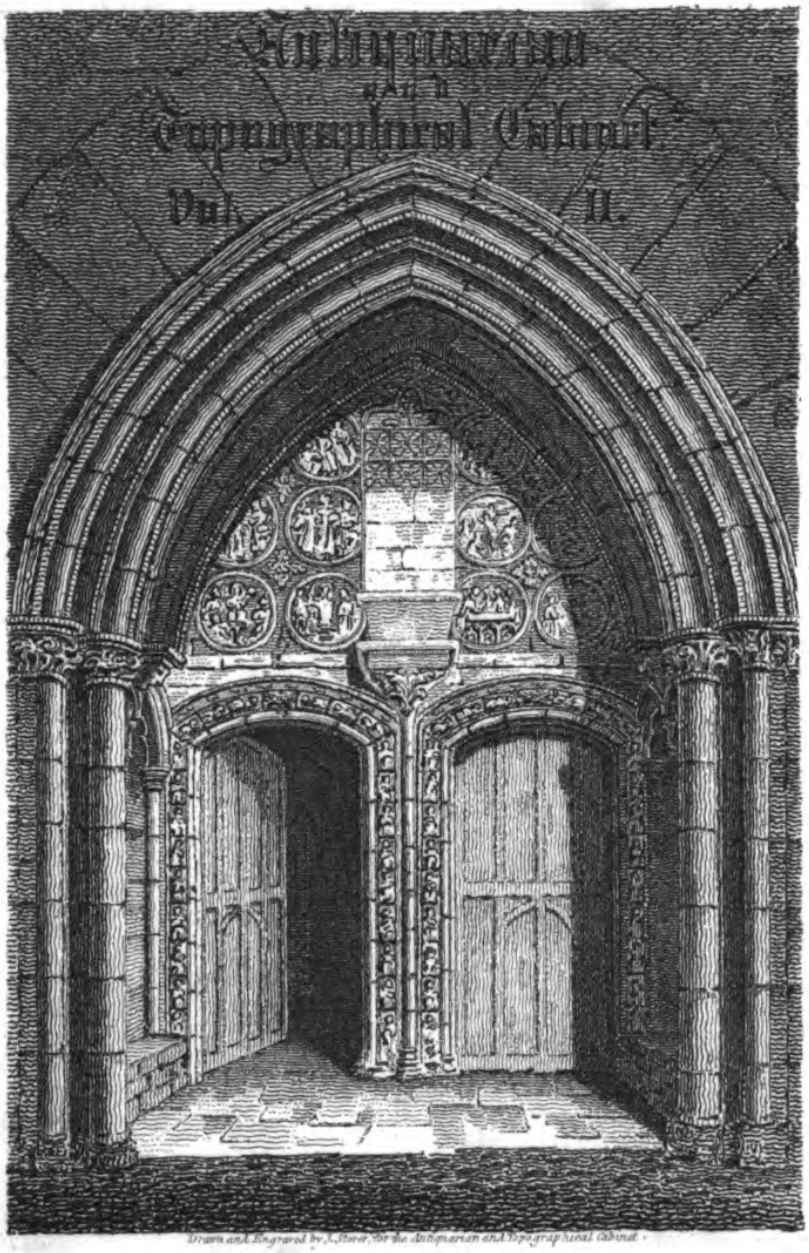

Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

West door of Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke Bond Street Aug.t 1.1807.

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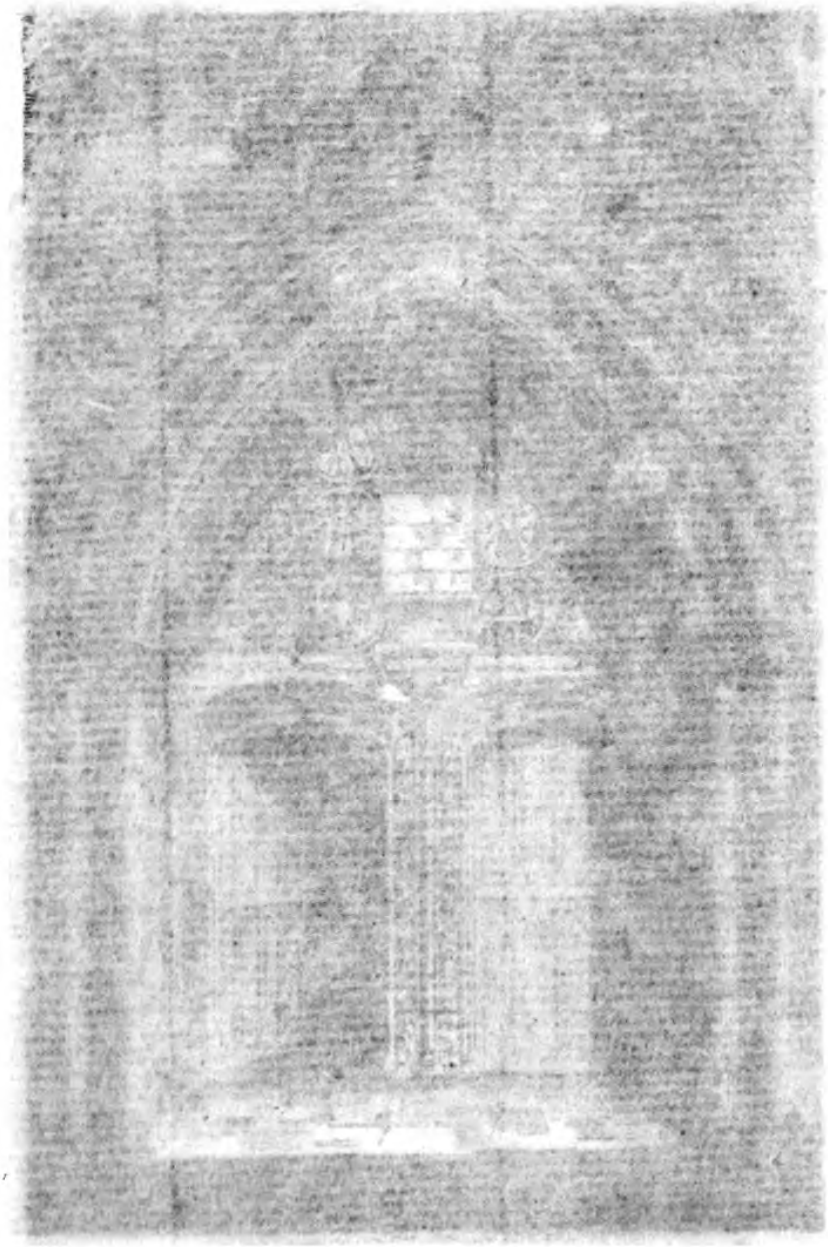

Antiquarian

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. II.

LONDON:

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1808.

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INDEX TO VOL. II.

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.

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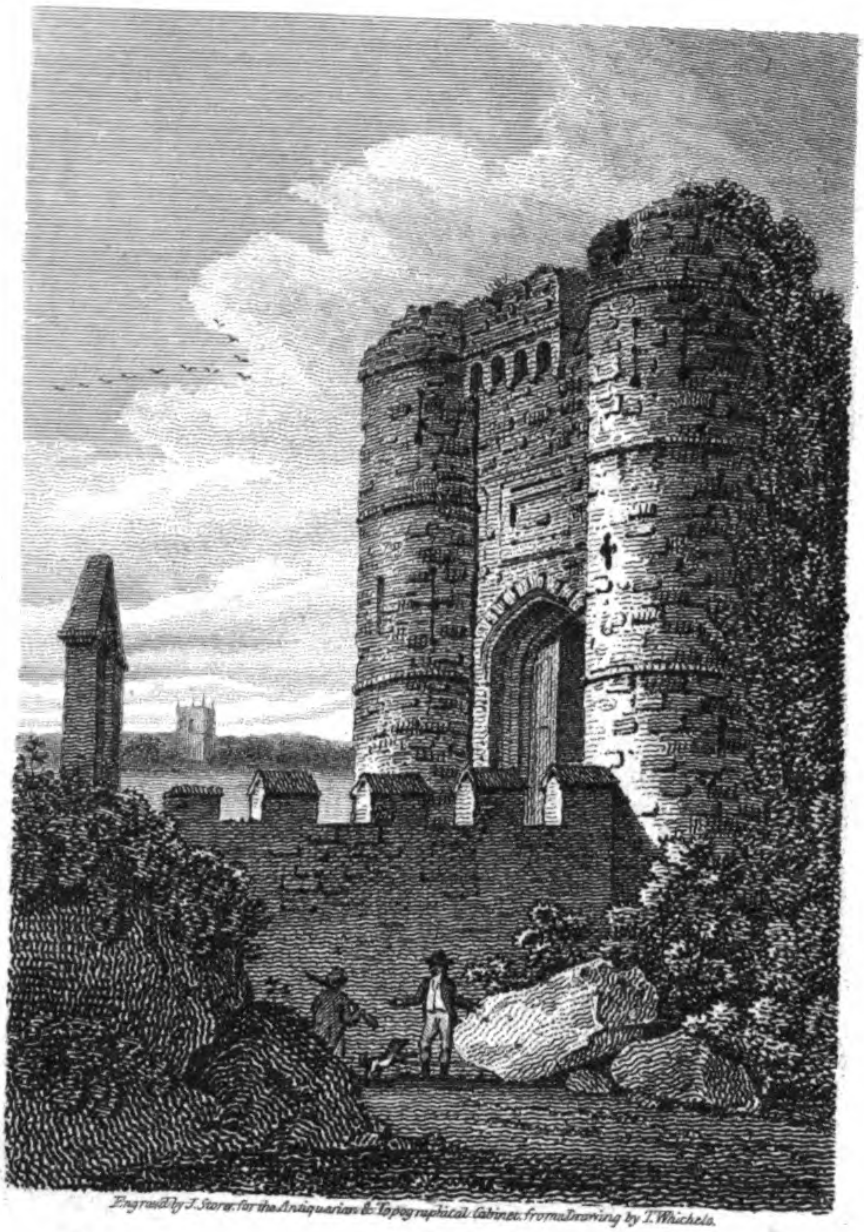


Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by T. Whichelo.

Entrance to Carrisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke Bond Street. May 2. 1807.

[illegible] WIGHT.

[illegible] eminence, about [illegible] mile from [illegible] village of Carisbrook. Histo[illegible] [illegible] in this place when [illegible] [illegible] A. D. [illegible] the reign of [illegible] was [illegible] by the [illegible] it by Withgar, the [illegible] the Isle of Wight, about the year [illegible] Wightgaraburg, from which [illegible] is supposed to be derived [illegible], in great measure, through [illegible] rebuilt in the reign of Henry I, by [illegible] Earl of Devon: and Camden relates [illegible] by a governor of the island, [illegible] some additions. The considerabl[illegible] [illegible] the separa[illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

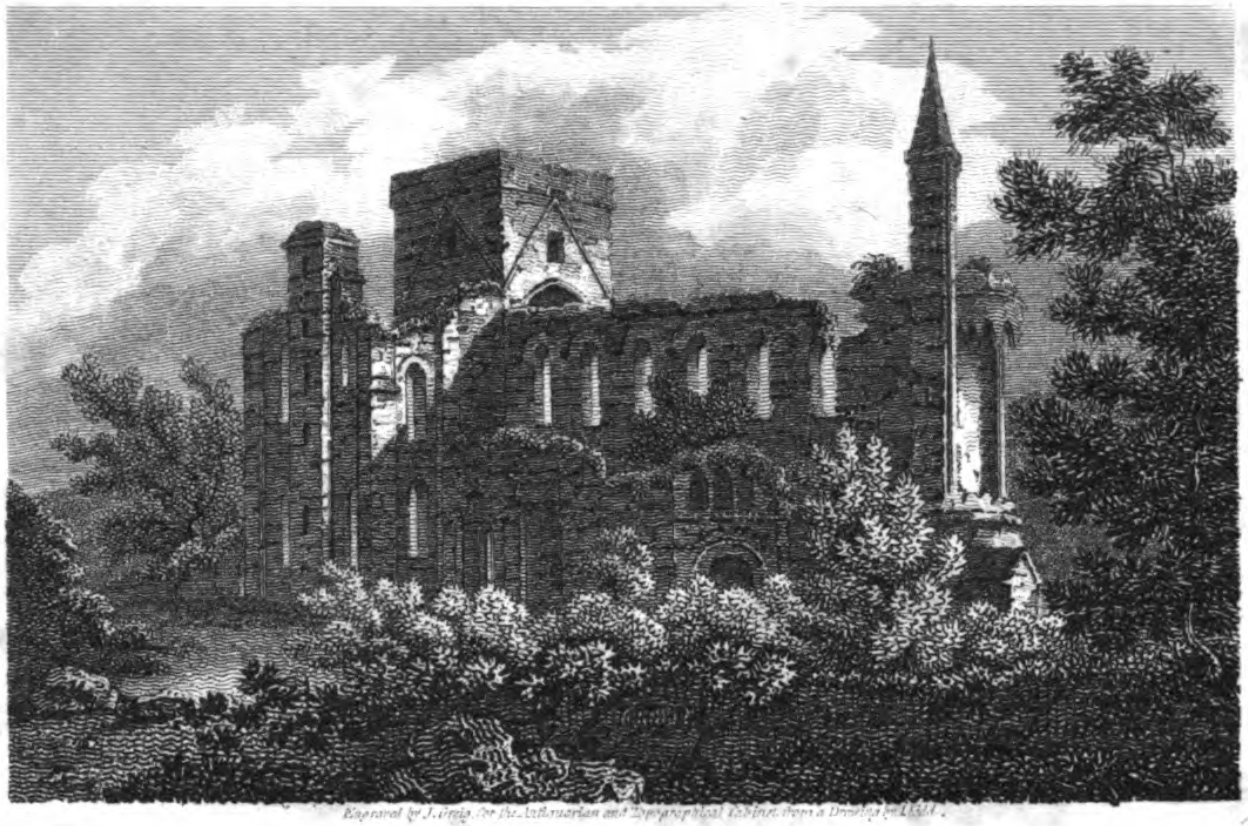
CARISBROOK CASTLE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence, about one mile from Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. Historians relate that a castle existed in this place when Britain was subdued by Vespasian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and that it was repaired by the Romans; it was afterwards rebuilt by Withtgar, the Saxon, then sovereign of the Isle of Wight, about the year 519, who called the Castle Wight Garisbourg, from which its present name Carisbrook is supposed to be derived. This building falling to decay, in a great measure through length of time, was re-edified in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon; and Camden relates that it was once more rebuilt by a governor of the island. Queen Elizabeth made some additions, and considerably repaired the ancient building; the date of these reparations is sculptured on a shield placed over the outer entrance. Under the date are the initials E. R. from which it has been inferred that this gate was erected by Elizabeth. The walls of the ancient edifice enclose a space, whose area is about an acre and a half; its shape is a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; its greatest length from east to west. The entrance is on

the west, on a curtain between two bastions, then through a small gate, over which is an inscription, with the date above noticed; this gate leads to another flanked with two round towers. On the north side are some low buildings in ruins, said to be those where the unfortunate Charles I. was confined, and in one of them a window is shewn, through which he attempted to escape. On the north-east angle, upon a considerable elevation, stands the keep, an irregular polygon, the way to which is by an ascent of seventy-two steps: here was formerly a well for the supply of the Castle, but now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle is a tower called Mountjoy's tower, with very thick walls, which, together with the keep, have appearances of much greater antiquity than most other parts of the edifice. The old Castle is enclosed within a more modern fortification, probably part of the erection of queen Elizabeth.

To this Castle, as already hinted, the unfortunate Charles I. was conducted, upon his arrival at the Isle of Wight; he remained here some time in reality a prisoner, though abused with all the mockery of feigned respect; and on the failure of a tedious negotiation, in which he was engaged with the parliament, who were probably predetermined to resist every overture, he was committed to close imprisonment by colonel Hammond, who was then governor.



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by [illegible]

Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland.

Published [illegible] by [illegible]

BRINKBURN PRIO

NORTHUMBERLAND

Priory, three miles from R

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in the reign of Henry I.

inhabited by black canon

the order of St. Augustine, fro

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Prince Henry of Scotland, earl of

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BRINKBURN PRIORY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRINKBURN Priory, three miles from Rothbury, in Northumberland, was founded by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and inhabited by black canons, or canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, from the monastery of St. Mary de Infula. The founder of this Priory endowed it with lands out of his wastes, which grants were confirmed by his lady Hawys, and Roger his eldest son and heir. His grandson Roger bestowed further 140 acres from his waste lands in Evenwood, with a large proportion of waste near Framlington; likewise liberty to take game, and cut timber in his forests, for the necessary uses of the establishment.

Prince Henry of Scotland, earl of Northumberland, enriched it with the revenue of a salt-work at Warksworth; and in conjunction with his son William de Warren, of the family of the earls of Warren, by the mother's side, and surnamed after them, confirmed all its possessions and privileges. They were also confirmed by charters granted by Henry III. At the dissolution of religious houses it had ten canons; its annual revenue was valued at £68 : 19 : 1 according to Dugdale, but by Speed

at £77. The Priory was given by Edward VI. to John, earl of Warwick, and shortly after devolved to George Fenwick, esq. of the ancient family of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of George Fenwick. esq. a person of considerable military talents, who was employed in the rank of a colonel by the parliament, and appointed to the government of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Brinkburn Priory is situated under a hill, on the extremity of a peninsula, near the northern margin of the river Coquet: part of its walls are washed by the river. The opposite shore is bounded by a semicircular ridge of shaggy rocks, mantled with ivy, and beautified with a variety of plants and shrubs. The greater part of this venerable pile has been demolished, and its church, which was in the cathedral form, has shared in the devastation. The materials were applied to the erection of a dwelling-house, which is now in ruins. The square tower of the church, a small spire, many noble pillars and arches, and some of its side walls, with the dormitory belonging to the Priory, are the principal remains. These vestiges of monastic grandeur, a group of mouldering fragments, are richly varied with the tints of time, and being in many parts overgrown with ivy and other evergreens, display an agreeable combination of objects impressively grand and picturesque.

Colchester Castle Essex.

Published by the Proprietors for Mr. Taylor Bond Street, June 1, 1805.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] of the [illegible] town, [illegible] distant [illegible] from [illegible] which is distant [illegible] parliament [illegible] from some [illegible] remains for its [illegible] of which the inhabitants [illegible] are [illegible] in [illegible] by the [illegible] from the religious persecutions [illegible] It is governed by a mayor, [illegible] mayor includes eighteen assistants and [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] are a chief [illegible] court, [illegible] [illegible] a clerk of the market, [illegible] of the gaol.

[illegible] in 1675, by [illegible], a French [illegible], one of [illegible] and a great favourite of the [illegible], who [illegible] his soldiers [illegible] possession of [illegible] English [illegible]

COLCHESTER CASTLE,

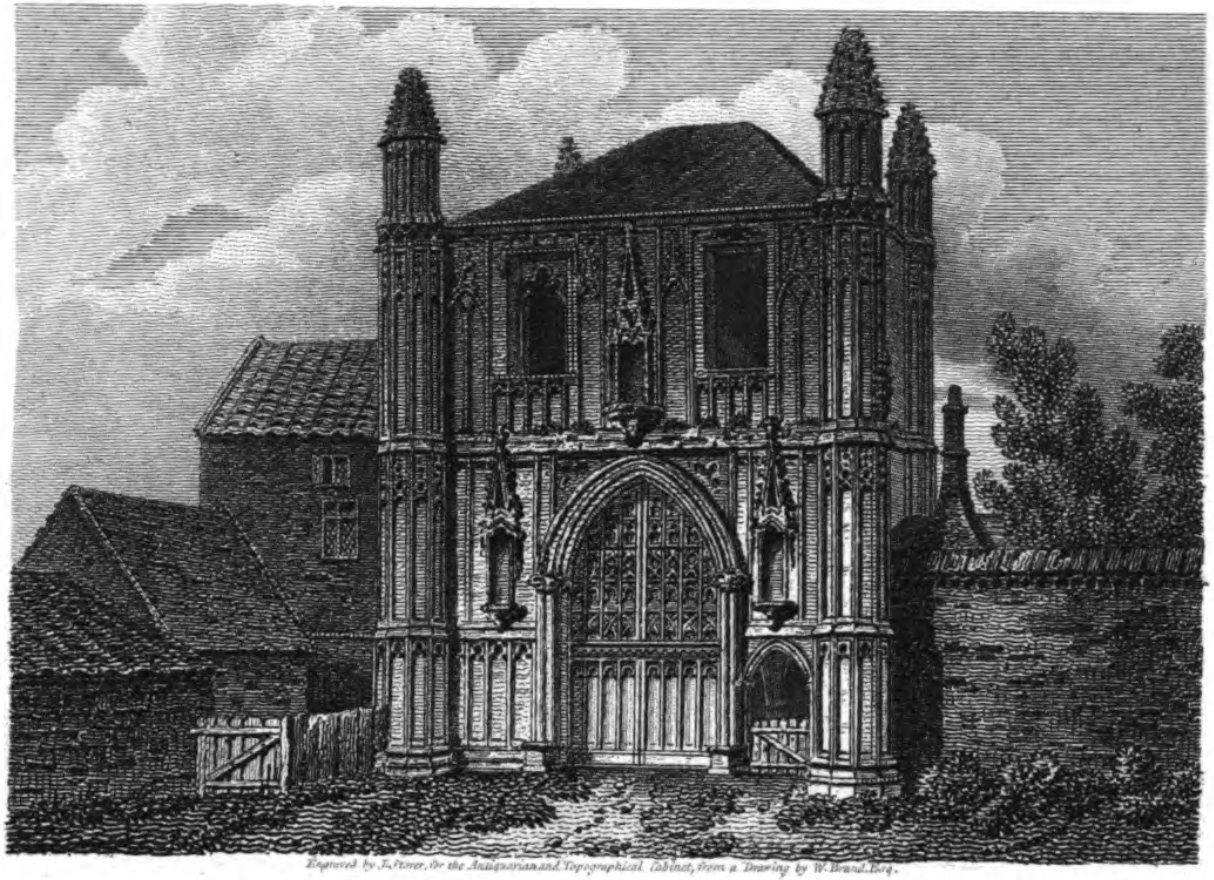
ESSEX.

COLCHESTER is situate in the county of Essex, on the south bank of the river Coln, distance fifty-one miles north-east from London, on the direct road from thence to Harwich, from which it is distant twenty miles westerly; it sends two members to parliament, and is a populous and handsome town, famous for its oysters, in barrelling and pickling of which the inhabitants excel; it enjoys a good trade, and has a considerable manufacture of baize, introduced in 1570, by the Flemings, who took refuge here from the religious persecution carried on by the duke d'Alva. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen (the mayor included), eighteen assistants, and an equal number of common-council men; the officers of the corporation are a chamberlain, town-clerk, steward of the admiralty court, water-bailiff and serjeant, four serjeants at mace, a clerk of the market, cryer, ranger, and a keeper of the gaol.

The annexed Engraving represents the north-west view of the Castle, as it appeared in 1805. This structure was built in 1075, by Eudo, a Norman chieftain, one of the followers and a great favourite of the Conqueror, who loaded his soldiers with the possessions of the English: it

stands on the north-east side of the town, and is said to occupy the very spot on which stood the palace of Coel the Briton: it is highly probable that the Romans had a fortress on or near the same ground, as more than one third of the materials composing the present building consists of Roman brick, &c.; and as the foundations, vaults, and superstructure are of immense dimensions, the Roman structure must have been prodigious: the form is quadrangular; the sides measure 140 feet, and are flanked by a tower on each angle, the foundations of which are reported to be thirty feet thick: the vaults and passages under the first floor which have already been examined are surprising; and as the principal descent to them has not yet been discovered, it is imagined that two thirds of the subterraneous dungeons and winding passages remain unexplored. Under the walls seen in the annexed View, sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle were shot to death by order of Fairfax, with cool and deliberate barbarity, too commonly attendant on civil warfare.

Our limits preclude a more particular description; but it may be observed, that the antiquary who has not inspected the ancient town of Colchester, has not reaped the full harvest of his pursuits; and it may be added as a strong inducement to his making the visit, that he will be certain of receiving from the respectable host and lovely hostess of the Cups, every comfort arising from courteous behaviour, clean rooms, well-dressed viands, and good wine.



Engraved by J. Pover, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by W. Brand, Esq.

St. John's Abbey Gate, Colchester, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street June 4. 1807

[illegible] Ab of St. [illegible]
[illegible] Abbey; the [illegible]
[illegible] about fourteen acre[illegible]
are all the buildings [illegible]
[illegible] St. [illegible]
[illegible] Fields, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] the ground [illegible]
[illegible] the building [illegible]
[illegible] where he [illegible]
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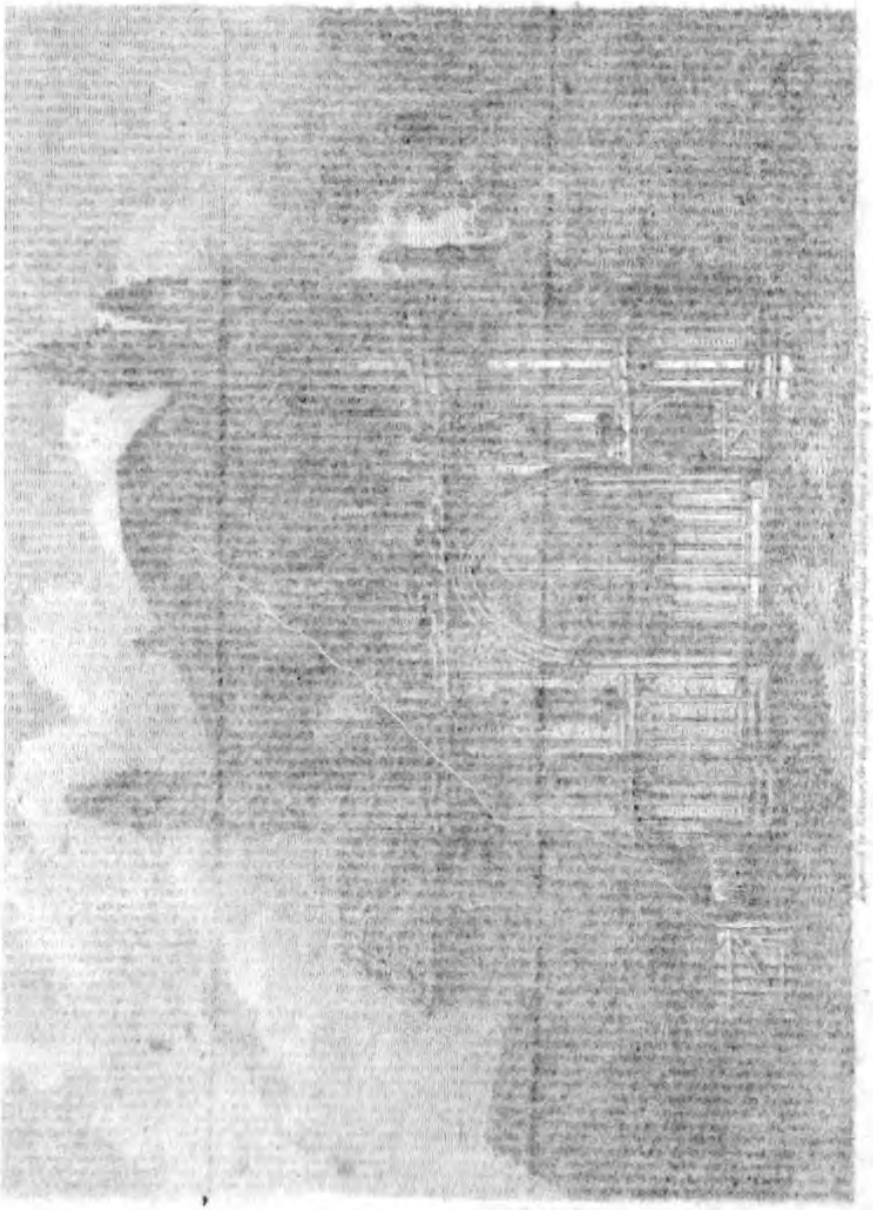
for [illegible] others, and [illegible] cated to Christ [illegible]



ST. JOHN'S ABBEY GATE, COLCHESTER,

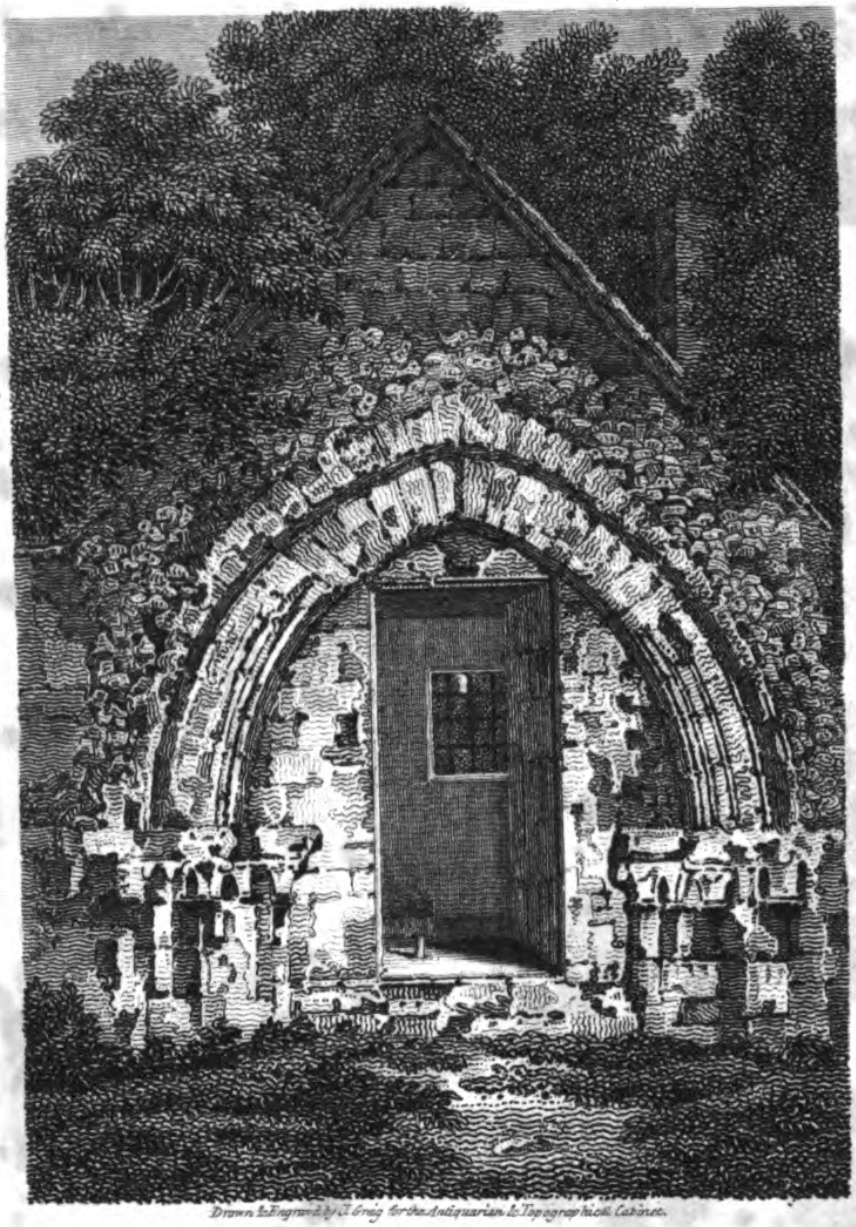
ESSEX.

In the parish of St. Giles's, on a considerable and pleasant eminence, southward of the town, is the site of a once famous Abbey; the walls that encompassed it (containing an area of about fourteen acres), and the Abbey gate, are all the buildings that remained in 1805, when the annexed View was taken. St. John's Abbey was founded by Eudo, mentioned in the account of Colchester Castle, who, after the death of the Conqueror, was extremely useful to his successor William Rufus, and being governor of Colchester resolved to build a monastery there.

In 1096, he caused the ground to be prepared, the limits of the building to be determined, and materials to be procured, and was proceeding in the execution of his design, when he fell into disgrace with the reigning prince Henry I.; the work was therefore laid aside for some time, and was afterwards resumed under the direction of William, a nephew of Eudo, who with much assiduity and great expense completed the edifice, which was consecrated the 10th January 1104, with great solemnity and pomp, and at the same time liberally endowed by the founder and others, and dedicated to Christ and St. John

the Baptist, for twenty monks of the Benedictine order. Hugh, a monk from the abbey of York, was chosen for the first abbot, with great privileges and honours; he wore a mitre, and sat in the upper council of the realm. This abbey was distinguished by peculiar privileges, having the same honour, liberty, and laws as the church of St. Peter at Westminster: it was chartered by Richard I. and had the right of sanctuary. At the dissolution it was valued at £523 : 17 : 10; but this sum, it is supposed, scarcely exceeded its annual value. The last abbot, John Beche, was executed at Colchester the 1st December 1539, for denying the king's supremacy. Henry gave the Abbey to sir Thomas Dance for twenty-one years; Edward VI. granted it in 1574, in reversion, to Dudley, earl of Warwick, from whom it descended to John Lucas, master of the requests, who converted it into a family residence, which was in possession of sir Charles Lucas, at the seige of Colchester, in 1648, when it was nearly demolished by the parliament troops, under the lord-general Fairfax.

The gateway is flanked with four octagonal turrets, and consists of an arched portal and postern, over which is a large room; the workmanship is excellent, and the whole structure awfully impresses the mind with the ancient consequence and beauty of the once magnificent building to which it was the principal entrance.



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

Stratford Langton Abbey, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street, June 1st 1807.

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STRATFORD LANGTON ABBEY,

ESSEX.

THE monastery of Stratford Langton, or Langthorn, about one mile from Bow, in the parish of West Ham, situated in a low marshy ground, was founded in 1134, by William de Mountfitchet, and at the dissolution of religious houses was possessed of revenues to the annual amonnt of £600. The last abbot was William Huddleston, who had a yearly pension allowed him of £66 : 13 : 4.

The founder gave to this Abbey the neighbouring church of Leyton (now Low Layton) by the name of Ecclesia de Leya, which was afterwards appropriated to the monastery, and a vicarage ordained therein, of which the abbot and convent were patrons till the suppression. They were likewise possessed of the lordship or manor of the same parish. In the church of this Abbey, and not in that of the priory of St. Edward's, Bromley, as by some historians is affirmed, was buried John de Bohun, the great earl of Hereford and Essex.

The only remains of this once extensive Abbey, are a greatly-mutilated gateway, standing across the road which leads to West Ham; several extensive fragments of the walls, and a very beautiful arch near the Adam and Eve public-house. This arch is the remnant most

worthy of notice, being preserved with much care, and undoubtedly a part of the original building; in all probability it formed the western entrance to the church. The pillars which support the arch are nearly half concealed in the raised earth; the arch itself now forms the front of a small room, used principally to lodge soldiers in when any are quartered at the adjoining house.

Several funeral relics have been at different periods discovered near this spot, particularly in the garden, which extends to the east of it, where a stone coffin was dug up in 1770; and at another time a carved gravestone, on which were once inscriptions in brass: this stone is now kept in the kitchen of the Adam and Eve. In the adjoining field, in 1792, several urns, three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins were dug up.

The mills, at a small distance from the ruins, probably occupy the site of the Abbey Mills, as they are still called by that name, though the present buildings are entirely modern.

