing [illegible] the gateway. [illegible] outer wall of the Castle enclosed an [illegible].

This Castle was erected by Richard [illegible], soon after the Conquest, and was for many ages, alternately the seat of war and the abode of pleasure. In the reign of Henry III [illegible] by prince Edward, having been heavily [illegible] on the barons in the cause of [illegible], [illegible] demolished.

The [illegible] and Castle of [illegible], in the county, Henry [illegible] Hungerford, from whom they descended [illegible] heiress to the [illegible], but were soon alienated, and have since had many possessors. The Castle [illegible],



TUNBRIDGE CASTLE,

KENT.

THE remains of Tunbridge Castle consist principally of an entrance-gateway, flanked by round towers, tolerably perfect, and the artificial mount, on which the keep stood, together with partial remains of three moats, within the outermost of which the ancient town of Tunbridge was principally confined.

The ruins of this Castle would be thought picturesque if it was not for modern buildings, erected by the late proprietor, Mr. Hooker, in a style not at all corresponding with the gateway. The grounds are pleasant; the outer walls of the Castle enclosed an extent of six acres.

This Castle was erected by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, soon after the Conquest, and was, for many ages, alternately the seat of war and the abode of pleasure. In the time of Henry III. it was taken by prince Edward, having been bravely defended for the barons by the earl of Clare, Glocester, and Hertford.

Queen Elizabeth granted the lordship, manor, and Castle of Tunbridge, to her cousin, Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon, from whose family they descended, by an heiress to the Berkleys; but were soon alienated, and have since had many possessors. The Castle and manor,

with other demesne lands, were purchased, in the reign of George I. of a spendthrift heir, by John Hooker, esq. of a family originally from Hampshire. His son, the late possessor, sold them to his brother-in-law, William Woodgate, esq. of Summerhill, whose son, William-Francis Woodgate, is now the owner.

The town of Tunbridge principally consists of one street, long and wide, containing many respectable houses, and kept particularly clean: its population, according to the late act, amounts to 4371; the number of houses 771. The adjacent roads have of late years been much improved, and that leading from the town to the Wells particularly so, by a most laborious excavation on Quarry Hill, by which the formerly steep ascent over it has been reduced to a very easy draught.

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

North Lewes, Devon.

Published by Thos. Kinnersley, Wardrobe Place, and Sold by J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Feb. 1. 1811.

NORTH LEWE,

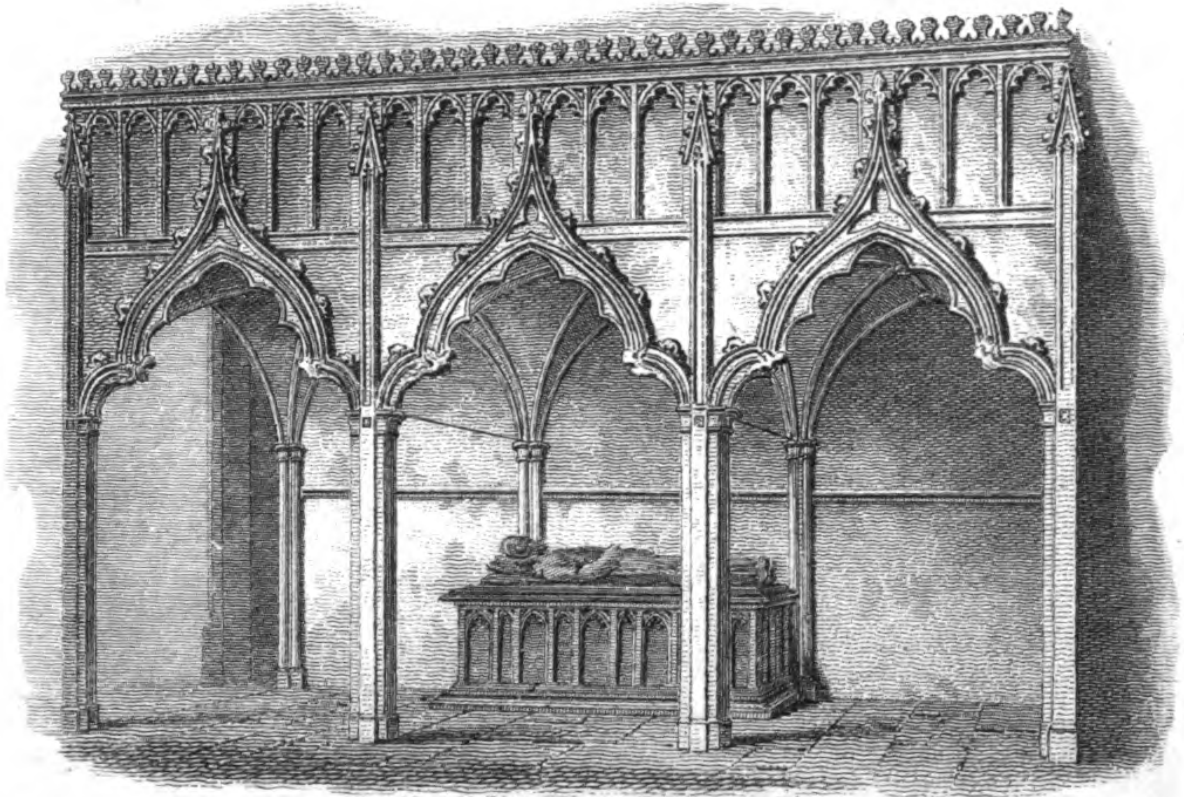
DEVONSHIRE.

NORTH LEWE is a secluded village, situated in the hundred of Black Torrington, in the county of Devon, and is distant four miles S. W. by S. from Hatterleigh.

The church of North Lewe is a small ancient edifice, having an embattled tower at the west end, with a rude pinnacle on each corner. It possesses nothing remarkable either in its architecture or monuments; the interior is fitted up in the ancient manner, with open seats. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27 : 8 : 9 *per annum*, and the king is the patron. The resident population of this parish, in the year 1801, was 683.

The only subject of antiquity, worthy of particular notice, is the remains of a stone cross which stands near the centre of the village, at no great distance from the church. The shaft is entirely destroyed, the other portion consists of three tier of steps surmounted by the ornamental basement of the shaft: these are much dilapidated; the ornaments are cinque and quatre-foils; the upper tier of the steps has been likewise ornamented, but only two of the quatre-foils are now visible. These crosses are supposed by some to have been objects of worship; but Mr. Clarke, speaking of ancient crosses, says, " I am

far from suspecting that our ancestors were so very weak as to offer to it any thing like that which was due to the Creator alone, or to have proceeded further than a profound respect towards what they might consider a memorial of redemption. Lest I should, however, go out of my depth in a theological question, I shall refer to the casuists for the distinctions usually made on the term worship; including, say they, respect, honour, reverence, and adoration. It is sufficient for me to notice, that, among the Saxons, the wisest of the people were worship-worthy, every one in his own degree. Again, when the lady Eadgith, queen to the Confessor, died at Winchester, seven nights after Christmas, 1075, the king (William I.) permitted her to be brought to Westminster, with great worship, and buried with her lord, king Edward. Worshipped, then meant, with our ancestors, nothing more than respected and honoured, and always had its degree of relation; and when we address our mayors and magistrates as your worship, and have our right worshipful companies, &c.; so, far from supposing them objects of adoration, we deem them at present treated with but an inferior degree of respect, and such that might reasonably offend, if bestowed on the lower rank of our nobility."



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

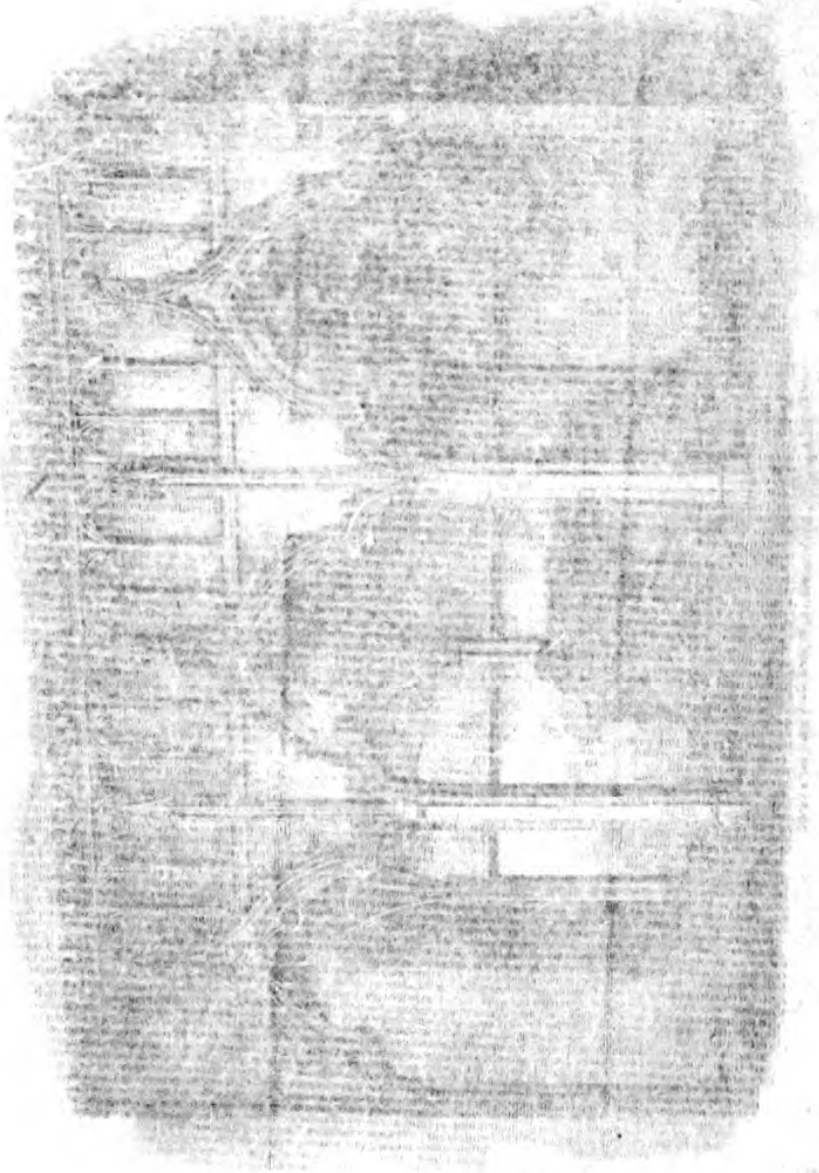
Chantry of St. Richard, Chichester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Old Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Feb. 1, 1811.

[illegible] OF ST. RICHARD, [illegible] THE CATHEDRAL,

SUSSEX.

[illegible] the beautiful [illegible] of the cathedral at the [illegible] of Chichester, [illegible] of [illegible] arches, [illegible] with [illegible] spring from [illegible], and other [illegible] which are [illegible] under [illegible] terminating with a [illegible] above the grand [illegible] a range of small [illegible] with trefoil heads, [illegible] with a [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]. The tomb of the saint stands upon the pavement [illegible] of the [illegible]. Its sides are [illegible] with [illegible] arches, alternately wide and narrow; the figure of St. Richard, which lies on the tomb, resembling the [illegible] made by the partisans of Cromwell, is [illegible] preservation. The shrine of St. Richard [illegible] the Catholics, long after the [illegible] anniversary of the saint, which is on the 3d of April, [illegible] and holy [illegible], whose signature was [illegible] Franciscan friar, was [illegible]



CHANTRY OF ST. RICHARD, CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL,

SUSSEX.

THE Chantry of St. Richard, formerly bishop of Chichester, stands in the south transcept of the cathedral at the back of the stalls. It is a beautiful shrine of Gothic workmanship, consisting of three elegant cinque-foil arches, ornamented with crockets and a finial; the arches spring from dragons, and other grotesque figures, which are now greatly mutilated; they are separated by a slender butment, terminating with a pinnacle. Above the grand arches is a range of small ones with cinque-foil heads, surmounted with a cornice and foliage: the roof within is groined, having key-stones and roses at the intersections. The tomb of the saint stands upon the pavement in the middle of the chantry; its sides are enriched with pointed arches, alternately wide and narrow; the figure of St. Richard, which lies on the tomb, considering the devastations made here by the partizans of Cromwell, is in tolerable preservation. The shrine of St. Richard was visited by the Catholics, long after the reformation, on the anniversary of the saint, which is on the 3d of April. This venerable and holy prelate, whose sirname was De la Wict, from being a Dominican friar, was admitted

among the secular clergy, and consecrated by the bishop of Chichester in the year 1245. He is recorded to have worked many miracles during his life, particularly at one time to have fed three thousand people in a most extraordinary and miraculous manner: it is also said of him, that while he was officiating at the altar in his old age, he fell down, through weakness, with the chalice in his hand, the wine in which was not spilt. He died in the year 1245, and was buried in the cathedral.

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

Kenilworth Castle

Published for the Proprietor by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Feb. 1.1820.

HARROW,

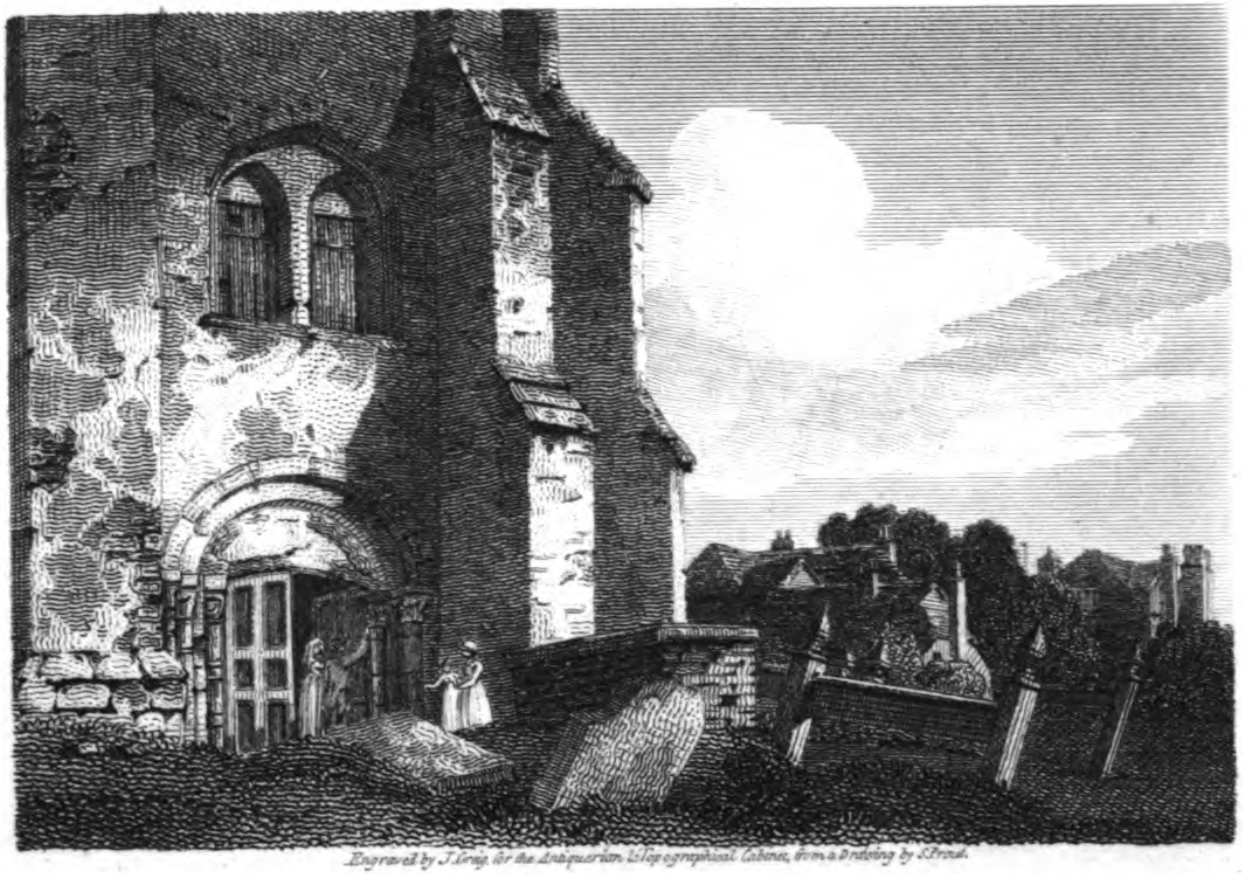
MIDDLESEX.

HARROW on the Hill, so called from its situation on the highest part of the county, is situated in the hundred of Hoare, at the distance of ten miles from Tyburn turnpike. It rises out of a rich vale to a very considerable eminence, and affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view towards the east is terminated by the metropolis; to the south, by the Surry hills: towards the north it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow Weald. The view towards the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the church-yard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire.