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by B. Howlett

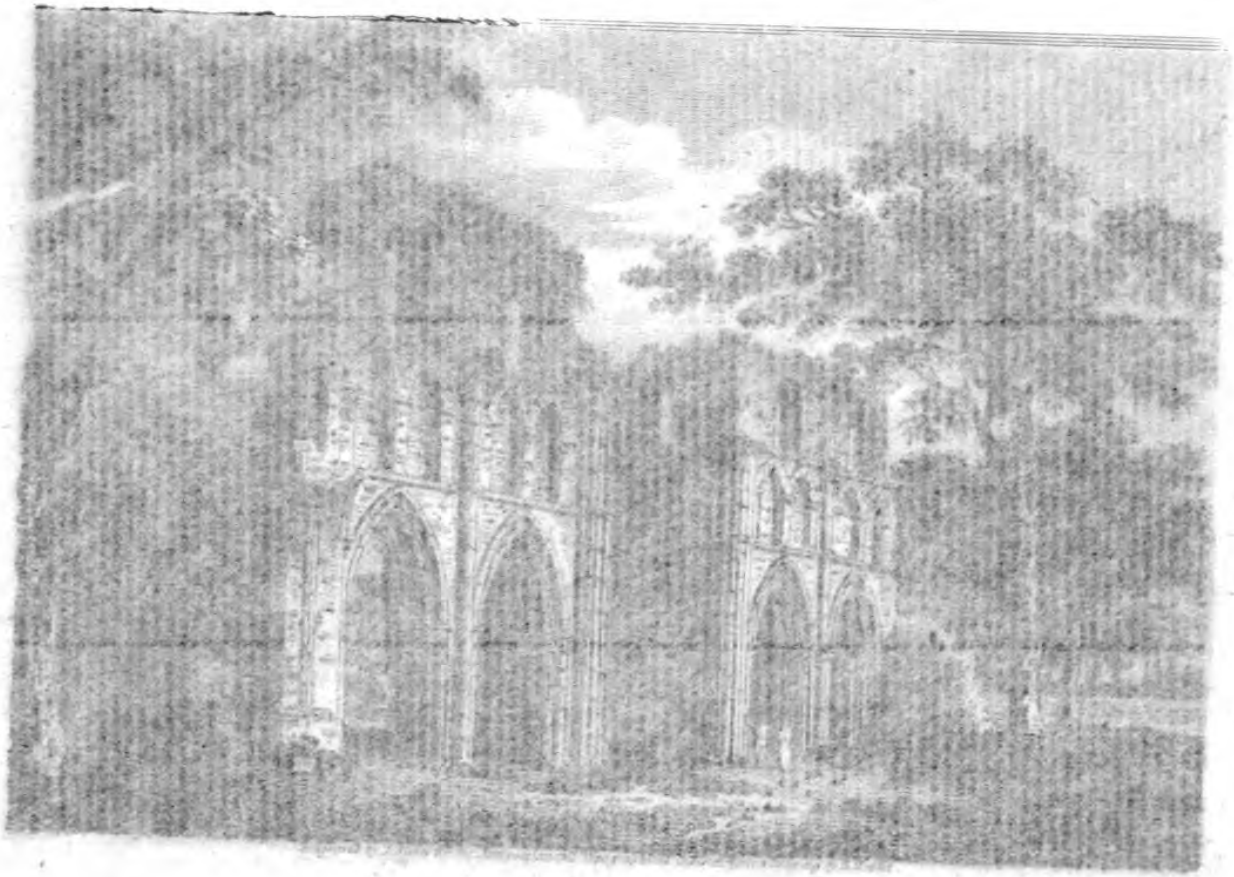
Roche Abbey, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, June 1, 1807.

ROCHE ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

This Abbey is [illegible] the town of Rotherham, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding. It was founded by Richard de Busli and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Wickersley, in the year 11[illegible], and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistercian order. John, the son and heir of Richard de Busli, confirmed to this house the gifts made by his father; [illegible] the abbey received [illegible] accessions, not only from the Busli family, but also from other persons, amongst whom were Matilda the [illegible] widow of [illegible] de [illegible], Edmund [illegible] constable of Chester, and William the second earl of Warren, whom [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] for [illegible] Thorn, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] which were [illegible] to the monks [illegible] There were [illegible] others who contributed to this monastery [illegible] donations, as well [illegible] before, as [illegible] given [illegible] were confirmed by a [illegible] of [illegible] III. [illegible] which likewise exempted the abbot and monks from the payment of tithes for all lands in their own occupation.



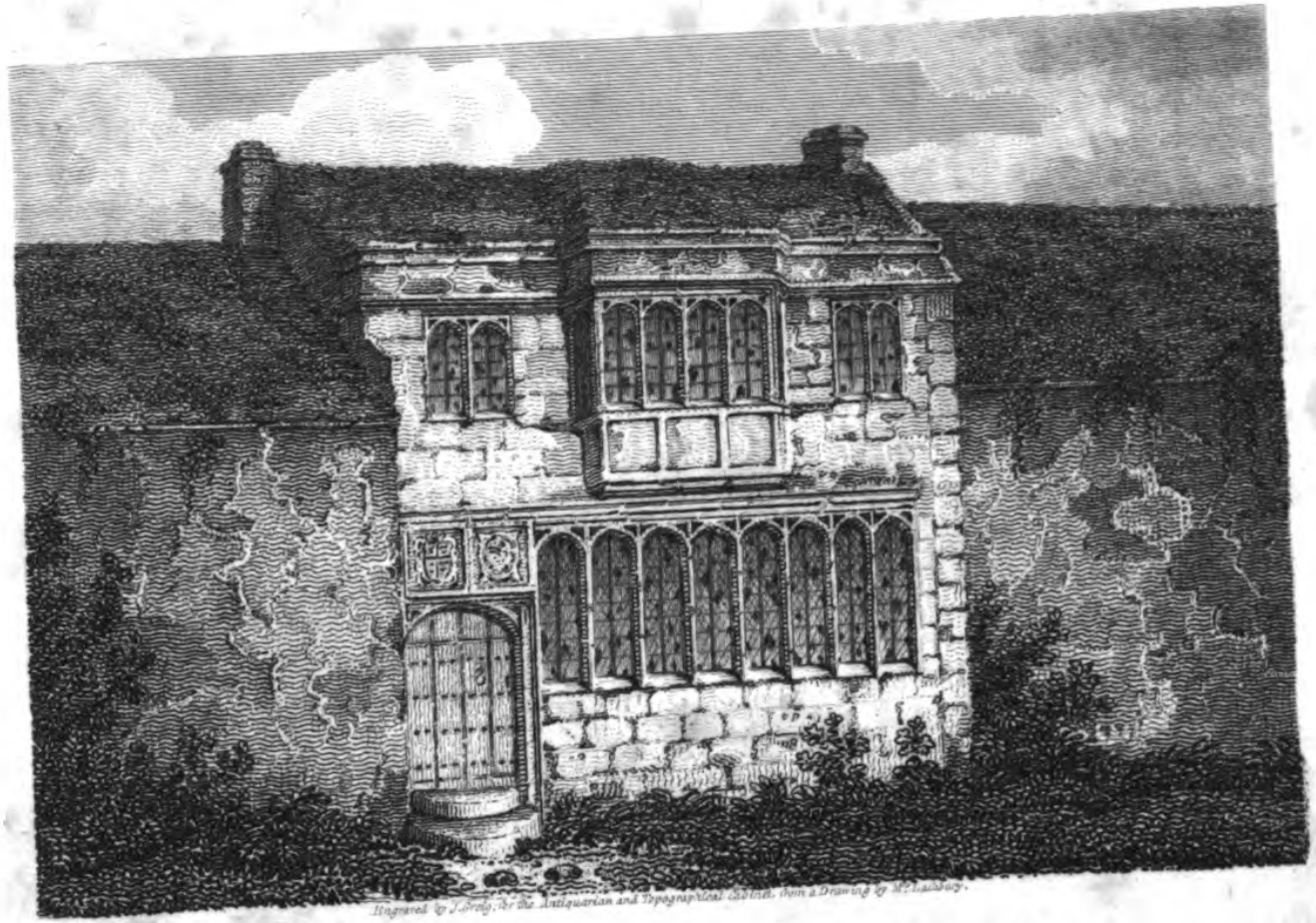
ROCHE ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

ROCHE Abbey is near the town of Rotherham, in the deanery of Doncaster, and archdeaconry of the West Riding. It was founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Winkerseslia, in the year 1147, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistertian order. John, the son and heir of Richard de Builli, confirmed to this house the gifts made by his father: besides these, the Abbey received divers other benefactions, not only from the Builli family, but also from other persons, amongst whom were Matilda de Louvetot, widow of Giraldus de Furnival, Edmond Laley, constable of Chester, and William the second earl of Warren, which last granted them the tenth of the residue of the eels taken out of his fisheries Hoffield, Thorn, and Fislak, after the deduction of the full tithes, which were appropriated to the monks of Lewes. There were divers others who contributed to this monastery, whose donations, as well as all that had been given before, or that should be given in future, were confirmed by a bull of pope Urban III. dated 1186, which likewise exempted the abbot and monks from the payment of tithes for all lands in their own occupation.

At the time of the dissolution there were seventeen monks, and their last abbot, Henry Cundell, who surrendered on the 23d June 1539; their revenues were rated by Dugdale at £224 : 2 : 5, and at £271 : 19 : 4 by Speed.

The remains of this Abbey are but small, compared to its once great extent: many parts have in former times been carried away to repair any buildings that wanted it: great care is taken to preserve that which remains by the earl of Scarborough, the present owner of the estate. The ruins being surrounded and intergrown with many fine trees, make a picture inexpressibly charming, especially when viewed with the light and shade received from a western sun. Its recluse situation, the extreme stillness, undisturbed, except by the birds and the murmur of a small rivulet, fragments of sepulchral monuments, the gloomy shade of the venerable ivy and yew mixed with the whiteness of the rocks, give a solemnity to this scene, and inspire the beholder with a contemplative melancholy, oftentimes pleasing as well as proper to indulge.



Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Mr. Lindsay.

Port of Glastonbury Abbey, Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke Bond Street June 1810.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

GLASTONBURY Abbey, according to Camden, derives its origin from Joseph of Arimathea, the same who buried the body of Jesus Christ. Its ancient history is, however, involved in tales of monkish superstition, and though some truth may be conveyed by their visionary legends, historians differ much in their choice of materials: hence the discordancy which so generally prevails. This opinion of its origin is supported by a record preserved in Rymer's Fœdria, of one John Blome, of London, obtaining a license, in the reign of Edward III. dated Westminster, June 10, 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of St. Joseph, according to a divine revelation which he reported he had on that subject. Most accounts agree that Joseph of Arimathea, with some adherents, having arrived in Britain, to preach the Christian faith, settled on a part of the island then under the regal government of Arviragus, who, though not converted himself, gave great encouragement to the endeavours of these holy men, and granted them lands on which they established their community, and enclosed themselves with wattles or hurdles. They afterwards erected a place of worship with the

same rude materials: this church, if it deserves the name, was, according to the legend, consecrated by Christ himself, who dedicated it to the honour of his mother. The successors of Arviragus perceiving the good effects of Christianity on the manners of their subjects, confirmed and added to the immunities conferred by their predecessor. After the death of Joseph and his fraternity, every member of which, as some relate, lies interred here, Christianity began to decline, and was soon nearly forgotten.

It was revived again by king Lucius, who being desirous to obtain a knowledge of the tenets of Christianity, applied to pope Eleutherius for instruction, who sent to him two preachers, Phaganus and Diruvianus, who finding the chapel built by Joseph, obtained a grant of it from the king. Here they settled with twelve of their disciples, and continued their residence in a retired monastic way for many years; till in process of time the society came under the government of St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who was their first abbot, and introduced among them a more exact discipline. St. Dunstan afterwards was the superior of this Abbey, and here it was that he took the devil by the nose, "wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote." This Abbey was liberally endowed by king Ina, who built the great church, likewise by Edward the elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; at the conquest it was stripped of many of its possessions, by William, who in the year

Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet. from a Drawing by M. A. Mills, near St. Lathbury.

Part of St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clark, Bond Street, June 1, 1807.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

[illegible]

View of St Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

1083 made one Turstin, a Norman, abbot thereof. The Conqueror restored again many of its possessions, and confirmed them by his own grant.

Between the years 1116 and 1120, the church was rebuilt by abbot Herelwinus, Turstin's successor. In 1184, the monastery was consumed by fire, after which Ralph Fitzstephens, chamberlain to Henry II. began and nearly completed a new church, and the offices of the house, which were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, in whose time the tomb of king Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. On the faith of several ancient songs or ballads, which recorded Arthur's being buried in this place, search was made, and about seven feet below the surface of the ground a stone was discovered, with a rude leaden crucifix attached to it, on which was a Latin inscription in barbarous characters, thus Englished:— "Here lies buried the famous king Arthur in the Isle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of king Arthur: these, by the care of the abbot, were translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent tomb. At the time of the suppression, Richard Whiting was abbot, a man of great piety and learning, venerable for his age and irreproachable life. The commissioners of Henry were not able to prevail with this abbot to surrender his monastery, and the king, who was not easily to be diverted from his purposes, soon procured

his death. Henry never failed, in the accomplishment of his views, to wade through the most sanguinary means, if he judged them necessary to the attainment of his end; but these acts of barbarity were always masked under the forms of law and justice. It was pretended that Whiting had written a book against the king's divorce; he was ordered to London, and during his absence his cabinets were searched, and the offensive instrument discovered, probably by those who had introduced it for the purpose of colouring the king's intention: he was condemned for high treason, and dragged upon a hurdle to the top of the high hill which overlooks the monastery; there, in his monk's habit, he was hanged, afterwards quartered, his head set upon the Abbey gate, and his other parts sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester, and Bridgwater.

The revenues belonging to the Abbey were valued at £3508 : 13 : 4¾. The site was granted by Edward VI. to Edward duke of Somerset, and afterwards by Elizabeth to sir Peter Carew.

In an adjacent orchard stands the decayed trunk of the famous hawthorn, so well known by the name of the Glastonbury thorn, and by its peculiar quality of blowing at Christmas. Though the tale of its displaying its bloom in particular on old Christmas day is now justly derided, yet it is the natural property of the tree to bloom about that time and most of the winter; and though curious in this country, it is said to be common in the Levant and Asia Minor.

ST. ALBAN'S,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

St. Alban's is a considerable borough town, distant twenty-one miles from the metropolis. It was first incorporated by a charter of Edward VI. but the forms of the original grant have been at different periods in many respects altered. The government is now vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistant burgesses, a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, &c. The first returns to parliament were made in the thirty-fifth of Edward I. The representation was afterwards interrupted till the reign of Edward VI.; since which the returns have been regular. Considerable improvements have been made at St. Alban's within the last twenty years; among which is a new road through the south-east part of the town, by which some abrupt and dangerous turnings have been avoided; and by an act of parliament passed in 1804, many of the streets have been paved and lighted. A great influx of business is occasioned by the almost continual passage of travellers through the town; and employment is afforded to the poorer inhabitants by the establishment of two breweries, a cotton manufactory, and a silk mill: the last is on an improved construction, and promises to be very successful. Here are a town-hall, several free-schools, a market-house, and a market-cross. The cross is [illegible] upon the [illegible] Edward I.

had built one of those rich and elegant crosses in memory of his beloved spouse Eleanor. St. Alban's is particularly remarkable for its venerable abbey-church; an account of which, with several views, will be given in a subsequent number.

The country in its vicinity presents a delightful scene, being richly wooded and enlivened by a great number of handsome residences, besides many seats of the nobility and gentry, among which is Holywell House, the residence of the dowager countess Spencer.

Verulam, from which St. Alban's derives its origin, was, according to Roman historians, of greater antiquity than even London itself. Under the Roman dominion it acquired the dignity of a free city. This honour was conferred on account of the assistance it afforded to the Roman arms: which attachment drew upon it the resentment of queen Boadicea, who, with a large army of Britons, sacked the city and slaughtered most of the inhabitants.

A few fragments of the ancient walls are still to be seen. A comprehensive view of its primitive splendour may be found in Spenser's Ruins of Time:

High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,
Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries;
All those (O pity!) now are turn'd to dust,
And overgrown with black oblivion's rust.

Engraved by J. Wise for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by G. Sheppard.

Lanercost Priory, Cumberland.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke Bond Street July 1. 1807.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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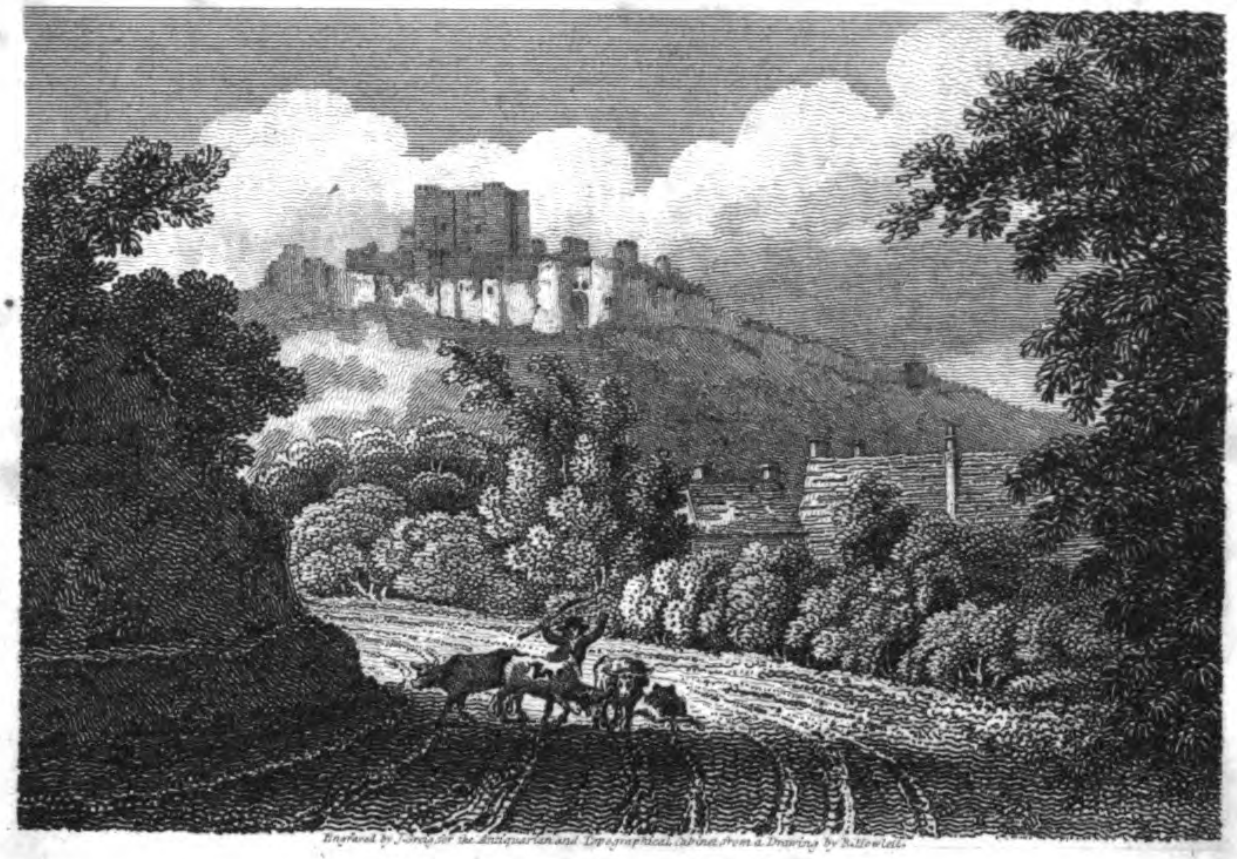
LANERCOST PRIORY,

CUMBERLAND.

THIS Priory was founded for Augustine canons in the year 1169 by Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gisland, who endowed it with all the land lying between the Roman wall and Irthing and between Burgh and Poltross. The possessions of the canons increased by various benefactions, and charters of confirmation were granted to them by Henry II. and Edward I.; the last of whom was detained at this convent by sickness during one of his expeditions to Scotland. At the dissolution the revenues were estimated by Speed at £79 : 19 *per annum.* The site and demesne lands of the priory were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Dacre, esq. of Lanercost, and his heirs male, in "consideration of his true and faithful services." This gentleman was afterwards knighted; and by Edward VI. had other estates belonging to this Priory granted to him, his heirs and assigns. The male issue of sir Thomas failing, the site and demesne lands reverted to the crown, and are held on lease by the present earl of Carlisle. Part of the Priory buildings are now used as a farm-house, and some portion of the cemetery has been converted into gardens. The church was built in the conventual form, with a low tower embrasured. The portal at the western entrance consists

of numerous mouldings supported by pilasters, with plain bases and capitals. Over the arch is a finely sculptured figure of St. Mary Magdalen, within a beautiful canopy, to whom the church was dedicated. Round the whole upper compartment of the building runs a colonnade of pointed arches supported on single pillars, which has a most elegant appearance. The western part of this edifice has been fitted up for the parochial church of Lanercost. The transcepts are complete ruins, containing remains of various tombs of the Howard and Dacre families, now mouldering to dust: indeed, so little attention has been paid to this depository of departed greatness, that the body of lord William Dacre was a few years back disinterred, and the leaden coffin in which it had been buried stolen!!!



Engraved by J. Neale for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Bullock

Dover Castle, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Parker, 3 Ave Maria Lane, 10th March 1807.

DOVER CASTLE,

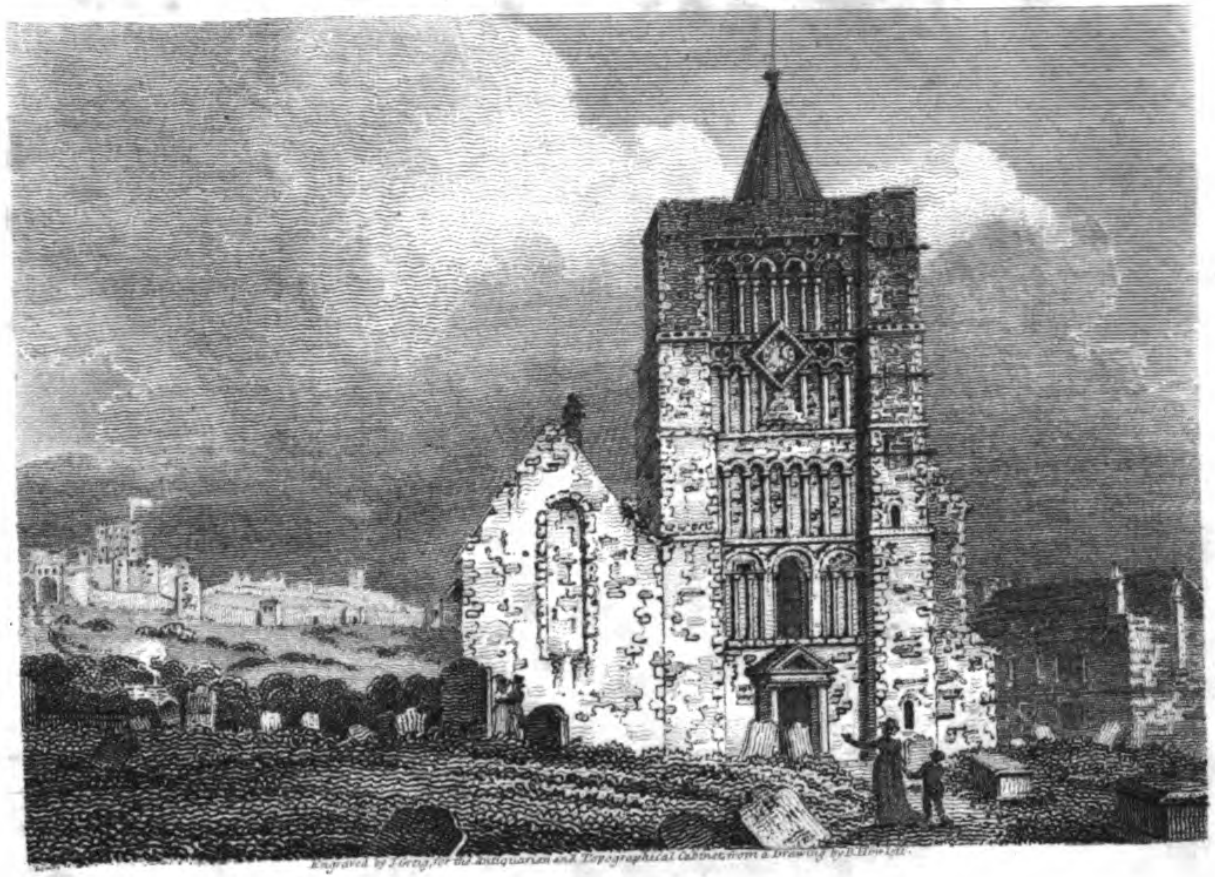
KENT.

It is now generally believed that the ancient Britons had a place of defence on Dover cliffs before the invasion of the Romans, notwithstanding historians attribute the foundation of the Castle to the latter; yet the natural strength of the situation must have rendered it a very obvious post for defence to the former; and its contiguity to an enemy's shore must have pointed it out as very necessary to be defended. That the Romans occupied the cliffs, and greatly enlarged and improved the fortifications, there is no doubt; as many remains of Roman erections are yet distinguishable; particularly part of a pharos or light-house, within an advanced circular work in the southern division of the Castle, which is built partly with Roman tiles intermixed with flint, its outward form octagonal but internally square, and at an earlier period considerably higher than at present. Near it are the remains of an ancient church, in which is still to be discerned Roman workmanship. The ancient parts of this Castle occupy an area of about six acres, in the midst of which stands pre-eminently conspicuous the keep or citadel. The other buildings of the Castle are very extensive, and erected at different times. Within the outer walls are included about thirty-five

acres of ground: nearly the whole of it covered with erections, to describe, or even to name all which, within our limits, is impossible. They comprehend a great variety of fortification adapted for defence in ancient and modern warfare, and are now garrisoned by a large force. All the parts of the works are connected with each other by subterranean passages and covered ways cut through the solid rock. The hills opposite to the Castle have also been fortified, and every other means employed to render the works impregnable.

Dover's white cliffs have been celebrated from the earliest period of our annals, their magnitude and grandeur exciting the admiration of all visitors. The views from the north turret of the Castle are unparalleled for beauty and extent. The whole breadth of the Channel is distinctly to be seen, together with a considerable extent of the coast of France, including Dunkirk, Calais, and the hills between Calais and Boulogne. On the English side, the town and singularly situated harbour of Dover strike the eye, with the north Foreland light-house, the towns of Ramsgate and Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster churches, intermingled with a vast extent of highly cultivated land. The interest of this scene is greatly heightened by the vicinity of the sea, though so far below, that

——the murmuring surge
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.



Engraved by Lerg, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by E. Hopgood.

St. Mary's Church, Dover, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, July 1, 1807.

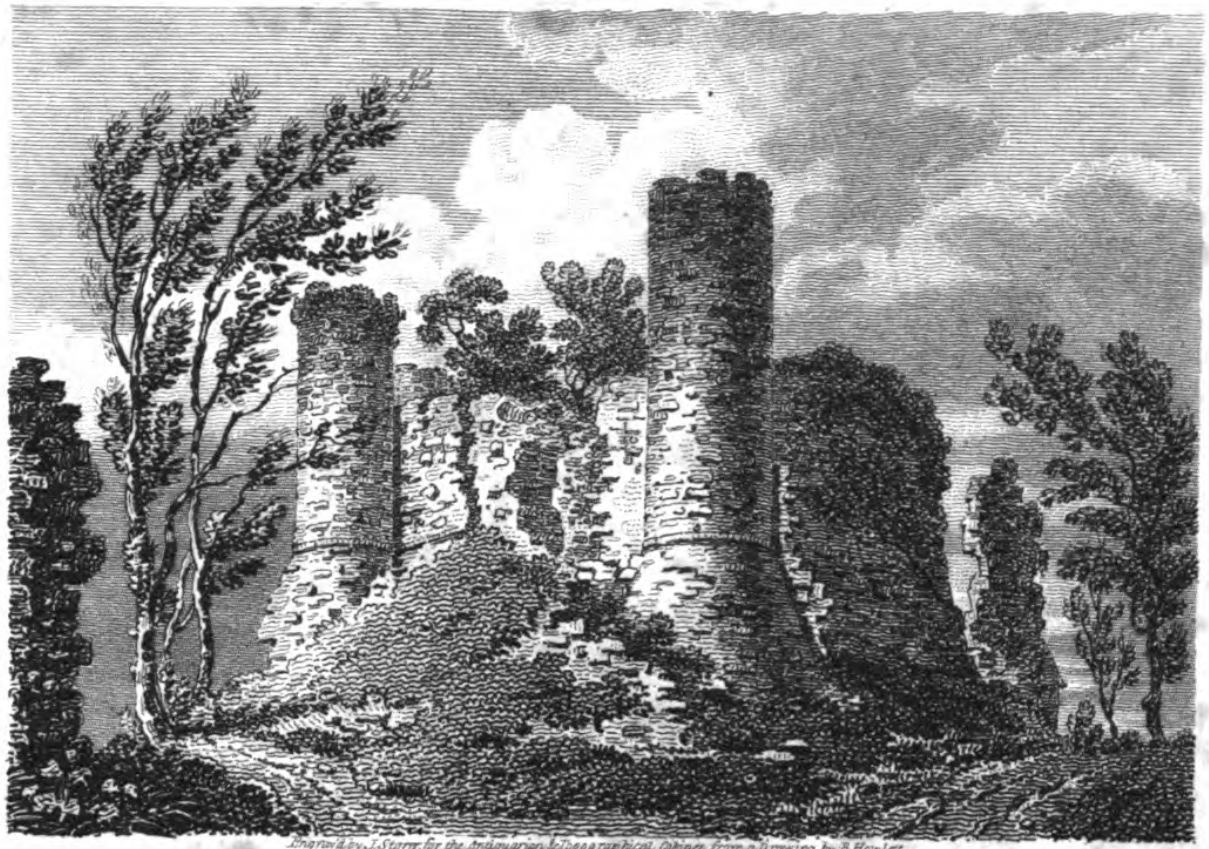
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER,

KENT.

St. Mary's Church is traditionally reported to have been built by the prior and convent of St. Martin's, formerly of this town, about the year 1216, and stands near the market-place. The living was in the gift of the king in the reign of John; but in the eighth year of Richard II. anno 1384, it was become appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac. At a later period, this appropriation, as well as the advowson of the Church, came into the possession of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Maison Dieu, who supplied a priest to officiate in the Church daily for the benefit of the parish. In this state it continued till the suppression of the hospital in the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII. when it came into the possession of the crown. In a short time the king, at the humble entreaty of the parishioners, gave them this Church with the cemetery adjoining to it, to be used by them as a parochial church; since which time the patronage of it has been continued in the inhabitants of this parish: every parishioner paying scot and lot, having a vote in the choice of the minister, whose maintenance depends upon them. The curacy is at present fixed at £80 *per annum*, besides a good house for the curate to reside in. This

parish contains nearly five-sixths of the whole town, and a far greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The Church of St. Mary is a most curious specimen of the ancient architecture of this country. Its date has never been fixed with any degree of certainty by historians or antiquaries. The most probable conjecture is, that the greater part of it was built soon after the Conquest: some parts of it convey an idea of greater antiquity than that time, particularly the western extremity of the nave. The Church is large, consisting of three aisles, a high and a south chancel. The interior is about 130 feet long by sixty feet wide, and completely filled with pews. The western extremity of the nave, as before observed, appears the most ancient: the pillars are of great thickness considering their height, and the arches arising from them semicircular. Immediately beyond them, on each side, is an immense elliptical arch, supported by pillars of large dimensions. The arches of the chancel are pointed and irregular. The exterior of the tower at the west end is a beautiful specimen of the early Norman architecture, and in good preservation. It contains eight bells, and from it arises a small steeple of a more modern date. With the Church is an epitaph of no great merit on Churchill the poet, though he was not buried here.



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

Remains of Coningsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street. July 1. 1807.

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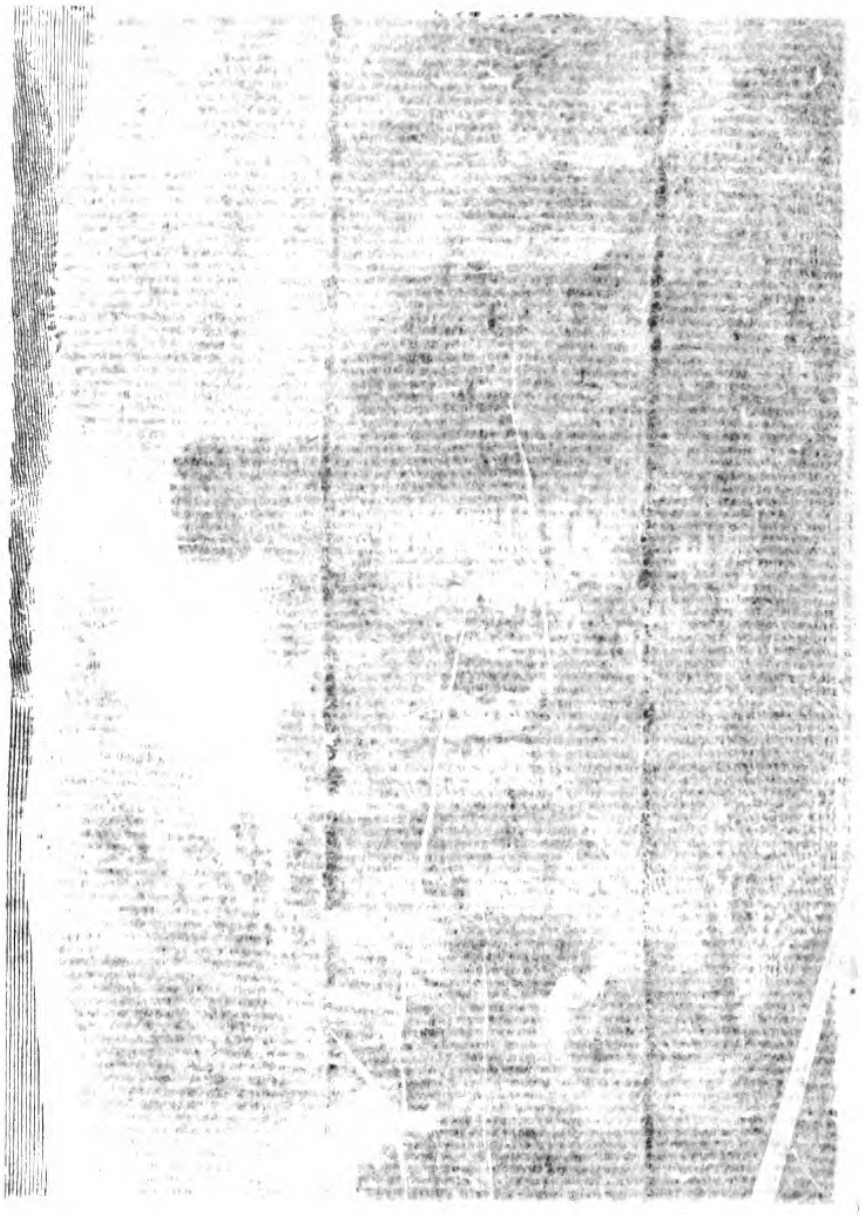


CONINSBURGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

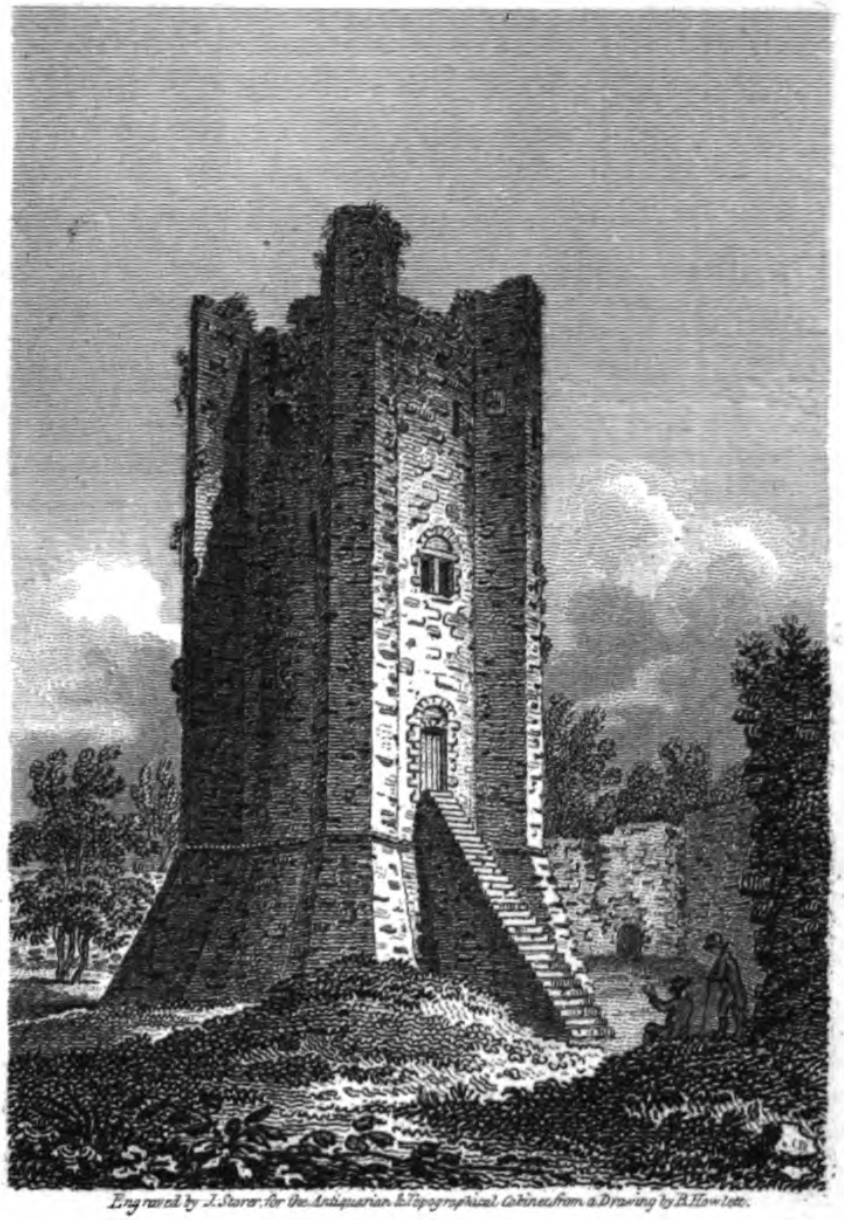
THIS Castle, the keep of which is of Saxon origin, stands embosomed high in trees near a town of the same name, and at a short distance from the river Dun in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strasford. The town of Coninsburgh was by the ancient Britons called Caer Conan; that is, the city of a king, or the royal city. It was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by Aurelius Ambrosius, in the year 489, when Hengist the leader was taken prisoner, and, according to Matthew of Westminster, beheaded. The Saxons called this town Coning Byrgh, from whence its present name Coninsburgh. The Castle is of undoubted antiquity, and supposed to have been built by the Saxons, according to tradition by Hengist. It afterwards belonged to Harold, but whether in his own private right, or as king of England, is at this time uncertain. The Conqueror gave it with all its privileges to William de Warren, who re-edified it, and in his family it continued till the reign of king Edward III.; when John earl Warren settled it with other lands upon his mistress Maud de Nereford for life; and after her decease upon John de Nereford and his heirs male, or in default of such heirs on Thomas de Nereford and his issue male; which John and Thomas were his natural sons by the above-named Maud. Edmund de Lang-

ley earl of Cambridge died seised of it in the second year of Henry IV. leaving it to his son Edward, then earl of Rutland, but afterwards duke of York; who died possessed of this lordship by the name of the Castle and manor of Coninsburgh; leaving no issue, his estates devolved to Richard his nephew, son of Richard earl of Cambridge his younger brother; from him it came to the crown, probably through Edward IV. where it continued for several reigns, till James II. granted it to the lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, esq. and now belongs to the duke of Leeds.