The church, which is situated on the summit of the Hill, and dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transcepts. At the west end is a lofty spire, covered with lead, which forms a very conspicuous object for many miles round. According to Eadmer, when archbishop Anselm was preparing to consecrate the church of Harrow, built by his prede-

cessor Lanfranc, in the time of William the Conqueror, upon one of his own manors, but within the diocese of London, the bishop of that see claimed the right of consecration, upon which the matter was referred to Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, the only Saxon prelate then living, who decided in favour of the archbishop. Some parts of Lanfranc's building still remain, viz. the circular columns which divide the aisles from the nave, and part of the tower at the west end, where is a Saxon arch of a singular form. The mouldings, &c. from the pillars upwards, are chipped off and smoothed over with plaister. But why this was done we are at a loss to conjecture; for if the whole of the carving had mouldered off, the tower would have been uninjured; and it would have been time enough to have made this dilapidation when the admirer of antiquity could have no pleasure in contemplating the labours of his forefathers. The view from the battlements of this tower is truly grand: every object that can enliven a landscape, from the plain pasture lands, to the noblest buildings, are exhibited in the utmost profusion. The church appears to have been rebuilt in or near the fourteenth century. The nave has a wooden roof, with carved ornaments. The brackets are supported by whole-length figures of the Apostles.

The free-school, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom, gives this place its principal celebrity; it was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston,



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

W. Door. Harrow Church.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Jacks New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Feb. 1. 1810.

[illegible] for many years, appropriated twenty [illegible] of teaching poor children. In the [illegible] before his death, he drew up a set [illegible] school, with full instructions for the [illegible] which he intended to appropriate [illegible] place. In these papers he mentions [illegible] a school-house, with habitations [illegible] under, and directs the sum of £900 [illegible] purpose within three years after [illegible] should die without having com-[illegible]

[illegible] the school are drawn up with much [illegible]; the number of forms are specified [illegible] exercises for each form are chalked [illegible] correction settled; the hours of attend-[illegible] vacations and play days; and the nature [illegible] amusements, which are confined to [illegible] hand-ball, [illegible] and shoot-[illegible] diversion [illegible] a manner in-[illegible] founder, who requires all parents to fur-[illegible] with enough "boots, shafts, and breast-[illegible] to [illegible] shooting." It was customary, till within [illegible] years, for the scholars of Harrow to have a [illegible] of archery annually, on the 4th of No-[illegible] shot for a silver arrow; since this custom [illegible] public speeches have been substituted [illegible]

The population of Harrow school was raised to [illegible]

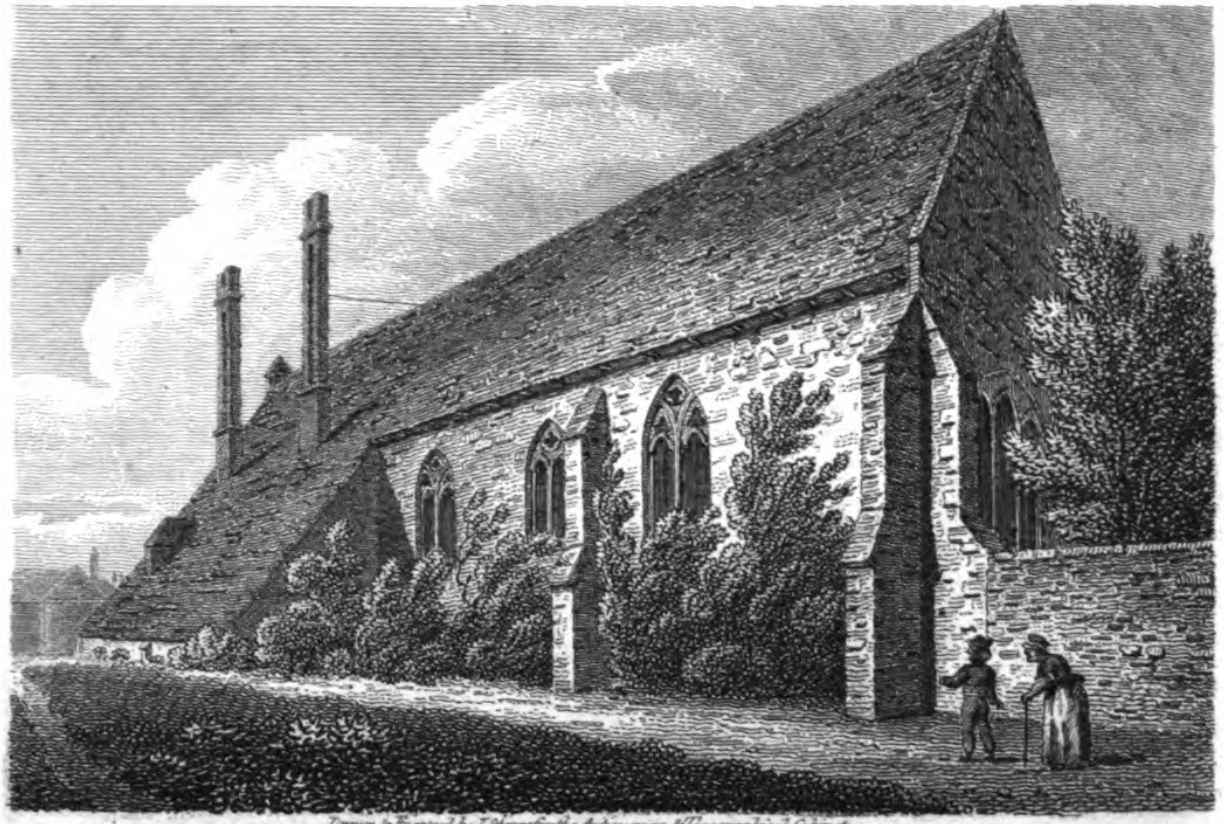
who had previously, for many years, appropriated twenty marks *per annum* to teaching poor children. In the year 1590, two years before his death, he drew up a set of statutes for the school, with full instructions for the disposal of the estates which he intended to appropriate to various charitable uses. In these papers he mentions his intention of building a school-house, with habitations for the master and usher, and directs the sum of £300 to be expended for that purpose within three years after his decease, provided he should die without having completed this intention.

The statutes for the school are drawn up with much attention and precision; the number of forms are specified; the books and exercises for each form are chalked out; the mode of correction settled; the hours of attending school; the vacations and play days; and the nature of the scholars' amusements, which are confined to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, and shooting." The last-mentioned diversion was in a manner insisted upon by the founder, who requires all parents to furnish their children with "bowstrings, shafts, and breasters, to exercise shooting." It was customary, till within the last forty years, for the scholars of Harrow to have a public exhibition of archery annually, on the 4th of August, when they shot for a silver arrow. Since this custom has been laid aside, public speeches have been substituted in its room.

The reputation of Harrow school was raised to a

great height by Dr. Thackeray and Dr. Sumner, particularly the latter, who was an excellent classical scholar, and celebrated for the elegance of his Latin compositions: under him many of the present nobility, and some of the most distinguished characters of the age for genius and learning, received their education. The school still keeps its reputation and its numbers, which are usually upon an average about 150.

The manor-house was formerly the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor previous to the Conquest, belonged to the church of Canterbury, where it remained until it was exchanged by archbishop Cranmer, in 1543, to Henry VIII. for other lands. It is now the property of sir John Rushout, bart.



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

St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1. 1810.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER,

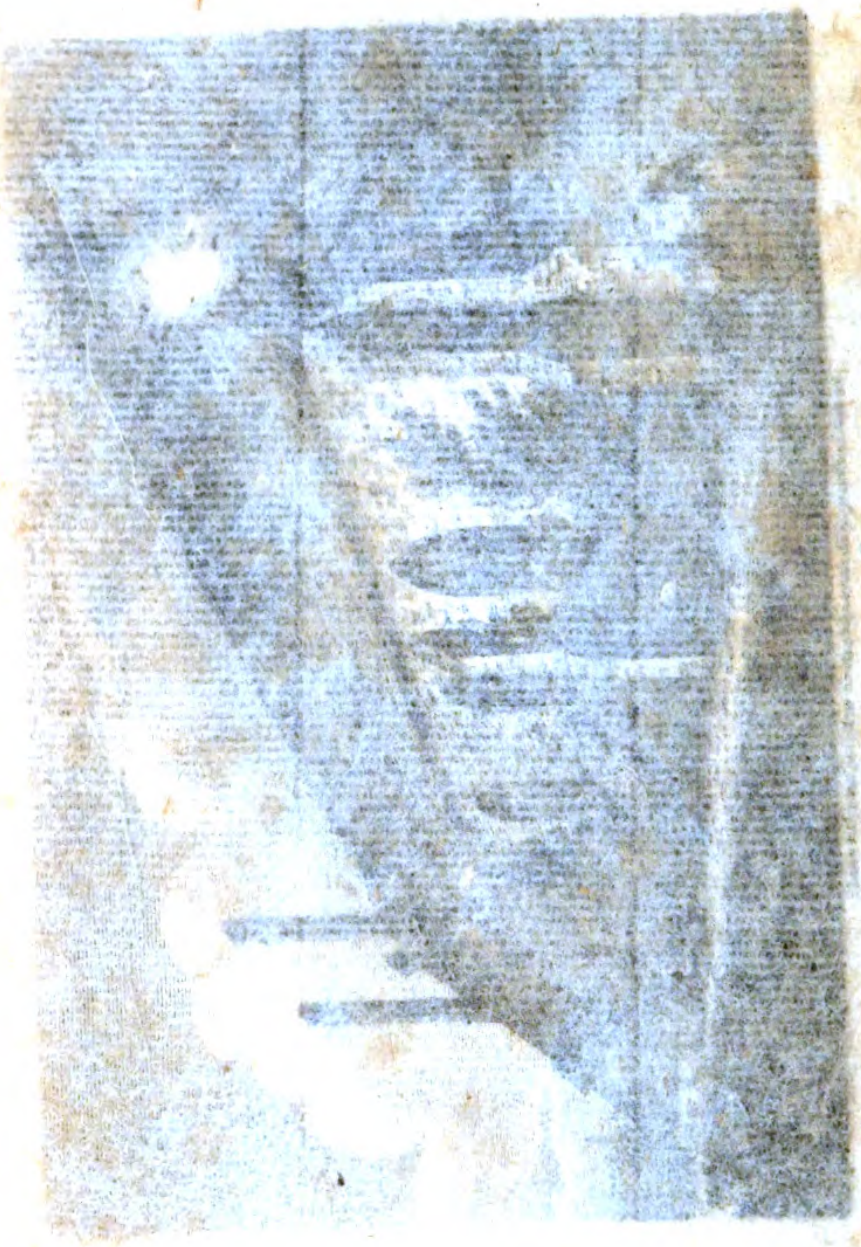
SUSSEX.

This Hospital is situated in the north-east quarter of the city of Chichester: it was originally a priory, and was founded by William, the fifth dean of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity in that city, about the year 1173, or 1174. It is not possible to discover at what period, or on what occasion, it was converted into an Hospital for indigent persons.

Early in the thirteenth century the parish church of St. Peter, having become ruinous, Ralph Neville, who was at that time bishop of Chichester and lord chancellor of England, procured that the parishioners (who could not have been very numerous, since there were only two or three houses in the parish) should have the right of hearing divine service in the chapel of the Hospital, and of having other spiritual aid, since they required, administered to them by its chaplain.

In the year 1307 there occurs an episcopal mandate for the consecration of the chapel attached to the Hospital; and by the style of its architecture the chapel must have been re-edified about this time.

The following curious document, which bears date the 10th of October [illegible], is a collection [illegible] alms-tickets, or



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER,

SUSSEX.

THIS Hospital is situated in the north-east quarter of the city of Chichester: it was originally a nunnery, and was founded by William, the fifth dean of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity in that city, about the year 1173, or 1174. It is not possible to discover at what period, or on what occasion, it was converted into an Hospital for indigent persons.

Early in the thirteenth century the parish church of St. Peter having become ruinous, Ralph Neville, who was at that time bishop of Chichester and lord chancellor of England, procured that the parishioners (who could not have been very numerous, since there were only two or three houses in the parish) should have the right of hearing divine service in the chapel of the Hospital, and of having other spiritual assistance they required, administered to them by its chaplain.

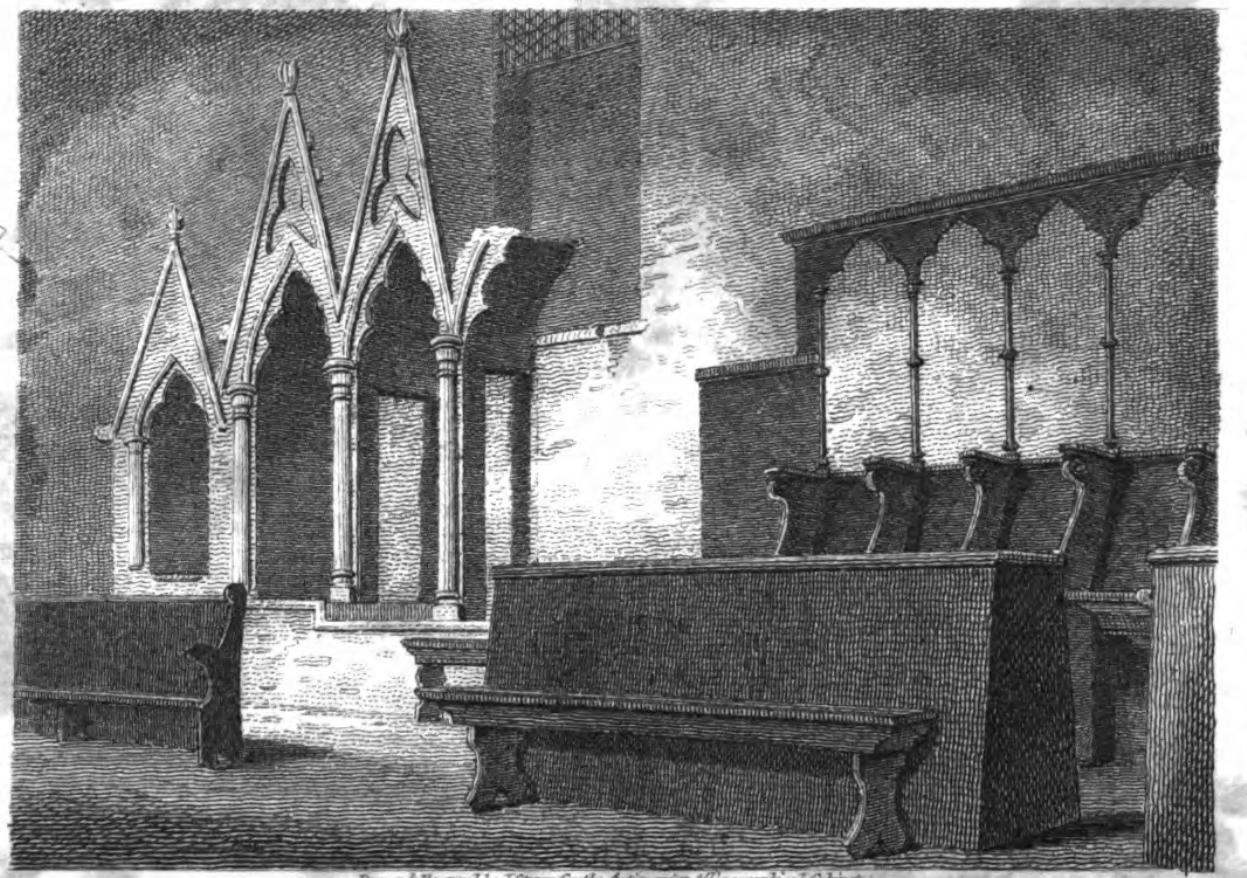
In the year 1407 there occurs an episcopal mandate for the consecration of the chapel attached to the Hospital; and by the style of its architecture the chapel must have been re-edified about this time.

The following curious document, which bears date the 10th of October 1447, is a collation to the Hospital, on

the resignation of the then warden, John Crowcher, dean of Chichester; it is written in Latin, and, translated, runs thus:—

"Form of collation to the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary, made before sir John Goswell, vicar in the quire of Chichester, in the month and year underwritten.

"To all the sons of Holy Church to whom these presents shall come; John Clounham, præcentor of the cathedral church of Chichester, and president and chaplain of the same place, salvation in the Saviour of all. Be it known unto all by these presents, that we have committed to sir John Goswell, chaplain, the administration and guardianship of the house or Hospital of the poor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, now vacant by the resignation of the very reverend man master John Crowcher, dean of the cathedral church of Chichester, and fully and rightfully belonging to our collation, and have conferred the guardianship of the charity, in which collation of his admission, under the same context, the said sir John yielded to us accustomed and canonical obedience, and also made corporal oath faithfully to administer the goods of the said house or Hospital, and to give a faithful account of his administration yearly, whilst he shall there continue; and not to alienate the lands, houses, or revenues of the said house or Hospital; and not to admit, moreover, any brethren or sisters into the said house or Hospital, without the requisite consent of the dean and chapter first had and obtained, according



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

Stalls in the Chapel St. Mary's Hospital.

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

[illegible] statute of mort; and also [illegible] to the said dec[illegible] [illegible] by them assigned, whereas [illegible] and expedient for the good of the [illegible] of all the relicques, books, [illegible] and revenues [illegible] and all other charges belonging [illegible] to the same Hospital, according [illegible] and statutes of the said Hospital, he [illegible] and observe with effect [illegible] to these presents affixed [illegible] in our chapter-house, October [illegible] hundred and seventy-seven."

[illegible] then duly appointed John Worth[illegible] [illegible] Charton occides in an act as well [illegible] the eighteenth year of the reign [illegible] the 20th day of December, in the [illegible] of the reign of that queen. Kitson, the [illegible] the charters of the foundation to be [illegible] by renewing them, render the [illegible] which passed under [illegible] suppression of religious houses; [illegible] the ensuing year, the charters were [illegible]

[illegible] Hospital, in their present [illegible] refectory, adjoining [illegible] appurtenants of the [illegible] and the chapel, which [illegible]

to the form of a certain statute of ours: and also to make and faithfully to exhibit to the said dean and chapter, or their deputies by them assigned, whensoever it shall seem fitting and expedient for the good of the said Hospital, an inventory of all the reliques, books, vestments, jewels, and fruits, in-coming and revenues of the Hospital. These, and all other charges belonging or which ought to belong to the same Hospital, according to the foundation and statutes of the said Hospital, he also swore faithfully to execute and observe with effect. In testimony of which we have to these presents affixed our common seal. Given in our chapter-house, October the tenth, one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven."

In July 1543 the then dean appointed John Worthcall as master. William Overton occurs in an act as warden of the Hospital in the eighteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, on the 30th day of December, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of that queen. Kitson, the warden, surrendered the charters of the foundation to her majesty, that she might, by renewing them, render the Hospital secure from the statutes which passed under Henry, for the dissolution of religious houses; and, in the February of the ensuing year, the charters were confirmed by the queen.

The buildings of the Hospital, in their present state, consist of a spacious refectory, adjoining to which, on either side, are the apartments of the brethren and sisters, and at its east end the chapel, which is large and

not inelegant; in it there are stalls for the members, and near the altar a very fine piscina, with the stalls, for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. Before the year 1770, morning service only was performed in this chapel, but subsequent benefactors have so increased the income of the chaplain, that morning and evening service are now daily performed in it. The present members are six poor women and two poor men, five of whom have a weekly allowance, with a provision of fire-wood yearly, together with a share of the fines, as they fall; the other three have only house-room and the rent of the Hospital garden.

The affairs of the Hospital have, from its foundation, been under the management of the dean and chapter of Chichester; the very reverend the dean is the present warden.

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

Rasen Bridge, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1.1810.

RASEN BRIDGE,

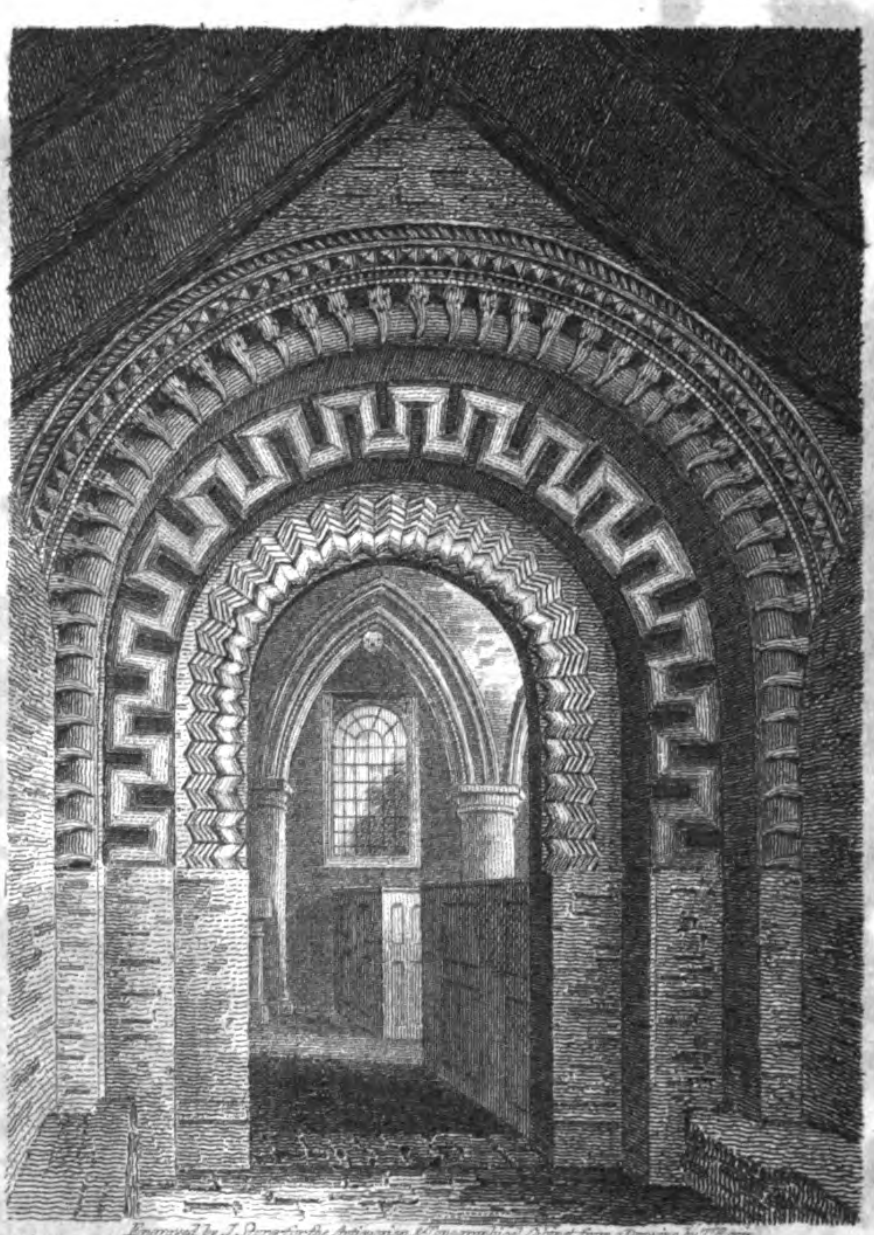
LINCOLNSHIRE.

THERE are three villages named Rasen, nearly adjoining each other, and situated upon the Rase, a small stream, from which they derive their names, and whose source is in the adjoining parish of Tealby; after giving motion to several paper and corn mills, it falls into the Ancholm at a very ancient stone bridge, called Bishop Briggs (Bishop Bridge), about ten miles from its commencement. This Bridge was probably erected by one of the bishops of Lincoln, who, it is supposed, held the demesne lands belonging to the neighbouring village of Bishop Norton; two others, over the same stream, are doubtless of equal antiquity, being exactly of corresponding architecture, and similar workmanship throughout; but, in particular, with regard to the vaulting of the arches; the curious materials for the whole was evidently the production of the same quarry; this is a kind of hard sand-stone, containing strata of various marine shells; those of the oyster the most numerous, some of which are uncommonly large. One of these antique structures is over the Rase at West Rasen, but that which is the most picturesque, and represented in the accompanying Print, stands across the same rivulet, nearly in the centre of

the middle village. The church at Market Rasen is of the same material, but contains little to attract the eye of the antiquary. The living, a vicarage, is in the gift of the crown, and the vicar is entitled, amongst other things, to the tythe of ale.

Here is a free school for the instruction of a certain number of boys; the endowment is about £18 yearly, exclusive of a school-house.

Sir George St. Paul, of Snarford, near this place, by his will, dated 13th of October 1612, gave £40 yearly for ever out of certain lands in the county of Lincoln for the maintenance of eight poor men, and also £100 to build an hospital in Market Rasen for their residence, and left that work to be performed by dame lady Frances St. Paul, afterwards countess of Warwick, who, a few years subsequent, carried the design into execution; she also, at her own cost, furnished four outward rooms and four inward rooms with necessaries proper for its inhabitants, and an upper chamber for such as might be ill, together with another upper room furnished with desks, tables, and chairs, and put certain books therein, causing the same to be chained with iron chains, to remain for the use of the minister and schoolmaster of the parish. The original almshouse is yet standing.



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

S. Door St. Peter's Church, Rasen, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. March 1.1820.

ST. PETER'S, BRAMCOTE, MIDDLE HASEY,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

[illegible] standing about a mile westward of Sleaford Bridge, and nearly a like distance from West Heckington. It is divided into two parishes, distinguished by the different appellations of Temple-Holme and Hasey, each of which has its own church. The former, dedicated to St. Peter, is a good building, with a beautiful [illegible] towards the south, recently cleaned and [illegible] by the rev. John Robinson, [illegible], who deserves much praise for his [illegible] preserve the beautiful [illegible] it. It is divided, ornamented with [illegible] other mouldings, and a beautiful [illegible] though it is small, and consists of [illegible] a nave, and [illegible] though it is evident there has [illegible] the pillars and pointed [illegible] relief from the wall [illegible] from the nave by some elegant [illegible] pointed arch, supported by [illegible] perhaps equal with the [illegible] is regularly pointed, and [illegible] offering figures [illegible]

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MIDDLE RASEN,

LINCOLNSHIRE,

Is a considerable village, standing about a mile westward of Market Rasen, and nearly a like distance from West Rasen. It is divided into two parishes, distinguished by the different appellations of Tupholm and Drax, each of which has its own church: the former, dedicated to St. Peter, is a good building, with a beautiful Norman entrance on the south, recently cleaned and protected from the weather by the rev. John Robinson, the present vicar, who deserves much praise for his endeavours to preserve this beautiful piece of ancient architecture. It is circular, ornamented with zigzag, nailhead, and other mouldings, and a beautiful embattled frieze. The church is small, and consists of an embattled tower at the west end, a nave, and chancel, without aisles, though it is evident there has been one on the north side, as the pillars and pointed separating arches yet stand in relief from the wall. The chancel is divided from the nave by some elegant screen-work beneath a pointed arch, supported by Norman circular pillars, perhaps coeval with the south doorway: the east window is regularly pointed, and filled with good tracery; the others, excepting those that have suffered from modern

innovations, have triangular heads. Two stones lie in the chancel, with mutilated legends, and against the north wall is a small but well-executed modern monument, to the memory of J. Dixon, esq. his wife Leoticia, and three children.

Both the prior and convent of Drax, and the abbot and convent of Tupholm, in Lincolnshire, laying claim to the appropriation of the church of St. Peter, a contest ensued about the tithes of corn and hay, arising out of six oxgangs and a half of land called Germayn Land, and the fee of John Paganal, within the limits of the tithing of this parish; but they agreed that two parts of the tithe of Germayn Land shall be paid to the abbot and convent of Tupholm, and that the prior and canons of Drax should have a third thereof.

From this decision, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the two churches, as well as parishes, obtained those names, which they have kept from that time to the present period.

Engraved by Tilney for the Beauties of Britain & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Mr. Heath.

Aberdeen.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. May 1st 1802.

CROSS AT ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Aberdeen is a populous and thriving city, of considerable magnitude, situated in the north of Scotland, about 130 miles from Edinburgh.

The market-place is a large oblong square; on its north side is the town-house, with a handsome spire, and adjoining to the town-house is the Tolbooth, a square tower, 120 feet high, also surmounted by a spire. Since the year 1801, several new streets have been opened by act of parliament, facilitating the approach to the town in every direction; they are built over other streets, one above another.

The grammar school is a low building; the appointments are for a rector and three teachers, who are liberally supported. The number of charitable institutions are considerable. The chief of them are, the poor-house, lady Drum's hospital for old unmarried women, and Gordon's hospital, founded in 1733. The infirmary, a large plain building, is supported by voluntary subscription, collections, and donations. The number of patients annually relieved is about 900.

A little east of the city, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell, are the barracks,

CROSS AT ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN is a populous and trading city, of considerable magnitude, situated in the north of Scotland, about 120 miles from Edinburgh.

The market-place is a large oblong square: on its north side is the town-house, with a handsome spire, and adjoining to the town-house is the Tolbooth, a square tower, 120 feet high; also surmounted by a spire. Since the year 1800, several new streets have been opened by act of parliament, facilitating the approach to the town in every direction: they are built over other streets, on arches.

The grammar school is a low building: the appointments are for a rector and three teachers, who are liberally supported. The number of charitable institutions are considerable: the chief of them are, the poor-house, lady Drum's hospital for old unmarried women, and Gordon's hospital, founded in 1733. The infirmary, a large plain building, is supported by voluntary subscription, collections, and donations. The number of patients annually relieved is about 900.

A little east of the city, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell, are the barracks,

erected in 1799: they are capable of accommodating about 600 men. Religious establishments have been numerous here, but only four of them are particularly noticed in history: 1st, a convent of Mathurines, of the order of the Trinity, founded by king William the Lyon—2d, the Black Fryars monastery, founded by Alexander II.—3d, the Observantine priory, founded by the citizens of Aberdeen and other private persons—4th, the Carmelite, or White Fryars monastery, founded in 1350 by Philip de Arbuthnot.

Near the centre of the city is a handsome Cross, the most complete of the kind in Scotland; it is an octangular stone building, ornamented with bas-relievos of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI.: it has a Corinthian column in the centre, upon which is a unicorn.

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

Part of Ludlow Castle, Salop.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St.ᵉ & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St.ᵉ March 22 1801.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

SALOP.

GENERAL views of this Castle have already been given in the Fifth Volume of this Work; but as almost every day witnesses some fresh dilapidation, committed for the purpose of selling the materials, and the present View exhibiting some of the internal parts which have not before been represented, it may be considered worthy of preservation.

The situation of Ludlow Castle is very beautiful and interesting; the country round is pleasant, very fertile, and populous. It stands in the north-west angle of the town of Ludlow, considerably elevated on a rock which, towards the west, is washed by the river.

The town of Ludlow was called by the Welsh, Dinas and Lhystwasoc, i. e. the Prince's Palace, probably from the Castle. It stands at the confluence of the Teme and Corve; was fortified with walls and towers, and had seven gates, also a handsome church, with a considerable portion of ancient painted glass. It is a corporation, governed by bailiffs and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament.

Ludlow was the place where the court for the marches of Wales was held: it was first instituted by Henry VIII.

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Ludlow was the place where the court for the marshes of Wales was held: it was first instituted by Henry VIII.

for the convenience of the Welsh and the inhabitants of the neighbouring country. It consisted of a lord president, several counsellors, a secretary, an attorney, solicitor, and four justices of the counties of Wales. The sittings were at the Castle; but the court, becoming a great grievance to the people, was dissolved by an act of parliament in the first year after the revolution.

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

Bletsoe, Bedfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 22 1810.

BLETSOE,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BLETSOE is a small village, about six miles north-west from Bedford, on the road to Higham Ferrers. The ancient manor-house is said to have been the birth-place of Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, and the place where her mother, the duchess of Somerset, resided in great state. This is confirmed by an epitaph which existed in the village church, on the tomb of Ralph Lannoy, describing him as cofferer and keeper of the wardrobe to the most noble Margaret duchess of Somerset. Some mutilated walls of the ancient building are yet standing upon the borders of the moat that surrounds the site, and the vicinity appears, by ravines and raised works, to have been the scene of military operations. The present building is now occupied by a farmer: it was erected probably about the time of queen Elizabeth, and forms one side of a quadrangle, the greater part having been taken down long since. The interior contains many noble rooms closely panneled, having chimney places finely carved, which are still in excellent preservation. The manor of Bletsoe, at the time of the survey, was in the possession of Hugh de Beauchamp; it came afterwards to the family of Patshull. In 1327,

John de Patshull obtained the king's licence for embattling his manor at Bletsoe; and, in 1344, he was summoned to parliament as a baron. Sir Roger de Beauchamp became possessed of this estate by marriage, and was summoned to parliament in 1373, as baron Beauchamp of Bletsoe. Margaret, his grand-daughter, married sir Oliver St. John, a descendant of the ancient family of St. John, of Basing; her second husband was John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, the wife of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII.

The estate is now the property of Henry Beauchamp, lord St. John.

Engraved by T. Cook for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Hawksworth.

Kits Coty-House, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Lewis Vine Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Marchant Tailor.

CITY-HOUSE.