The annexed description of the present state of these most venerable ruins is extracted from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1801, by a gentleman who, in company with a friend, appears to have bestowed considerable pains in the investigation of this subject.

"The principal remains of this Castle consists of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, with the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1300 years since it was erected. The Castle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside 700 feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still forty feet deep from the foot of the walls, full of tall ash and elm trees.

"The entrance was on the north side by a drawbridge, the masonry whereof still remains; but now the



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

Keep of Coningsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond-Street July 1. 1807.

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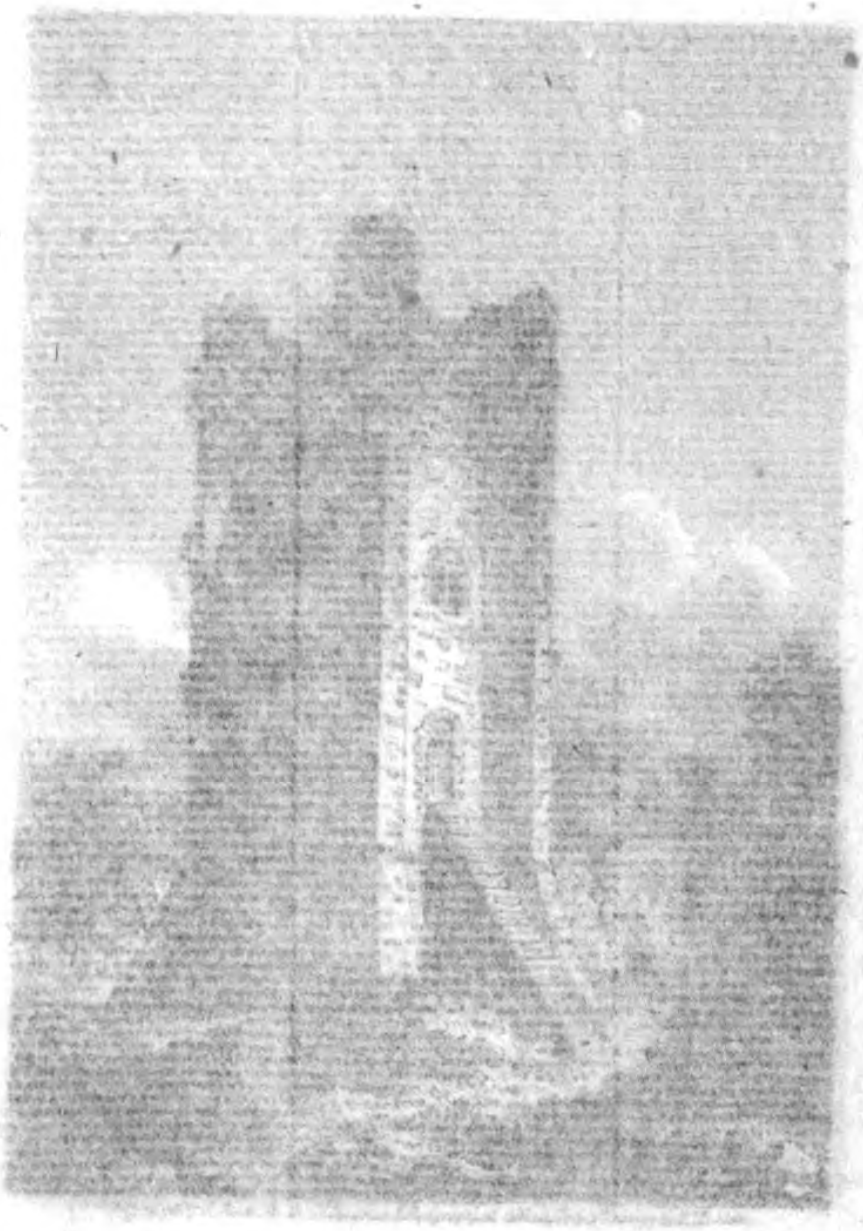

Lady Randolph Churchill

fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming a highway across. A covered way, ten feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is thirty feet long, and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for 100 feet, where this covered way opens into the court or Castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep. Where the covered way terminates are the remains of a portal; its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the north and east wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants of the governor or proprietor of the Castle, for store-houses, and other necessary offices. On each side of the tower there are steps reaching to the top of the walls. Through the bottom of the wall is a break, which, from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loophole or sally-port; it must however have been but small, being in its present ruined state only six feet square. The greater part of the south-west wall is sunk with two of the four rounders by which it was strengthened; and from its reclining posture, it is conjectured it was undermined: one of the rounders particularly is sunk so low, that it is overgrown by the grass which surrounded it.

"The keep is a noble round tower strengthened by six large square buttresses running from the bottom to the top, at equal distances; eighteen feet from the

ground, both the tower and buttresses expand, sloping gradually to the width of four feet, so as to give greater strength to the base. The buttresses are not an exact square, but lessen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the south-east end of the Castle, two-thirds of it being within the walls which lean against it: the rest is itself an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the south-west, and is twenty-four feet from the ground, ascended to by a flight of thirty-two steps about five feet broad, the masonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance; but these steps are a more modern work than the tower, the rest of the Castle is also; because the remaining ruins and steps are evidently the same work, both, indeed, different from the tower, which is highly finished, the stones being much larger, and more closely and regularly arranged than those of the surrounding ruins. We would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very superficial survey of this place; he states only four rounders, and eight are visible. The present wall opposite the door is at too great a distance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, necessary for the fastenings, &c. requisite for a drawbridge; in the inside are recesses for massy bars; but it is observable, that neither machicolations, or portcullis, not the mode

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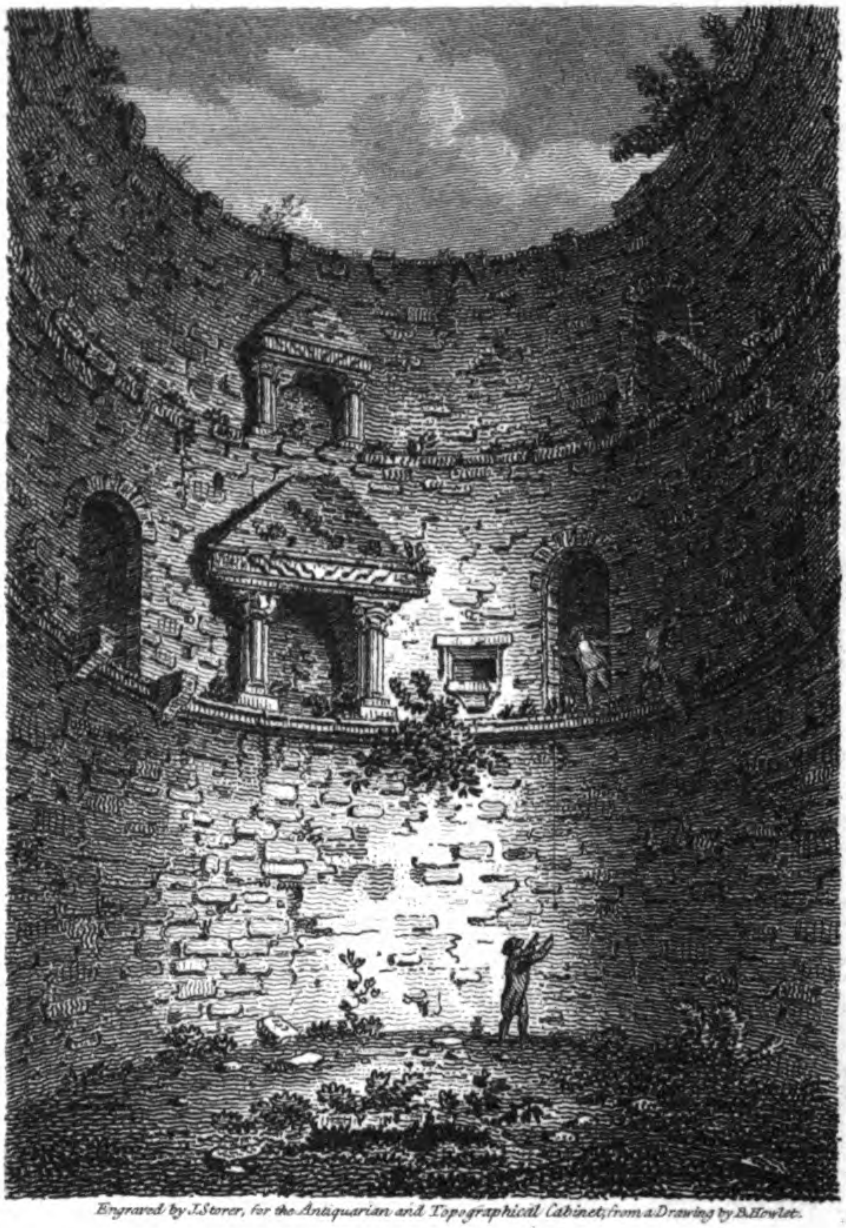

Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet; from a Drawing by B. Howlett.

Interior of the Keep, Coninsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, July 1. 1807.

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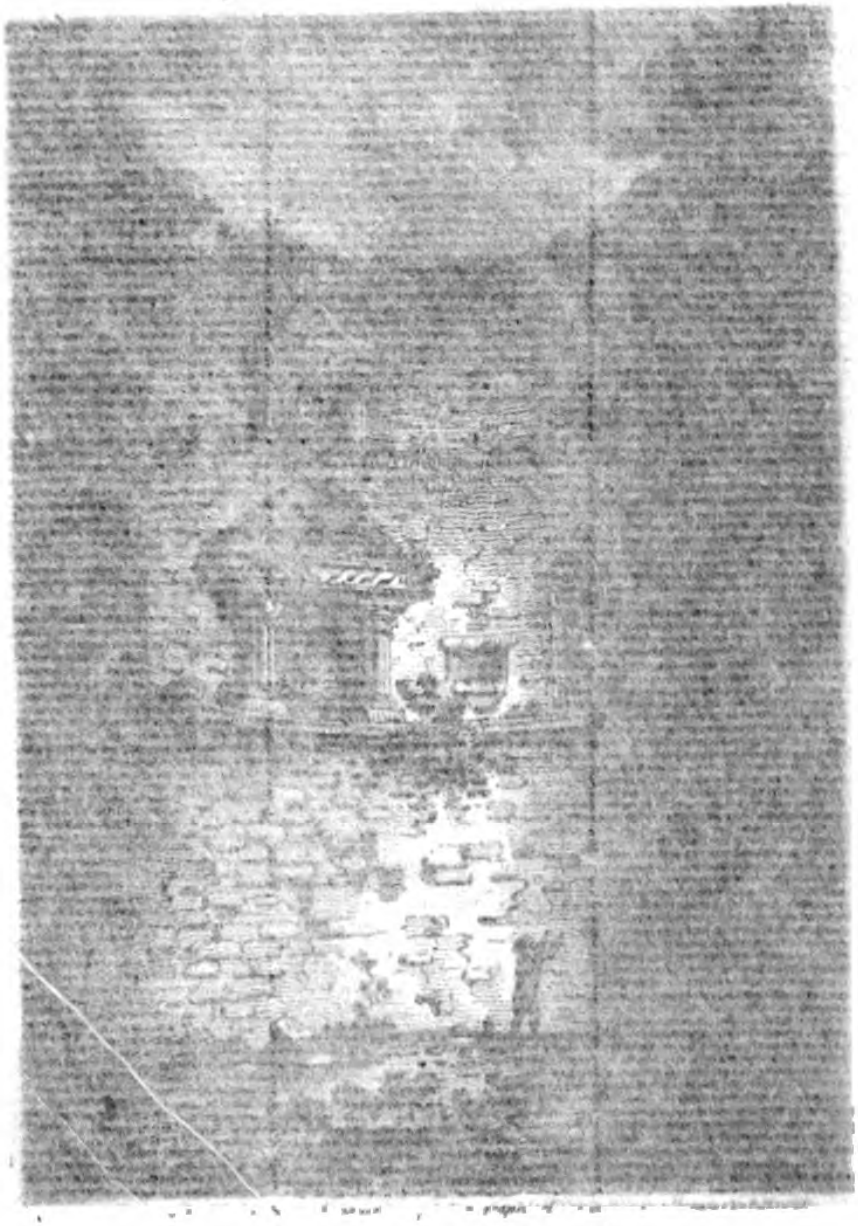
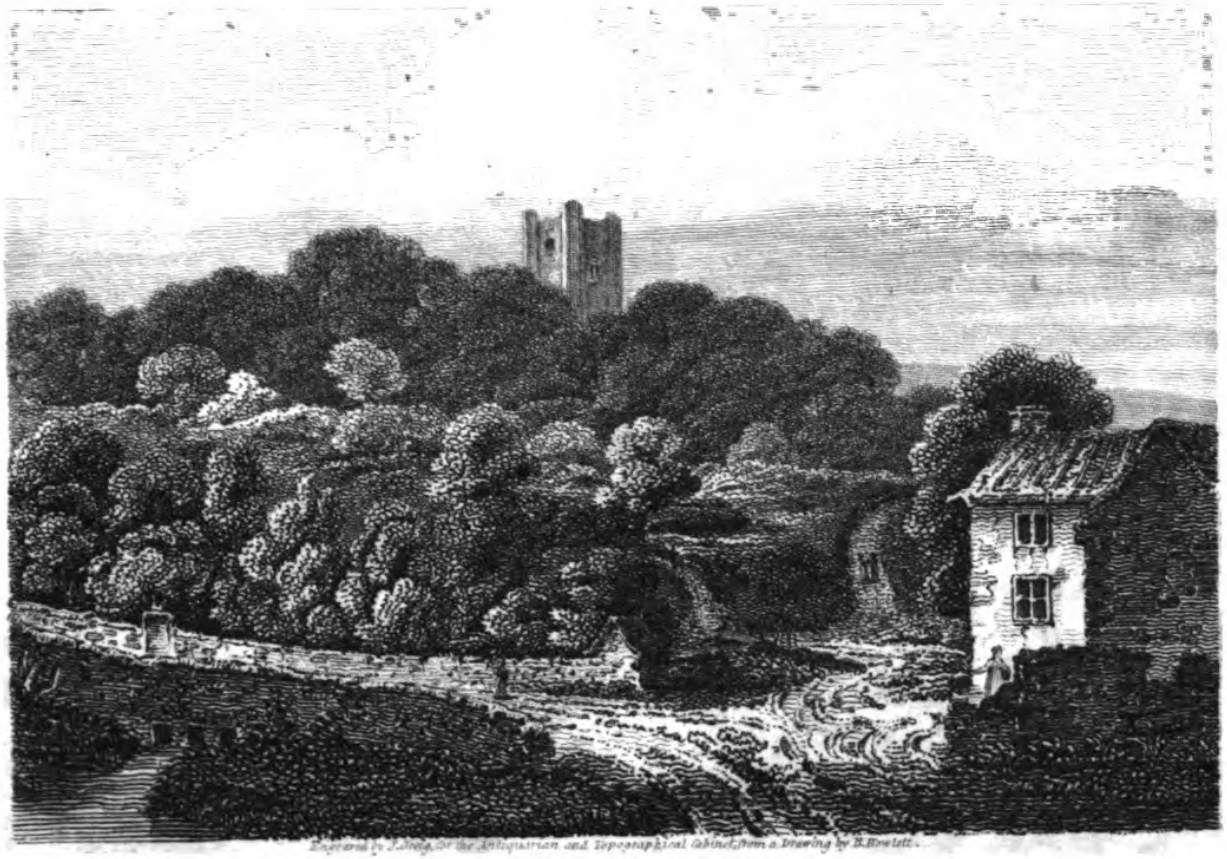


of securing loopholes, seem to have been known by those who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is fifteen feet thick, and at each buttress twenty-three feet; it seems to have been but one apartment, is circular (as is also the whole inside of the tower), and twenty-two feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any aperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole resembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment of the same dimensions with that which we are now speaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he says this dungeon is of a *vast* depth, and at the bottom of a draw-well; for it has, time out of mind with the oldest inhabitant of the village, been so full of rubbish by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition says, from its bottom was a subterraneous passage out of the Castle. There have been two other floors, the first obtained by a flight of twenty-five stone stairs from the entrance passage, lighted by two loopholes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fire-place is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each side, with carved capitals, supporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profusion of the plant pellitory. Opposite is a large arched window, ascended to by [illegible]

all three sides; near the fire-place is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purposes of ablution; in another place is a door to a closet. Opposite the entrance is a staircase door to the apartment above, ascended to by thirty-four steps and the light of two loopholes. This room has a fire-place supported by pillars, though not so grand as the former; also, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the resemblance of a crown; also an arched window with steps and stone seats; the wall here only twelve feet thick.

"Those who visit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one staircase door to another, on a ledge which formerly supported the floor, scarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moist and slippery; by the assistance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, so extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the first apartment; but at the second ledge, forty feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conspicuously dreadful, it is almost impracticable for grown people, and not many, perhaps, have ventured farther than the top of the second staircase. An enthusiastical love of antique curiosities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door opposite the fire-place; here we found a small room decorated in the Gothic manner. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the



Engraved by J. Lodge, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by B. Howlett.

Conisburgh Castle from the Village.

Published by the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street, Sydney.

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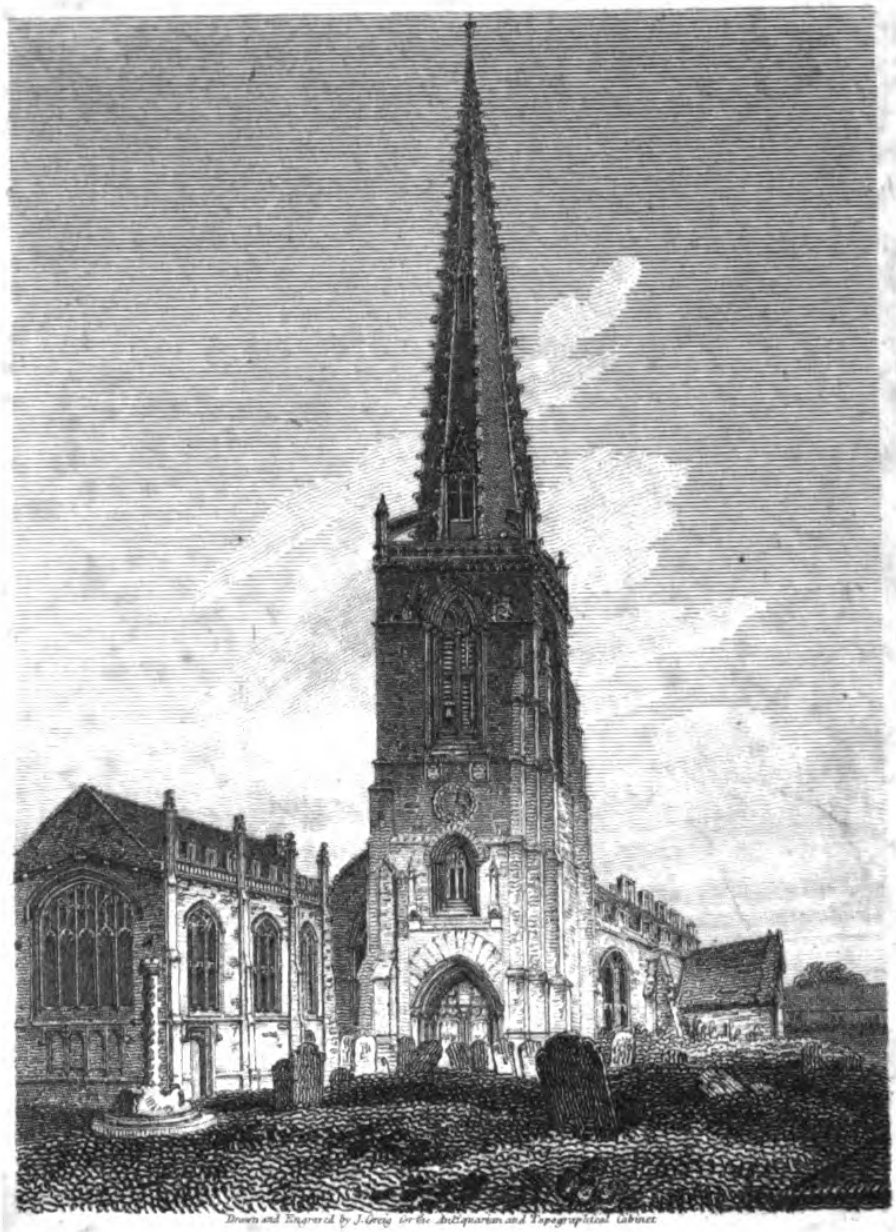
[illegible] inside, [illegible] outwards [illegible]

[illegible] idea that [illegible] or [illegible] their armour. [illegible] their repose [illegible] us with a [illegible] awe and [illegible] that [illegible]

buttresses, in length twelve feet, breadth at each end six feet, and between the two middle pillars eight feet; it is arched, and ornamented with two cross arches supported on six pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones rests also a fifth arch, curiously carved, rendering the space more uniform. In the centre of each cross arch is a circular key-stone, but not both alike. Opposite the door is a large loophole, height six feet; the outside is but six inches wide, the inside thirty inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch surrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Against the wall under this window appears to have been some fixture. A circular aperture pierces each side of the buttress, thirty inches diameter on the inside, diminishing outwards to about twenty inches; the outward stone forms a quatrefoil; round the outside of each are eleven balls at regular distances. In this room are two niches opposite each other, about a foot and a half square, the top cut in the resemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of small squares resembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a small hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our warlike ancestors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repose, filled us with a pleasing awe and veneration, that was almost heightened to superstition by

a charming sound, like an Æolian harp, which we both distinctly heard at several intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occasioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a small closet in the wall six feet square, seven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough nor hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldness, we proceeded on the narrowest and most dangerous part of the lodge to the next staircase door; on the left of which is a winding passage to a sink: the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps, by canon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this side of the tower, give some weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five stone stairs carry us to the present top of the tower: the buttresses rise several feet higher; on one of them appear steps, in three others is a large arched alcove; in the fifth is a round place exactly resembling an oven, five or six feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet square; it is on a level with the passage, which seems to have run round the tower. Projecting stones for supporting a floor still appear; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminishing eighteen inches at every floor. We here discovered from whence proceeded the sweet sounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is fifty-two feet. The remains of each buttress is eighty-six feet high, the main tower eight feet less. The mortar consists of lime, sand, small shells, and charcoal."



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

S.W. View of Higham Ferrers Church.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke, Bond Street Aug.t 1.1809.

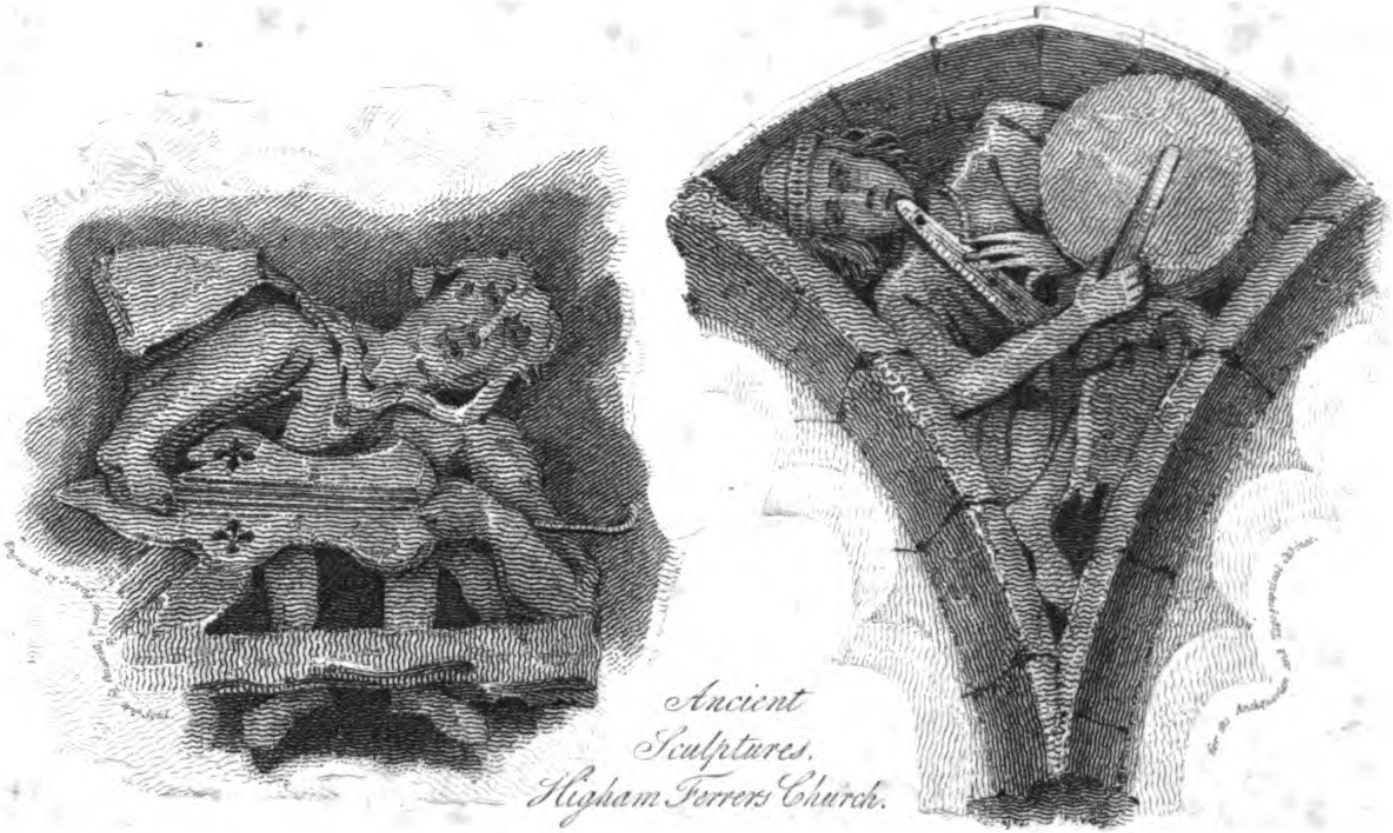
HIGHAM-FERRERS,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HIGHAM-FERRERS stands on a rocky elevated ground. The lordship extends from east to west about three miles, and from north to south rather less than two. At the distance of about half a mile from the town, on the north-east side, flows the river Nyne, which receives a large tribute of water from the springs abounding in the neighbourhood.

The elevated situation of Higham-Ferrers affords a delightful prospect over the meadows, intersected by the river, beyond which is the beautiful village of Irthlingborough. The village church (of which our First Volume contains a Print) presents itself pre-eminently from among the trees, and a rising woodland gives a pleasing termination to the view. Higham-Ferrers, which was a borough by prescription, was first chartered by Philip and Mary, again by James I. and twice by Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. The aldermen are chosen from the burgesses, and the mayor from the aldermen. The preamble to the charter of Philip and Mary states, among others, the following reasons for the grant, viz. "That the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough

of Higham-Ferrers, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster, in the county of Northampton, have from the most ancient times been, with many liberties, privileges, and jurisdictions by their noble progenitors, by their letters patent, endowed, adorned, and honoured, and which they have used and enjoyed from time whereof, the memory does not remain, that the letters patent, partly for want of safe keeping, partly through some evil accident, have perished. That they being certified of the fidelity and service of the said subjects, not only by report, but of their own certain knowledge, especially in the rebellion of John duke of Northumberland, will, and do grant that Higham-Ferrers be a free borough corporate for ever." The mayor for the time being is the proprietor of a manor named Borough-hold, extending from Stump Cross north to Spittle Cross south. He holds a court once in three weeks to determine actions under £11, and a court-leet before the expiration of his office. The right of voting for members of parliament is vested in every housekeeper who receives no alms; but here, as in many other places, the freedom of election is completely shackled, and each vote is considered as part of the patrimonial estate: but though every vestige of freedom is thus lost, the ancient customs of a town corporate are continued. The mace is carried in state to the church by the mayor's bailiff, followed by the mayor and body corporate, on the following days:—the Sunday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Sunday immediately before the 29th of October and again on



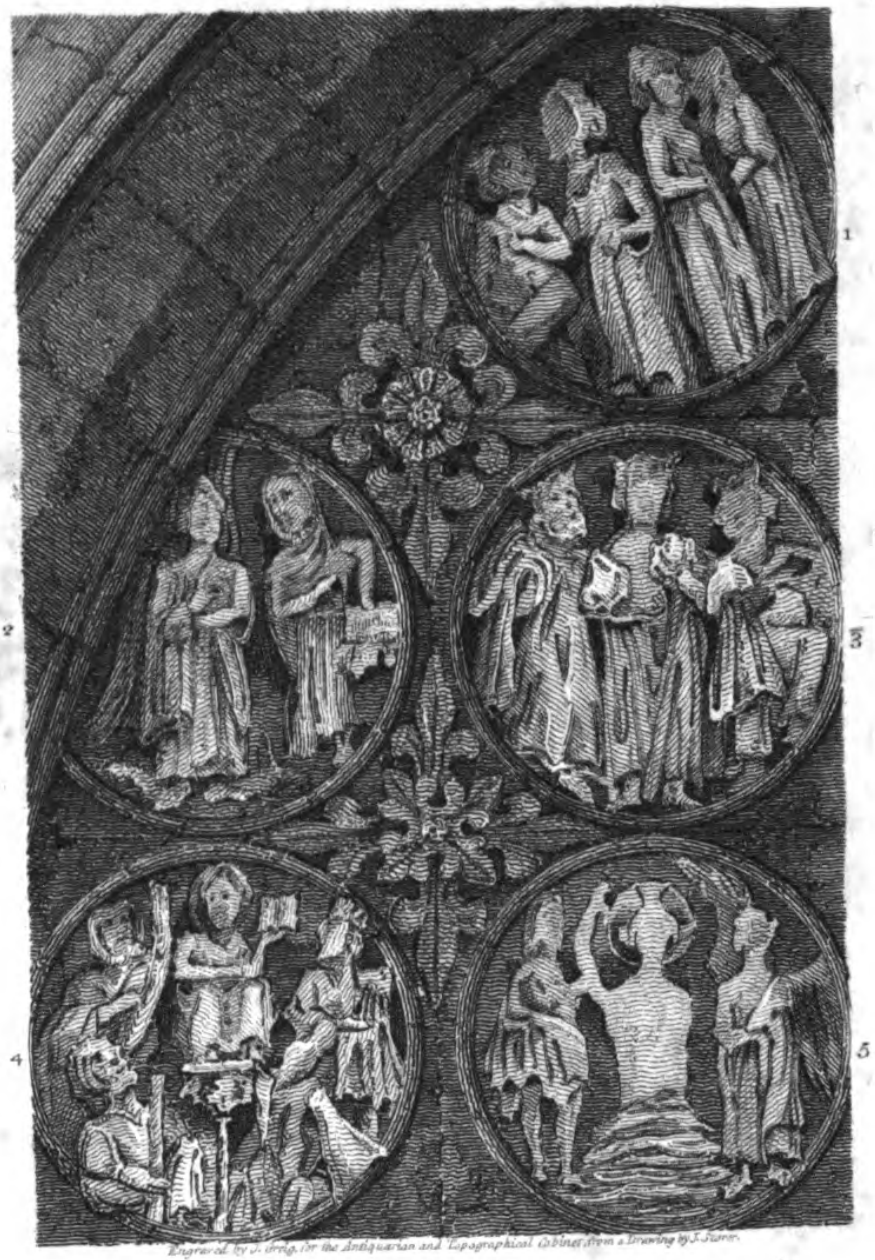
Ancient Sculptures, Higham Ferrers Church.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Augt. 1807.

the Sunday following, attended by the mayor and mayor elect. On the day of choosing the mayor there is also a grand procession, preceded by the mace-bearer, to the town-hall; and after spending the day in conviviality, and partaking of such cheer as corporations generally afford, the new mayor is lighted with torches in procession to his house.