PAGE

[illegible] Dinas, about [illegible] and is gene- [illegible] who [illegible] the British, [illegible] ogist, and [illegible] huge, [illegible] but [illegible] the length, which lies [illegible] beneath, [illegible] is eight feet; [illegible] two feet; the [illegible] length, as well [illegible] fourteen inches. [illegible] its greatest length [illegible] cut nine feet and [illegible] The width of the [illegible] of the top seven feet and [illegible] to the upper side of [illegible]

[illegible] north-west from Kits [illegible] stone, of a similar kind [illegible] forming the Cromlech: this,

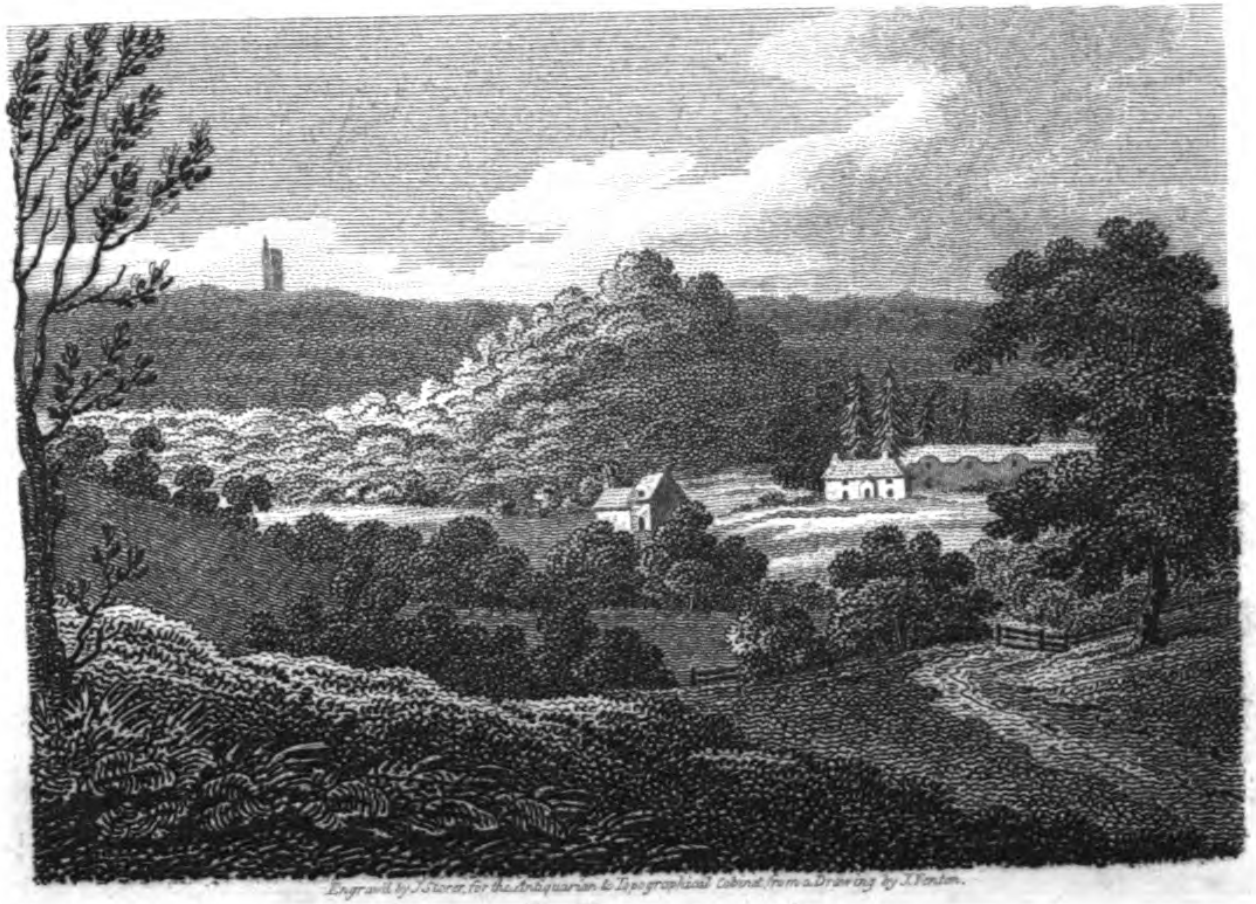
KITS COTY-HOUSE,

KENT.

THIS well-known Cromlech stands on the Downs, about one mile north-east from Aylesford church, and is generally supposed to be the burial-place of Catigern, who lost his life in a great battle fought between the British, under Vortimer, and the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, in the year 455. It is composed of four huge, unwrought stones, three of them standing on end, but inclined inwards, and supporting the fourth, which lies transversely over them, so as to leave a recess beneath. The height of the stone, on the south side, is eight feet; its breadth seven feet six inches; thickness, two feet: the middle stone is very irregular; its medium length, as well as breadth, is about five feet; its thickness, fourteen inches. The impost is also very irregular, its greatest length being nearly twelve feet, and its breadth about nine feet and a quarter; its thickness, two feet. The width of the recess, at bottom, is nine feet, at the top seven feet and a half: the height from the ground to the upper side of the covering stone is nine feet.

About seventy yards towards the north-west from Kits Coty-House was another single stone, of a similar kind and dimensions to those forming the Cromlech: this,

which is thought to have once stood upright, has been broken into pieces, and removed. About the distance of 500 yards, south by east, has been another Cromlech, consisting of eight or nine stones, now lying in a confused heap, it having been thrown down about a century ago by order of the then proprietor of the land, who intended to break the stones, and sell them; but their extreme hardness served as a prevention, and they remain now nearly as he left them.



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

Stourhead, Wilts.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1810.

TOURHILL.

WILTS.

[illegible] from [illegible] the New [illegible] to the west-[illegible] [illegible] grounds of [illegible] [illegible] descent of the [illegible] leading to the [illegible] and Alfred's tower; at no great distance from the very beautiful cottage of the reverend Mr. Partridge, [illegible] village suddenly a most delightful and [illegible] landscape bursts upon the eye, that here has [illegible] to traverse every possible qualities of surface, clothed with [illegible] woods, happily broken in the first distance [illegible] picturesque cottages, interspersed with trees; [illegible] by the conical hill that rises in the [illegible], crowned with the noblest growth of beech and [illegible] the fir tribe, interwoven with other [illegible] forest trees; embosomed on the side of which the convent stands, the prospect terminating in Alfred's [illegible] tower, [illegible] here [illegible] effect to vary the straight line of the horizon.

This appropriate building was erected by the [illegible] Henry Hoare, esq. grandchild of the present [illegible] to commemorate the spot whereon it is said that great [illegible] Alfred, successfully erected his standard against the Danes, when he [illegible] himself [illegible]

STOURHEAD,

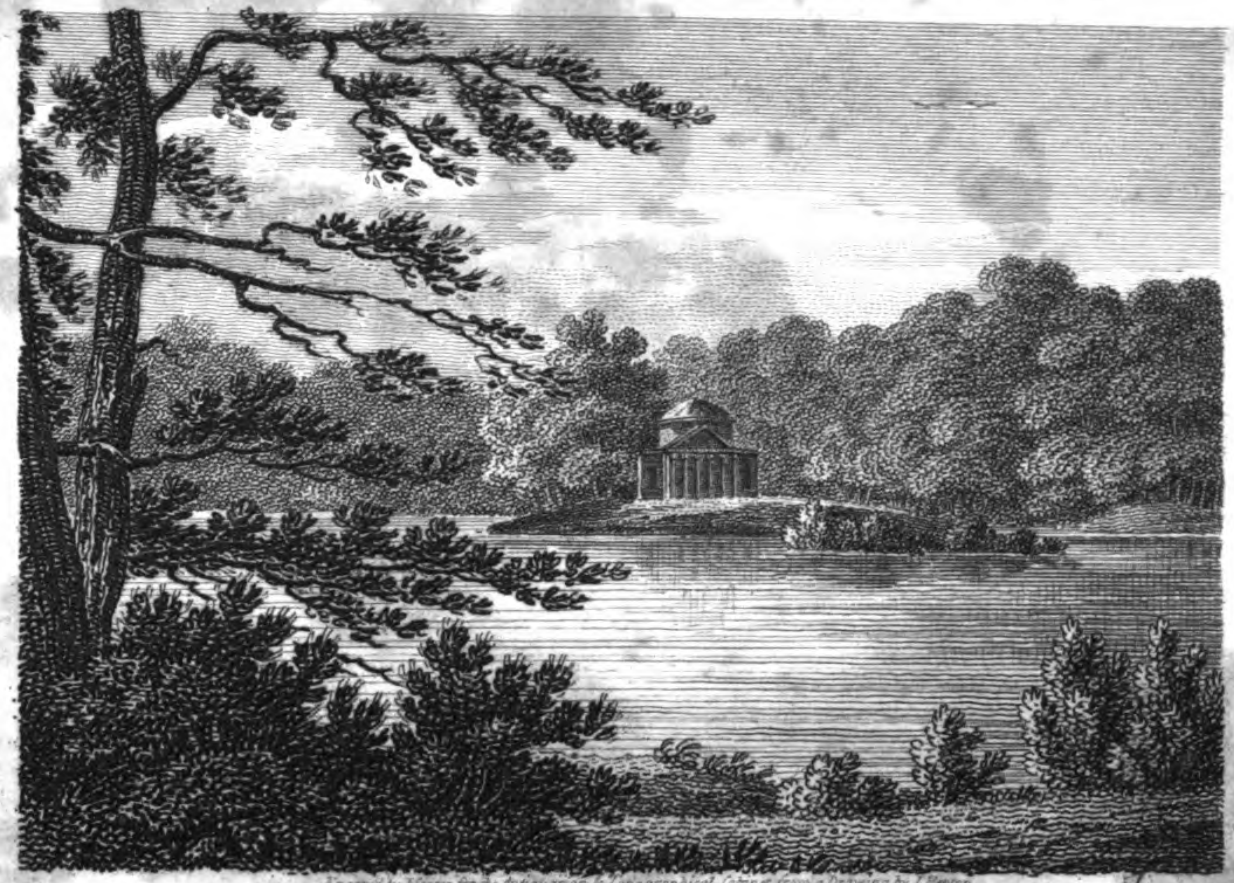
WILTS.

THE spot from which this View was taken is to the westward of the gardens, or more ornamental grounds of Stourhead, on the descent of the road leading to the convent and Alfred's tower; at no great distance from the very beautiful cottage of the reverend Mr. Partridge, curate of Stourton, where suddenly a most delightful and extensive landscape bursts upon the eye, that here has room to traverse over great inequalities of surface, clothed with majestic woods, happily broken in the first distance by some picturesque cottages, interspersed with trees; in the second by the conical hill that rises in the centre, covered with the noblest growth of larch and every species of the fir tribe, intermixed with other deciduous forest-trees; embosomed on one side of which the convent stands, the prospect terminating in Alfred's stately tower, which here intervenes with great effect, to vary the straight line of the horizon.

This appropriate building was erected by the late Henry Hoare, esq. grandfather of the present baronet, to commemorate the spot where it is said that great monarch, Alfred, successfully erected his standard against the Danes, when he shewed himself to his longing sub-

jects, after he had profited by his temporary disappearance and disguise, and is to this day called King's Settle Hill.

The tower is triangular, and near 200 feet high, and has, in a niche over the entrance, a fine statue of the illustrious character to which it is dedicated. From its summit you command one of the most extensive views in the kingdom.



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

The Pantheon, Stourhead, Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & T. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Apr. 1.1802.

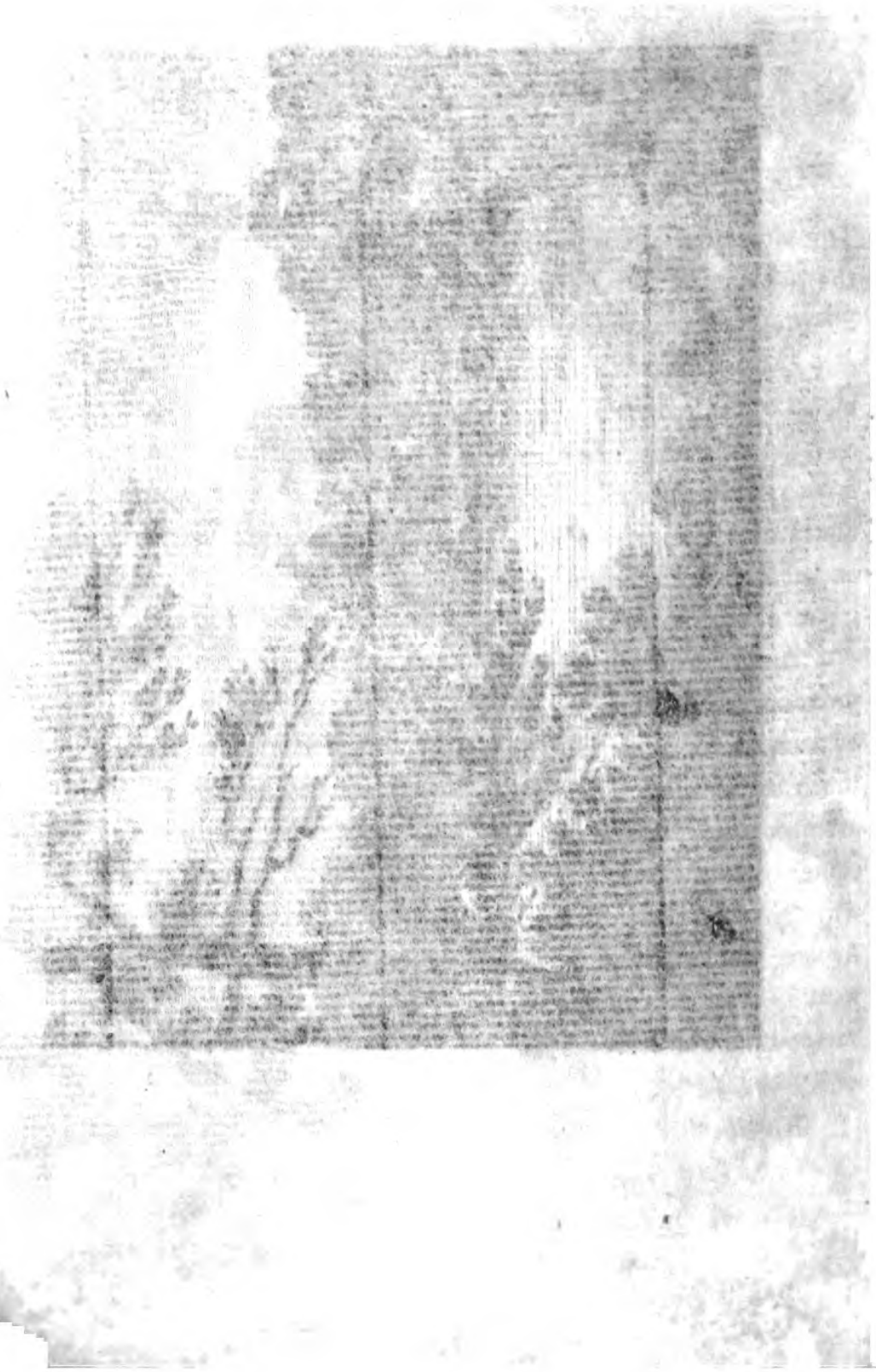
THE PANTHEON, [illegible]

WILTS.

The view which this plate represents, is, perhaps, one of the most, and most beautiful in the whole grounds of [illegible], as it involves not only wood and water finely disposed of, but likewise a very superb building on the model of the pantheon at Rome; and most happily placed on a gentle rising above the margin of the transparent mirror of the lake, here at its broadest expanse, and almost filling the area within the amphitheatre of hills that encircle it, whose sides display a most magnificent clothing of every species of growth the forest can yield.

The building is of course a rotunda like that which it promises to imitate, fifty-six feet in diameter, and lighted from the dome; nor is it only its external that is so much to be admired, whether we regard its position or architecture; but, the internal and its contents are equally entitled to notice. Its niches being replenished with some of the finest works of the sculptor's hand. Among the principal figures that adorn it, is a most elegant antique marble statue of Diana Venatrix, in the character of Ceres, and a Flora and Hesperus, from the chisel of Rysbrack, the most finished specimens of his art.

A walk that is conducted above the sloping margin of



THE PANTHEON, STOURHEAD,

WILTS.

THE view that this Plate represents, is, perhaps, one of the richest and most beautiful in the whole grounds of Stourhead, as it involves not only wood and water finely disposed of, but likewise a very superb building on the model of the pantheon at Rome; and most happily placed on a gentle rising above the margin of the transparent mirror of the lake, here at its broadest expanse, and almost filling the area within the amphitheatre of hills that encircle it, whose sides display a most magnificent clothing of every species of growth the forest can yield.

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A walk that is conducted above the sloping margin of

the lake, and continued all the way round, receives you at the foot of the hill which you descend from the upper grounds immediately about the house, and leads you to this magnificent object; or, if you wish to avoid such delightful circuity, a boat, always ready, ferries you over. When you arrive at this lovely spot, the opposite side presents scenes that amply repay you for shifting your ground. The temple of Flora, embosomed in a clump of lofty trees, exactly fronts it; an edifice that does great honour to the taste of the designer; through a little hollow, to the right of which, the eye, insinuating itself, catches a very picturesque, but partial, view of the church, the village, and the so justly admired cross, and sweeping round still in a northerly direction to the right, is arrested by another noble building on the brow of a hill, that forms the northern boundary of the lake, the temple of the sun, on the model of that at Balbec.

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

Antient Porch Salisbury Wilts.

Published 1st Oct. 1809 by Harvey & Darton Gracechurch Street London

ANCIENT PORCH, SALISBURY,

WILTS.

THIS elegant remnant of Gothic architecture is supposed, originally, to have been part of a cross erected in Old Sarum, most probably of two or three stories, as was usual in structures of that description.

After its removal from the old city, it seems to have been abridged of its upper works, and lowered to the basement story, for the purpose of adapting it as a porch to bishop Poer's new edifice. Thus miserably truncated, it was covered with a flat roof of lead; and in that state served as a north vestibule to the present cathedral upwards of 500 years; but when, in consequence of some modern arrangement in that venerable pile, it was thought necessary to shut up the entrance which it formed part of, this, then useless excrescence, was, with the consent of the dean and chapter, presented to H. P. Wyndham, esq. of the college in Salisbury, who, with that fine taste that knows how to appreciate such curious monuments of antiquity, has given it a place in his beautiful grounds, and, by that means, has preserved from ruin, a most exquisite specimen of the purest early Gothic, which otherwise would inevitably have long since been overwhelmed with the rubbish, to which

similar relics, too often wantonly in the rage for innovation, and almost always without any good reason, dismembered from our venerable cathedrals and monastic buildings, are most shamefully consigned.

The spire it terminates in, as well as all the lesser ornaments, are of Mr. Wyndham's judicious addition, being fragments preserved, and happily selected from the wreck of such parts of the cathedral as were sacrificed to the style of reparation it underwent about fifty years ago, near the time when the present fortunate position was given to the excommunicated subject of the accompanying Plate.

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

Stourton Church, Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. April 1, 1807.

[illegible] CH.

[illegible] Wiltshire, [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the notice of the [illegible]

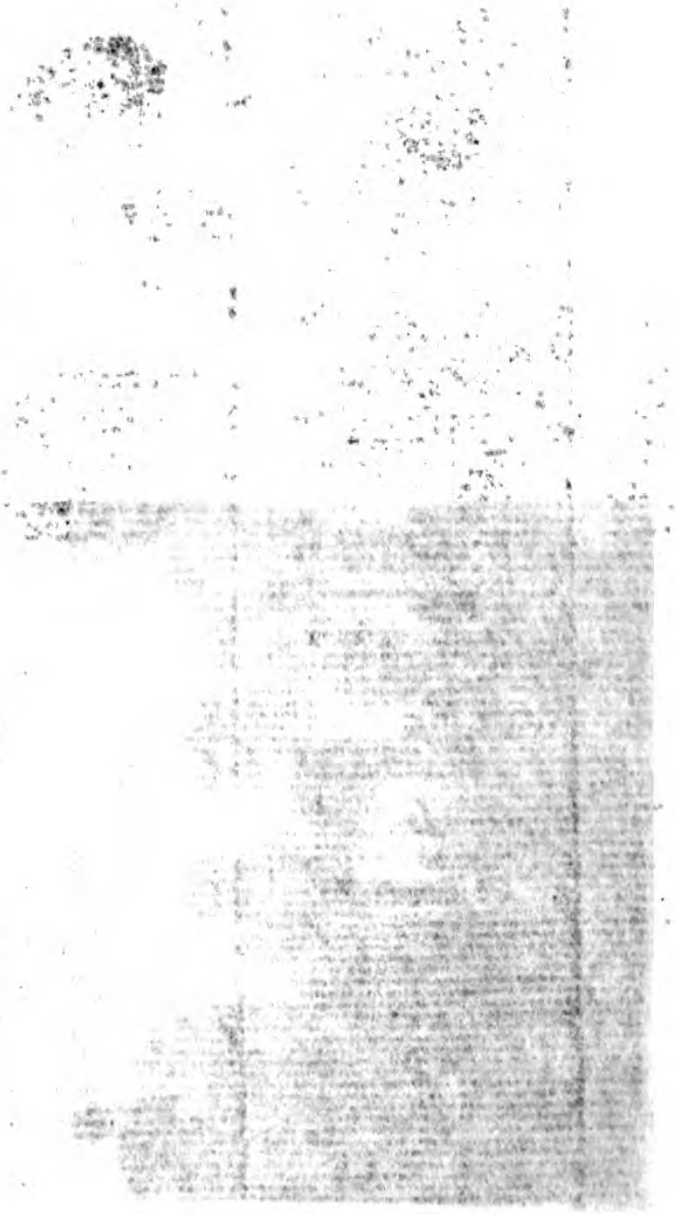
with respect to [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] than or [illegible]

As the [illegible] of Stourhead is [illegible] monuments of the Stourhead family, its former possessors, and also of the family of Hoare, their successors in the possession, particularly a [illegible] beautiful marble sarcophagus, to the memory of the late Lady Hoare.

For the traveller and the draftsman it cannot fail to have attractions, as it forms a most picturesque appendage to the charming grounds of Stourhead, when grouped with the inn and the other houses of the village.

The houses, from being almost all inhabited by Sir Richard Hoare's retired servants, wear a neatness of appearance rarely to be met with in any other part of the kingdom, a striking proof of the refinement and taste which are associated with the worthy baronet. The fronts of the houses are covered with roses, jessamines, and various sorts of climbers, producing a most pleasing [illegible] and [illegible] solid or [illegible] the eye [illegible]



STOURTON CHURCH,

WILTS.

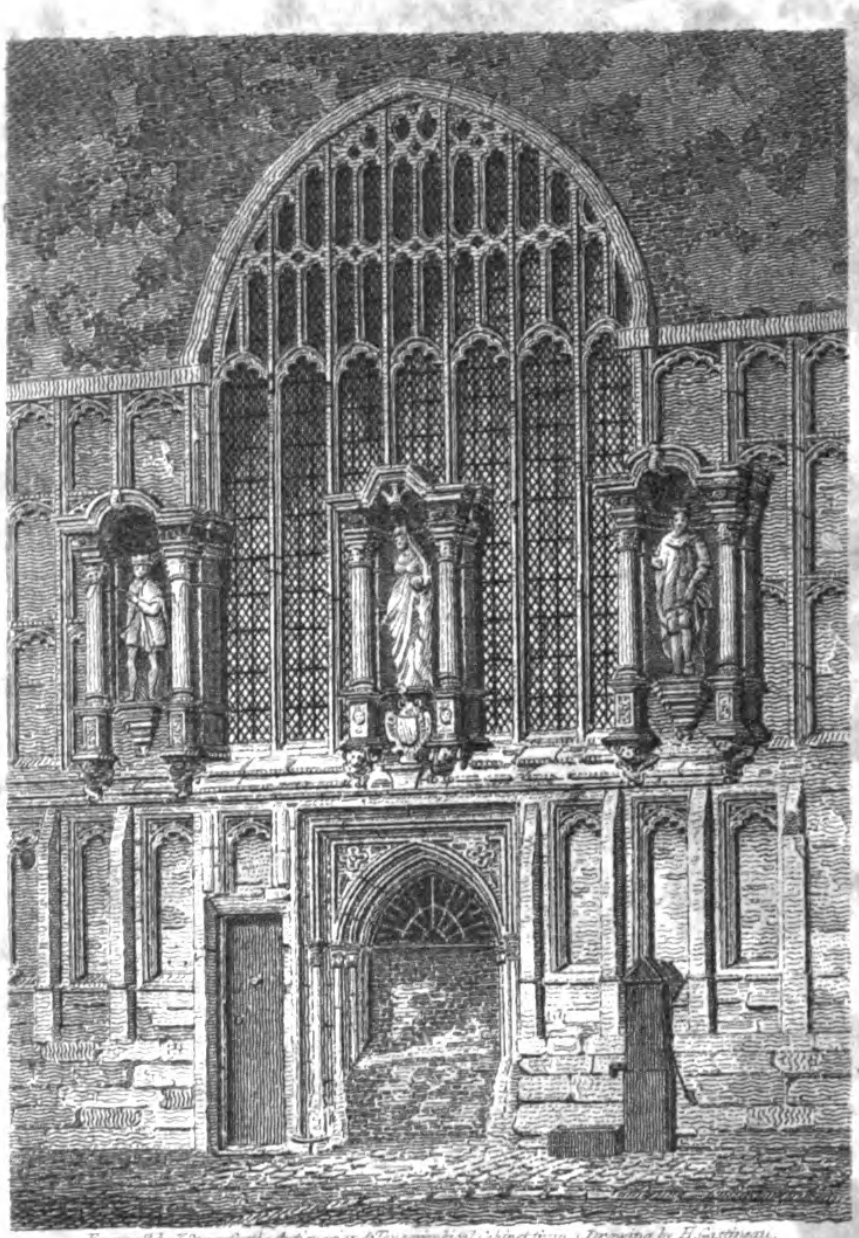
THE parish Church of Stourton, in Wiltshire, is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower at the west end, but has no peculiar claim on the notice of the antiquary, with respect to its age or its architecture, from any thing it can boast to possess either within or without.

As the mausoleum of Stourhead, it contains some monuments of the Stourton family, its former possessors, and since of the family of Hoare, their successors in the possession, particularly a most beautiful marble sarcophagus, to the memory of the late lady Hoare.

For the traveller and the draftsman it cannot fail to have attractions, as it forms a most picturesque appendage to the charming grounds of Stourhead, when grouped with the inn and the other houses of the village.

The houses, from being almost all inhabited by sir Richard Hoare's married servants, wear a neatness of appearance rarely to be met with in any other part of the kingdom; a striking proof of the refinement and taste which ever associate with the worthy baronet. The fronts of the houses are covered with roses, jessamines, and various sorts of climatis, producing a most gay and pleasing effect, and nothing sordid or vulgar meets the eye any where.

A little to the north-west of the Church, and seen from it, within, but just on the verge of, the gardens, stands the cross formerly belonging to the city of Bristol, and purchased of that corporation by the late H. Hoare, esq. It is one of the most delicate relics of that species of architecture, and is adorned with the statues of many of the kings and queens of England, benefactors to that city. Its height is thirty-nine feet six inches, and is terminated by a gilt ball, which catching the eye through the foliage of the larch and other trees, by which it is surrounded, becomes a striking object on entering Stourton, with which it is so judiciously connected, as to appear to have been originally constructed for the village.



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

Guildhall Chapel.

Published for the Proprietors by J. & W. Carpenter, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Apr. 1810.

[illegible] CHAPEL

[illegible]

[illegible] Chapel, now disused, [illegible] beautiful [illegible] large interior [illegible] filled with [illegible] compartments [illegible] above [illegible] Corinthian [illegible] [illegible] granted to [illegible] [illegible] depr[illegible] [illegible] Chapel [illegible]

GUILDHALL CHAPEL,

LONDON.

THIS Chapel, now disused and in a state of neglect, presents a most beautiful front of Gothic architecture, consisting of a large pointed window filled with tracery, a door of the same form, having its arches supported by slender columns, and a number of compartments adorned with cinquefoil heads. At equal spaces above the door, are three rich canopies, supported by Corinthian columns; these contain the statues of Edward VI. queen Mary, and Charles I. This Chapel, or college, was founded about the year 1299, by Peter Fanlore, Adam Francis, and Henry Frowick, citizens of London. The establishment was for a warden, seven priests, three clerks, and four choristers. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London. Service was formerly performed here once a week, and also at the election of the mayor, and before the feast, to deprecate indigestions, and all plethoric evils. Adjoining the Chapel, was a good library built by the executors of the famous Whittington; this was well furnished with books belonging to Guildhall. According to Stow, many of these books were borrowed by the protector Somerset, but never returned. Directly behind the Chapel is Blackwell's Hall; it was

originally called Basing's haugh, or hall, from the family of that name, who made it their residence. This family was of great antiquity; for in the year 1216, Solomon Basing was mayor of London; and in 1308 one of the same name was sheriff. The mansion was sold in 1397 to the city, and used as a market for woollen cloth; the ancient building became so ruinous in the time of queen Elizabeth, that it was taken down, and the present one erected upon its site, at the expense of £2500.

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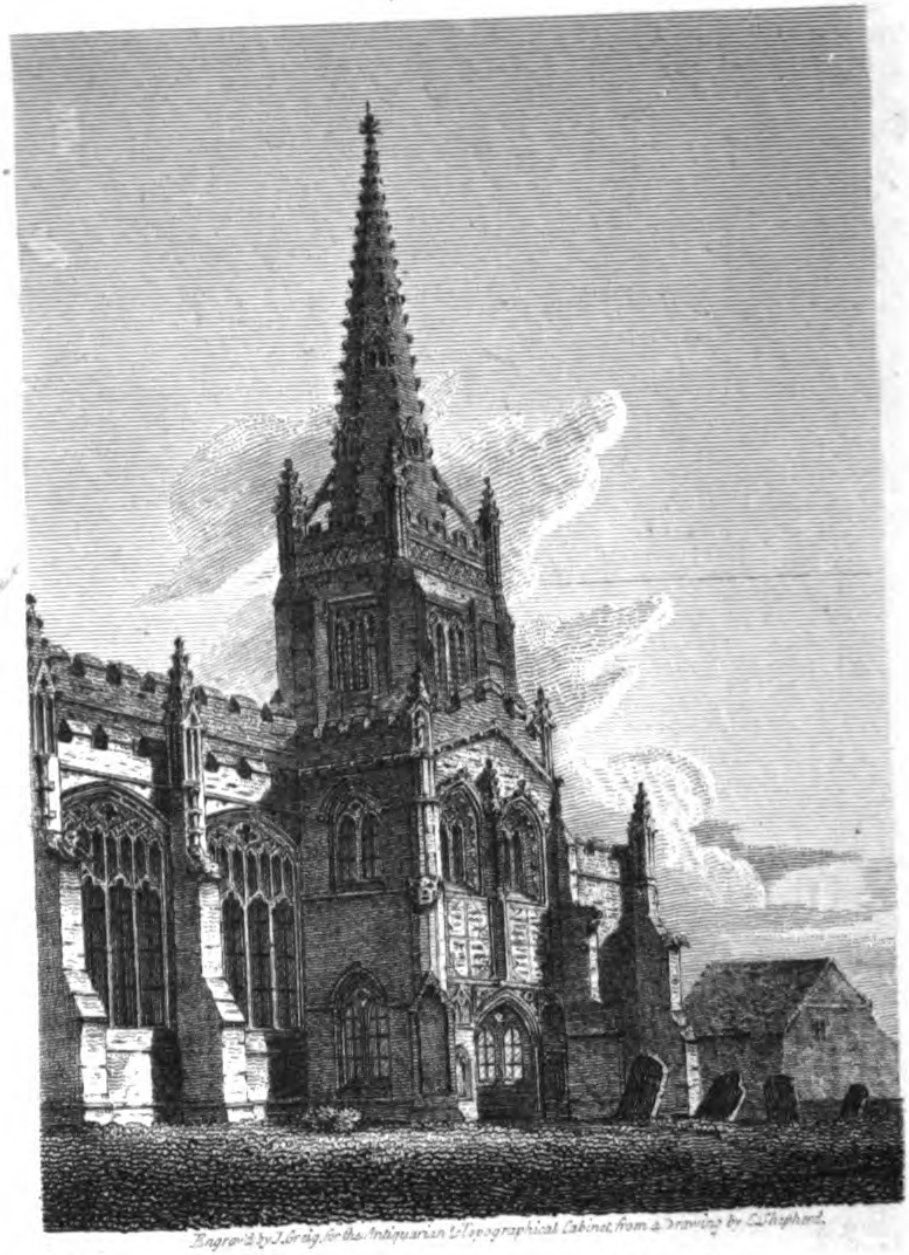


Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

Thaxted Church, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. April 1810.