By the Survey made in the time of the Conqueror, William Peverel was found to hold Hecham, or Higham, of the king: the whole manor, with its members and appendages, when given to him, was rated at £10, but at the Survey at £18. William Peverel, son of the before named, together with his successor, flying the kingdom, Henry II. seised his possessions for the use of the crown. In the first year of king John, William Ferrers, earl of Derby, who was heir to the lands of Peverel in right of his great grandmother, obtained this lordship, with the hundred and park of Higham, for himself and his heirs, by the service of one knight's fee. In the thirty-second year of Henry III. William de Ferrers obtained licence of free warren for himself and heirs in his manor of Higham. Upon the attainder of Robert earl of Ferrers, in the fiftieth year of Henry III. this lordship, with his other possessions, was granted to Edmund, the king's youngest son, who was created earl of Lancaster, and died in the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. After his decease the manor was valued, and among its appendages were reckoned the profits of a market held

every Saturday, and of a fair yearly on St. Botolph's day. Thomas, successor to Edmund earl of Lancaster, obtained liberty for a fair to be held here yearly on the eve of St. Michael, and the two following days. This earl entered into a confederacy with the earls of Warwick, Pembroke, and many others, against Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. and, in consequence of his quality and peculiar merit, was chosen general of a large army, which was levied against the king and this imperious minion. That monarch, as if nothing was likely to disturb his pleasures, amused himself at York with Gaveston till almost the whole kingdom was in arms against his authority; at length, roused from his supineness, he began to adopt measures for the safety of himself and his favourite; but they were not only too late, but ill concerted; and after retreating from place to place, Gaveston found himself under the necessity of surrendering his person upon a precarious capitulation. On obtaining their prisoner there was much dissention among the barons with regard to his disposal; but the earl of Pembroke contending that he had pledged his honour to conduct him to the king upon certain conditions, the barons at length reluctantly consented. Pembroke intended to convey his prisoner to Wallingford castle, where the king was to come and speak with him, and taking the road toward Oxfordshire he came to Dodington, where he left Gaveston under a guard, and lodged himself in a neighbouring castle. This precaution was not of a nature which implied much



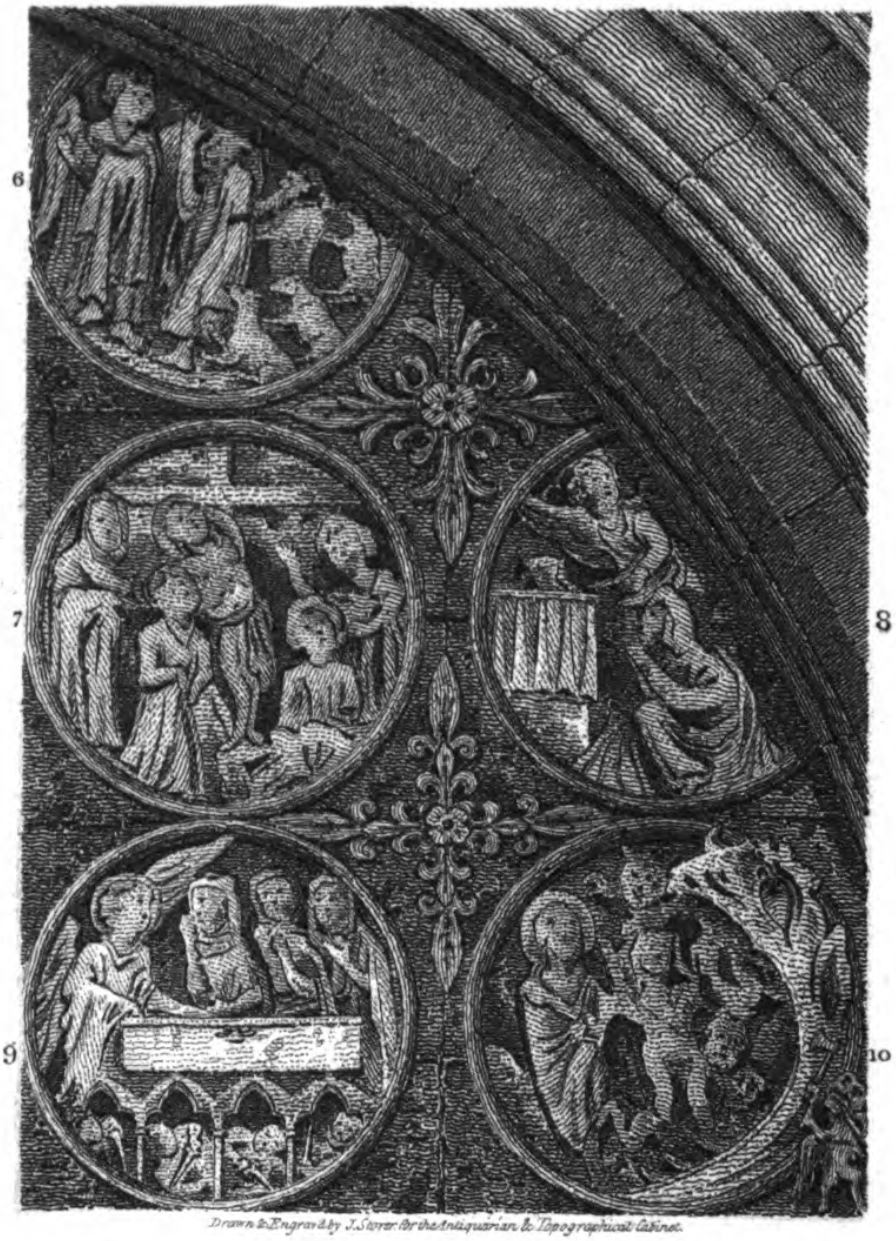
Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Turner.

Ancient Sculptures, Higham Ferrers Church.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke Bond Street, Aug.st 1807.

suspicion; for the king having no troops in the neighbourhood, he little expected an interruption from his confederates; but the earl of Warwick, who was decidedly against the interview with the king, being informed how matters stood, came in the night where Gaveston lay under guard, took him away by force, and brought him to Warwick; and on the morrow he, with others of the violent party, having tried him in a hasty manner, beheaded him. This action, in the contrivance of which the earl of Lancaster was implicated in the king's opinion, drew upon him that deep resentment from Edward which terminated in his ruin; and though he received in form a general pardon, still his jealousy of the king's designs against his person kept him at a distance from the court, and he was looked to as an instrument ever ready to aid the motions of disaffection and revolt. He afterwards confederated against the Spencers for the purpose of bringing them to justice; but failing in his endeavours, he retreated to Pontefract castle, from whence escaping, he was made prisoner by the king's troops at Boroughbridge, after a short skirmish, and again conveyed to Pontefract Castle, at which place the king and both the Spencers were. On the third day after his captivity he was brought to judgment, condemned, and beheaded. His lands, by this proceeding, reverting to the crown, the manor and castle of Higham-Ferrers were given to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, Mary his wife, and their heirs. Thomas, the be-

fore-named earl of Lancaster, having no children, Henry, his younger brother, became his heir, and, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, he obtained livery of his lands, with the title and honour of earl of Leicester, and other favours from the king: but after the death of the elder Spencer, who was hanged at the age of ninety years, the queen, revolting from her husband, assumed the regal power, and detached Henry of Lancaster in quest of the king, who had retired into Wales: here he was soon discovered and taken prisoner, with Spencer the younger, and others attending upon his person. In the parliament assembled in the first year of Edward III. Henry obtained an act for reversing the attainder of his brother Thomas, and by virtue of it repossessed the earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, with all his lands and lordships, which had been forfeited to the crown; at the same time Mary de St. Paul, relict of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, relinquished her pretensions to the castle and manor of Higham-Ferrers. This lordship was afterwards possessed by John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III. in right of Blanche his wife, daughter to the above-named Henry, who, in the early part of this reign, was created duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt died in the twenty-second year of Richard II. leaving Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. his successor. The manor, as part of the dutchy of Lancaster, falling to the crown, was settled, with the castle and hundred, upon the archbishop of Canterbury,



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Ancient Sculpture Higham Ferrers Church.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street Aug 12 1807.

the bishop of Durham, and others. In the seventh year of Edward VI. they were given to William earl of Worcester; and returning again to the crown, Charles II. granted the manor to Catharine, the queen dowager, with reversion after her decease to Lewis earl of Feversham, of whom it was purchased by Thomas Wentworth, esq. It is now in the possession of earl Fitzwilliam. The castle, of which nothing remains, is supposed to have been built soon after the Ferrers' family became possessed of the lordship; it was situated near the church northward. The ground on which it stood is divided by a moat from east to west, the southern division containing about two acres, the northern four.

The church of Higham-Ferrers, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a south aisle, one leading to the chancel, and two north aisles; they are separated from the chancel by screens of good workmanship, and have been ceiled with oak, of which there is now some remains, sculptured with roses and otherwise ornamented. On each side of the chancel were ten stalls, many of them now in a decayed condition; under the seats of them various devices are carved—the first on the right contains the head of archbishop Chicheley, the opposite one exhibits an angel holding a shield, with the arms of Chicheley and the see of Canterbury. In a window on the south side of the chancel are the arms of France and England quarterly, in stained glass, and in another the arms of Canterbury and Chicheley. The church and chancel

are in length one hundred and nineteen feet, and in breadth fifty-nine feet. The western aspect of this church is worthy of particular notice, from the great display of ornamental workmanship which it contains. The entrance is by two small doors flatly arched within a shallow porch; these doors are bordered by a number of figures in various attitudes, many of them much decayed: on the left side within the porch, is the figure of a musician with his instrument, which is of the guitar kind, in his hand, a wallet over his shoulder, and his feet ludicrously placed in the stocks. Immediately above the doors are ten circles, in which are represented the following subjects from the History of Our Saviour:—1. The Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth. 2. The Angel appearing to Zacharias. 3. The wise men with their offerings. 4. Christ teaching in the temple. 5. The Baptism of Christ. 6. The Angels appearing to the Shepherds. 7. The Crucifixion. 8. The Salutation of the Blessed Virgin. 9. The Disciples at the Sepulchre. 10. The Descent into Hell. These subjects, as well as the other decorations, have formerly been emblazoned in a curious manner.—The outer arch of the porch is handsomely moulded and supported by elegant columns, with capitals richly pierced. About the year 1630 the spire with part of the tower fell to the ground, and were rebuilt by benefactions, to which archbishop Laud was a contributor. The present tower, from the ground to the battlements, is seventy-one feet, and from the battlements to the top of the spire ninety feet. The

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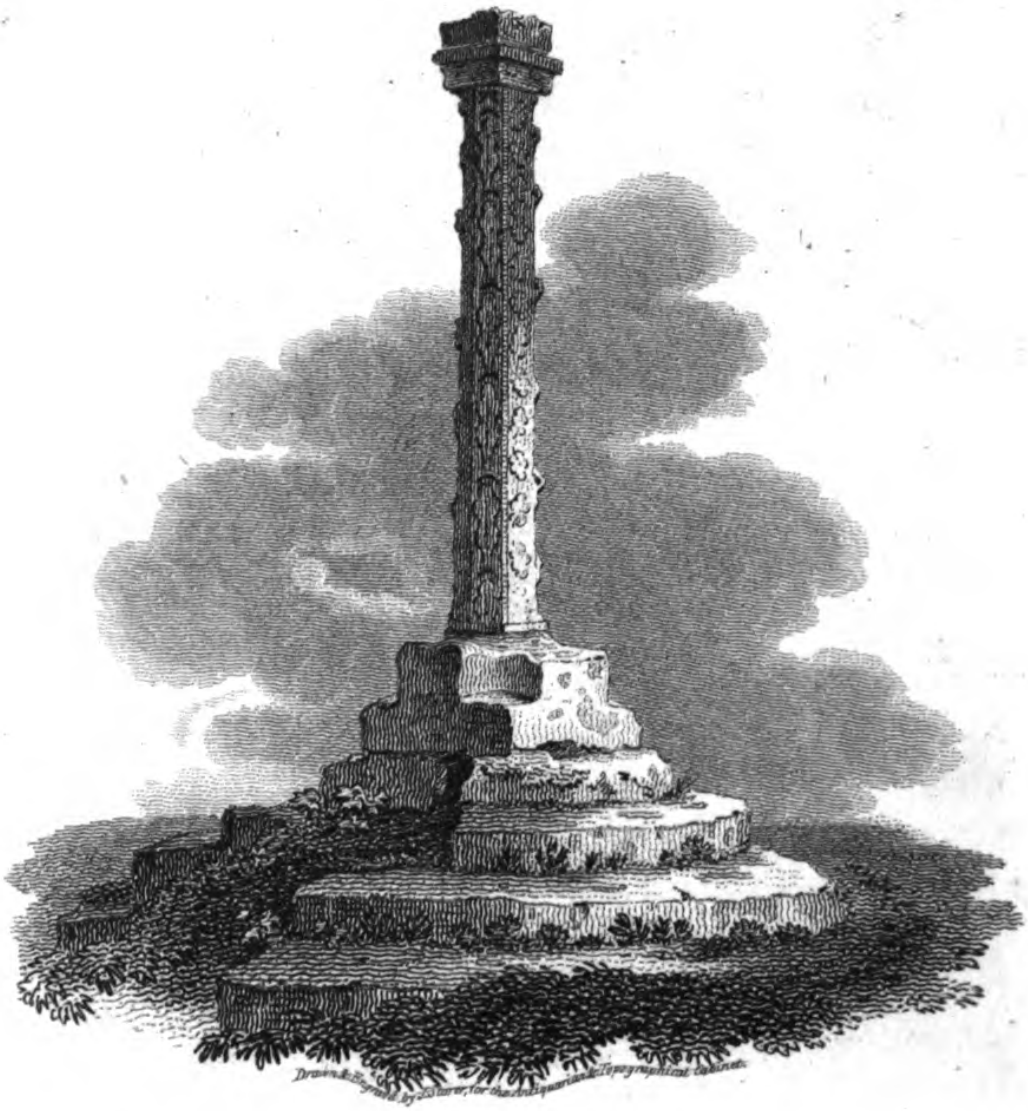

Stone Cross Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Aug. 1. 1809.

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[illegible] being crumbled from its base,

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[illegible] reduced to dust upon the roads.

[illegible] of Henry V. Henry Chicheley, arch-

[illegible] who was born at Higham-Ferrers,

[illegible] from the church, founded a college

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[illegible] master, four clerks, one of whom [illegible]

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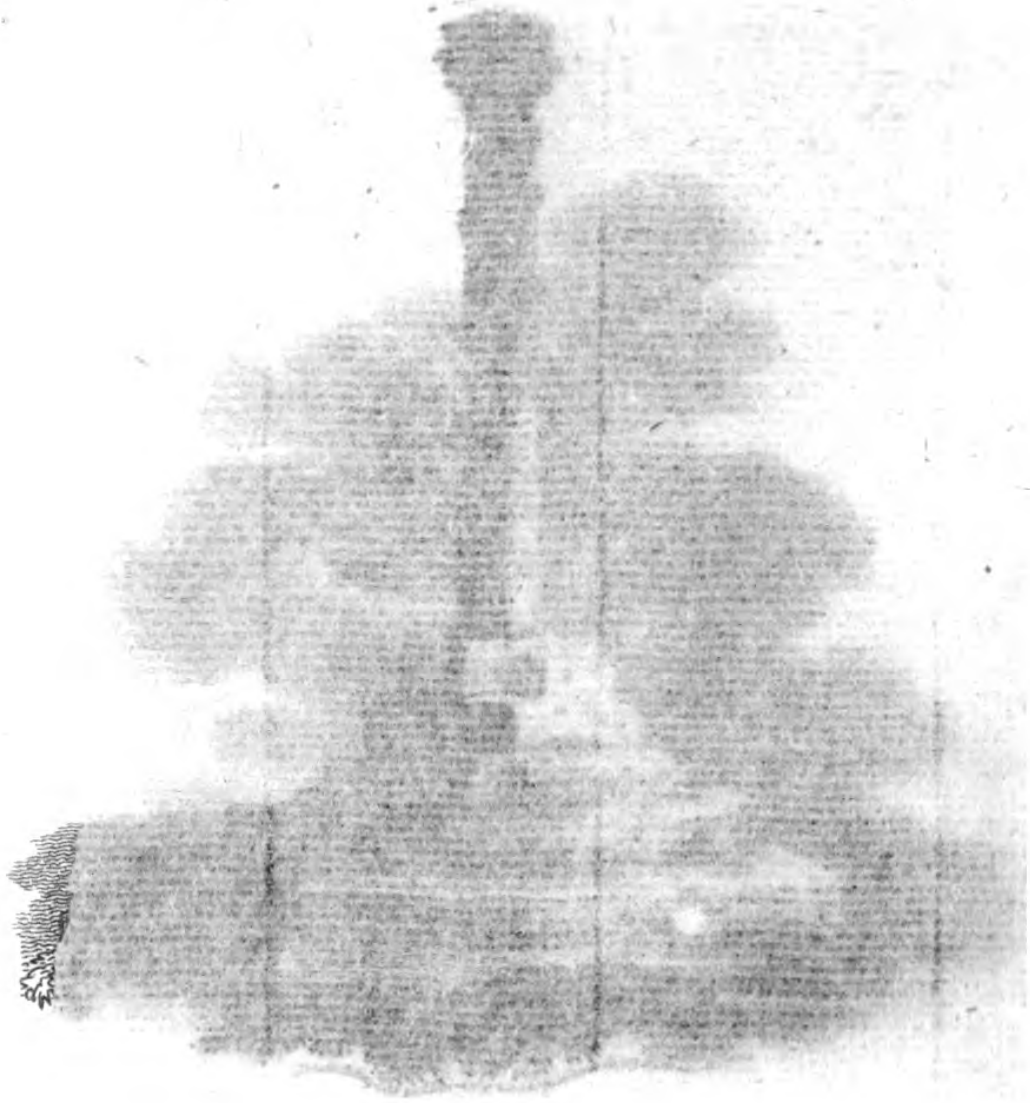


tower is in some parts exquisitely ornamented; near the belfry windows are placed some finely-sculptured heads, probably relics of the old tower. On the north side of the tower, in the upper compartment of a window, is a figure with a pipe and tabor, apparently dancing to his own music. The spire is hexagonal, with crotchets at the angles.

In the churchyard is a handsome cross standing upon a large stone, the corners of which are hollowed away in the form of seats; its basement consists of four circular steps; the whole measures eleven feet from the ground; the shaft, exclusive of the head-stone, is six feet in length. On the side of the circle near the footpath the steps have been removed, which presents a gap to the foundation of the cross, and though a few shillings in its present state would, if properly applied, secure its standing for centuries to come, it is much to be feared that it will soon meet the fate of many of its kind, and being tumbled from its base, its curious form, in the production of which much labour and skill have been employed, will probably be shivered to pieces, and afterwards pounded to dust upon the roads.

In the last year of Henry V. Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Higham-Ferrers, and lies interred within the church, founded a college here, which he well endowed, for eight secular canons, of whom one was master, four clerks, one of whom was grammar-master, another music-master, and six choristers. By a Survey of the possessions of this college in the reign

of Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at £204 : 5 : 6 yearly : it was surrendered to the crown by Robert Goldson, who was then master, and the rest of the fraternity, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry's reign. In the same year the greater part of the lands were granted to Robert Dacres, subject to the yearly payment of £10 to a superior and £8 to an inferior chaplain, £10 to a schoolmaster, besides certain other payments. In the sixth year of Elizabeth the college itself was given to John Smith and Richard Duffield. The appointment of the chaplains as well as the schoolmaster belongs to the corporation.

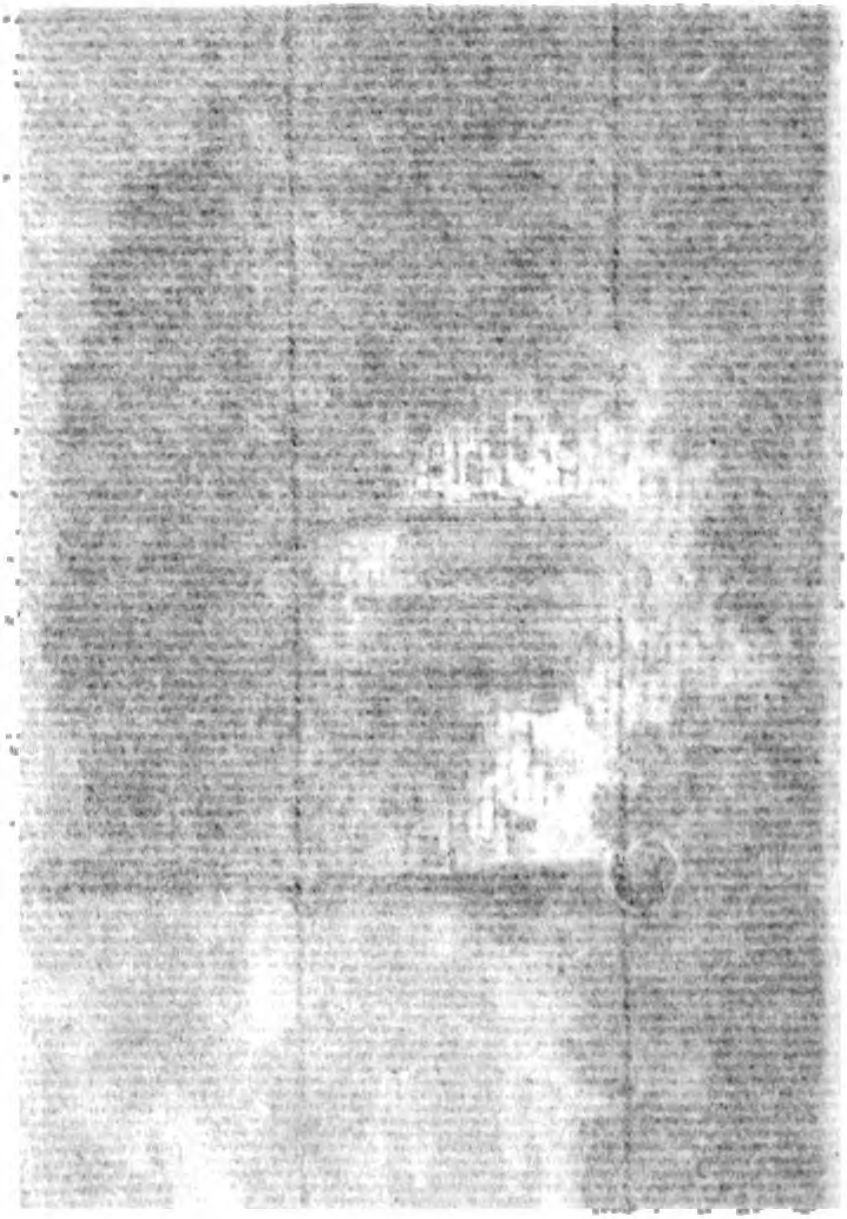
Of the college little remains, and the lapse of a few years will perhaps find it entirely demolished: it is now in the possession of the steward of earl Fitzwilliam, who, with more than Gothic barbarism, is laying it waste, and building barns and stables on its site, and with its materials. It was originally built in a quadrangular form, with two wings projecting westward; the entrance on the southern side is now the most perfect of its remains.

In the Print annexed of Higham-Ferrers' Church is seen the school standing near its north-west corner; it was likewise built by archbishop Chicheley, and still remains in an almost perfect state: it is of stone, with embattlements of open work round the top; on each side are four buttresses headed by elegant pinnacles, the upper parts of which are broken off: on each side are three windows, and one larger window at each end; the windows on the north side are filled up, likewise that at the

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

Chapel of the Bead house, Higham Ferrers.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, Aug. 2. 1801.

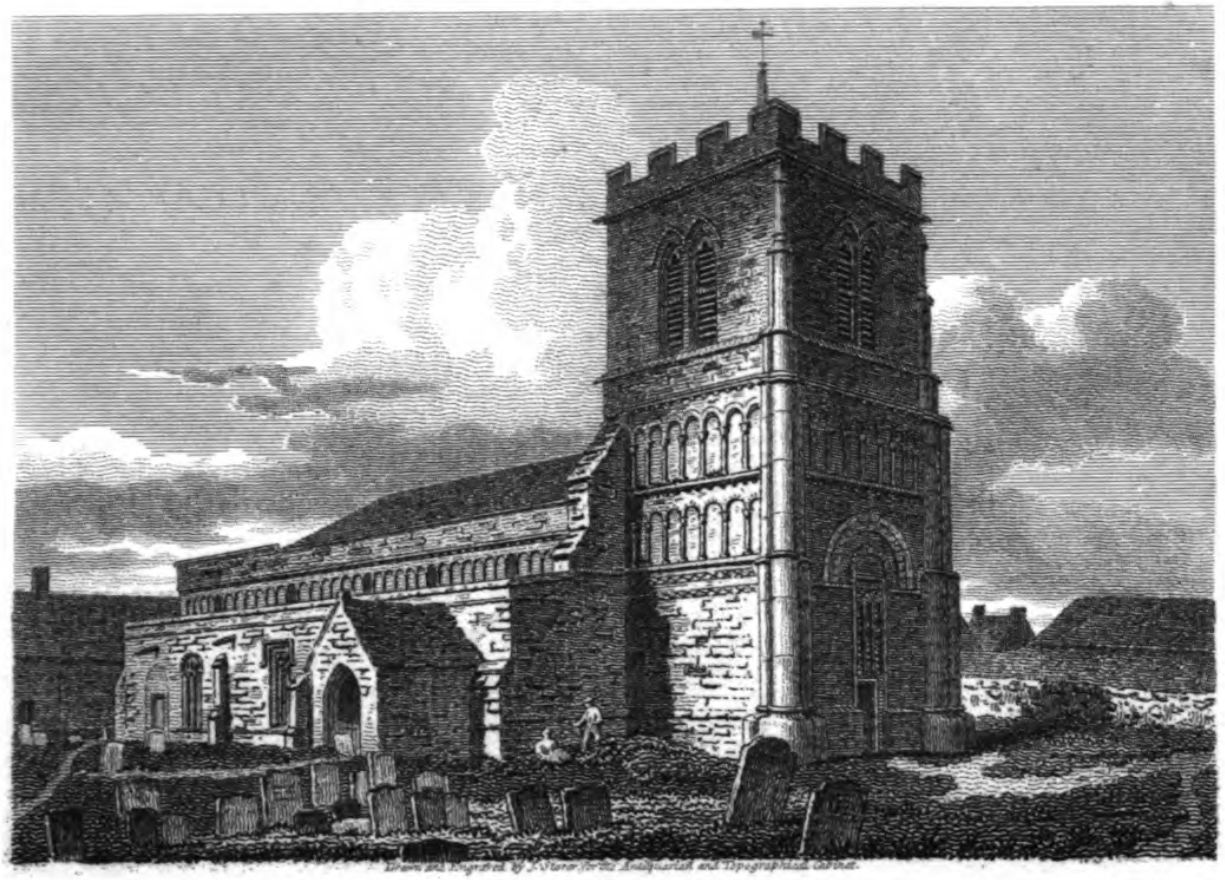


eastern end. Within the school is a stone pulpit ascended by winding steps, which are now scarcely passable. The roof is composed of the checker-work, each intersection ornamented with a rose; the whole is handsomely painted and gilt.

On the north side of the church stands the bead-house or alms house, also founded by the same archbishop, who placed here twelve men and one woman to attend them, with a daily allowance of one penny each. This building is much injured by neglect and the ravages of time; the interior is divided by screens of wood into several apartments or cells, some of them are now standing: every part is enveloped in cobwebs and dust, which receiving an almost perpetual motion from the flight of pigeons, its only tenants, renders it a place unfavourable for observation, and but seldom inspected. At the eastern end of the bead-house is a chapel, now entirely unroofed; the entrance to it was from the bead-house by an ascent of six steps. A crypt has lately been discovered under its floor, and the keystone being broken away, it now remains open, and may easily be descended from the interior of the chapel: though the original entrance appears to have been on the northern side from the churchyard. A few years since the windows of the chapel retained a portion of their painted glass, but now not a shred remains. These curious fragments were lately purchased of a glazier residing not far from the town of Higham-Ferrers for 7*s*. and again sold to an anti-

quary at the enormous advance of £25. On each side of the east window is a niche, and on the south side in a small cavity is a bason, probably for the reception of holy water.

Twelve of the oldest and most deserving men of the town are still continued as beadsmen. Thus the ancient charity of the archbishop, in this particular, is still continued by the corporation, though from the alteration of times and circumstances it is now become a very ineffectual relief.



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

St. Peters Church, Northampton.

Published by the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street Augt. 1. 1807.

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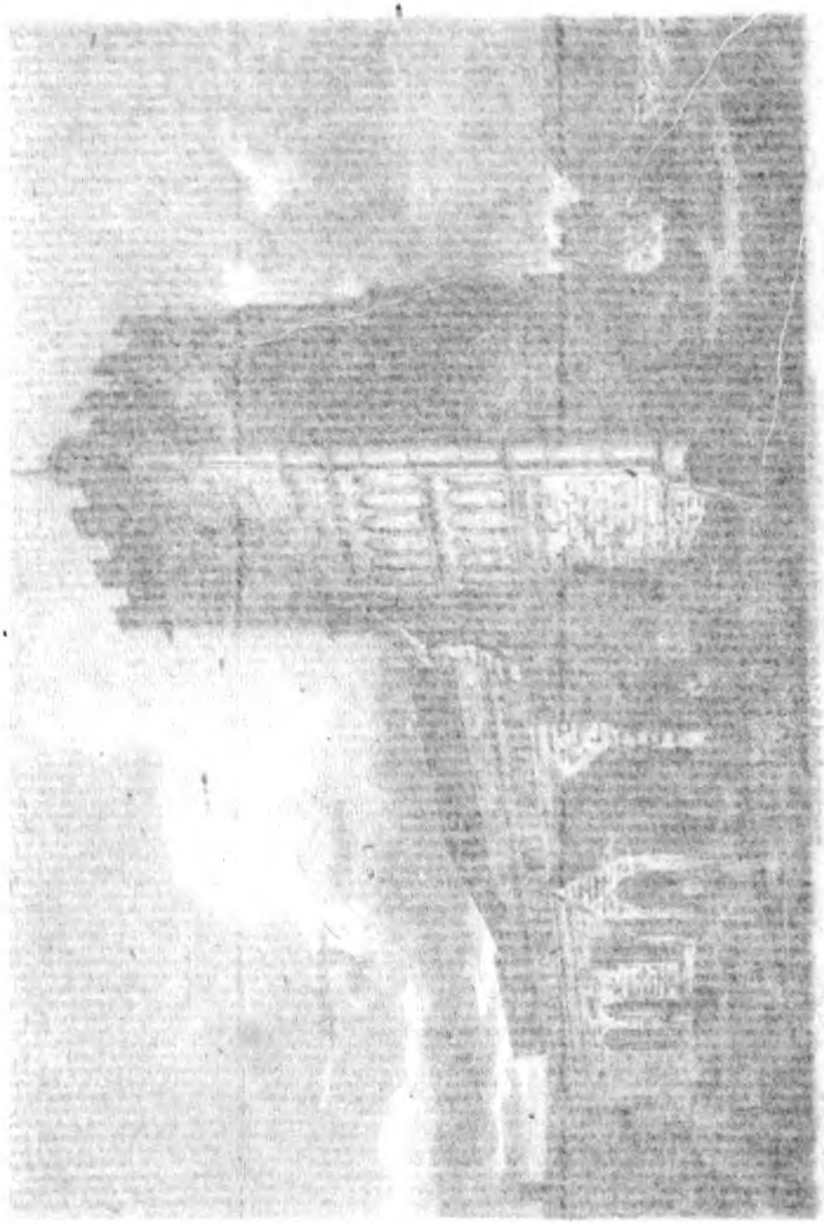

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTON.

THIS remarkable structure, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is situated near the extremity of the town on the west side, and at a short distance from the site of the ancient castle of Northampton. At what time the Church was built no certain account can be obtained: it is probable, however, that it was erected by one of the Norman lords who held possession of the castle; this opinion is strengthened by the style of its architecture, and its proximity to that fortress.

The rectory of St. Peter was given to St. Andrew's Priory, in the town of Northampton, by Simon de St. Luz, and confirmed by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, who was translated to that see in the year 1209. The right of patronage reverted to the crown in the reign of Henry III. when the rectory was valued at thirty marks, besides ten marks to the prior of St. Andrew's: in 1535, the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. it was valued at £34 : 13 : 4, out of which was deducted 10s. 8d. for procurations and synodals: it continued a considerable time with the crown, and was afterwards given to the masters, brethren, and sisters of St. Catharine's Hospital, London. It is recorded by Brydges, in his History of Northamptonshire,

that "It was the privilege of this Church, that a person accused of any crime, intending to clear himself by canonical purgation, should do it here, and in no other place in the town, having first performed his vigil and prayers in the said Church the evening before."