THAXSTED CHURCH,

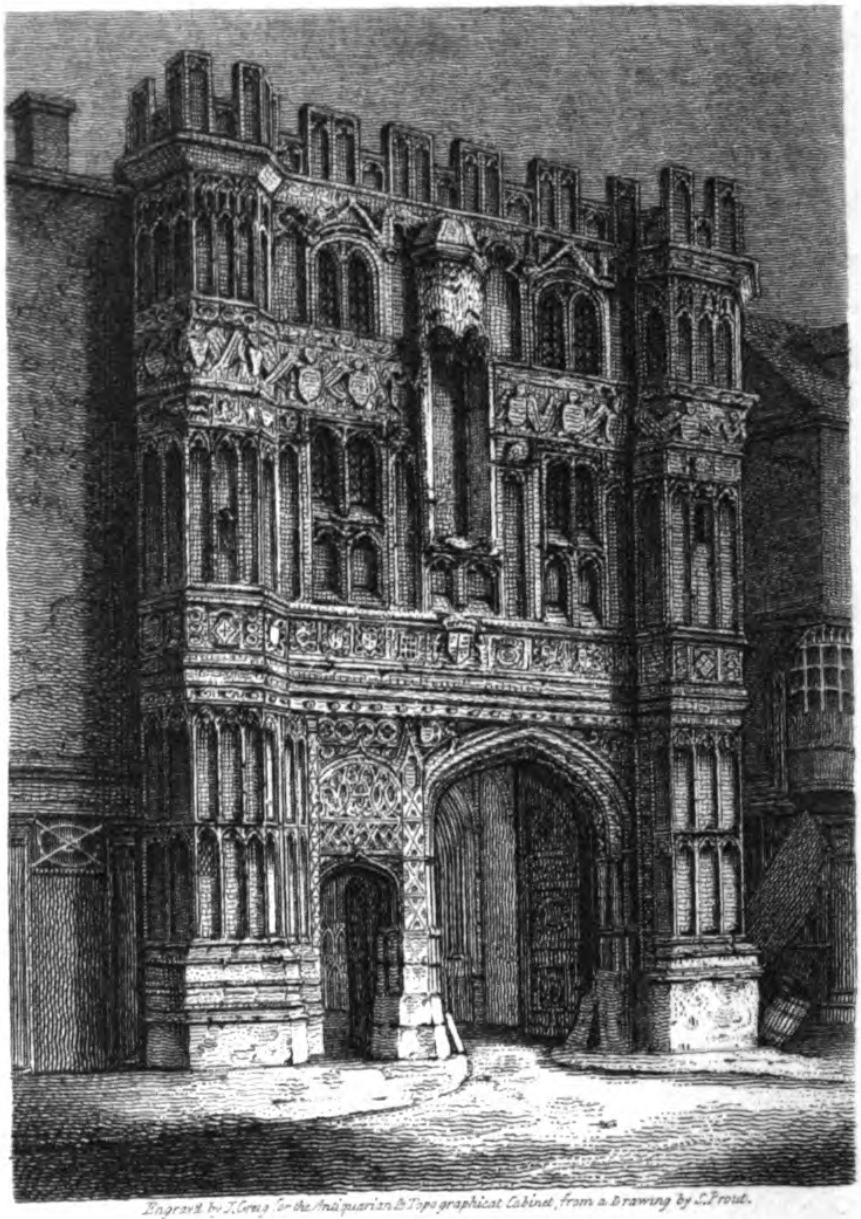
ESSEX.

THIS Church is a very large and beautiful structure, and, from various arms and cognizances on its several parts, appears to have been built at different times in the fourteenth century. The whole fabric is embattled and supported by strong abutments, terminating in canopied niches surmounted by pinnacles. On each buttress is a grotesque head, with a spout issuing from the mouth, to carry the water from the roof. The windows have pointed arches, and many of them are ornamented with tracery and painted glass. The north porch is richly sculptured, and the cornice and upper part charged with various figures. Above the entrance are two escutcheons, one containing the arms of France and England; the other, the arms of the house of York: over these are two windows, in the arch of each of which is a crown, supported by a hand; between the windows is an elegant niche. At the west end rises an embattled tower, supported by buttresses, and terminated in a beautiful octagonal spire.

The interior of the Church consists of a nave, transcept, chancel, and side-aisles; and it is somewhat curious that the nave is not so wide as either of the aisles.

Thaxsted is an ancient town, and probably existed

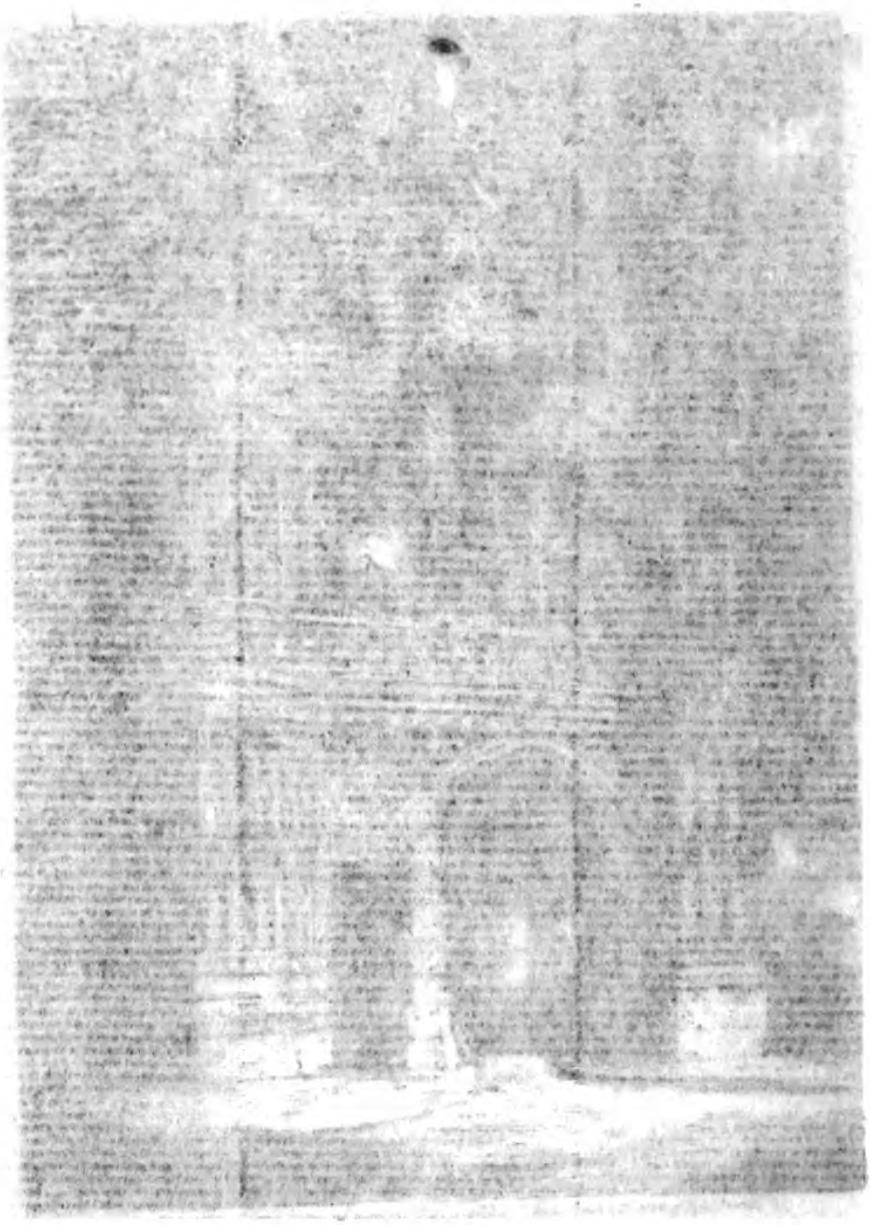
in the Saxon times: it was incorporated by charter, in the reign of Philip and Mary, and its government vested in a mayor, bailiffs, and chief burgesses. This charter was confirmed by queen Elizabeth, but rendered of no value either by the fears or poverty of the corporate officers, who, on being served with a *quo warranto* in the reign of James II. thought fit to retire from their offices. The market which had been discontinued for a long period, has of late years been revived, but is not much frequented. The number of houses in this town, as ascertained under the population act in 1802, was 365; of inhabitants, 1894.



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

Christ Church Gate, Canterbury.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. April 1810.



CHRISTCHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY,

KENT.

CHRISTCHURCH GATE was built by prior Goldstone, in the year 1517, as appears from an inscription, now scarcely legible, which is continued along a cornice crossing the whole Gate above the large arch: the inscription is as follows: "*Hoc opus constructum est Anno Domini Millesimo quingentessimo Decimo Septimo.*" The sculpture of this Gate has been extremely elegant, and is still very interesting, though injured by time, and defaced through wantonness. The gates, which are of wood, are curiously carved, and, among other ornaments, display the arms of the see of Canterbury, and of archbishop Juxon, in whose days they were set up, the former having been destroyed in the rebellion. In the space over the smaller arch are the arms of prior Goldstone; and above at the sides, the arms of the prior of Christchurch and of the see of Canterbury. In the compartment above the arches, are various shields, displaying the cognizances of Henry VII. and the arms of some of the nobility and gentry of his time. Over these, in the centre, is a large canopied niche, in which stood a statue of our Saviour; this statue is said to have been shot at, and destroyed by the soldiers of the parliamentary army. On each side of this,

between smaller niches, are the windows, which open on the first floor, and above them is another compartment, sculptured with figures of half angles, sustaining shields. The windows of the second floor correspond with those of the first, and have small niches on each side; a range of lesser niches is continued along the whole length of the building, immediately below the battlements. The octagonal sides are ornamented with arcades, having trefoil heads. The inner front of this Gate, though less ornamented, is well deserving of attention. This Gate is the principal entrance to the cathedral precincts on the south side.

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

Tilton Oak, Dorsetshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Apr. 1. 1810.

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[illegible] rendered [illegible] seat of judge Wyndham, [illegible] was wont to [illegible] himself [illegible] vacation from the labours [illegible] same time enjoy the [illegible] spect it commands.

The judge [illegible] way about [illegible]

THE GREAT OAK AT SILTON,

DORSETSHIRE.

In a large field to the eastward of the parish church of Silton, upon a ridge which appears to have been formerly a boundary hedge, though now almost levelled by the repeated operations of the plough for years, with the surrounding soil, stands this venerable forester. Though it cannot be said to rank with the very first class of the large oaks of this kingdom, yet is it of very considerable size, and must be allowed to stand foremost in the second class; but in point of form and picturesque effect, it yields to none; its hollowed trunk, having scarce any intestinal life; its head bald, yet majestic in decay, and many of its lateral limbs withered, presenting a fine contrast to the few vigorous survivors.

This tree, exclusive of its other pretensions, has been rendered memorable from having been the favourite haunt of judge Wyndham, under the shade of which he was wont to regale himself with his pipe, during his vacation from the labours of his profession, and at the same time enjoy the rich, cheerful, and extensive prospect it commands.

The judge's mansion, now a farm-house, lay a little way above it, to which the field over which this monarch

of the grove extended its branches, was a sort of paddock or pleasureable appendage. Sir Hugh Wyndham, knight, was first one of the barons of the Exchequer, then removed to be puisne judge of the Common Pleas, and died in the exercise of his juridical duties, at a very advanced age, whilst attending the Norfolk circuit, and was buried in the church of Silton.

The village of Silton lies in a most beautiful part of Dorsetshire, at the eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Wiltshire, in the hundred of Redlane, seven miles from Shaftsbury. The church is a rectory, but its structure, for that country, has nothing to entitle it to particular notice, either as to its exterior or internally, with exception to a white marble monument of admirable sculpture, erected to the memory of judge Wyndham, representing a full-length figure of him in his robes. The village is most charmingly situated, on a gentle declivity, looking over a tract, prettily varied with wood and pleasing inequalities of surface, a view terminating with the obelisk, a conspicuous object in the grounds of Stourhead.

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

St. Giles Church Northampton.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. May 1. 1822.

[illegible]S CHURCH, NORT[illegible]

[illegible]HAMPTONSHIRE.

[illegible] at the east end of the [illegible] consists of a body, [illegible] with a [illegible] aisle [illegible] whole of the roof is [illegible] square, [illegible] its [illegible] thereof. [illegible] which [illegible] Fleur[illegible] At the west end of the [illegible] arch [illegible] the [illegible] west end [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] known to have [illegible] ater, in Northamp[illegible] and was confirmed [illegible]

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH stands at the east end of the town of Northampton: it consists of a body, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with an aisle or transcept from north to south: the whole of the roof is leaded. In the middle is a handsome, square, embattled tower, lessening as it ascends; its corners are ornamented with a pinnacle and weathercock. Within the tower are six bells, on one of which is inscribed, in Gothic characters—"*Sit Pater Flamen Protesque micans modulamen.*" At the west end of the Church is a large door with a round arch, filled with the zigzag ornament, and supported by small columns on each side. At the upper end of the cross aisle is the vestry, which was probably, in former times, a chantry chapel. Some years since the chancel was wainscoted at the expense of Dr. Grey, a physician. The length of the Church, including the chancel, is 116 feet, and the length of the transcept is sixty-four feet. The register bears date 1585.

This Church appears to have been given to the priory of St. Andrew, in Northampton, by Simon de St. Liz, the founder. It was confirmed to the convent

by Richard archbishop of Canterbury and Hugh Wells bishop of London, in whose time the vicarage was ordained. No mention is made of this vicarage in the old taxations, but in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. it was valued at £8, out of which was deducted 12*d.* for synodals and procurations. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the right of presentation continued for some time in the crown, but about the year 1640 it was in the hands of sir John Lambe, and came afterwards, by purchase, to Peter Whalley, esq. from whom it descended to the present patron, Nathaniel Whalley.

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

Ruins of the Convent of Nuns, Minories, London.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 1.1810.

[illegible] OF [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ON,

[illegible]LESEA.

[illegible] interesting history of this Abbey [illegible] communi-
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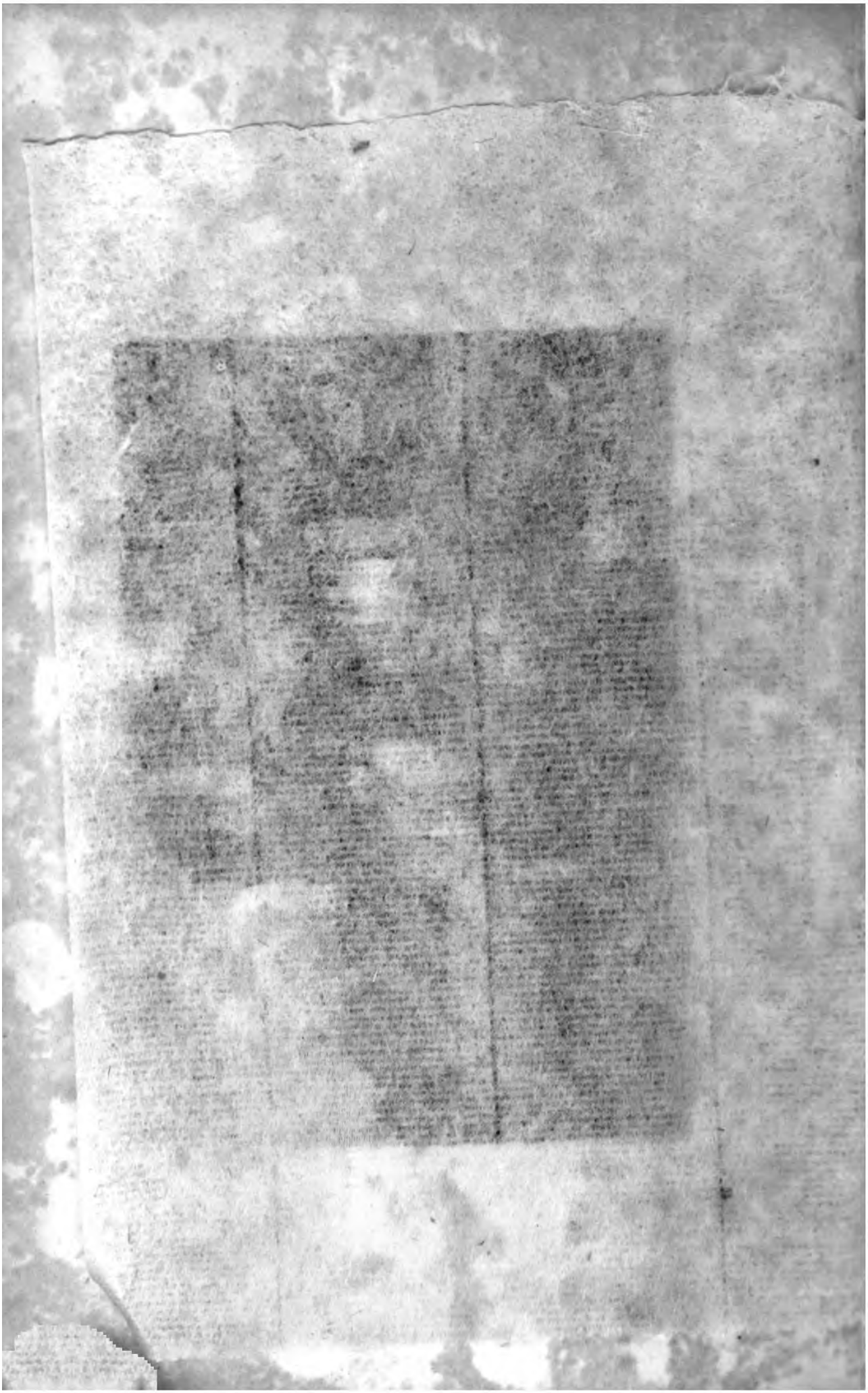


ABBEY OF NUNS, ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE, LONDON,

MIDDLESEX.

A VERY interesting history of this Abbey was communicated to the Antiquarian Society in the year 1803, by the rev. Dr. Fly, to whom we are indebted for the drawing from which the accompanying Plate was engraved. The substance of the following account is extracted from the Archelogia, in which the doctor's history was published at length.

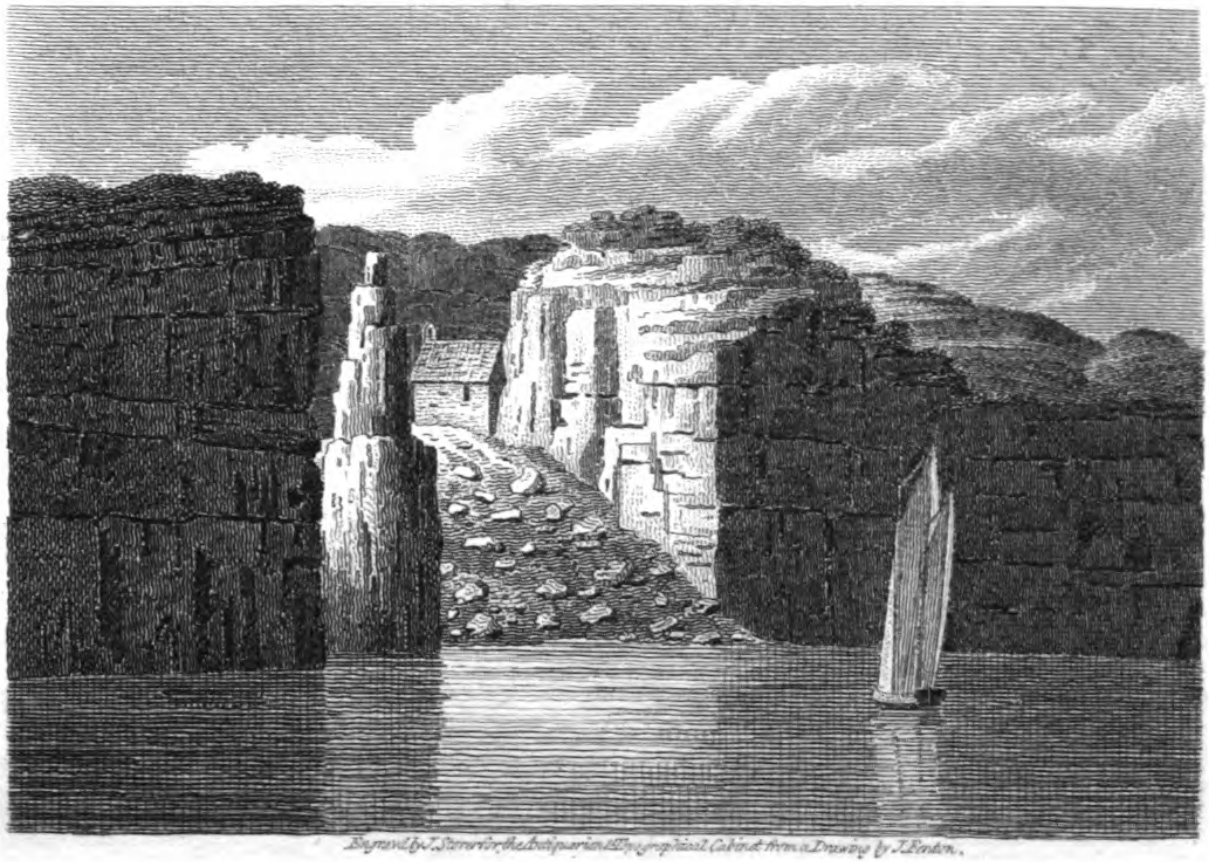
This Abbey was erected by Blanch, queen of Navarre, the wife of Edmund, duke of Lancaster, who was brother to Edward I. In the king's licence, obtained by her husband for the purpose of founding the Abbey, it is stated that whereas, by an act passed in that reign, ecclesiastical and other persons were restrained from holding lands in mortmain without leave of the crown and of the mesne lord, if any, he granted such leave to his said brother to convey a parcel of ground given and granted in fee by Thomas of Bread Street, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, for the erection of a house for the residence of certain nuns devoted to the service of God. St. Mary, and St. Francis, expected shortly to arrive and settle in this realm, under

the auspices of queen Blanch. Dated at Westminster, the 18th of June, in the twenty-first year of his reign, 1293.

These Nuns were denominated Claras, from their foundress St. Clara, a native of Aggisis, in Italy, and a zealous disciple of St. Francis, whose rule they adopted. They imitated the Franciscans also in the colour of their habit, and by assuming, in token of humility, the appellation of Sorores Minores, as their monks did that of Fratres Minores, from whence the street in which the house stood derived the name of Minories.

This Abbey was surrendered in the thirtieth year of king Henry VIII. by the lady abbess, Elizabeth Savage.

In the reign of Charles II. it appears that the premises consisted of storehouses belonging to his majesty, and from that time the site of the Abbey was so disguised that scarcely any traces of it were discernible when, in March 1797, a fire, which consumed or damaged many of the buildings, laid open large remains of the old edifice, particularly a spacious apartment which was probably the refectory, and is represented in the annexed Plate. The whole of it has since been destroyed.



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

Chapel of St. Govens Pembrokeshire.

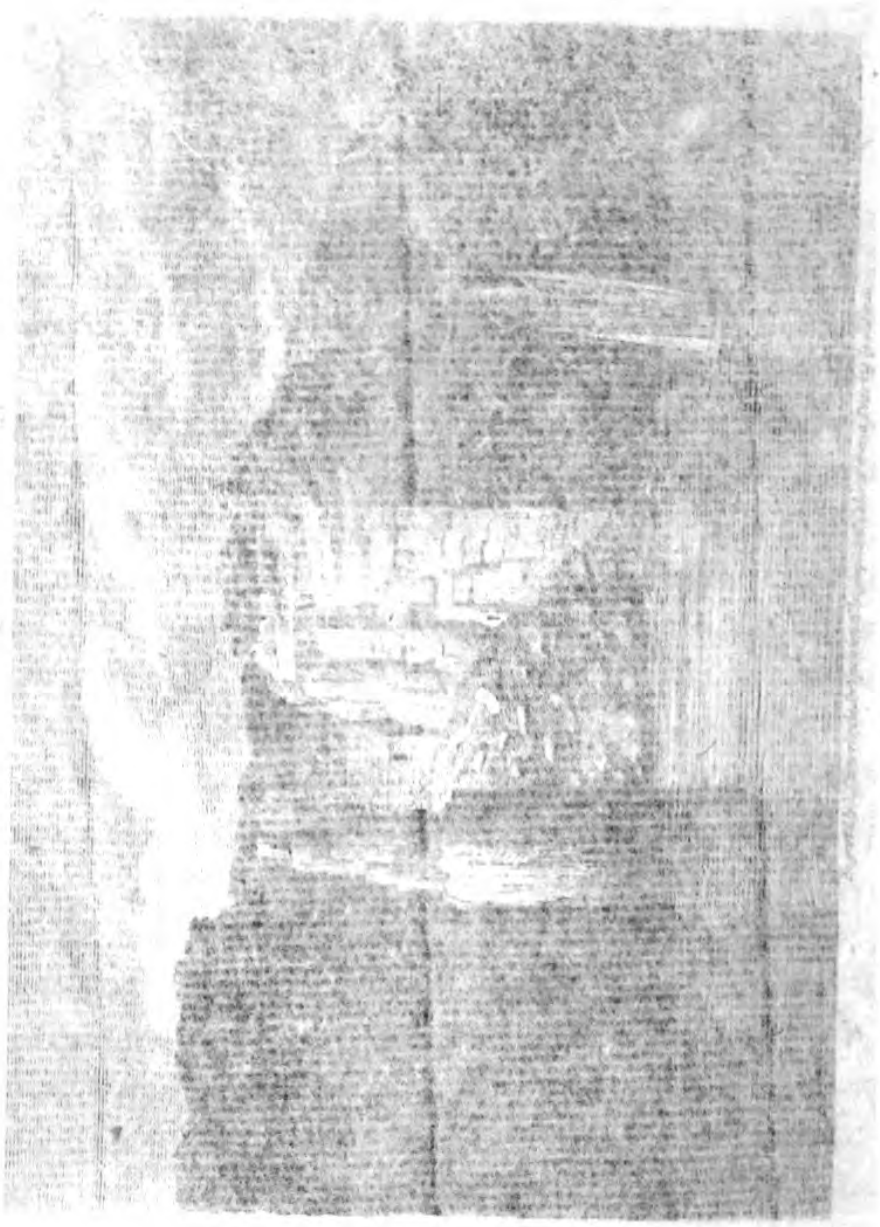
Published Oct. the 1st 1807 by W. Clarke New Bond St. & T. Cooper 77 Bow St. Covent Garden.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. GOVENS

PEMBROKESHIRE.

This relic of antiquity is situated on the beach near Milford Haven, not far from Stackpole Court, the seat of lord Cawdor, which is a noble mansion, surrounded with beautiful plantations, standing in a deep and sylvan glen, and though near the coast, yet exhibiting all the romantic beauties of an inland valley.

The Chapel is arched at a considerable height from the sea, in the cleft of a rock, and surrounded by cliffs of the wildest character. It consists of a small building at the east, and connected with the rock, in which they shew you an excavation supposed by the superstitious to be capable of letting in the least and at the same time the largest man, having been endowed, as it should seem, with this singular property by the prayers of some saint, who in the early age of Christianity being closely pursued by his enemies, fled to this place for refuge, the rock miraculously opened to receive him, and then instantly closing upon him till the danger was over. In commemoration of which supposed miracle, the Chapel was erected, and its precincts considered holy. Nearer the sea is a spring, or at least some oozing of water, possessed of so much



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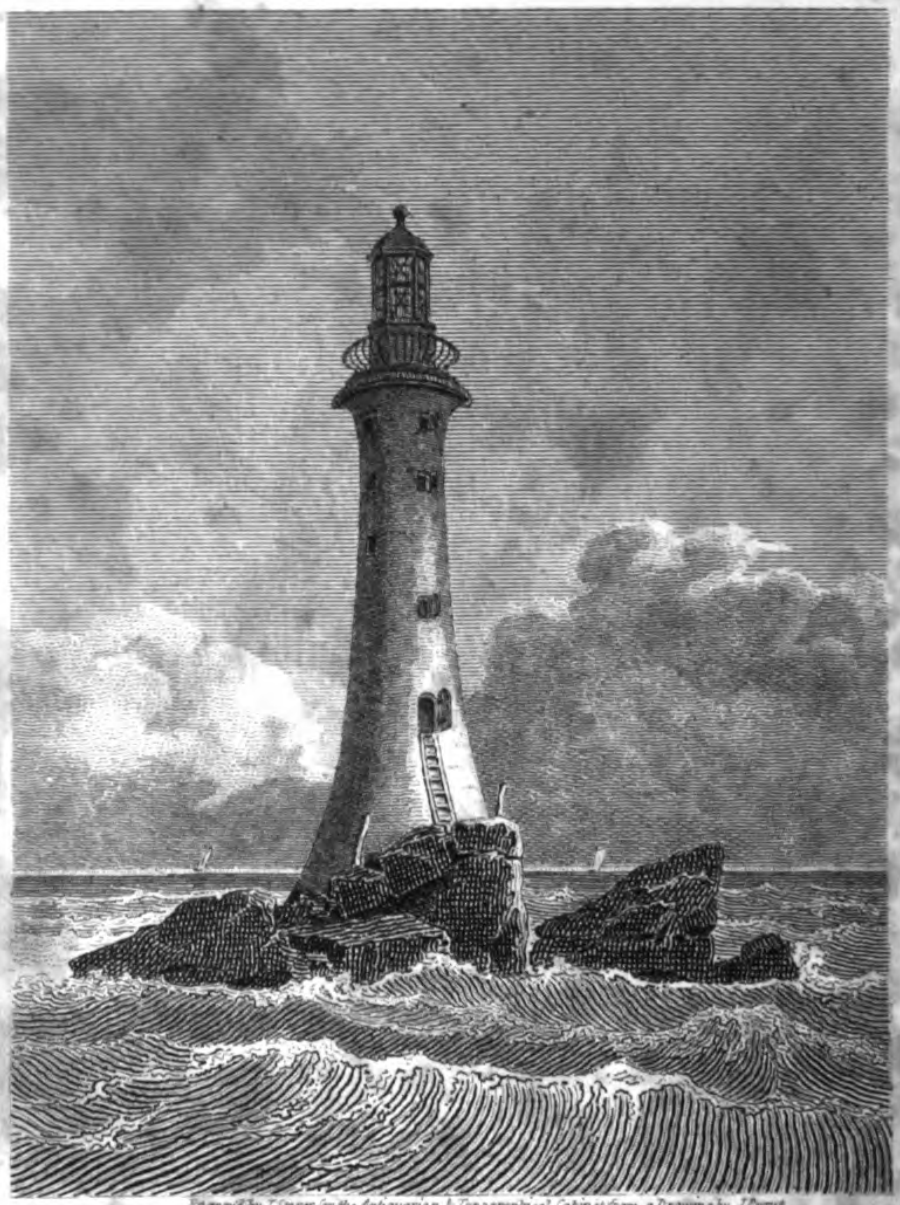
place confidence in report) of the most wonderful virtues, at once an infallible specific against lameness and blindness, nay, even of efficacy, it is by some believed, to render the idiot sensible.

St. Govens head is a bold and romantic projection, standing out into the sea, and spread around with large fragments of rocks, lying in confused heaps; and near it are some wonderful caverns, bearing a strong resemblance, though in miniature, to the celebrated Bullers of Buchan, on the north-east coast of Scotland.



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

Eddystone Light House.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. May 2. 1810.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS AND LIGHT-HOUSE,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE Eddystone Rocks are situated about twelve miles and a half from the middle of Plymouth Sound; they are so exposed to the swells from the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, that the waves frequently break over them with incredible fury. The numerous shipwrecks upon these Rocks suggested the necessity of erecting some beacon, by which the danger might be avoided, and accordingly a Light-house was built in the year 1698, by Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littleburg in Essex. This building continued till the year 1703, when some repairs being necessary, Mr. Winstanley went to superintend the workmen. On departing for the Rocks, his friends remonstrated with him upon the danger to which he would be exposed in such tempestuous weather: he replied, he was so well assured of the strength of his building, that he should only wish to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens, that he might see what effect it would have upon the [illegible] while he [illegible] ever

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remembered swept the building, with all its inmates, into the bosom of the deep.