The exterior of this Church, as well as the interior, has undergone various alterations at different times, which is apparent in many parts by the discordancy of its architecture; notwithstanding which there are few more perfect specimens of the kind to be found. The buttresses on the western corner of the tower are composed of three semi-columns conjoined, diminishing in width at each story as they ascend, and finishing under the upper moulding of the tower in a single half column, with a pointed cap. Over the west door, which is now merely an entrance to the tower, is a small window of the Gothic kind, above which is an arch composed of three ornamented mouldings; over this are a number of arches supported by semi-columns with capitals; these arches are continued round the tower, and have on the north side the addition of a lower tier; the upper ranges have two fillets above them, supported by a number of fanciful heads, and the base of their columns stands upon a moulding, the under part of which is indented in the zigzag manner, and supported by heads like the fillets above: under the lower range of arches on the north side are two mouldings ornamented with diamond work. The windows of the belfry are long and handsomely formed, with a cross mullion in the middle;

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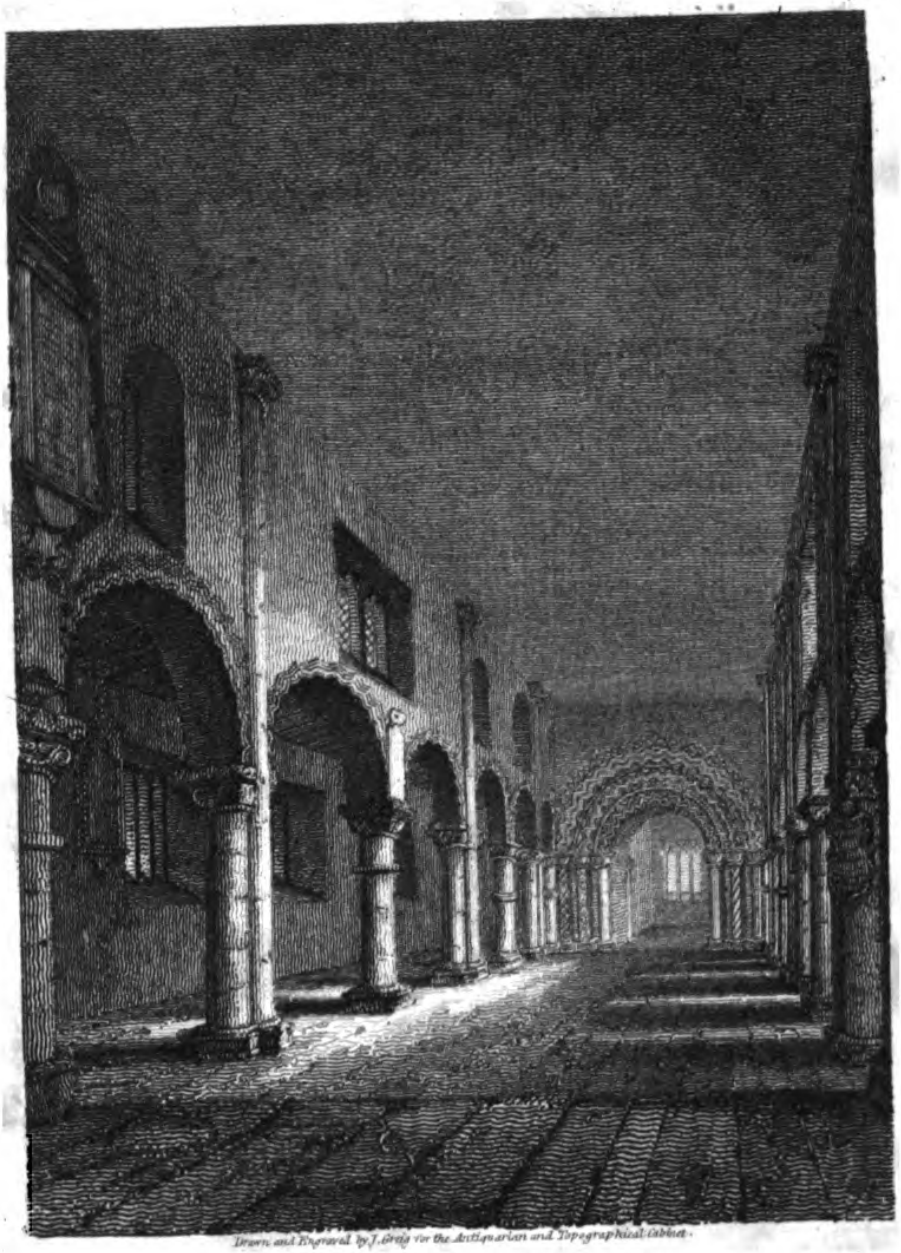


Drawn and Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

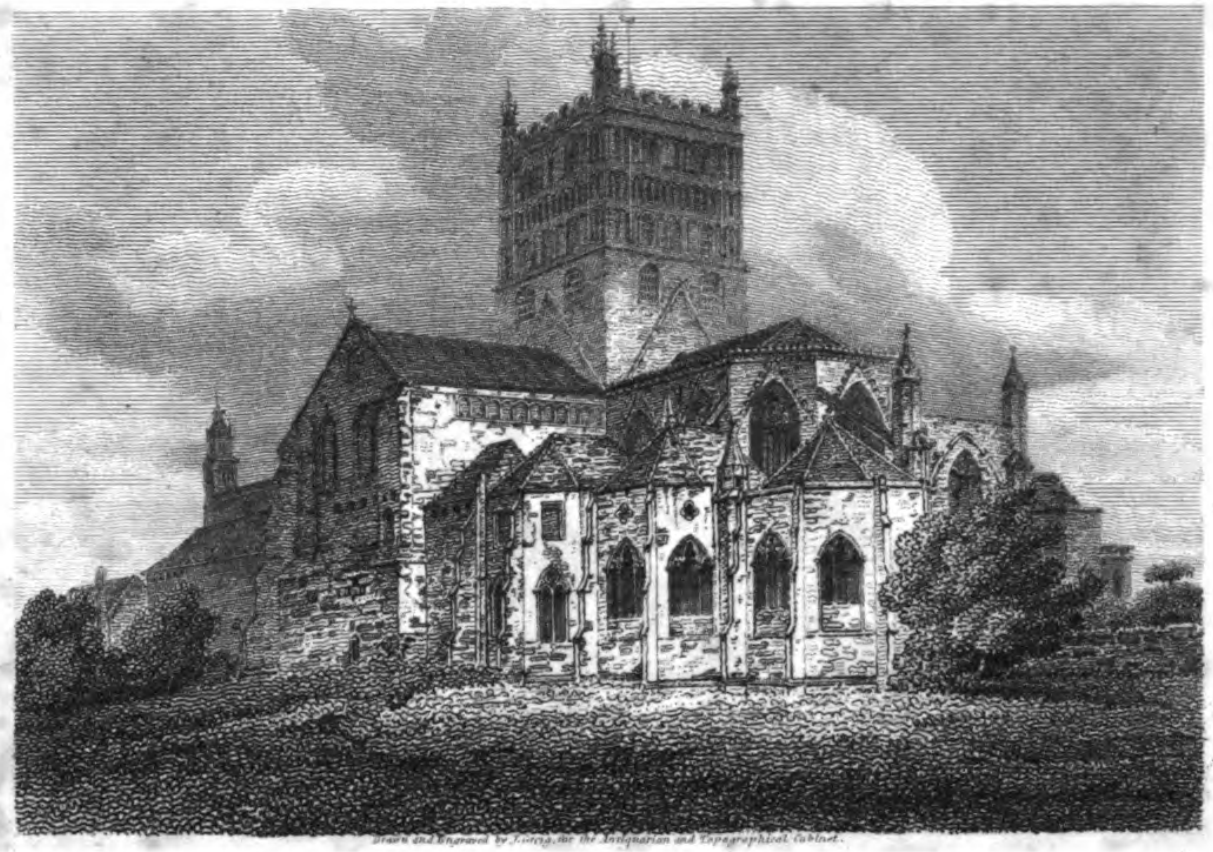
Interior of St. Peters Church, Northampton

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street Aug.st 1.1809.

the mouldings of the tower below them, as well as those above, are very fresh, and have a considerable projection; the battlements are likewise sharp and perfect. The body of the Church has a train of circular arches on each side, some of which are open and glazed, and above them is a string of fifty-four grotesque heads. The interior of the Church consists of a body and two aisles; the breadth of the body, including the aisles, is thirty-five feet and a half, its length seventy-eight feet; the length of the tower is fourteen feet three inches, breadth twelve feet eight inches. On each side of the body are seven columns, which divide it from the aisles; three of them are composed of semi-columns, the others have but one shaft: the last column on each side, at the western extremity of the church, has a band of mouldings in the middle; the capital of each column is ornamented diversely with foliage and other decorations; above are eight arches of a semi-circular form, adorned with zig-zag indentures. The west end of the church is separated from the tower by a large arch, more highly enriched than the side arches, and supported by six elegant pillars, three of which are plain, the others variously embossed. The roof, which was formerly of beam-work, is now a complete flat of uninteresting plaster. There are no monuments worthy of particular notice. The churches of Kingsthorpe and Upton are annexed to it as chapels of ease.

A little without the west gate formerly stood the Castle upon a very considerable eminence, overlooking

the meads and the country about Dunston; on the western side runs that branch of the Nyne which comes from Naseby. It was built by Simon de St. Luz, the first of that name who was earl of Northampton. It had a large keep, and a royal free chapel dedicated to St George. A stipendiary chaplain was presented to this chapel by the crown, with the yearly salary of 1*s*. Some time previous to the year 1675 the remains of the castle were used as the county goal; nothing of it is now standing excepting a few fragments of the walls.



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

S. E. View of Tewkesbury Church, Glocestershire.

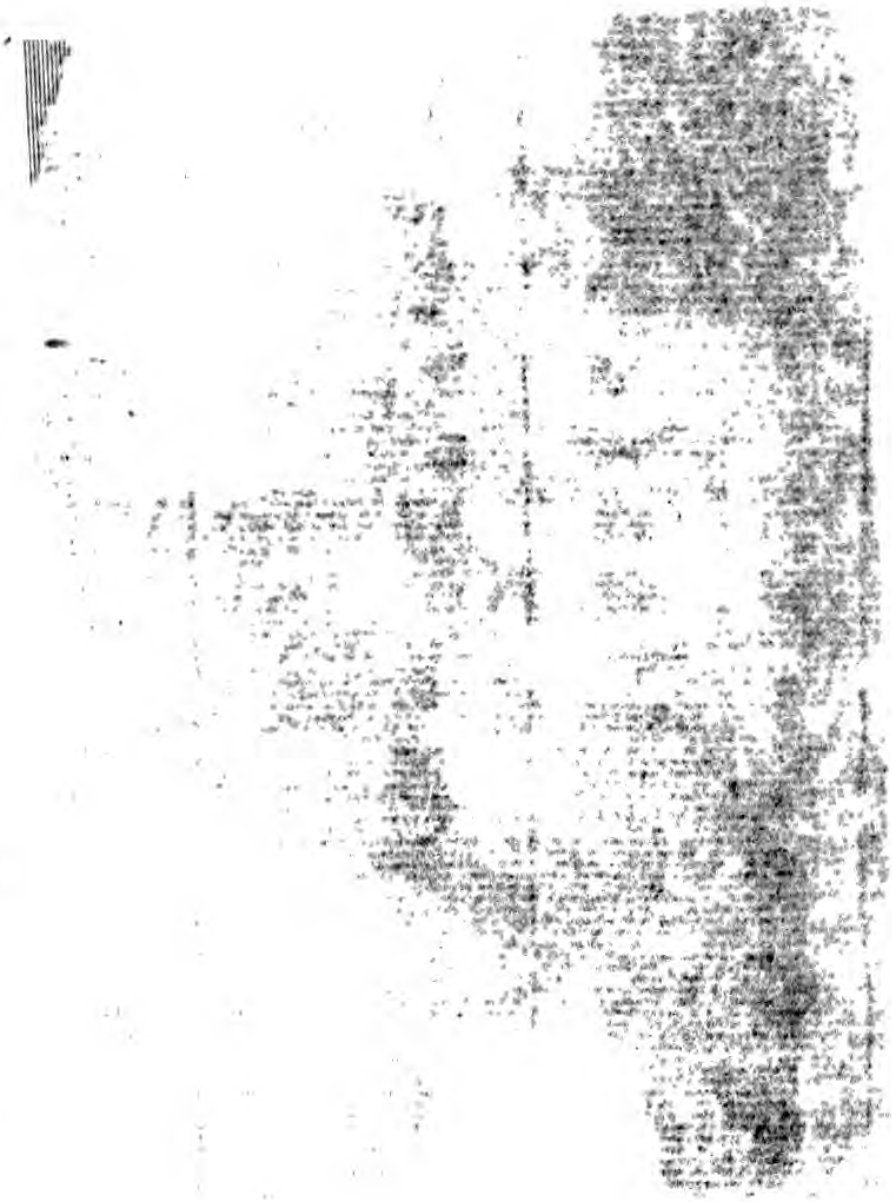
Published for the Proprietor by Wm Clarke Bond Street Sept. 1, 1807.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Tewkesbury is a large town, situated in the vale of Evesham, near the junction of the rivers Avon and Severn, between the streams called the Carron and the Swilgate, which flow into the Avon, the one above Tewkesbury, and the other below it. The name of this place is of very uncertain derivation; the most current tradition, however, ascribes its origin to be from Theocus, a hermit, who, about the end of the seventh century, fixed his residence on the banks of the Severn, near this place. The town of Theocus, or Theot, as contracted by the Saxons, was denominated by them Deotisburg, or Theotis-burg, and in Domesday Book it is styled Theokesberie.

The first whose names appear upon record as lords of this manor, are the noble Saxon brothers Odo and Dodo, reputed to have been dukes of Mercia, and to have founded an abbey here about the year 715. They died in the year 736, and were buried at Pershore, in Worcestershire. In the year 804 Hugh, a nobleman of Mercia, appears to have been a principal patron to the Abbey of Tewkesbury; in this time Beheric, king of the West Saxons, was buried here; and in the year 812 Hugh, its



TEWKESBURY ABBEY,

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

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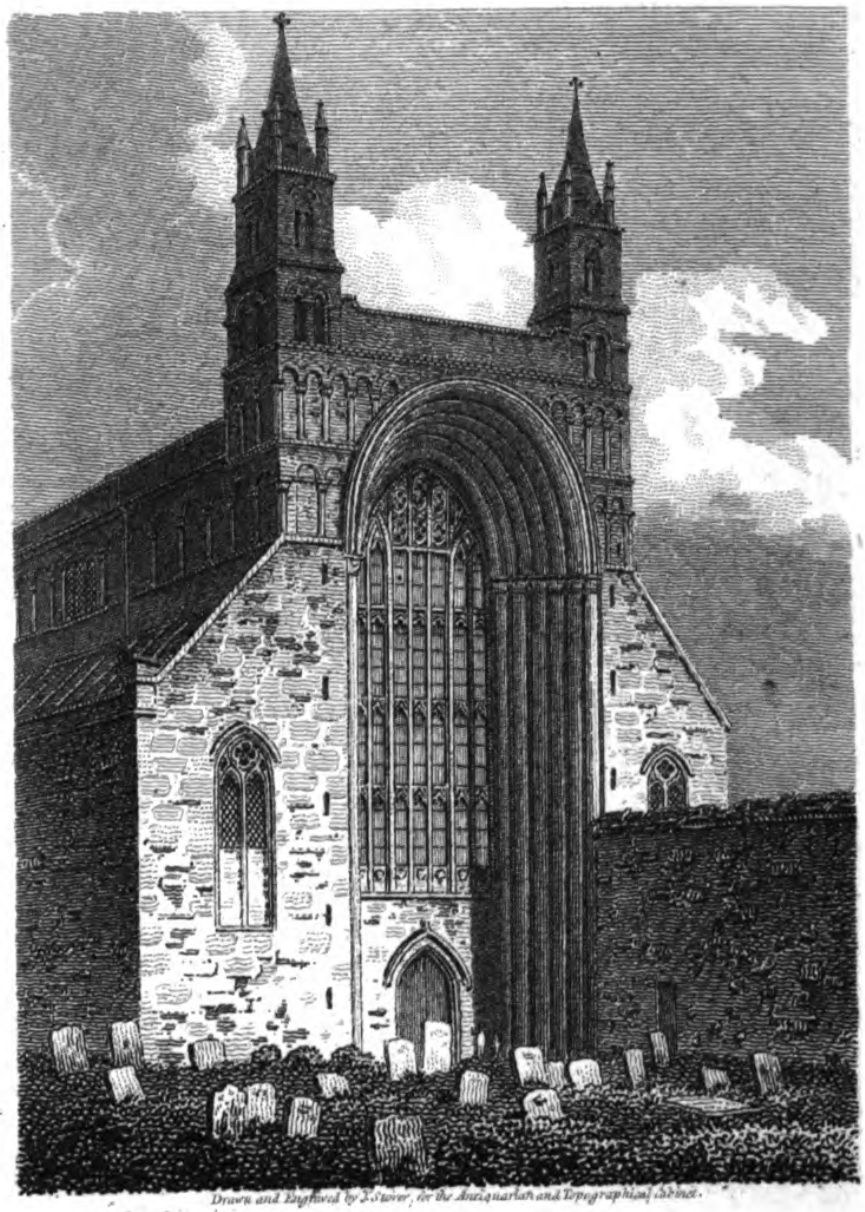
The first whose names appear upon record as lords of this manor, are the noble Saxon brothers Odo and Dodo, reputed to have been dukes of Mercia, and to have founded an abbey here about the year 715. They died in the year 725, and were buried at Pershore, in Worcestershire. In the year 800 Hugh, a nobleman of Mercia, appears to have been a principal patron to the Abbey of Tewksbury: in this time Briteric, king of the West Saxons, was buried here; and in the year 812 Hugh, its

patron, was likewise interred in this place. From this time till the year 980 few circumstances relative to this Abbey are related by historians; it was then made an appendage to the abbey at Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, by Haylward the Fair. His grandson Bithric was afterwards its patron; but on the seizure of his estates by William the Conqueror, as part of the honour of Glocester, it was made the property of the queen. On her death it reverted to the crown, and was granted by William Rufus to Robert Fitz-Hamon, who, at the request of his wife Sybil, and Girald, abbot of Cranbourn, rebuilt the greater part of the monastery and its church, and gave large possessions for its use; indeed, so bountiful were his donations, that he was considered the second founder.

On the death of Fitz-Hamon, his eldest daughter Mabel married Robert, earl of Glocester, natural son to Henry III.; this nobleman was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey. His son and heir William confirmed all the grants made by his ancestors, and by further endowments greatly increased its possessions. Isabel, his youngest daughter, was married to John, duke of Cornwall, afterwards king of England. On his accession to the crown he divorced his wife, alleging her barrenness as a pretence. She shortly afterwards married Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex; and after the death of Geoffrey, who was killed at a tournament, she was again married to Hugh de Burgh, chief justice of England; but finally dying without issue, the honour of Glocester de-



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

West End of Tewkesbury Church.

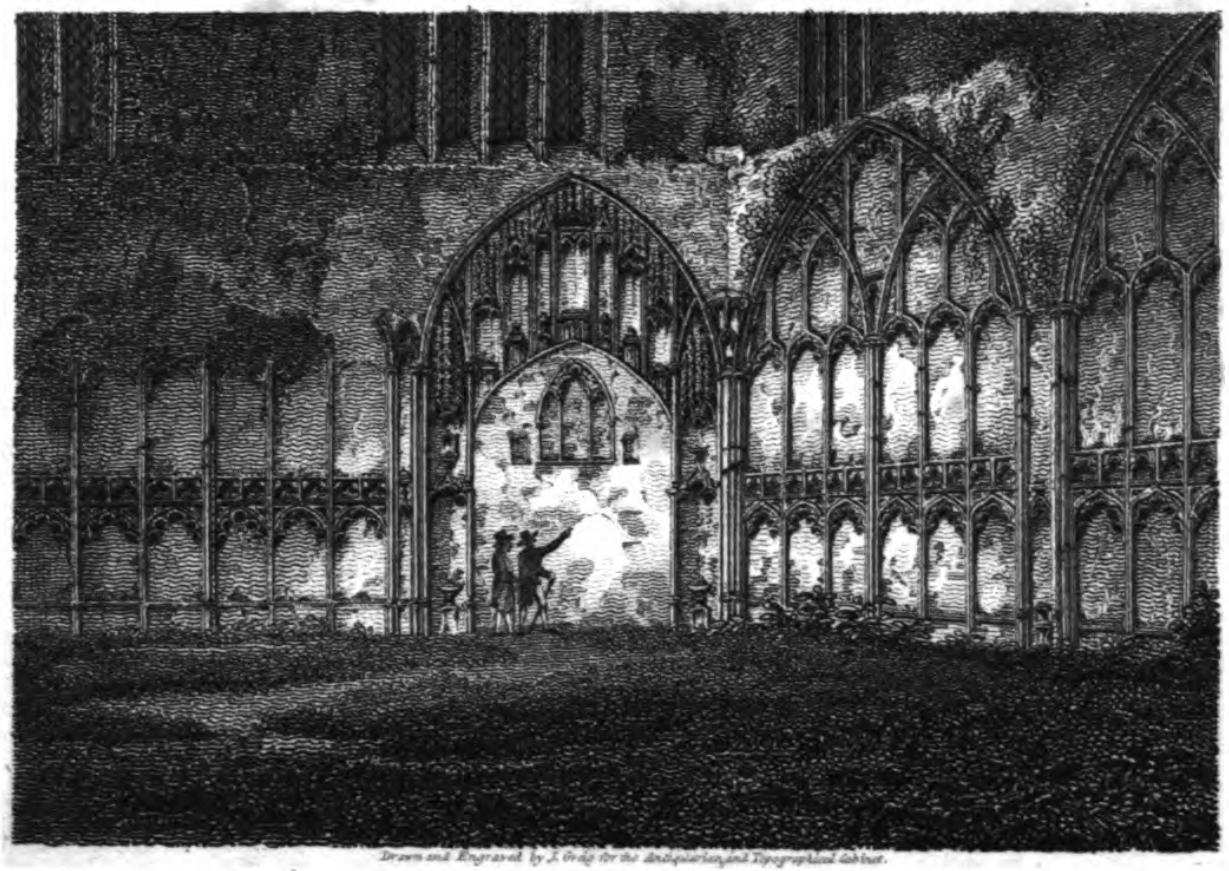
Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street Sept. 1807.

[illegible] to Alice [illegible] Mortimer, [illegible]
[illegible] without issue, [illegible] who had married [illegible] to the [illegible]
named Worcester, [illegible] Worcester. The lordship of
Tewkesbury was [illegible] manor, the eldest daughter of
Gilbert de [illegible] earl Hugh le Despencer the
younger; in this family it continued till the year 1414.
It was then [illegible] by the marriage of the heiress
Isabel, to Richard [illegible], lord Abergavenny, and
afterwards earl [illegible]. This nobleman being slain
at the siege of [illegible], in 1421, his widow, having procured a dispensation from the pope, married his cousin-
german, Richard [illegible], third earl of Warwick,
whom she survived [illegible] comprehended largely in the
Abbey's possessions [illegible] the last son [illegible] earl of Warwick; he was [illegible] in his estates by [illegible] Anne,
who married [illegible], earl of [illegible], afterwards created [illegible]. This nobleman was an
active partizan [illegible] sanguinary contest between the
houses of [illegible] he was generally esteemed
for his personal [illegible] and known by the appellation of the stout earl of Warwick; his martial disposition was [illegible] obliging [illegible], which
enabled him [illegible] almost universal respect.
He took part [illegible] duke of York against Henry VI.
and in the battle [illegible] Wakefield commanded the vanguard
the [illegible] the [illegible] defeated
[illegible]

scended to Almeric de Montfort, her nephew, who also dying without issue, was succeeded by Gilbert de Clare, who had married Amice, second daughter to the above-named William, earl of Glocester. The lordship of Tewkesbury was given to Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, who married Hugh le Despencer the younger; in this family it continued till the year 1414. It was then conveyed, by the marriage of the heiress Isabel, to Richard Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, and afterwards earl of Worcester. This nobleman being slain at the siege of Meaux, in 1421, his widow, having procured a dispensation from the pope, married his cousin-german, Richard Beauchamp, third earl of Warwick, whom she survived. This lady contributed largely to the Abbey's possessions, as did her son Henry earl of Warwick; he was succeeded in his estates by his sister Anne, who married Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, afterwards created earl of Warwick. This nobleman was an active partisan in the sanguinary contest between the houses of York and Lancaster: he was generally esteemed for his extraordinary valour, and known by the appellation of the stout earl of Warwick; to this martial disposition was added the most obliging deportment, which enabled him to command an almost universal respect. He took part with the duke of York against Henry VI. and in the battle of St. Alban's commanded the vanguard of the army; by the impetuosity of his attack he put the royal army into such disorder, that it was defeated with

the loss of 5000 men: he afterwards defeated the king's troops at Northampton, and made the king his prisoner. This earl was slain bravely fighting for the Lancastrian party, in the battle of Barnet, in the year 1471, having deserted the cause of the house of York. After his death his countess sought her safety in flight; but in consideration of her daughters being the sisters-in-law of Edward IV. that monarch, instead of seizing their inheritance, divided it between them; by this division the manor of Tewkesbury was possessed by Isabel, who married the unfortunate duke of Clarence: she died in child-bed at Warwick in 1476. Edward Plantagenet, son of Clarence and Isabel, who was the last male heir of the house of York, was beheaded in the Tower of London by order of Henry VII. After his death Henry seized upon his inheritance, under a forced conveyance from his grandmother, the countess of Warwick and Salisbury. The lordship of Tewkesbury continued with the crown till 1547, when Edward VI. granted it to sir Thomas Seymour; on his attainder it again reverted to the crown. In 1609 James I. sold the manor and lordship to the corporation, with various privileges, for the sum of £2455 : 7 : 4½.

The Abbey of Tewkesbury was of great note in the time of king John, as appears from one of the seven copies of Magna Charta, and the Charter de Foresta, being deposited there, and its abbots being frequently summoned to parliament. The last abbot, John Wakeman, surrendered its possessions in 1539, and was made bishop



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

Remains of the Cloisters Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucestershire.

Published by the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street Sept. 1807.

[illegible]

[illegible] *annum*, exclusive of [illegible] granted by the convent in fee and monities [illegible] of [illegible] value.

The abbey church, which is nearly all that remains of this once extensive monastery, was [illegible] in the form of a Latin cross, with a porch. This church is in the general style of the early Norman architecture. It contains many beautiful displays of the [illegible] work. It belongs to the cathedral form, and consists of a nave, aisles, transepts, and a central tower, with the addition of several chapels. The nave and aisles are separated from the aisles by eighteen arches on the south side and four piers, with [illegible] over the columns in the nave and aisles are semi-circular, those of the chapels are [illegible] the former arches rise a triforium, and [illegible] by double round-headed arches.

The interior of this church is extremely [illegible] darkness of the nave being relieved by the [illegible] of the choir, which is singularly [illegible] and impressive. The eastern end is terminated [illegible] from the aisles by six [illegible] arches, springing from these columns, are [illegible] early-English mouldings, and the windows [illegible] are enriched with stained glass. On the south side of the [illegible]

of Glocester. The revenues were stated at £1595 : 17 : 6 *per annum*, exclusive of £136 : 18 : 1, granted by the convent in fees and annuities; its plate was also of great value.

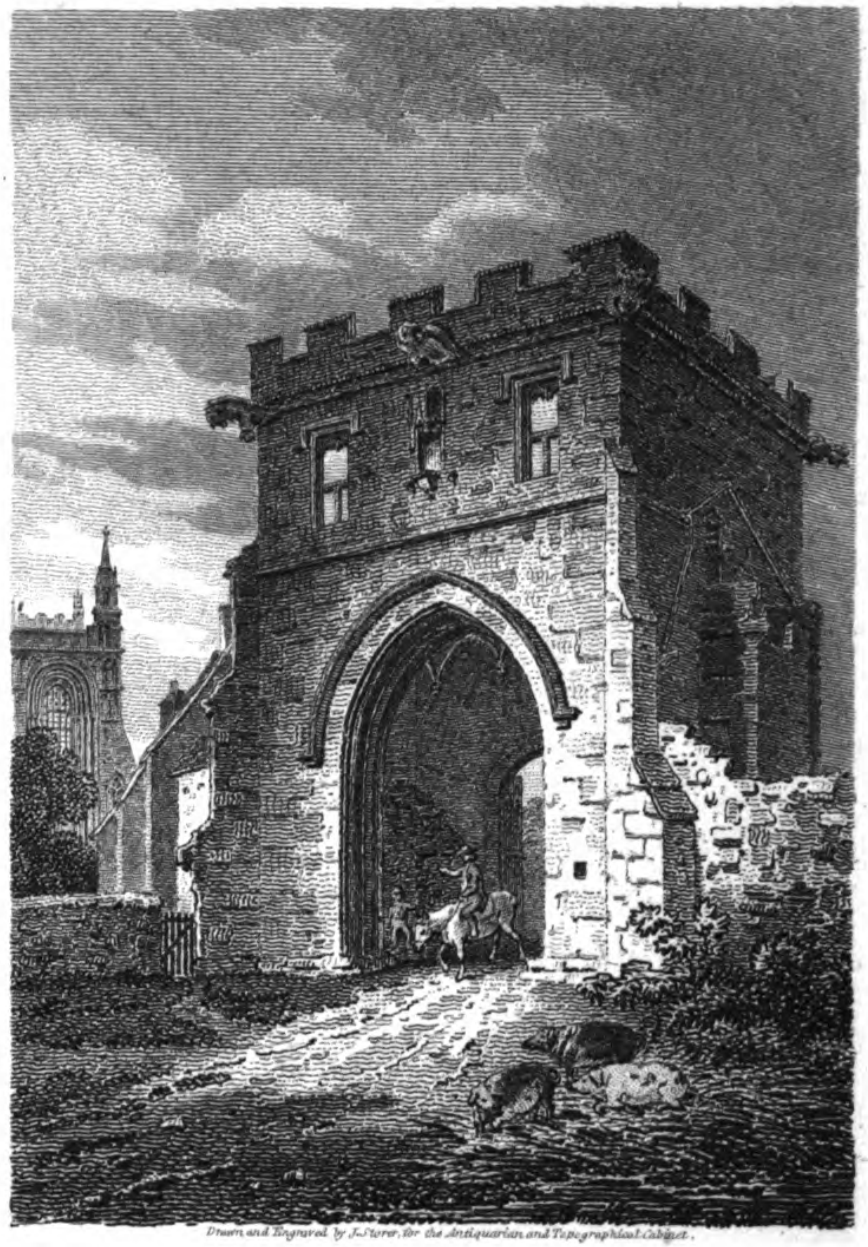
The Abbey church, which is nearly all that remains of this once extensive monastery, was purchased at the dissolution, and made parochial. This structure is an interesting specimen of the early Norman architecture, intermixed with beautiful displays of the style of later times. It is built in the cathedral form, and consists of a nave, choir, transcepts, and a central tower, with the addition of several chapels. The nave and choir are separated from the aisles by eighteen massive columns, bearing the roof, and four piers, which support the tower. The arches over the columns in the nave and above the piers are semi-circular, those of the choir are pointed: above the former arches runs a triforium, opening into the nave by double round-headed arches.

The interior of this church is exceedingly grand, the heaviness of the nave being relieved by the more graceful architecture of the choir, which is singularly beautiful and impressive. The eastern end is hexagonal; it is separated from the aisles by six columns: beneath the pointed arches, springing from these columns, are several finely-ornamented monuments, and the windows above are enriched with painted glass. On the south side of the altar are three stone stalls, two only are visible, the third being obscured by some ornamental workmanship.

The ceiling of the choir is adorned with tracery, and at every intersection is a carved flower or a knot of foliage. Adjoining the aisles are six small private chapels, or oratories, containing the tombs of several persons of distinction, which are much cut and defaced. These dilapidations, according to report, were purposely made by the soldiers of Cromwell, who were occasionally quartered in the church. The chapel of Our Lady, which stood at the east end, is now entirely demolished; but the door of communication with the church is still visible on the outside. The length of the church is 300 feet, the transcepts 120 feet, the breadth of the choir and side aisles seventy feet, the west front 100 feet, the height from the area to the roof 120 feet, and the tower 152 feet.

The monuments within the church have attracted the attention and exercised the genius of many antiquaries. Mr. Lysons, in particular, has endeavoured to discriminate the persons intended to be commemorated by these monumental displays; as our limits will not permit us to enter upon the subject, we refer our readers to his Antiquities of Glocestershire.

On the tower of the church formerly stood a wooden spire, which fell on Easter Day 1559. The upper part of the tower contains three tiers of arcades; the arches of the middle tier are intersected. Some remains of the cloisters are still to be seen on the southern walls of the church; they consist of several highly-ornamented pointed arches, which being exposed to all the changes



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

The Abbey Gate Tewkesbury Gloucestershire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke, Bond-street, Sept. 1807.

of the nave, are in a very [illegible] and [illegible] condition [illegible]. At the west end of [illegible] is a grand [illegible] supported on each side by [illegible] arch [illegible] handsome [illegible] of the Gothic kind. At [illegible] distance [illegible] the gate-house, and some other remains of the [illegible] buildings; the former is [illegible], and [illegible] large figures [illegible] from [illegible] just below its battlements [illegible] stone staircase leading to the [illegible] contains a niche, [illegible] windows. This building appears to [illegible] fifteenth century.

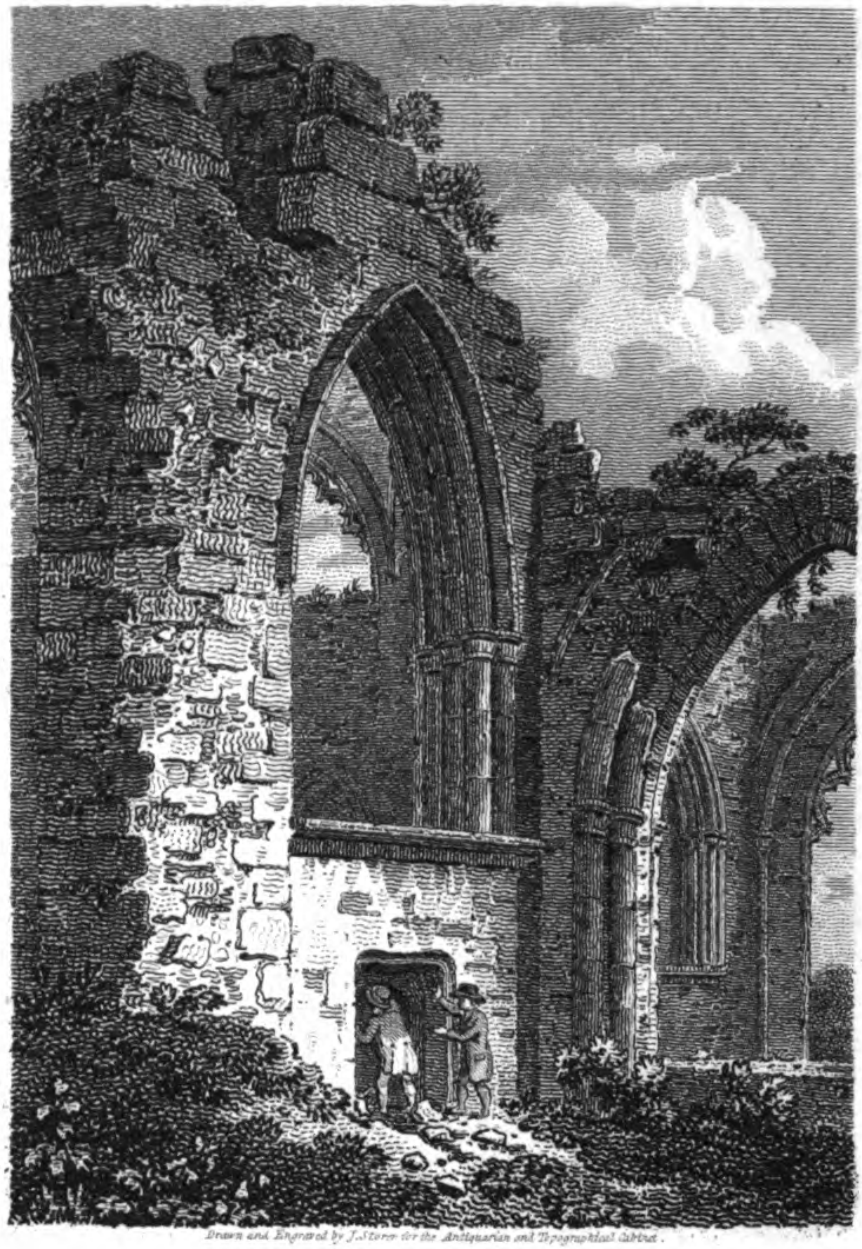
A [illegible] decisive [illegible] between [illegible] York and Lancaster [illegible] of [illegible] fought under the [illegible] earl of Warwick [illegible] so great at this time was the [illegible] the [illegible] defeat, [illegible] with [illegible], to levy and equip [illegible] the field. [illegible] the house of [illegible] were [illegible] in supporting the claims of queen Margaret [illegible] they expected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the queen [illegible] [illegible] W[illegible]

of the air, are in a very decayed and crumbling state. At the west end of the church is a grand circular receding arch, supported on each side by six long columns; this arch contains a handsome window of the Gothic kind. At a short distance westward stands the gate-house, and some other remains of the Abbey buildings; the former is embattled, and has large figures projecting from the middle of a cornice which is just below its battlements; on its west side is a stone staircase leading to the top of the gate; beneath the cornice is a niche, with a rich canopy between two square windows. This building appears to be the work of the fifteenth century.

A great and decisive battle was fought at Tewkesbury between Margaret, qneen of Henry VI. and Edward IV. In this battle were engaged the remnants of the army who fought under the famons earl of Warwick at Barnet; for so great at this time was the rage of civil war, that after the most signal defeat, a leader of consequence was able, with astonishing rapidity, to levy and equip an army for the field. Thus the partisans of the house of Lancaster were again on a footing to support the claims of queen Margaret and her son. As they expected early succours from the Welch, Edward was resolved to attack them before their reinforcements arrived. The duke of Somerset, who commanded for the queen, sensible of his inferiority of numbers, made the utmost efforts to retire into Wales, in order to meet the earl of Pembroke, whom he

expected with troops. Arriving at Tewkesbury, with Edward at their heels, it was judged better to entrench themselves here than to pass the Severn, with the risk of losing the rear of their army: they had scarcely time to secure themselves before they were attacked by the king, and completely routed; the queen and her son were taken prisoners, as was the duke of Somerset, who was soon after beheaded. The queen was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and her son basely murdered. This battle was fought on the 4th of May, eighteen days after that of Barnet; it was the twelfth, though not the last, which was fought between the two houses.

The government of Tewkesbury is vested in two bailiffs and four justices, a recorder, twenty-four principal burgesses, and twenty-four assistants, from whom the bailiffs and justices are chosen. The privilege of returning members to parliament was obtained in 1609; the right of election is possessed by freemen and freeholders, which consist of about 500 of the inhabitants.



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

Chapel of Lincluden Colledge, Dumfriesshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street. Sep. 1. 1809.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE,

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

[illegible] Lincluden, great part of which is still re-
[illegible] upon a romantic and sequestered spot,
[illegible] a mile north-west from Dumfries. It
[illegible] Uchtred, father to Rolland, who was
[illegible] during the reign of Malcolm IV. the
[illegible] a convent of nuns of the Benedictine
[illegible] religious establishment.

[illegible] of land, situated within
[illegible] and Drumlith, in the [illegible] of these lands, [illegible]
[illegible] of Scotland. It appears that [illegible]
[illegible] establishment of these Benedictine nuns, the severe
[illegible] restrictions imposed upon the order became ex-
[illegible] to them, and the laxity of discipline
[illegible] as to necessitate the remonstrances
[illegible] Douglas, who, being a
[illegible] pious lady, was greatly incensed at the immo-
[illegible] but finding that his admonitions
[illegible] disregarded, he expelled them a short time prior
[illegible]
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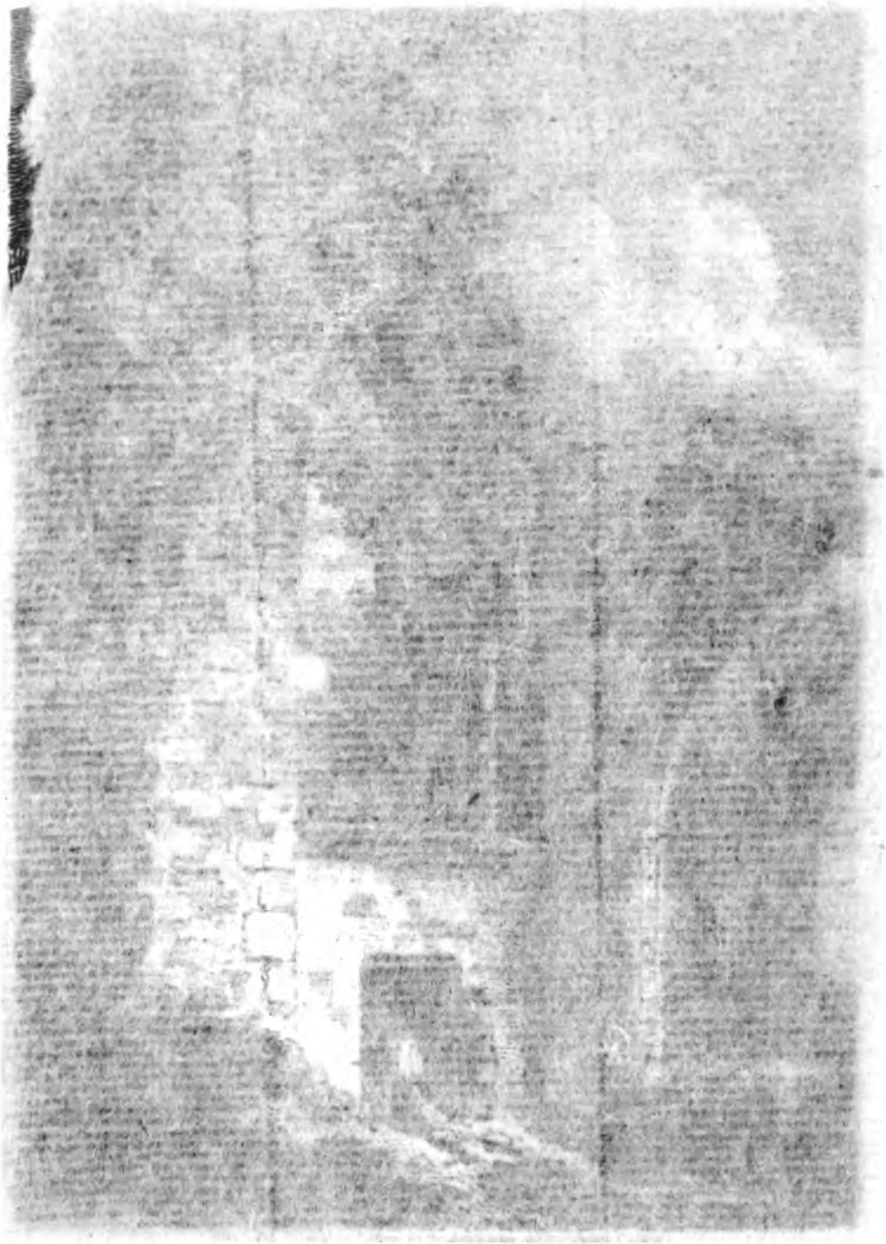

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE,

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, great part of which is still remaining, stands upon a romantic and sequestered spot, within a mile and a half north-west from Dumfries. It was founded by Uthered, father to Rolland, who was lord of Galloway during the reign of Malcolm IV.; the founder placed here a convent of nuns of the Benedictine order. This religious establishment he endowed with large possessions of land, situated within the baronies of Corse Michael and Drumslith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the names of these lands may be found in Grose's Antiquities of Scotland. It appears, that shortly after the settlement of these Benedictine nuns, the severe and strict injunction imposed upon the order became extremely burdensome to them, and the laxity of discipline was at length so visible, as to occasion the remonstrances of Archibald the Grim, earl of Douglas, who, being a man of singular piety, was greatly incensed at the immorality of their conduct; but finding that his admonitions were disregarded, he expelled them a short time prior to the year 1400. He afterwards established in their room a College, which consisted of a provost and twelve beadsmen; many of the principals of this College were

men of consequence and rank, and some of them have held high offices in the administration of the Scotish government, especially John Cameron, appointed provost in 1422: he was secretary to Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, and on the restoration of James I. was made first lord privy-seal, and the keeper of the great seal. He was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Glasgow, and passed through many other great offices in church and state; but, upon the murder of his patron James, he was displaced from his chancellorship, and soon after retired to his episcopal see, when he built the tower of the palace, over which his escutcheon and arms were lately to be seen: he died on the eve of Christmas 1446. The first provost was named Elise; he was succeeded by Alexander Cairns, who was chancellor to earl Archibald the fourth: of the other heads Cameron, who has been already noticed, seems to have been the most distinguished. The last provost was John Douglas of Boatford, on whose demise, in the year 1565, Lincluden was made a temporal barony, and formed part of the possessions of the family of Nithsdale. It is at this time the property of William Hagerston Maxwell Constable, esq. by his marriage with lady Winifred Maxwell, heiress of the ancient family of that name.

Some judgment may be formed of this College in its prosperous state by an inspection of its present remains. The earls of Douglas, when wardens of the west marshes, expended great sums in beautifying and adorning this

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

View of the Chapel, Lincluden College Dumfriesshire.

Published by the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke Bond Street Sept. 1800.

place; it is finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic architecture; the windows are richly ornamented with tracery work, and though the building is rather low, and built with a reddish stone, it certainly is a specimen of monastic elegance, which, considering its size, has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never exceeded. Its interest is considerably heightened by the beauty of the scenery around it.—

"These were thy haunts, thy opulent abodes,
O Superstition! hence the dire disease
(Balanc'd with which the fam'd Athenian pest
Were a short head-ach, were the trivial pain
Of transient indigestion) seiz'd mankind.
Long time she rag'd, and scarce a sou[illegible]
Warm'd our chill air, unloaded with the [illegible]
Of tyrant Rome; but futile all, till she,
Rome's abler legate magnify'd their power,
And in a thousand horrid forms attir'd.

"Where then was truth to sanctify the page
Of British annals? if a foe expir'd,
The perjur'd monk suborn'd infernal shrieks
And fiends to snatch at the departing soul
With hellish exultation: if a friend,
[illegible]
[illegible] wait[illegible] [illegible]ces."

"When the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

place: it is finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic architecture; the windows are richly ornamented with tracery work, and though the building is rather low, and built with a reddish stone, it certainly is a specimen of monastic elegance, which, considering its size, has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never exceeded. Its interest is considerably heightened by the beauty of the scenery around it.—

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Of British annals? if a foe expir'd,
The perjur'd monk suborn'd infernal shrieks
And fiends to snatch at the departing soul
With hellish emulation: if a friend,
High o'er his roof exultant angels tune
Their golden lyres, and waft him to the skies."

Within the chapel of Lincluden College, on the wall, is a magnificent monument to the memory of Margaret,

daughter of Robert, the third king of Scotland, and wife of Archibald, earl of Douglas and duke of Terouan, son of Archibald the Grim before mentioned. Part of the upper roof is still in existence; the lower one was entirely demolished at the Reformation.

Attached to the College stands the tower, which was formerly the residence of the provost: its erection is of a more recent date than the College itself. This, as well as the rest of the buildings, are so much in ruins as to be no longer tenable. Near the tower an artificial mount has been thrown up, but for no obvious purpose, unless to afford an advantageous prospect of the surrounding scenery. On the road from Dumfries to Moffat these ruins may be seen on the left, and, aided by the circumjacent country, which is well cultivated and watered by the meanderings of the river Clouden, it has a picturesque and pleasing effect.

Engraved by Angus, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Grose.

St. Germains' Church, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, Sept. 1st. 1807.

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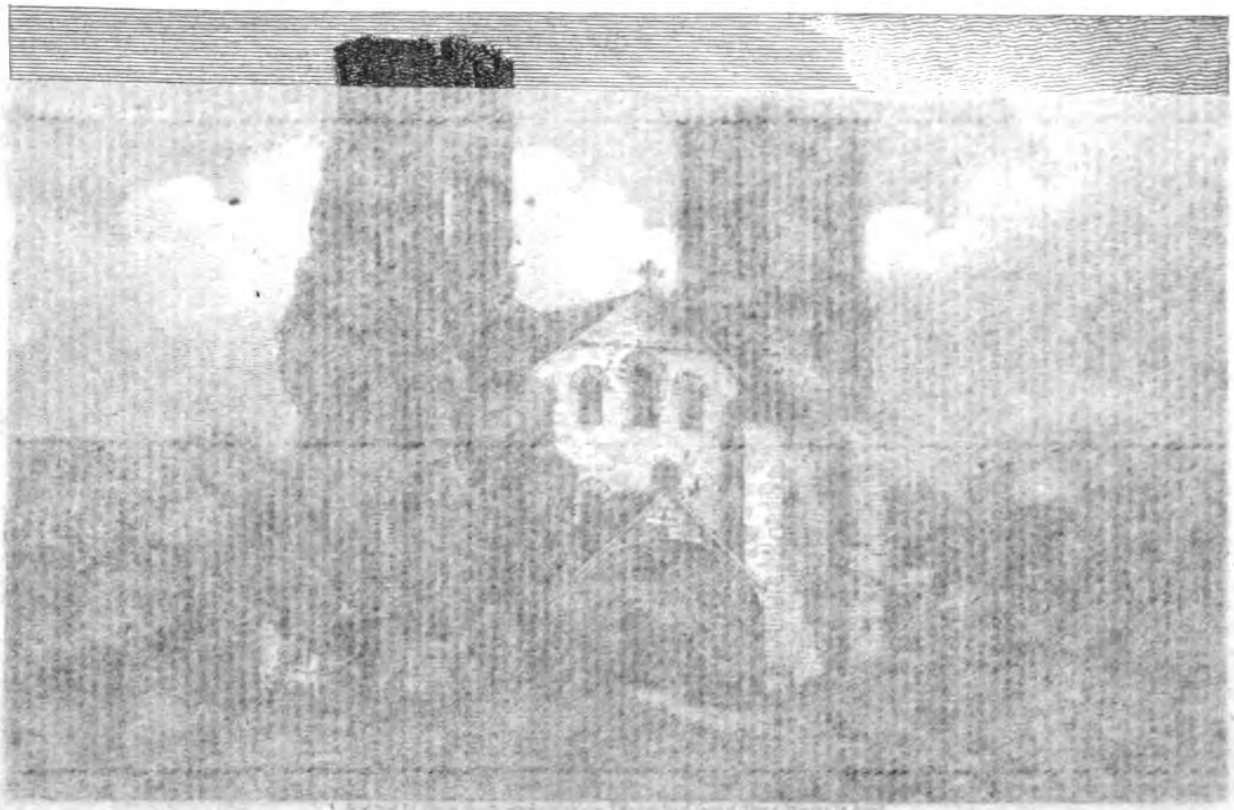


ST. GERMAINS' CHURCH.

CORNWALL.

THE borough of St. Germains is pleasantly situated near a branch of the Lynher creek, on the ascent of a hill, and is only remarkable on account of its ancient cathedral church, and the seat of lord Elliot, which stands on the site of a priory. The Church was originally conventual, and was annexed to the priory, which, according to the most ancient records, was founded by king Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Germains, bishop of Auxere, in France. The yearly revenues of this priory were valued in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. at £143: 8. Its site was granted by that monarch to Catharine Champernoun, John Ridgway, and others. All the tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who allow a small salary to the officiating clergyman. The west front of St. Germains' Church has two towers, both of which have, at a former period, been octangular; the upper part of the southern tower is now square, the northern one is nearly enveloped in ivy, which gives it a romantic appearance: between the towers is the ancient entrance, which is a fine highly-ornamented circular arch, receding. There are four pillars on each side, having plain square bases and capitals: the pillars are

contained within semi-circular niches; the arch is composed of seven mouldings, besides an ornamented band which surrounds the whole, and is terminated at either end with a projection resting upon the capitals of the outer pillars. Over the arch is a pediment with a cross at the top within a circle; on each side of the pediment is a small pointed window, and above these are three narrow semi-circular windows. The interior of this edifice, which consists of a nave and two aisles, is well worthy of observation from its antiquity, and the multiplicity of its embellishments. The north aisle is divided from the nave by five short thick columns, each of them connected by a low arch, with a semi-column opposite to it in the wall: all the capitals of the columns are square, and highly sculptured: in that part now used as a chancel is an ancient seat, called the bishop's chair. The episcopal see for Cornwall was fixed here about the year 981, and continued till 1050, when Leofric, bishop of Crediton, united both bishoprics in the church of St. Peter, at Exeter.

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

West Gate, Winchester, Hants.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, Bond Street, Sep 1. 1807.

WEST GATE, WINCHESTER,

HANTS.

The walls of the city of Winchester are of great antiquity; they are supposed to have been first built by the Roman commander P. Ostorius Scapula, to defend the land adjacent country from the incursions of the not conquered Britons. They are composed of flints and the mortar, and although bitumious bands have been used, repairs have frequently been necessary, their substance is of several forts, excepting on the south side, yet entirely. There were originally four gates, each facing one of the cardinal points; that on the west is the only one which now remains, the others having been taken down by the commissioners of pavements, appointed under an act passed in the year 1770. The West Gate stands near the chief precincts of the castle; several parts of it have the appearance of the same age with the city walls. The achicolation, the grooves for the portcullis, the busts, shields ornamented with quatrefoils, and the greater part of its west front, display workmanship of later and different ages. Adjoining the Gate are some remains of an ancient chapel, called St. Mary in the Ditch, the ruins of which are seen in the annexed Print. A few little cottages [illegible]

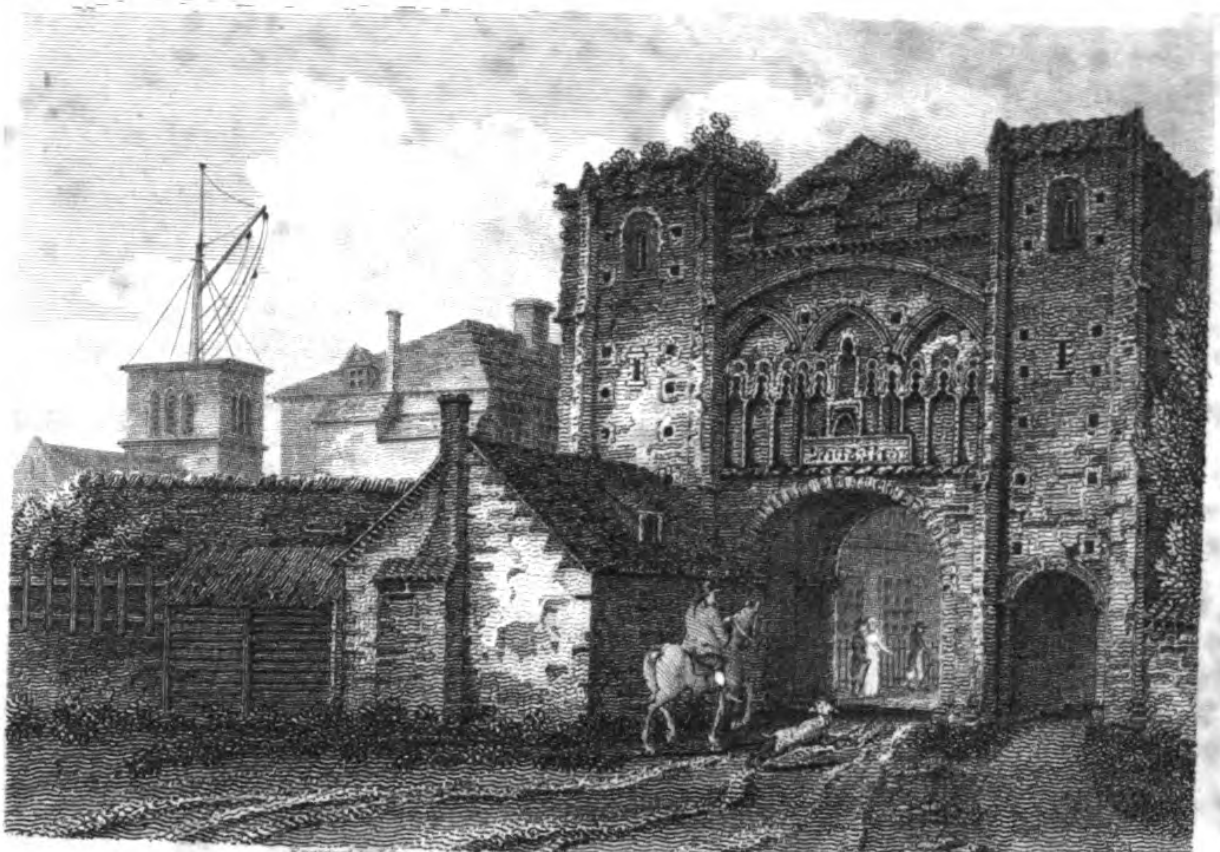
WEST GATE, WINCHESTER,

HANTS.

The walls of the city of Winchester are of great antiquity; they are supposed to have been first built by the Roman commander P. Ostorius Scapula, to defend the city and adjacent country from the incursions of the yet unconquered Britons. They are composed of flints and strong mortar, and although alterations have been made, and repairs have frequently been necessary, their substance and general form, excepting on the south side, yet remains. There were originally four gates, each facing one of the cardinal points; that on the west is the only one which now remains, the others having been taken down by the commissioners of pavements, appointed under an act passed in the year 1770. The West Gate stands near the ancient precincts of the castle; several parts of it have the appearance of the same age with the city walls. The machicolation, the grooves for the portcullis, the busts, the shields inscribed with quatrefoils, and the greater part of its west front, display workmanship of later and different ages. Adjoining the Gate are some remains of an ancient chapel, called St. Mary in the Ditch, the ruins of which are seen in the annexed Print. At a little distance from the Gate are some remains of a turret, which, with

another of the same description, defended the intermediate space of the wall as far as the Hermit's Tower at the northern extremity. The ruins of several other turrets may be traced on the north side. The wall to the east had the river Itchin for its military foss; and this river, as appears by a charter granted by king Edmund to his sister Edburga, and the abbey of St. Mary was, before the year 960, navigable in this part. The wall on the south was extended beyond its original bounds by the founder of Wolvesey castle, and, being strongly fortified with towers, became the outwork of that fortress.

Winchester abounds with curious and beautiful relics of antiquity, many of which will probably be noticed in the progress of this work.



Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by W. Brand, Esq.

North Gate, Yarmouth.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1. 1807.

[illegible] YARMOUTH,

[illegible]

[illegible] patent were granted by Henry [illegible] burgesses of Yarmouth [illegible] the [illegible] securing [illegible] invasion [illegible] country, it being considered the [illegible] or [illegible] into the counties of [illegible] and [illegible] demanding the [illegible] [illegible] time delayed, and it does not [illegible] walls were even begun in the reign of [illegible] observance, till about the [illegible] [illegible] wall contained a compass of about [illegible] ten gates and [illegible] [illegible] The one now [illegible] considered to have been built by [illegible] [illegible] of money, by [illegible] [illegible] time of the plague in 1349, [illegible] greater portion of the inhabitants [illegible] and [illegible] adjacent country. The [illegible] communicates with the town from Norwich, and [illegible] squared; but the quoins, [illegible] are stone; in the upper parts [illegible] the whole [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]

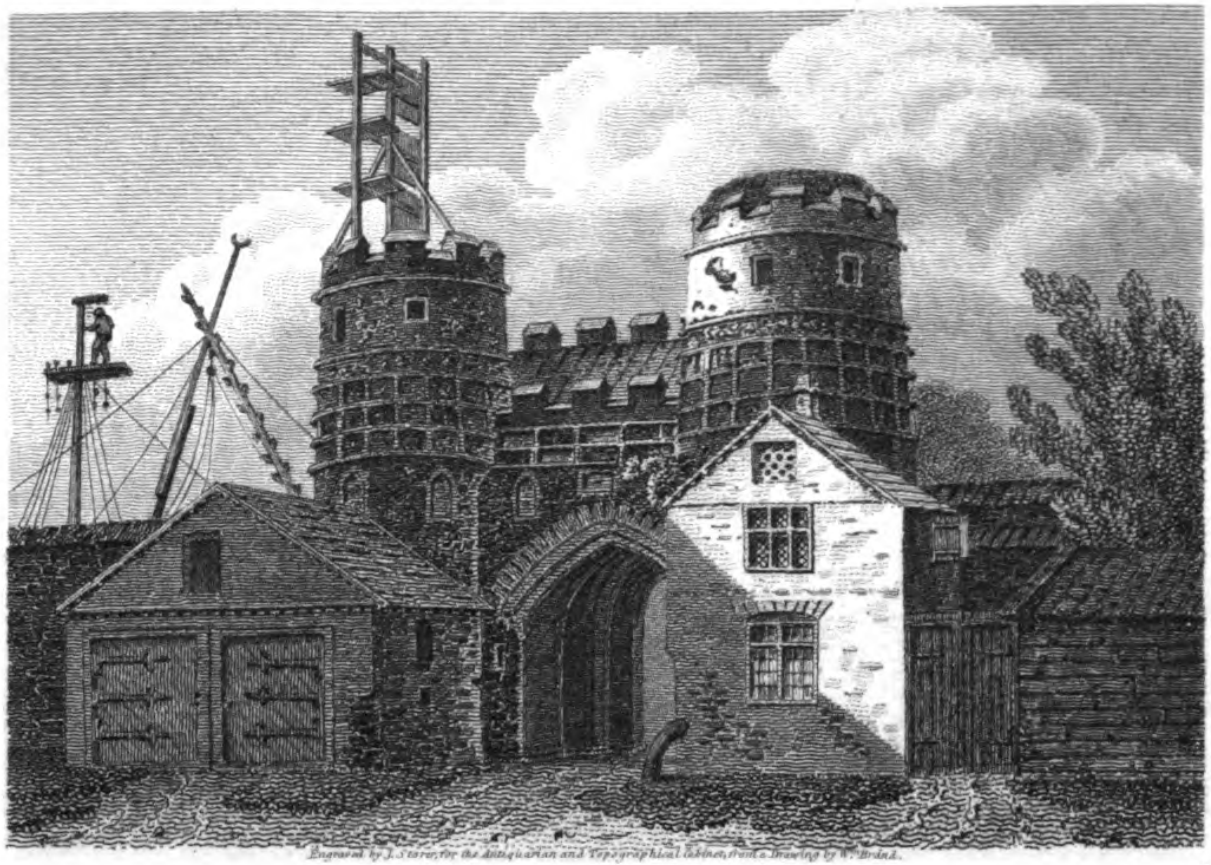
NORTH GATE, YARMOUTH,

NORFOLK.

In the year 1260 letters patent were granted by Henry III. enabling the burgesses of Yarmouth to enclose the town with a wall and moat, securing it against invasion by any foreign enemy, it being considered the key, or principal entrance, into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Yet, notwithstanding the king's grant, the erection was for a long time delayed; and it does not appear that the walls were even begun in the reign of Henry III. nor afterwards, till about the thirteenth of Edward I. The town wall contained a compass of about 2238 yards, having originally ten gates and sixteen towers; of the gates only two remain. The one now under consideration, is traditionally reported to have been built by persons who had amassed large sums of money, by being employed in burying the dead during the time of the plague in 1349, which swept off the greater portion of the inhabitants of Yarmouth and the adjacent country. This Gate commands the entrance into the town from Norwich, and was chiefly constructed of flints squared; but the quoins, angles, and ornaments, are stone; in the upper parts some brick has been used: the whole is fixed by a hard cement, which may brave the tooth of time for ages to

come, if the modern rage for beautifying does not rob the place of this venerable barrier.

The Gate consists of a portal and postern, over which are rooms surmounted by an embattled parapet, flanked by two rectangular towers. This entrance is disfigured by a paltry building placed in front of the east tower, to the left of which is represented a part of the town wall, now falling into decay; beyond the wall is seen the parish church of St. Nicholas, the steeple of which was long famous as a direction to mariners, and particularly known to seamen from a deception of vision, arising from the peculiarity of its construction; for although it preserved a vertical position, yet taking it in every point of view, it had the appearance of standing awry. This spire, on a recent survey, was reported to be in such a state of decay, as to require its being taken down, and at the present time (1805) it has been replaced by a large mast and topmast, supported by shrouds from the angles of the tower, having a gaff, or boom, on which are occasionally displayed pendants and cork balls of about three feet diameter, the signals directed by government for giving notice to shipping of enemies' cruisers being on the coast.



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Mr. Bridell.

South-gate of Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1, 1807.

SOUTH GATE, YARMOUTH,

NORFOLK.

This Gate is situated on the southern extreme of the quay, and is a single portal, over which is a room, flanked with two round towers; the materials are flints and bricks, strongly cemented. It presents rather an extraordinary sight, as the brick work forms an arrangement of parallelograms, the squares of which are filled up with flints, alternately covered with plaster, giving the whole a chequered appearance. It is greatly superior in magnitude to the North Gate. On the top of the western tower is a telegraph, the head of a line of communication between Yarmouth and Norwich, erected and maintained at the expense of the merchants and traders of these places, for conveying speedy information respecting their affairs, and therefore denominated the Commercial Telegraph. On the left is seen part of the town wall, terminating in the river, which is the south line of the old fortifications; on the other side of the wall is a very considerable dockyard adjoining to the quay. There is no road to any other place by this Gate; it opens a communication along (over the denes, a tract of sand lying between the sea and the river) with the fort [illegible] near the mouth of the river, about [illegible]

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the south. In 1590, on the west side of the South Gate, a mound of earth, much higher than the town wall, was built by the inhabitants of Yarmouth, to command the river and the adjacent denes, of which there are some remains, though it has been greatly reduced.

Yarmouth quay is the largest in the British empire, being near three quarters of a mile in length, and from 150 to 200 feet in breadth, giving abundant accommodation to a very extensive trade carried on at this port. Near the north end of the quay is a noble drawbridge over the Yar. This is the London road by Bungay, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Colchester, and Chelmsford; and, with the North Gate, is the only avenue by which there is access from the country. Yarmouth being covered by the sea on the east, and by the river Yar on the west, is seated on a peninsula, whose isthmus is at or near the North Gate, from which the remains of the old wall extends westward to the river; it continues also from the North to the South Gate, forming the east boundary of the town running about half a mile distant from, and nearly parallel to the river. Through the wall are several of the ancient posterns, which though now destitute of their gates, might be quickly barricadoed on an emergency.

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

St. James's Chapel, Warwick.

Published by the Proprietor, No. 107, Strand Street, Strand.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL AND WEST GATE,

WARWICK.

"The church of St. James, being originally but a chapel, is erected over the western gate of the town, and is founded upon the solid native rock: the insertion of the building may be seen many feet above the surface. The chapel was given to the church of St. Mary by Roger, earl of Warwick, upon that church being made collegiate by him in the reign of Henry I. In the forty-first of Edward III. the presentation belonged to the dean and canons of St. Mary Magdalen; its yearly revenue was then no more than 20s. In the sixth year of Richard II. the advowson was given to the guild of St. George in Warwick. This fraternity, which had been established in the same year, was founded by virtue of a licence granted to Robert de Dyneley, William Russell, and Hugh Cooke, dated the 20th of April; they were further privileged to receive others who were of the borough into their society, and to build a chantry for two priests to sing mass every day in a chapel over the west gate, for the good estate of king Richard, and Ann his consort, and [illegible] mother, also of [illegible] said grand [illegible]

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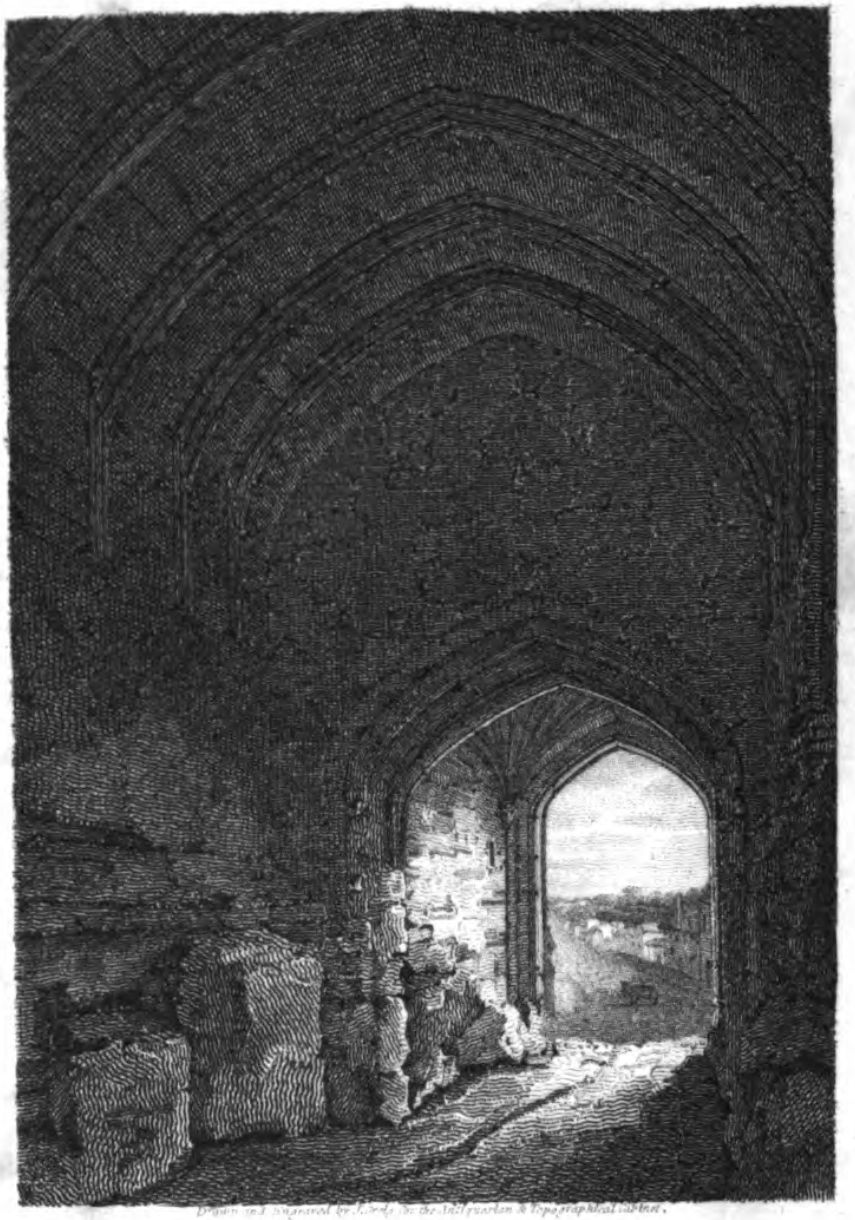
lives in this world, and for the everlasting happiness of their souls, as also for the souls of king Edward III. Edward, prince of Wales, the father of Richard II. and other the king's progenitors, and all the faithful departed. To this guild Thomas Beauchamp, then earl of Warwick, had licence to give the advowson of the church of St. James, situated over the gate. In the same year the brethren of this guild purchased two messuages, one toft, and a quarry, in Warwick, for the use thereof. The guild of the Holy Trinity became at length united to this of St. George, but the exact time of their conjunction is not known. Four priests belonging to these guilds sung masses, two of them at Our Lady's chapel in the collegiate church, the other two in the two chapels built over the gates of Warwick, one at St. Peter's in the east, the other at St. James's on the west, having their college, or mansion, on the north side of the chapel of St. James. After the dissolution the college was granted to sir Nicholas Lestrange, knight, and his heirs, by king Edward VI. on the 23d of July, in the fourth year of his reign. From him it became the property of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who, in the twenty-eighth of Elizabeth, made it an hospital for twelve men, besides a master; these were to be impotent persons not having more than £5 a year of their own, and such as either had been, or should be, maimed in the wars of Elizabeth, her heirs, and successors, particularly under the command of the said earl, his heirs, and successors, or had been



Drawn and engraved by J. Cole for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

West Gate, Warwick.

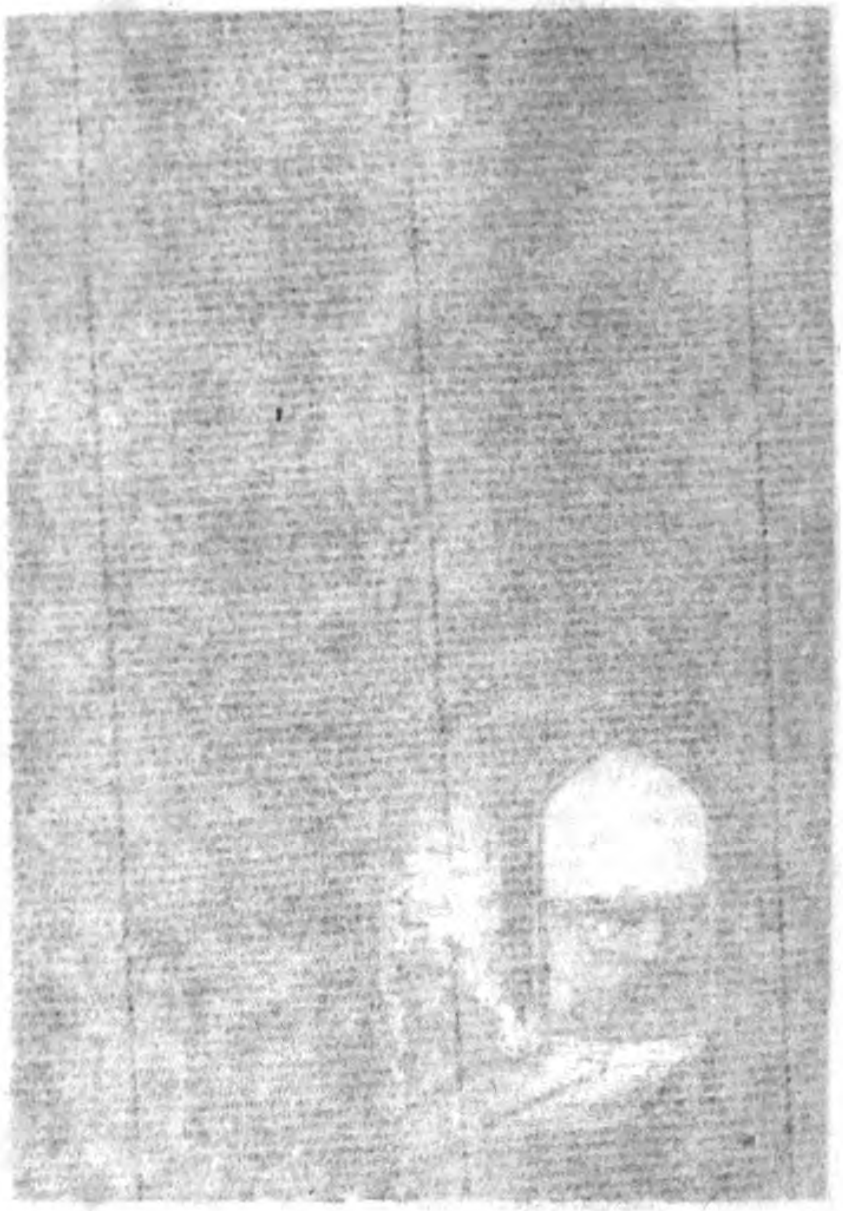
Published by the Proprietors by W. Wilkinson, Strand, Oct. 1807.

servants or tenants to him or his heirs, and born in the county of Warwick or Gloucester, or have dwelt there for five years before; and in case there were none such born in the wars, then other poor men of Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford upon Avon, and divers other places should be recommended by the minister and churchwardens where they had their abode last; these men were to have liveries, viz. gowns of blue cloth, with a ragged staff embroidered on the left sleeve, and not to go into the town without them."