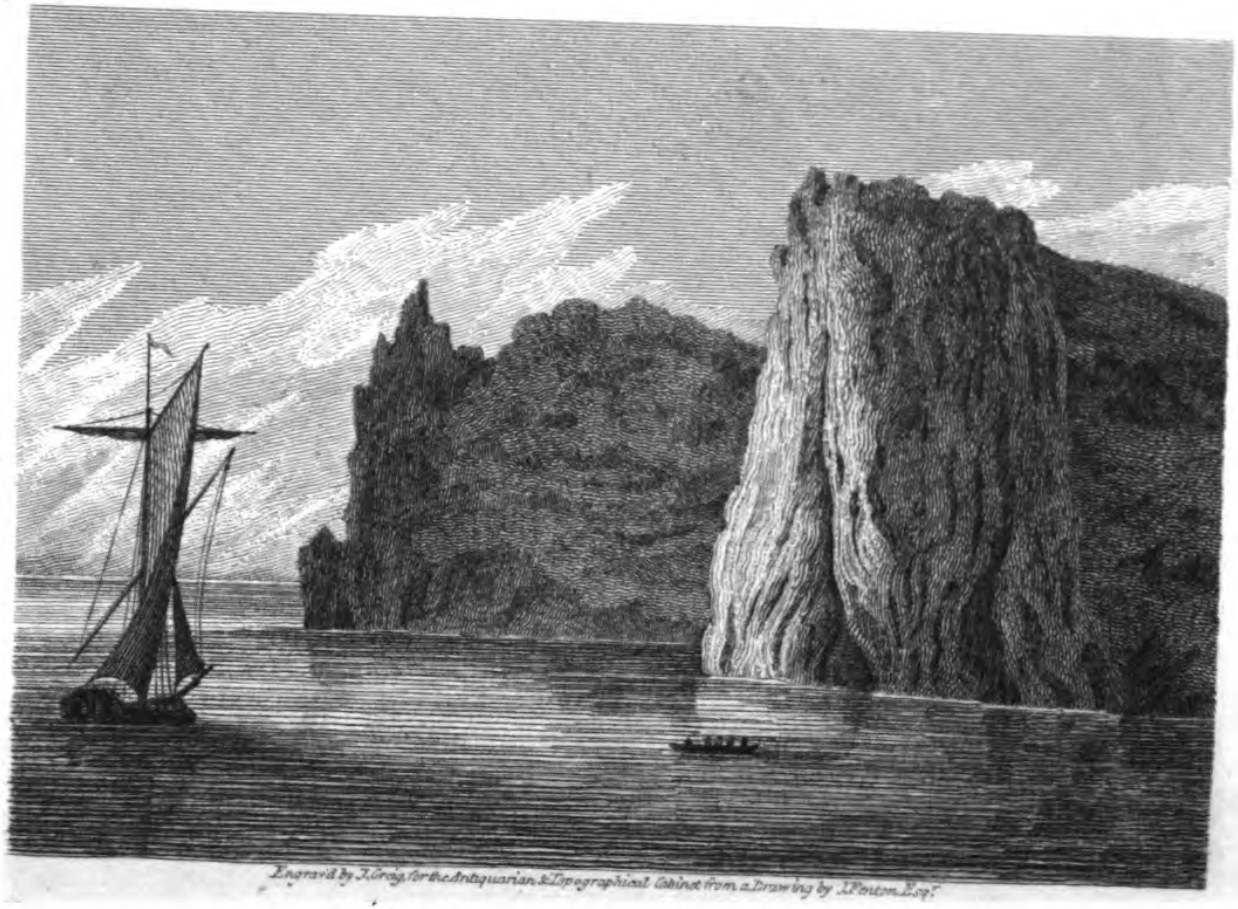
The second Light-house was begun in 1706, and completed in about two years. This was destroyed by fire on the 2d of December 1755. Two men that were within at the time of the accident saved themselves by taking shelter in a cleft of the Rock, where, it being low water, they remained secure till a vessel arrived for their assistance.

A very particular account of this conflagration, which was attended with some uncommon circumstances, may be found in Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales.

The third and present Light-house was erected by Mr. Smeaton, in the course of the years 1757, 8, and 9, the last stone being set on the 26th of August 1759. The height of the main column was then found to be seventy feet; the lantern and cupulo were afterwards added, and the whole surmounted by a gilt ball. The lantern is an octagon, the frame-work composed of cast-iron and copper; the outside and basement of the edifice is of granite; the interior is chiefly of Portland stone. Round the upper store-room is the following inscription, sunk upon the stone.

EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE,
THEY LABOUR IN VAIN THAT BUILD IT.

Psalm cxxvii.



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

Rock Scenery Coast of Pembrokeshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & T. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1st May 1810

[illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] somewhat [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] water [illegible]

ROCK SCENERY ON THE COAST OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE rocky scenery, portions of which form the subject of the present View, in a westwardly direction from the highest headland, St. Goven's Point, to another bold cape, called The Head of Man, is peculiarly striking, when seen from the water, and perhaps not equalled by any thing of the kind on the different coasts of the kingdom.

It consists of one vast stratum of limestone, here and there intersected by veins of a reddish grist, mixed with a saponaceous substance, somewhat harder than clay, which, whenever it occurs, is, by time and the constant lash of the surge, separated from the harder materials, and forms curious excavations, some penetrating the Rock for several yards: there is one in particular of this description, leading to an aperture called, from its shape, The Caldron, where the incumbent earth, from being thus undermined, has fallen in, and exhibits, when approached from the surrounding ground, a most tremendous circular gulph of considerable depth and diameter, having its sides nearly perpendicular to the water's edge below. Here the sea, after a storm, when impelled through the narrow subterraneous passage that is connected with it, finds a vent, and boils up to an immense

height in a mass of foam, diminishing or increasing as the waves from without recede or advance.

The stratification of these stupendous cliffs is very various; in some places they seem to have felt the most violent convulsions, being distorted into every possible variation of the horizontal line, from a gentle wave to the herring-bone, that frequent characteristic of Etruscan masonry, and seen to this day in some of the Roman stations of Britain, particularly at Colchester. In others, the original masonry of nature is still maintained in its pristine solidity, and seems to form the only bulwark calculated to arrest the progress of the vast western ocean, which for ages has here alone contended for the mastery, every other substance having yielded to the strength of its wave, its ascendancy being still visible in the vast chasm now opened between the different rocks, called Stacks, from their columnar appearance and their great height from the water and the continent, of which they undoubtedly formed a part some centuries ago, having only escaped the devouring element from being of harder texture.

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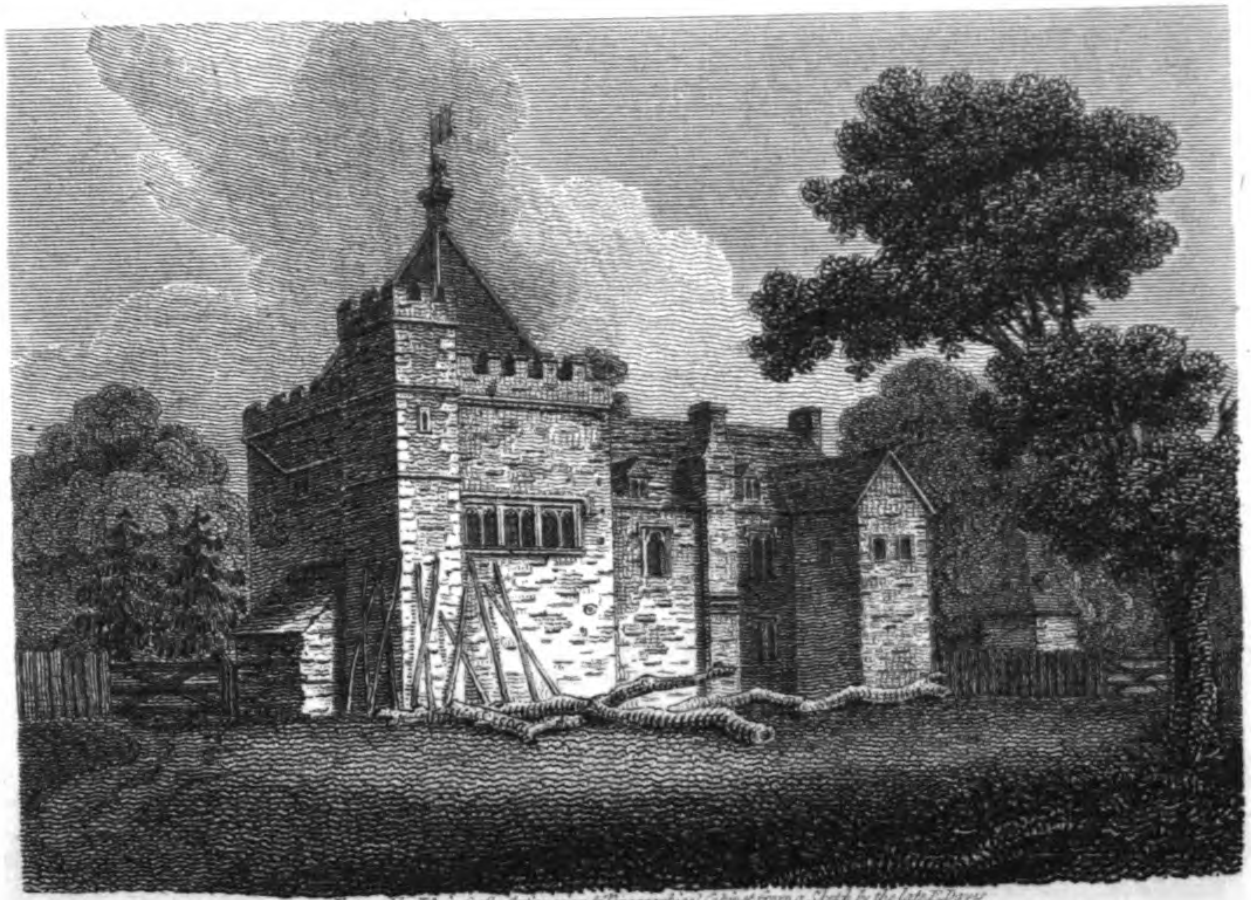

Engraved by Harding for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Sketch by the late E. Dayes

Antient Kitchen, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire.

Published as the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Ivy Lane and S. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. M. 1806.

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[illegible] ancient mansion, which, with [illegible] has [illegible] the family of the Marquis [illegible], [illegible] appears in its former [illegible] the kitchen, and the tower, wh[illegible] [illegible] decorated, still attract the [illegible] [illegible] admiration of the traveller and the antiquary.

[illegible] chapel possesses the complete [illegible] of the building, though the [illegible] of their erection can [illegible] ascertained with any moral [illegible]. [illegible] part of this edifice is still entire, and the [illegible] [illegible] of the ceiling [illegible], in a great degree, [illegible] original form and [illegible]rance. [illegible] tower [illegible] [illegible] of about [illegible] feet square and [illegible] [illegible] chapel [illegible] fourth [illegible] of which are [illegible] by [illegible] of stairs. The upper [illegible] of the rooms [illegible] appropriated [illegible] the summer [illegible] [illegible] retirement, which he was [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without a [illegible]

STANTON HARCOURT,

OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS ancient mansion, which, with the manor, has been in the family of the Harcourts near 600 years, no longer appears in its former splendour; yet the chapel, the kitchen, and the tower, which the muse of Pope has consecrated, still attract the curious and venerating attention of the traveller and the antiquary.

The chapel possesses the remote antiquity of the other buildings, though the time of their erection cannot be ascertained with any probable precision. The interior part of this edifice is still entire, and the antique decorations of the ceiling preserve, in a great degree, their original form and appearance. In the tower are three rooms of about thirteen feet square, and over part of the chapel is a fourth; all of which are accessible by winding stairs of stone. The uppermost of these rooms was occupied by Pope, who passed two summers at Stanton Harcourt, for the sake of retirement, while he was employed in the translation of Homer, the fifth volume of which he finished there. The kitchen is a large, square, and lofty building, remarkable for its form, and the singularity of being without a chimney. A winding staircase of stone, in the turret, leads to a passage round

the battlements, from whence there is a commanding prospect of the adjacent country; and beneath the eaves of the roof are shutters that lift up to give vent to the smoke. According to conjecture, it is of a more ancient construction than the other parts of the edifice. Dr. Littleton, the late bishop of Carlisle, entertained the opinion that it was repaired, and the present windows added, about the reign of Henry IV. their form and style appearing to be such as those in use at that period. Indeed, the remains of an arch in the wall above, evidently prove that some alteration has been formerly made in the building.

Dr. Platt, in his History of Oxfordshire, gives the following description of it:—" The kitchen of the right worshipful sir Simon Harcourt, knight, of Stanton Harcourt, is so strangely unusual, that, by way of riddle, one may truly call it either a kitchen within a chimney, or a kitchen without one; for below it is nothing but a large square, and octangular above, ascending like a tower: the fires being made against the walls, and the smoke climbing up them, without any tunnels, or disturbance to the cooks; which, being stopped by a large conical roof at the top, goes out at loop-holes on every side, according as the wind sits; the loop-holes at the side next the wind being shut with falling doors, the adverse side opened."

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

Remains of Boxham Abbey Church Sussex.

Published Decemb. Proprietors by W. Lowndes New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. M.DCC.XCIX.

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[illegible] Tunbridge Wells, [illegible] south-east [illegible] known it was [illegible], belonged [illegible] of the Premonstratensian Order.

[illegible] amongst the first M[illegible] order, [illegible] was not originally established on [illegible] for it appears, that their first establishment was at Tarham, in Sussex; and, afterwards, [illegible] Hertford. These primary foundations [illegible] middle of the twelfth century, [illegible] Bishop de Dene, [illegible] have been found objectionable, from [illegible] seem removed to Bonsmoreham [illegible] comforts provided here [illegible] great patron of [illegible] who has [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] among [illegible] Bishop, [illegible], for the purpose of [illegible] in honour of Ella de Salvaing, the

BAYHAM ABBEY,

SUSSEX.

BEGEHAM, or, as it is called, Bayham Abbey, is situated partly in the parish of Lamberhurst and partly in that of Trant, in the county of Sussex; at the distance of about six miles from Tunbridge Wells, in a south-east direction. The monks, to whom it was allotted, belonged to the canons regular of the Præmonstratension Order.

Bayham Abbey was amongst the first of this order, although its community was not originally established on the present spot; for, it appears, that their first establishment was at Otteham, in Sussex; and, afterwards, at Brockley, in Deptford. These primary foundations had taken place about the middle of the twelfth century, through the pious munificence of Ralph de Dene: but the former place having been found objectionable, from its extreme poverty, they soon removed to Brockley; and hindrances to their comforts prevailing here also, sir Robert de Thurnham (a great patron of monastic establishments, and one who had accompanied Richard I. to the holy wars), with the consent of the earl of Clare, his lord, granting to these canons all his lands at Begeham, in pure and perpetual alms, for the purpose of building a new abbey, in honour of Ella de Sackvile, the

daughter of their original founder, they moved to this spot, and here permanently established their community. This event took place on the feast of the Annunciation, A. D. 1200.

The present remains of this Abbey consist of the gateway, the nave of the church, and its attached offices, a part of the refectory, and apparently some portion of the cloisters; together with some cellars or appendages to the buttery. The church is a handsome building, perfect in its outline and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows, and various good specimens of the architecture of the thirteenth century. At the north-east end of the church are the remains of a turret staircase, which would appear to have conducted to a rood-loft, opening, probably, into the church, above the high altar: the traces of this also are very noticeable.

Bayham Abbey is placed in a very delightful country: but, like most of the edifices of that description, is not in such a situation, as, according to modern ideas, would have been deemed the most eligible. But our ancestors had their notions of comfort on this subject; whereon they seem uniformly to have acted. Shelter yielded them greater inducements than prospects; nor did they seem to have our apprehensions of damp. The Abbey is accordingly placed in a low, flat situation, immediately surrounded by water, and enclosed on all sides by the rising hills. But the soil is

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

Gateway, Beyham Abbey, Sussex.

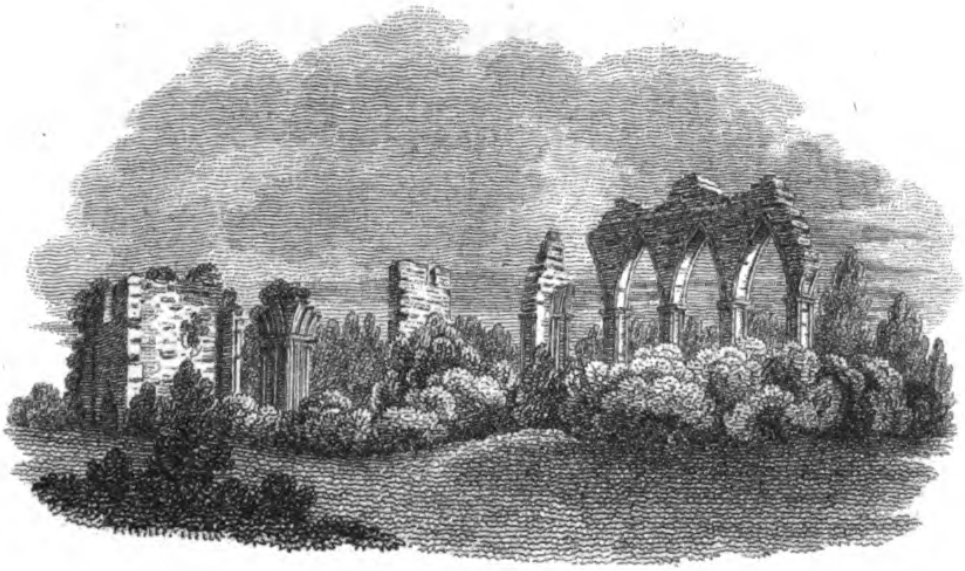
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. May 1. 1810.

[illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] a form [illegible] somewhere [illegible]

tolerably dry, and the water consists principally of the stream which forms the boundary between the counties of Kent and Sussex.

With the materials, which were procured from many parts of these extensive ruins, a former possessor of the place has built a small commodious dwelling;



which, from being placed too near the ruins, has neither the advantage of a good view of them, nor in itself contributes to the beauty or character of the scene. The manor is now the property of earl Camden, and Bayham is adopted for his second title.