Besides this hospital of the earl of Leicester's foundation, there is another without the West Gate, in part of the buildings some time belonging to the castle. Therein are eight poor women, who have [illegible] amongst them by even portions, once per quarter, [illegible] of sir Thomas Puckering's estate; which women do also receive clothing for two years in December from the bailiff of Warwick and minister of St. Mary's, provided for them out of the sum of £8 *per annum*, payable out of sir Thomas Puckering's estate for that purpose.

The West Gate is an edifice of considerable antiquity, having a beautiful groined stone roof; its west front is extremely plain. Adjoining to the Gate, on the east side, are the foundation arches of St. James's Chapel.

Warwick, by a succinct review of its history, [illegible] appears to be a place of great antiquity. [illegible]



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Warwick, by a succinct review of its history, appears to be a place of great antiquity. It is delightfully situated on the north banks of the river Avon, upon a rocky ascent on every side; the soil is remarkably dry

and fertile; rich pastures extend themselves on the southern side, and the north is defended by lofty groves. It has been conjectured, that on account of the pleasing peculiarities of this place, the Britons had here a very early settlement. Its origin is imputed to Guthline, or by some called Kimbeline, one of the British kings, whose reign was contemporary with the birth of Christ. Guiderius, his son and successor, greatly enlarged it, and granted it many privileges. It was afterwards nearly destroyed by the Picts and Scots, and lay in a state of ruin and desolation, till it was rebuilt by the famous Caractacus.

It is at this time a handsome town, remarkable for the clealiness of its appearance, its healthy situation, and the respectability of the greater portion of its inhabitants.

Engraved by J. C. Smith from a Drawing by R. Ellrodder for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Basso Relievo on a Roman Brick at Cambridge.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke, Bond Street Oct. 1st 1807.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. BEAVLEY, whose talent for [illegible] is too well known to need any [illegible] from [illegible] accordingly communicated the subjoined remarks [illegible] curious antique:

[illegible] *Roman City or Station at Cambridge* [illegible] side of the river Cam, and occupied about [illegible] [illegible] hence. The remains are very [illegible] [illegible] the surrounding fields are almost [illegible] [illegible] extremity, which they still [illegible] [illegible] time. That part of the Roman [illegible] [illegible] of Magnalia [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] converted into a fine entrance for the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the place occupied by the ancient [illegible] [illegible] Roman coins, [illegible] [illegible] according [illegible] [illegible] the *Roman Ways*, that [illegible] [illegible] that the ancient city is to be found to have [illegible] [illegible] of a temple [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] church at St. Peter is supposed [illegible] The brick itself, which [illegible] inches long [illegible]

BASSO-RELIEVO ON A ROMAN BRICK,

AT

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. E. W. Brayley, whose talent for researches of this nature is too well known to need any eulogium from us, has obligingly communicated the subjoined remarks upon this curious antique:

"The *Roman City* or *Station* at Cambridge stood on the north-west side of the river Cam, and occupied about thirty acres of ground of an irregular figure. The ramparts are yet discoverable in several places, but the surrounding ditches are almost obliterated, excepting at the northern extremity, where they skirt the bastions made in Cromwell's time. That part of the Roman agger, which is included in the garden of Magdalen college, is in very excellent preservation, and has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the fellows. The county gaol, which stands upon the site of the Norman castle, the two churches of St. Giles and St. Peter, and most of the buildiugs that form the north-west corner of the present town, are included within the space occupied by the ancient works.

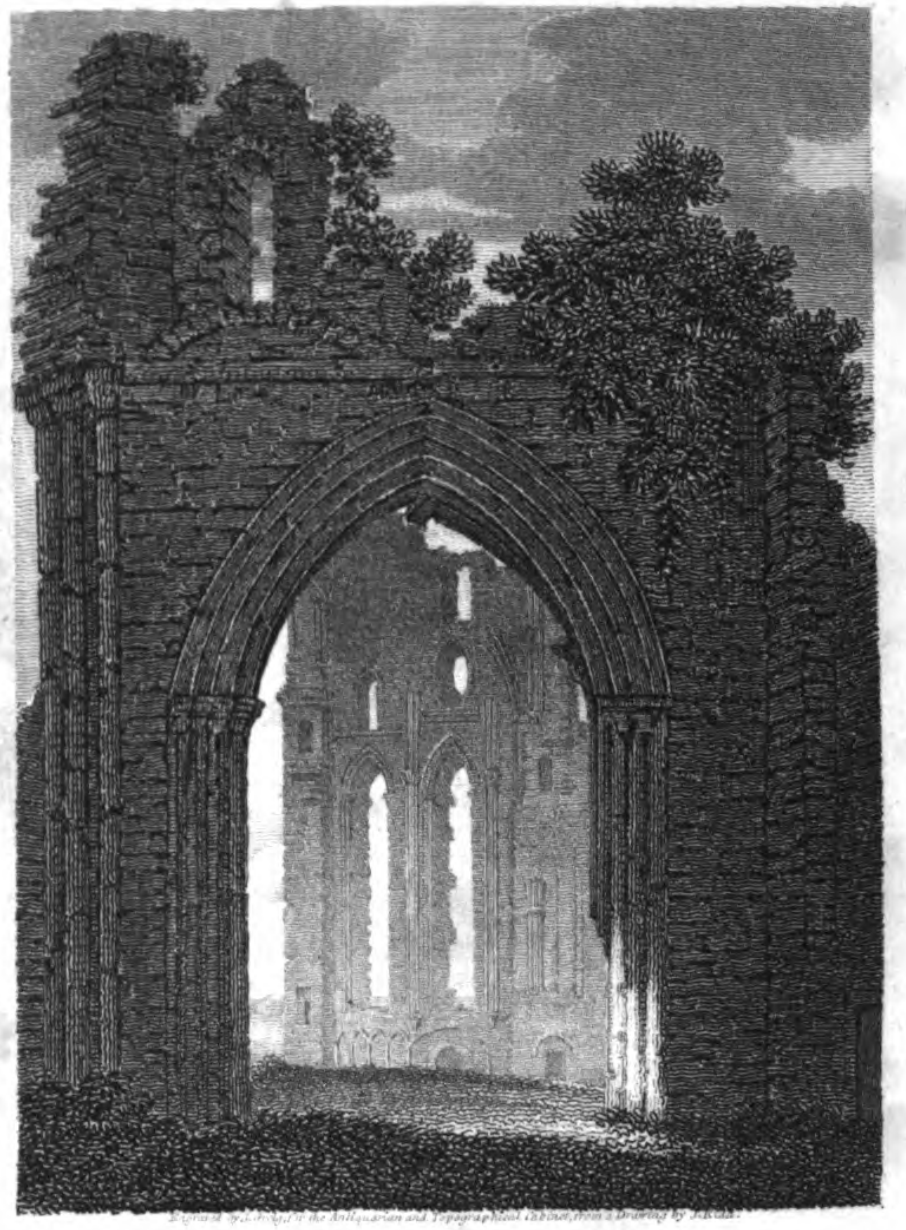
"Numerous Roman coins, rings, pateræ, urns, &c. have been dug up here; and, according to the tradition which accompanies the subject of this article, the *Roman Brick*, that also must have been met with within this station; for it is stated to have been found among the ruins of a temple dedicated to Diana, on the foundations of which the present church of St. Peter is supposed to have been erected. The Brick itself, which is six inches long and four wide, is at this time incorporated in the wall of a dwelling-house opposite to the south side of the church, snd it occupies a central position over the parlour window. The figures are raised between a quarter and half an inch, and have been surrounded by a projecting border, now mostly chipped or broken off, as may be seen by the Engraving.

BASSO-RELIEVO ON A ROMAN BRICK.

" Several years have elapsed since I was at Cambridge, and I cannot at this period undertake to say, whether the substance of which the Brick is made be the same as that employed in the composition of the Roman tile or not: if it be really of a kindred quality, this antique (for ancient it certainly is) must be regarded as a most valuable one. The immediate subject of the representation is very obvious; though the particular history it was intended to commemorate is probably beyond the reach of conjecture.

" The two men who form the middle figures of the group, and who are bound together with thongs, are evidently *British Captives*, wearing the Scotch Bonnet on their heads, the Scotch Plaid on their bodies, and the Scotch Philibeg for breeches. Those who have them in custody are as evidently *Roman Soldiers* acting in a military capacity, and leading the unfortunate captives either to execution or to prison. This is strikingly marked by the two foremost figures, the attitude of the Roman being expressive of the exertion of a strong degree of muscular force; whilst that of the prisoner, whom he is dragging along, exhibits a tardy and reluctant gait, mingled with an attempt to excite pity or commiseration, the *palms* of his hands being *both expanded*.

" In Horsley's '*Britannia Romana*,' Scotland, No. III. is an engraving of a stone, representing three captives, all with their hands bound behind them, two with the Scotch dirk, and the third with the very bonnet which is so decidedly exhibited on the heads of the captives in the *Basso-Relievo*. Yet this sculpture is so very faint, and so very uncircumstantial, that though it has hitherto been considered as a valuable illustration of *British Weapons* and *British Dresses*, from the hands of the Romans, it must now be regarded as infinitely inferior to the representation before us. Besides its extreme rudeness, it has not the least intimation of the *plaided drapery* of the Britons, which is so particularly observable in the Roman Brick, and which is so particularly noticed by Dion Cassius, when he speaks of *Boadicea*'s dress on the memorable day when she harangued the confederated tribes. 'She wore,' he says, '*παμ ποικιλον*,' a robe *marked with various colours*. It can hardly be affirmed, however, that the *plaided* drapery formed a distinctive feature of the British dress, as *stained garments* are mentioned by different writers as being in use among the Gauls and other barbarous nations."



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

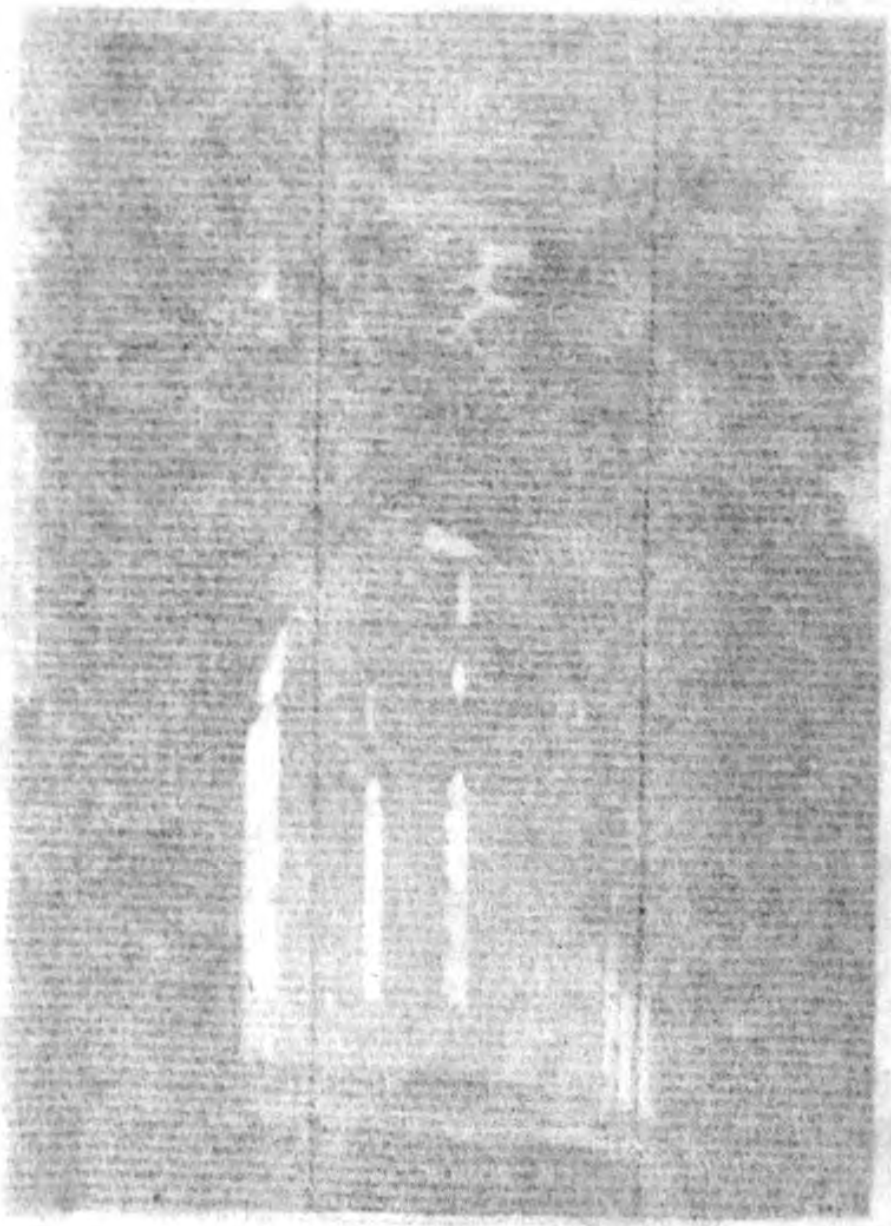
Tynemouth Monastery, Northumberland

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1, 1807.

TYNEMOUTH MONASTERY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This monastery was founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was several times plundered by the Danes—first towards the end of the eighth century; again by Hinguar and Hubba, in the reign of king Ethelred; and, lastly, in the reign of king Athelstan. The defenceless monks, on the descent of the hordes under Hinguar and Hubba, fled for safety to their church, which the merciless [illegible] set on fire and burnt to the ground, involving its [illegible] tenants in the conflagration. This fabric laid in ashes till the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Tosion, earl of Northumberland, rebuilt and endowed it for black canons; it was dedicated to St. Mary and to St. Oswin, whose remains had been found under its ruins. From the time of its first foundation by king Oswald till the reign of William the Conqueror, this religious house preserved its independency. It was first made subject to Benedict Biscop's foundation at Girwy; next to bishop [illegible] [illegible]



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num, with many other possessions, all of which were confirmed to them by royal charters.

The priory church appears by its ruins to have been a very magnificent structure. At the east end is an oratory in tolerable preservation, having its roof of stone entire, with many beautiful sculptures.

On the priory being converted into a fortress it was called Tynemouth Castle. The Scotch besieged and took it in 1644, during the disturbances in the reign of Charles I. The sum of £5000 was ordered by the parliament to repair this castle and other works at Newcastle. Colonel Henry Lilburne was made governor of it, who, with those under his command, afterwards declared for the king, on the report of which at Newcastle, sir Arthur Hazelrigge immediately marched against them with a body of forces; and wanting proper scaling ladders, they entered the portholes of the castle in the face of the cannon, and after a smart engagement retook it. Colonel Lilburne and many others were slain, the rest received quarter.

The present church of Tynemouth stands rather more than a mile west from the priory; it was consecrated by bishop Cosins in the year 1668.

The manor of Tynemouth now belongs to his grace the duke of Northumberland.

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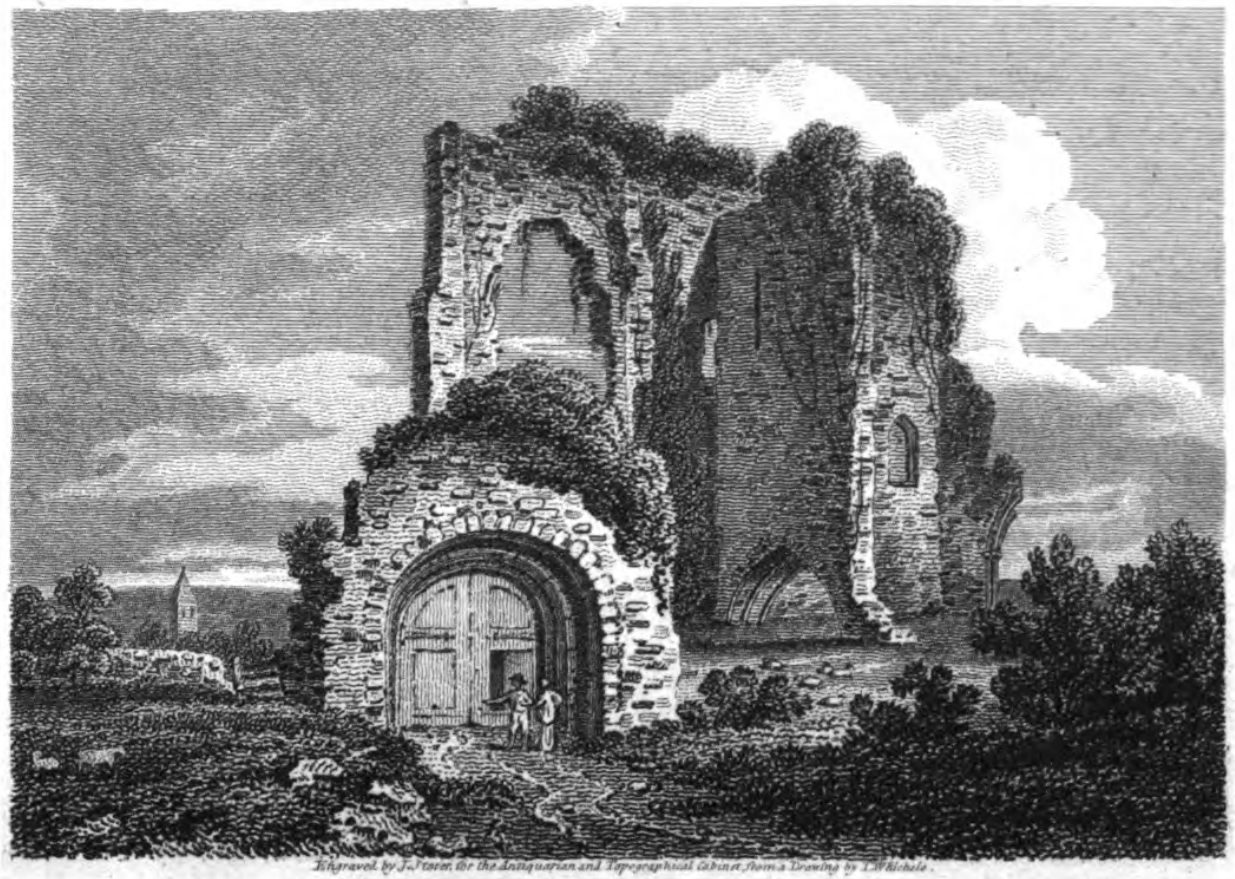


Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Whichale.

Pevensey Castle Sussex.

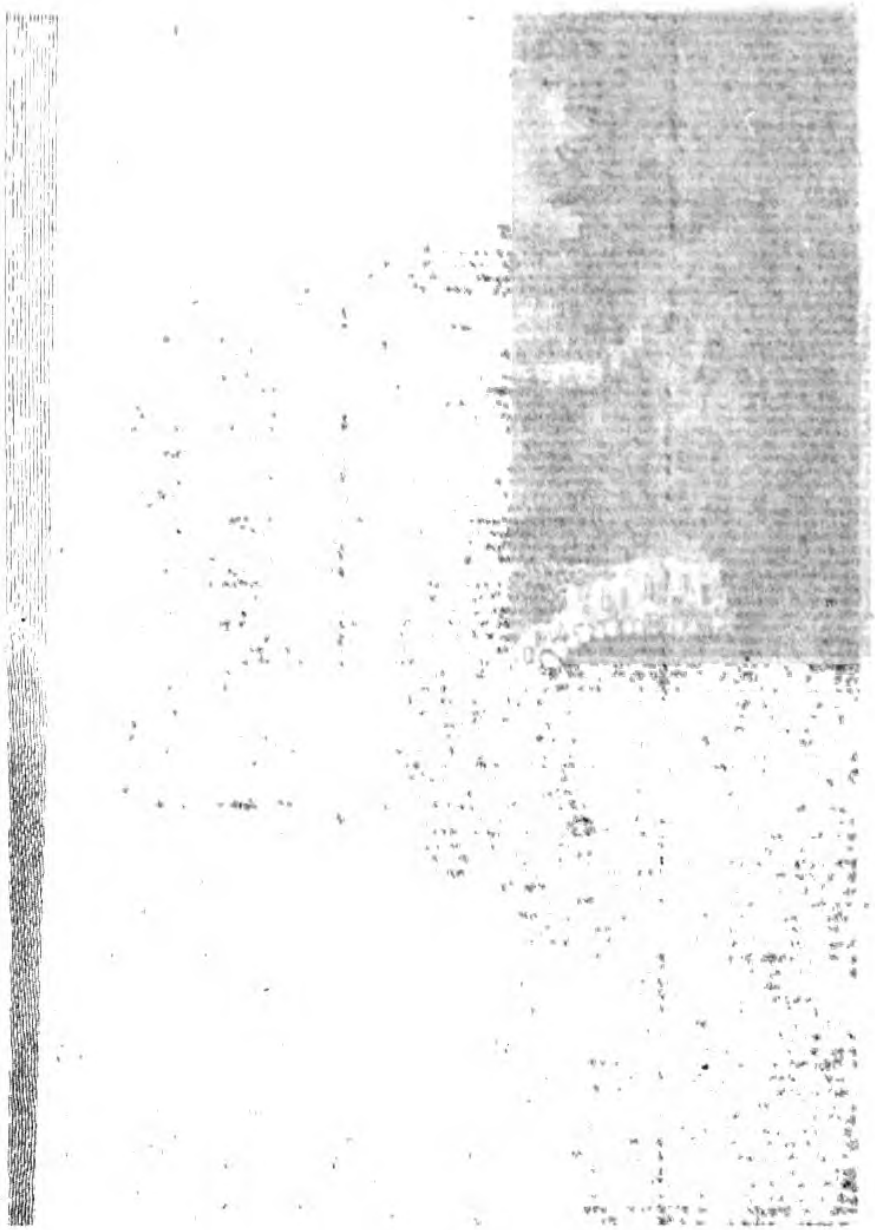
Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1807.

PEVENSEY CASTLE,

SUSSEX.

PEVENSEY, though now a small village, was formerly of some note. Its Castle is of undoubted antiquity; and from the great number of Roman bricks worked into its walls, is supposed to stand on the site of a still more ancient edifice.

At this place William the Conqueror made his disembarkation; and about eight miles from hence was fought the decisive battle of Hastings. The town and castle of Pevensey was given by the Conqueror to Robert, earl of Morton in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, who was created earl of Cornwall in the succeeding reign. He was succeeded in his possessions by William, earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being relieved the earldom of Kent, entered into a rebellion; whereupon the king seized upon this town and castle, and gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging. In the lifetime of his immediate successor, this town and castle reverted to the crown; and after divers changes they, by gift from king Henry II., became the property of Richard de Aquila, whose posterity enjoyed [illegible] reign of Henry III. [illegible] de Aquila [illegible] conquest, [illegible]



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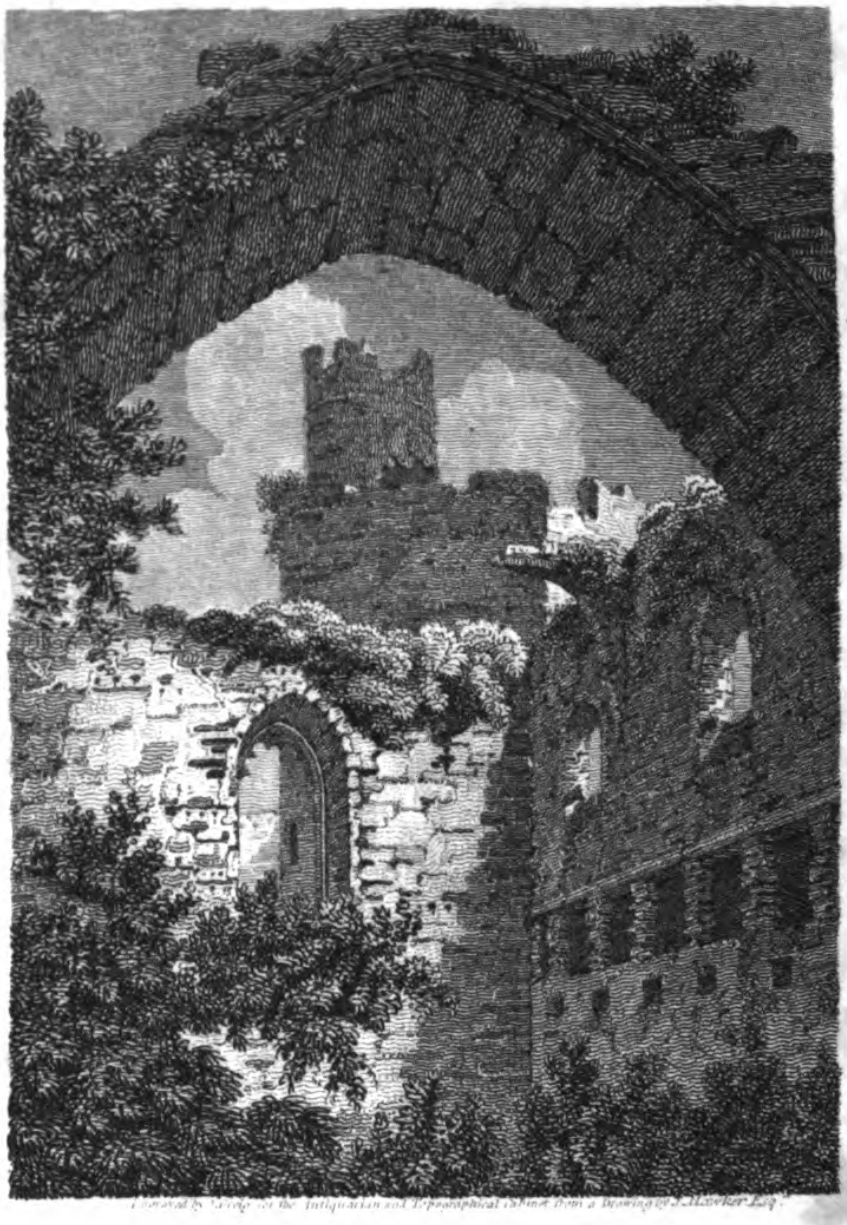
ious to the king, who seized upon all his estates. This honour, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the king granted to Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke, during pleasure. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign he gave the honour to Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, and afterwards granted him the inheritance thereof, with the Castle and its appurtenances.

Before the reign of James I. this Castle was a part of the possessions of the dutchy of Lancaster; for James, by his letters patent under the seal of that dutchy, dated 18th of June, granted to Edward, earl of Dorset, the castle of Pevensey and portreve of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life.

For a considerable length of time this Castle had been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the dutchy of Lancaster, till some years since his grace the late duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron Pevensey. It now belongs to the Northampton family.



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

Part of Conway Castle, Caernarvonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke Bond Street Oct. 1. 1807

CONWAY CASTLE,

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

This Castle, which commands, by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penmain Maur, the country to a considerable extent, securing the road to the mountain of Snowdon and the isle of Anglesea, was built by king Edward I. in the year 1284, as a check upon the Welsh. Where the Castle now stands was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Lewellyn ap Gervas, prince of Wales, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. These monks were removed to a monastery founded by the king, at Maubam, in Denbighshire.

Conway Castle is situated in the south-east angle of the town of Aberconway, on a steep rock, forming the western bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. Its structure is very irregular, being composed of a square, to which, on its west side, is joined a pentagon, each of which forms a court. It was defended by eight round towers attached to the walls, which are very thick, and on the landside was encompassed by a moat. The common entrance is on the south-east side, near the east end. [illegible] the passage [illegible] by trenches [illegible] the north side [illegible]

CONWAY CASTLE,

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THIS Castle, which commands, by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penman Maur, the country to a considerable extent, securingthe road to the mountain of Snowdon and the isle of Anglesea, was built by king Edward I. in the year 1284, as a check upon the Welsh. Where the Castle now stands was formerly an abbey of Cistersian monks, founded by Lewellyn ap Gervas, prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. These monks were removed to a monastery founded by the king at Manham, in Denbighshire.

Conway Castle is situated in the south-east angle of the town of Aberconway, on a steep rock, forming the western bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. Its figure is very irregular, being composed of a square, to which, on its west side, is joined a pentagon, each of which forms a court. It was defended by eight round towers attached to the walls, which are very thick, and on the land side was encompassed by a moat. The common entrance is on the south-east side, near the east end, by a steeple and winding path; the passage is now nearly occupied by fragments of the surrounding ruins. There was also another entrance on the north side near the west

end, beyond which was the moat crossed by a drawbridge. Part of the great hall remains; the walls and some portion of the windows are entire, together with nine arches of stone which supported the roof. This fortress was a place of refuge to king Richard II. when he surrendered the crown to the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV.

It was repaired and fortified for king Charles I. in the beginning of the civil wars, by Dr. James, archbishop of York, at the king's request, and afterwards intrusted to his care, or any one whom he should appoint, until such time as the expenses he had incurred in repairing it should be repaid: but the archbishop was turned out by sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's service; when, getting no redress from the king, he joined the opposite party, and, in conjunction with colonel Mitton, forced the gates, entered the Castle, and took possession for the parliament.

The ruins are the property of the crown, under which it is held on lease by Owen Holland, esq. at the annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* and a dish of fish to lord Holland, as often as he passes through the town.

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

Remains of Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

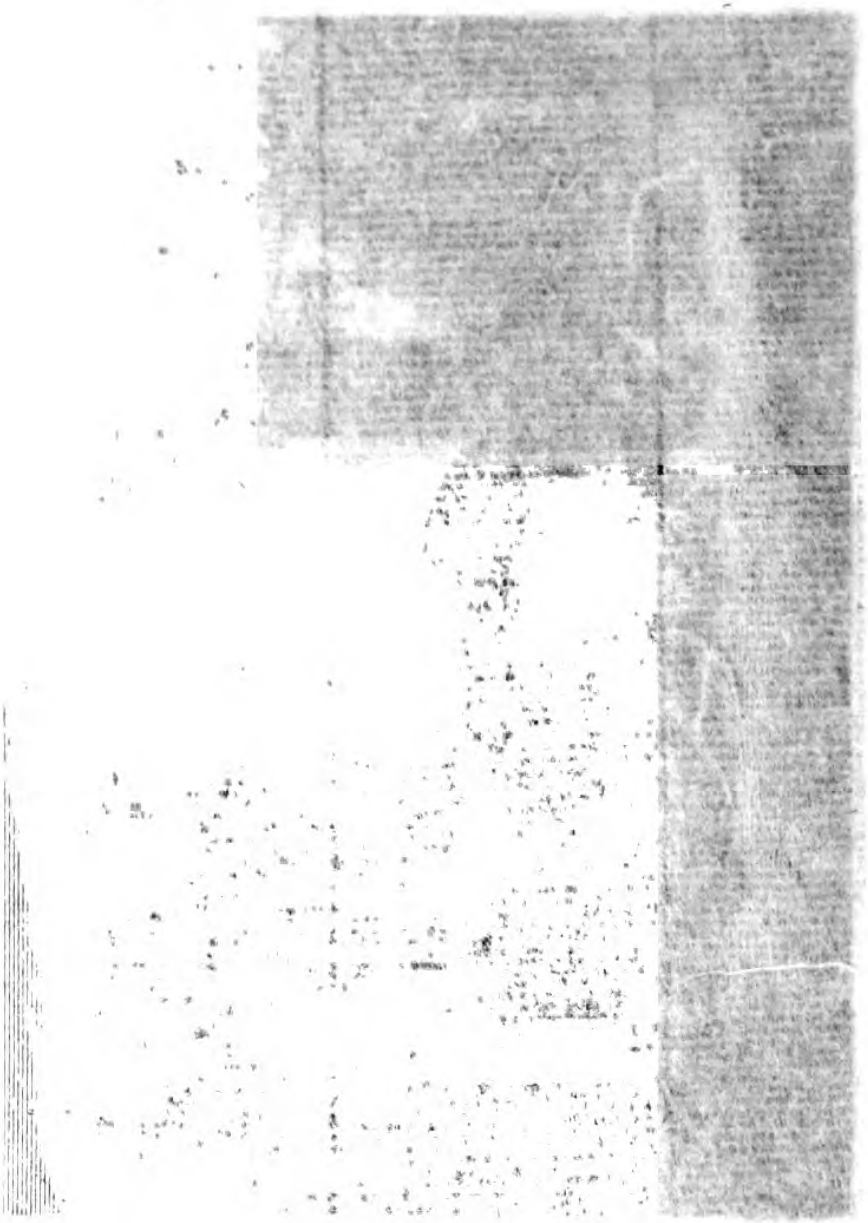
Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Nov. 1. 1807.

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

[illegible]

Tavistock stands on the banks of the Tavy, which river, with the addition of the Saxon word stock, signifying a place, gives origin to its name. Before the year 981 this place was the manor and chief residence of Orgar, duke of Devonshire, who, in the days of king Edgar, kept here a princely household. This duke had a daughter named Elfrida, remarkable for the beauty of her person; as this circumstance was the means of raising the family of Orgar to the royal blood, and probably gave occasion for the foundation of this Abbey, historians have given a minute account of some previous transactions relative to this event. The king, on the general report of Elfrida's fame, dispatched his commander and favourite, earl Ethelwold, to see the lady, that he might [illegible] advances himself till he was assured of the perfection of her beauty. Ethelwold being attached to the duke's, no sooner cast his eyes on the lovely Elfrida, but he became desperately in love [illegible] this passion was so violent, that he [illegible] dictates of reason; and disregarding [illegible]

[illegible]

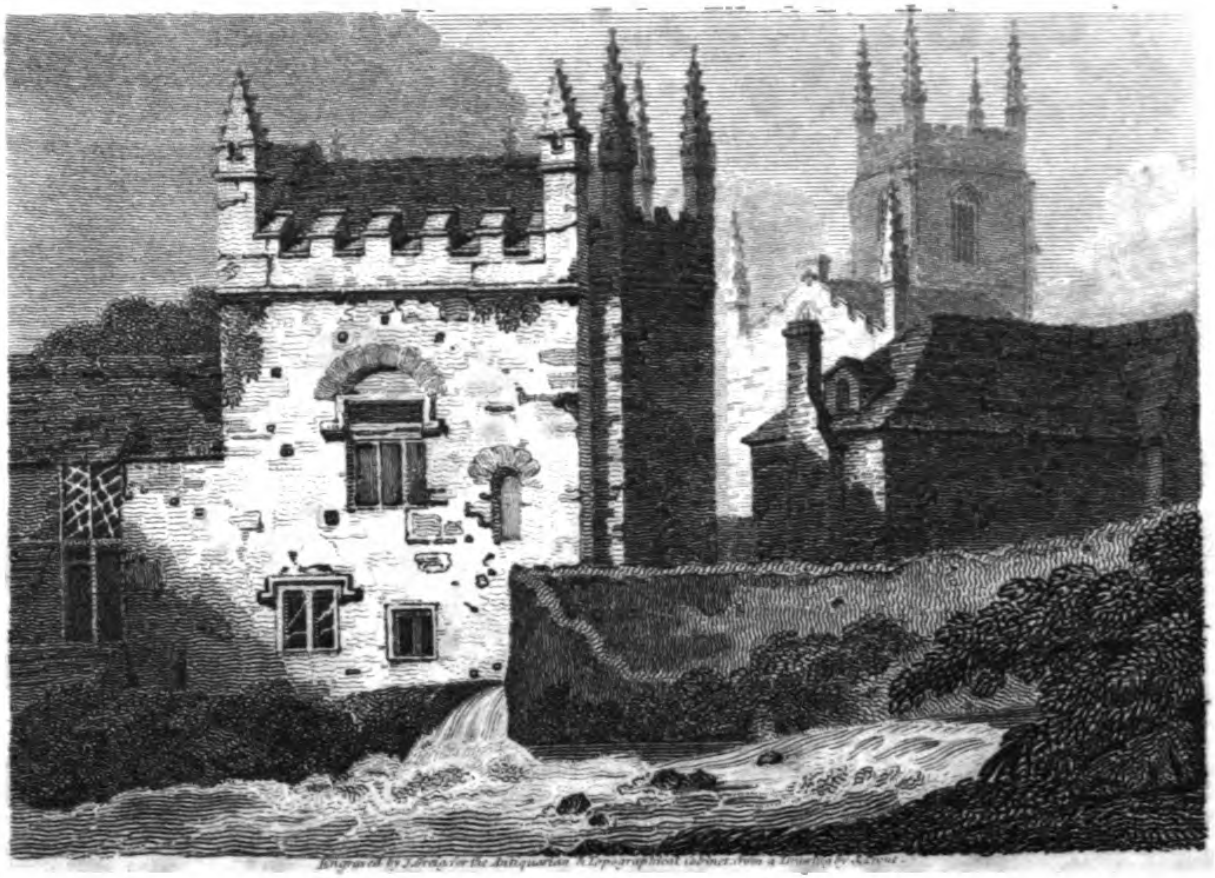


TAVISTOCK ABBEY,

DEVONSHIRE.

TAVISTOCK stands on the banks of the Tavy, which river, with the addition of the Saxon word *stock*, signifying a place, gives origin to its name. Before the year 961 this place was the manor and chief residence of Orgar, duke of Devonshire, who, in the days of king Edgar, kept here a princely household. This duke had a daughter named Elfrida, remarkable for the beauty of her person; as this circumstance was the means of allying the family of Orgar to the royal blood, and probably gave an occasion for the foundation of this Abbey, historians have given a minute account of some previous transactions relative to this event. The king, on the general report of Elfrida's fame, dispatched his confidant and favourite, earl Ethelwold, to see the lady, that he might make no advances himself till he was assured of the perfection of her beauty. Ethelwold being arrived at the duke's, no sooner cast his eyes upon the lovely Elfrida, but he became desperately enamoured of her. His passion was so violent, that he became deaf to the dictates of reason; and disregarding his own personal safety, he ventured to demand her for himself. Having obtained the consent of her father, he married her in the

most private manner, persuading the duke, that he had such reasons for concealing the marriage as he could not with propriety divulge. Returning shortly after to court, he informed the king that he had been imposed upon by the current report, and was surprised the world should think so much of Elfrida's charms; for, to all appearance, the fame of her beauty proceeded more from her father's riches than any thing else. This account, which was calculated to damp the ardour of Edgar's passion, had the desired effect, and he laid aside all thoughts of his intended marriage. The crafty Ethelwold, observing that his master was grown perfectly indifferent to the continued praises of Elfrida's beauty, represented to him, at a well-chosen opportunity, that though the fortune of the duke of Devonshire's daughter was not worth the consideration of a king, yet it would be the making of any subject; and therefore humbly entreated that he might be permitted to make his addresses to her: Edgar willingly and unsuspectingly granted his request. The earl immediately returned to his wife, and publicly solemnized their nuptials; but jealous lest the king should be charmed with her appearance, he sequestered her at his country seat, without permitting her to be seen at court. However cautious Ethelwold had been in this affair, Edgar was informed of the whole truth; but not willing to gratify a hasty resentment before he was convinced that he had been deceived, he dissembled for the present; and taking an occasion to visit that part of the country which the earl



Engraved by J. Basire for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Mr. Grose.

Remains of Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

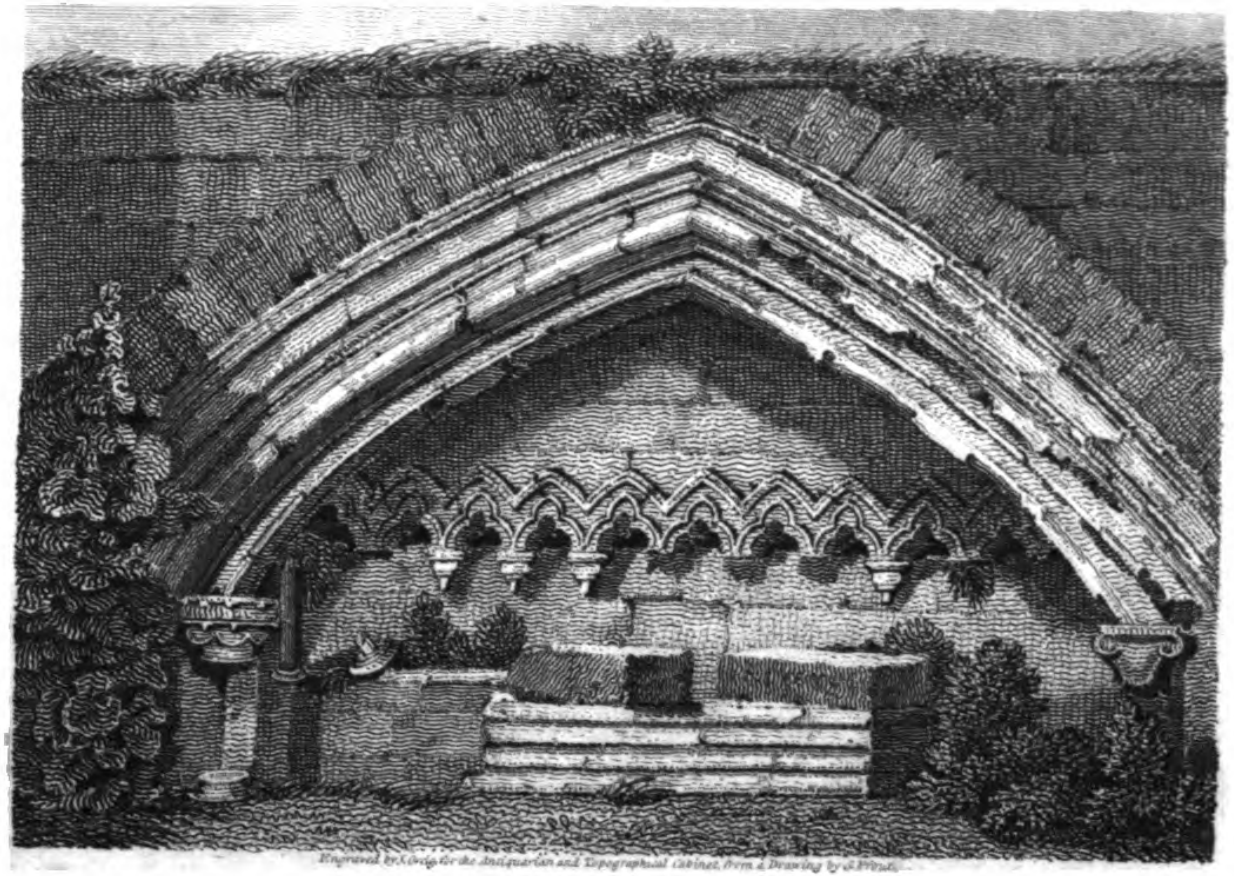
Published as the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, London.

had chosen for the retirement of his wife, he told him that he had an inclination to see his lady. The earl was confounded at the king's resolution, and endeavoured to divert him from his purpose, but without success; he was, however, indulged with permission to precede the king, under pretence of preparing for his reception. He now hastened to his house, and throwing himself at Elfrida's feet, acknowledged what he had done to obtain her, and conjured her to make every endeavour to conceal her charms from the king; she promised to conform to his wishes, but instead of so doing, was employed, during his absence to meet the king, in adorning herself to the greatest advantage. The moment Edgar cast his eyes upon her, he determined to make her his own, and ordered Ethelwold to go for Northumberland on some pretended urgent business; but the unfortunate earl did not perform his journey; he was found dead in a wood. It was at first supposed that he was murdered by robbers; but on Edgar's raising Elfrida to the throne, without an inquiry after the murderer of her husband, the people were undeceived.

The father of Elfrida, grieved at the disorders which had taken place in his family, was, after the manner of those days, admonished by a vision to found a monastery for the peace and solace of his mind. Accordingly he began the erection of an abbey here, which was completed by his son Ordulph, in a style of great magnificence, about the year 981. Ordulph and his lady endowed the

Abbey with the manor of Tavistock and several others; these donations were increased by king Ethelred, who granted to the monks many privileges. However, it flourished not long under the fostering influence of its benefactors; for within thirty years from its foundation it was destroyed by the Danes, who sailed up the Tavy, and landed near its walls. A short time afterwards it was rebuilt, and received, in addition to its former possessions, the munificent benefactions of many pious persons. Henry I. granted "the jurisdiction and the whole hundred of Tavistock" to the Abbey, with the privilege of a market, and a fair of three day's continuance. As the riches of this establishment were augmented, the pride of its abbots increased, till at length an application was made to Henry VIII. by Richard Barham, the thirty-fifth abbot, for the honour of a mitre, which included the privileges of a peerage. The patent, by which this dignity was conveyed, is dated the 23d of January, 1513: this eminence was of short duration; for in 1539, John Beryn, the last abbot, surrendered this monastery, and was allowed a yearly stipend of £100 for life; at this time its revenues were valued at £902:3:7¾ annual produce. In the same year it was given, with all its possessions, including the borough and town of Tavistock, to John, lord Russell; and since the family have attained the ducal rank, they have the title of marquis from this place. The present duke of Bedford is now the proprietor.

Many detached fragments of the original building



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

Ordulph's Tomb, Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke Bond Street Nov. 1. 1807.

[illegible] hers [illegible] land [illegible] to be 120 yards in length, and the cloisters of the same extent; these have been long demolished. [illegible] which connected the chapter-house [illegible] structure, were removed many years since, and used for the erection of a dwelling house for the [illegible] steward. Other parts of the buildings have been converted into warehouses and [illegible] purposes. A large arched gateway, attached to the principal [illegible] is still standing. This is [illegible] with [illegible] and fine workmanship, [illegible] been erected in the reign of Henry VI. [illegible] Abbey a monument was discovered [illegible] tomb of [illegible] two stones may be seen [illegible] the arch under a fragment of the ruins; these were [illegible] found and placed in their present situation by the proprietor of the premises. They are of a [illegible], and bear an inscription, which, for the most part, is obliterated — the only legible words are,

"[illegible]
[illegible]."

Near this tomb [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] the bones of [illegible] gigantic size; he is reported to have [illegible] that he could [illegible]

still remain, but they are mostly incorporated in others of a more recent date. Leland describes the abbey church to be 126 yards in length, and the cloisters of the same extent; these have been long demolished. The materials which composed the chapter-house, a most magnificent structure, were removed many years since, and used for the erection of a dwelling-house for the duke of Bedford's steward. Other parts of the buildings have been converted into warehouses and other inferior purposes. A large arched gateway, attached to the principal inn of the town, is still standing. This is a handsome relic, adorned with lofty pinnacles, and from its workmanship appears to have been erected in the time of Henry VI. Among the ruins of the Abbey a monument was discovered, supposed to be the tomb of Ordulph before mentioned. By referring to the plate two stones may be seen lying under the arch upon a fragment of the ruin; these were dug up near the tomb, and placed in their present situation by the proprietor of the premises. They are of a slaty quality, and have an inscription, which, for the most part, is obliterated—the only legible words are,

"SUB JACET INTUS
CONDITER."

Near this tomb was also found a sarcophagus of considerable dimensions, and in it the bones of Ordulph of a most gigantic size; he is reported to have been of such immense strength and stature, that he could break the bars of

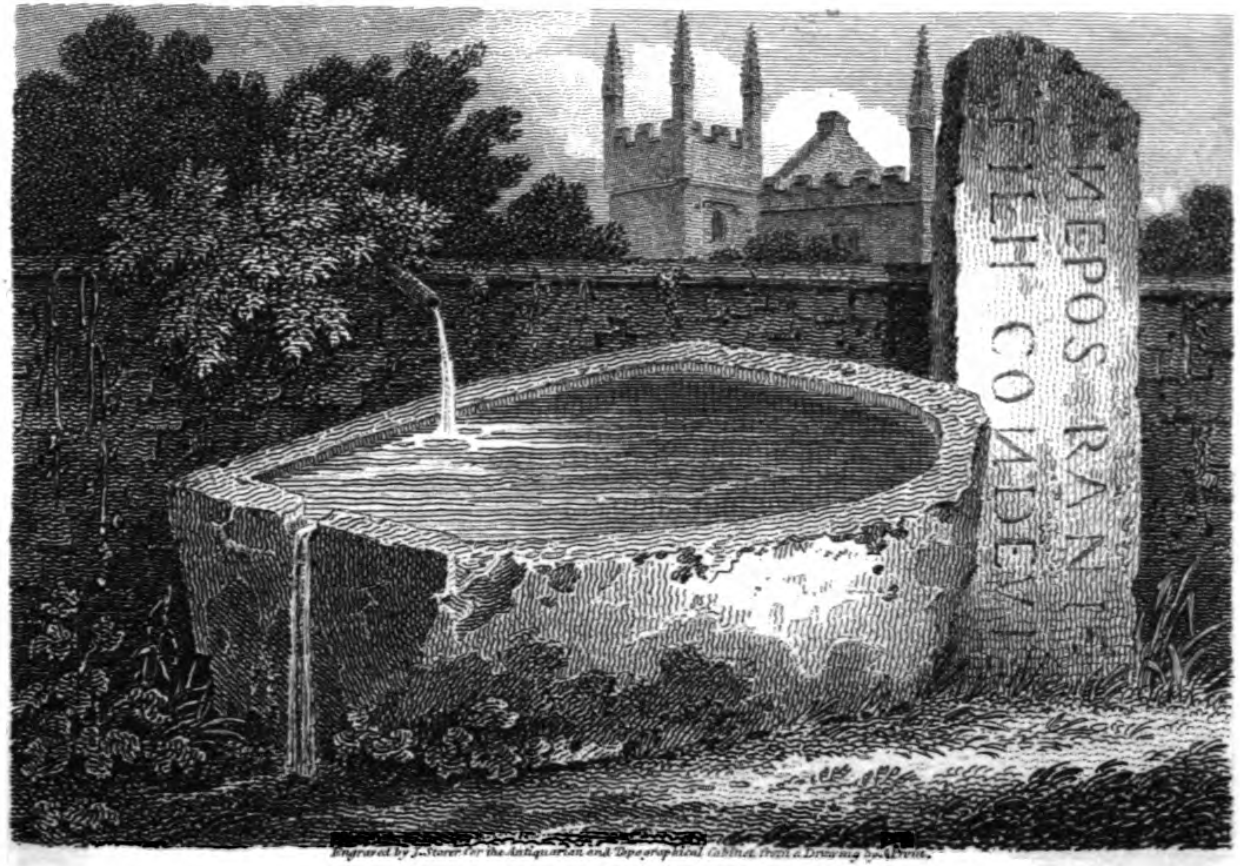
gates, and stride over rivers ten feet wide. These bones are still preserved in the church. The erect sepulchral stone, placed by the end of the coffin, stood formerly in the town, but has been brought within the Abbey gardens for safety; on it is an inscription, in rude characters,

"NEPOS RANI FILII CONDEVI."

Several of the abbots were of considerable reputation for learning, and made great advances in the promulgation of knowledge, as appears by the erection of a printing press in the Abbey shortly after the art was brought into England.

The origin of Tavistock is attributed to the foundation and establishment of the Abbey; it is now a large and populous town, though the situation is low, the streets narrow, and indifferently paved; many of the houses bear the appearance of considerable age. The church is spacious, consisting of four aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. It contains several monuments worthy of notice. The river is here crossed by two bridges; during rainy seasons it displays a purturbed and interesting appearance, as its course is obstructed by a number of ledges and masses of rock.

As early as the reign of Edward I. Tavistock sent members to Parliament; the portreve is the returning officer, who is elected annually by twenty-four freeholders. The number of voters is about 110: according to the returns lately made the population of the parish



Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by [illegible].

The Sarcophagus of Ordulph, Tavistock, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street Nov. 1.1801.

which gives employment to many of the [illegible]
Till about the time of the Reformation an institution was
[illegible] here for the study of [illegible] literature, and a building
was appropriated to [illegible] purpose, called the Saxon
school.

The town, and its vicinity, have given birth to many
eminent characters; among the latter [illegible] Sir
Francis Drake, the first [illegible] the glorious Queen Elizabeth [illegible] exploits, that she paid him a [illegible] and ordered that the vessel, [illegible] many hardships, should be [illegible] as a gift to Deptford in [illegible] years, was at length [illegible] and presented with a [illegible] The poet, William Browne, was [illegible] at Tavistock in the year 1590, and was [illegible] considerable until for his days; he published [illegible] in 1613, entitled Britannia's Pastorals, in which [illegible] lively [illegible] descriptive of the scenery of [illegible]

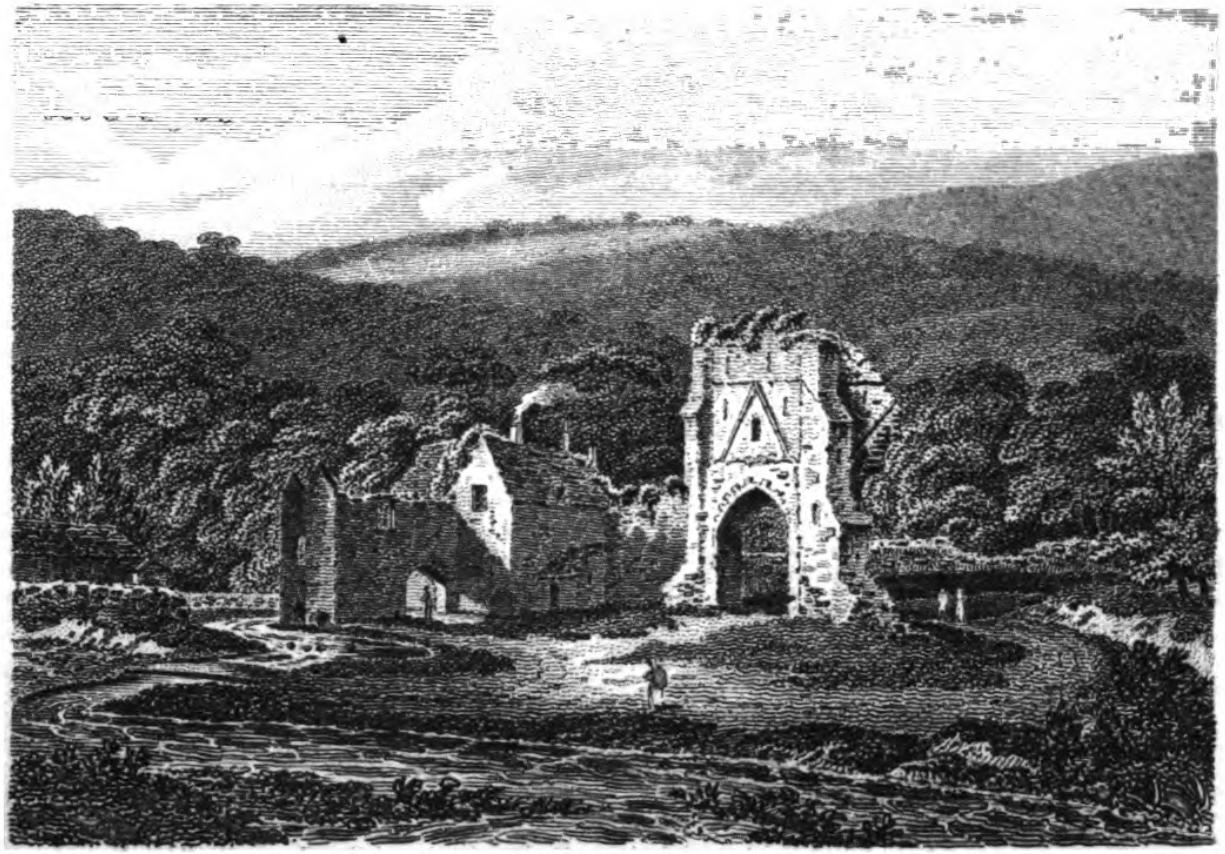
In the church of Lamerton, near [illegible] monument with the effigies of two [illegible] and so much resembled each [illegible] particular, that they could not be distinguished [illegible] nearest relatives; and what is [illegible]

amounted to 4390; the number of houses is 655. Serges are manufactured here for the East India Company, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Till about the time of the Reformation an institution existed here for the study of Saxon literature, and a building was appropriated to this purpose, called the Saxon school.

This town, and its vicinity, have given birth to many eminent characters; among the most illustrious is sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman who circumnavigated the globe. Queen Elizabeth was so well pleased with this exploit, that she paid him a visit on board his own ship, and ordered that the vessel, in which he had endured so many hardships, should be preserved as a monument of his own and the nation's glory. This celebrated ship, after lying at Deptford in a decaying state for many years, was at length broken up, and the university of Oxford presented with a chair manufactured from its planks. The poet, William Browne, was likewise born at Tavistock in the year 1590, and was a writer of considerable merit for his day; he published a work, in 1613, entitled Britannia's Pastorals, in which he has many lively allusions, descriptive of the scenery of this place.

In the church of Lamerton, near Tavistock, is a monument with the effigies of two brothers who were twins, and so much resembled each other in every particular, that they could not be distinguished by their nearest relatives; and what is still more remarkable,

their minds and affections were as one,—such was the sympathy of their natures, that if one was sick or grieved, the other felt the like sensations, though they were far distant in their persons, and no intelligence was given to either party, It was likewise remarked, that if one was merry the other was alike affected, though they were in different places; but they could not long endure to be separated, and were always desirous to eat, drink, sleep, and wake together; they died in 1564, serving at Newhaven, in France, where one being slain, the other immediately took his place, and participated in his fate.



Pylle Priory; Pembrokeshire.

[illegible]

is said to have been subordinate to the abbey of St. [illegible] in this county; but at the suppression its revenues were separately estimated, and, according to Tanner, the annual produce was £87:15:8—it was given in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

The situation of this Priory is extremely pleasant; it stands near one of the creeks which branch into the Channel. The country around is well cultivated.

The village of Pylle is situated a little to the east on the other side of the creek, and to the [illegible] Meadow-

PYLLE PRIORY,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

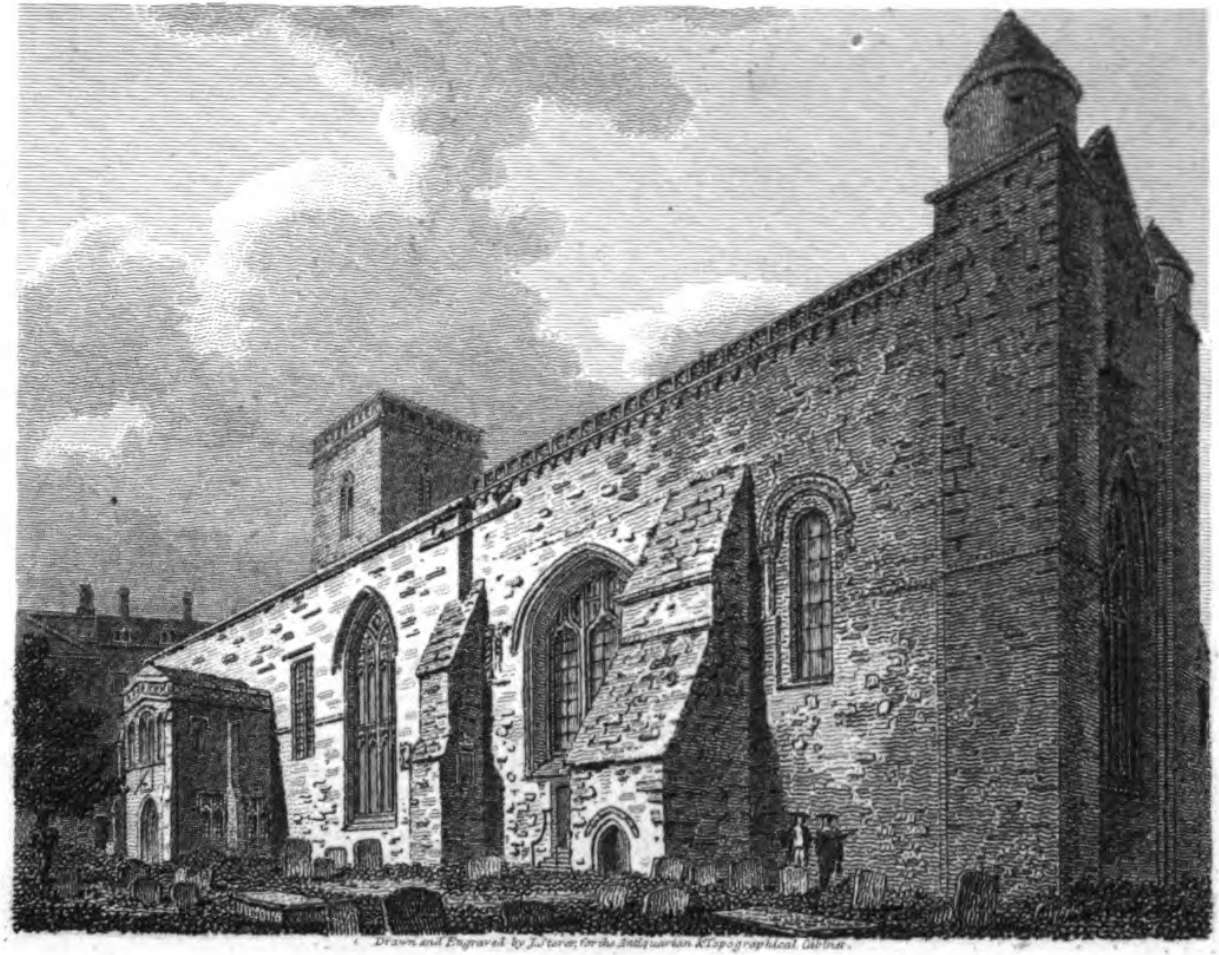
THIS Priory was founded about the year 1200 by Adam de Rupe, on his lands at Pylle, about one mile from Milford Haven, on the north side: he endowed it with various parcels of land, all confirmed by Thomas de Rupe his son; likewise by charter of the twenty-fifth of Edward III. The founder placed here monks of the order of St. Martin of Tours, in Caldey island. These monks, in process of time, grew weary of the strict discipline of their order; and laying aside the rigid peculiarities of St. Martin, they became common Benedictines. This establishment was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, and is said to have been subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael, in this county; but at the suppression its revenues were separately estimated, and, according to Tanner, the annual produce was £67 : 15 : 3—it was given in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

The situation of this Priory is extremely pleasant; it stands near one of the creeks which branch into the Channel. The country around is well cultivated.

The village of Pylle is situated a little to the east on the other side of the creek, and to the south is Pender-

gast, at the distance of half a mile. The north is bounded by several ranges of hills, which afford abundance of wood and pasturage. Very little now remains of this religious foundation except the gate-house, and scattered fragments of the walls. To the gate-house are attached several cottages, incorporated with the original building, or erected with its materials.

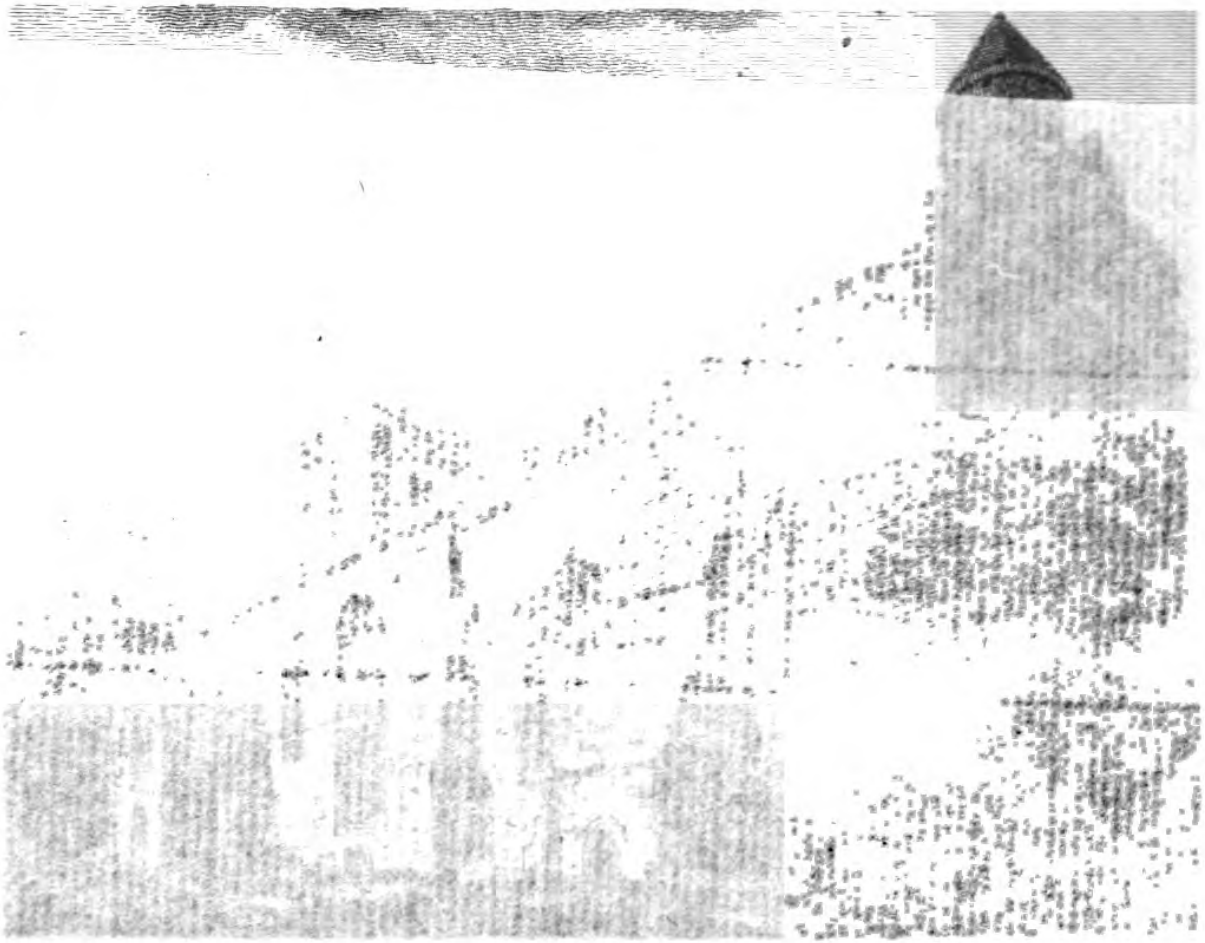
Grose has given a View of this place taken from the north side, and denominates it "Hubberston Priory," observing, that "it is called by the inhabitants The Priory, but whether for monks or nuns, or what order, and when and by whom founded, are particulars not handed down by tradition, or at least not known by the generality of the neighbouring people." Hence it appears, that all his information on this particular subject was sought in the neighbourhood, and he was led into an error by the proximity of the village of Hubberston. On a similar account some have called it the Priory of Pendergast. Gough, in his edition of Camden, following Grose in the name, has likewise very contentedly consigned this place to oblivion.



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

St. Peter's Church Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Bucklersbury, & Sold at Newcastle.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

OXFORD.

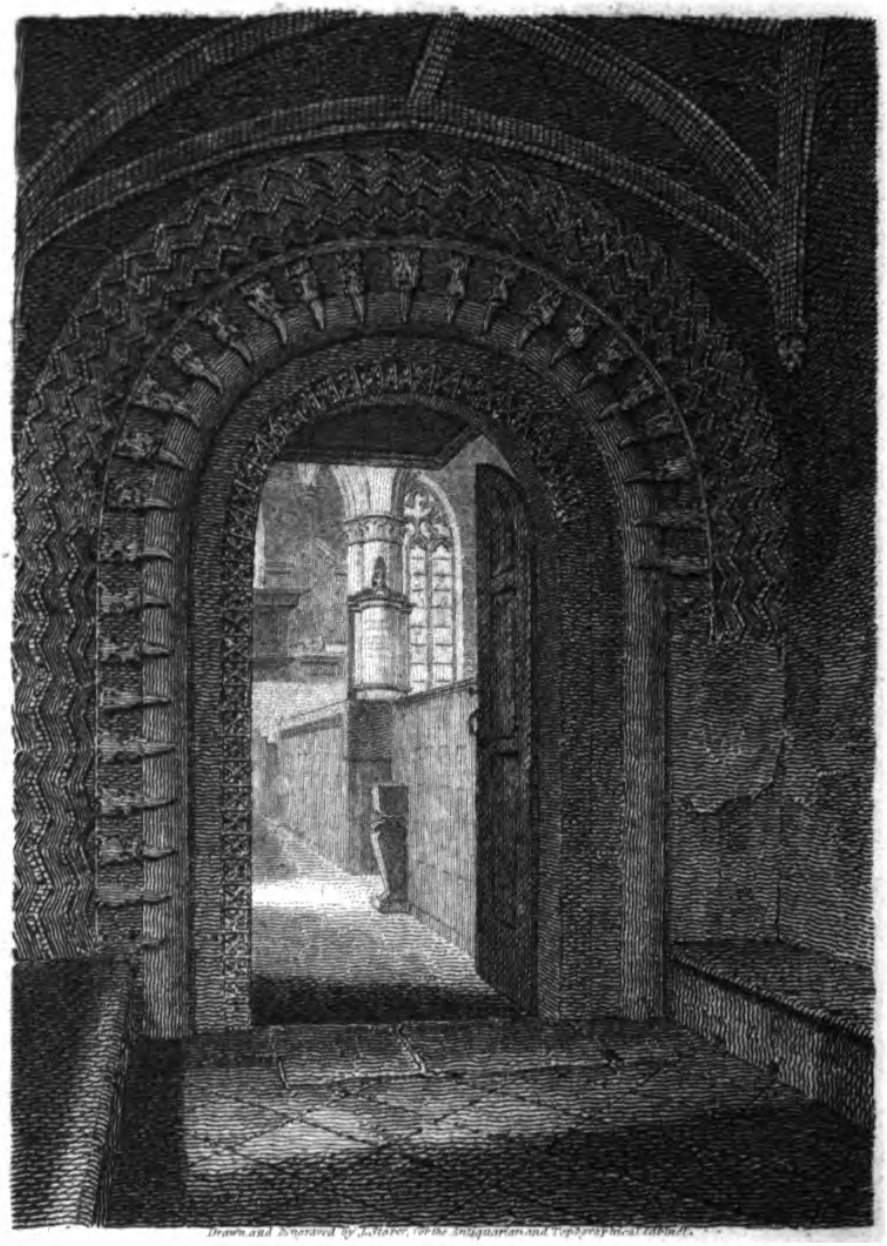
At the restoration of the university of Oxford by Alfred the Great, Grimbald, the monk, who came into this country by the invitation of the king, in the year 885, was appointed one of its professors, and erected this Church soon after his arrival, for the performance of divine worship, and the reception of the Oxford scholars; particularly those of St. Neot's Hall, then situated on the north side of the church, from whence to the hall was a passage under ground, long since filled up.

St. Peter's Church is recorded to have been the first of stone erected in the neighbourhood of Oxford; and being "curiously cut and carved," excited the admiration of all beholders. It is the mother church to all others in Oxford, and was formerly the university church. At this time the university sermons are annually preached here on the Sundays, in the afternoon, in time of Lent; partly to preserve their original right and privilege, and partly from necessity; for the statutes of some colleges, particularly Corpus Christi, oblige their members to preach a sermon before the university in Lent, either in this Church or at St. Paul's Cross, London, in order to qualify them for a bachelor or doctor of divinity's degree.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This Church consists of a body, a north aisle and chancel, abutting from the chancel, on the north side, a small chapel, and another smaller apartment, now used as a school. The Church is about 118 feet long and forty-two broad. The chancel is the most ancient part of the edifice, but intermixed with work of a more modern date. The side windows have the Saxon zigzag ornament; and the groinings, forming the roof, are curiously carved with chain-work. Affixed to the south-west pillar of the chancel is a pulpit of stone, slightly carved, having the date 1631; to this pulpit the university preachers ascend by a flight of steps within the before-mentioned pillar, the parish minister by steps on the other side.

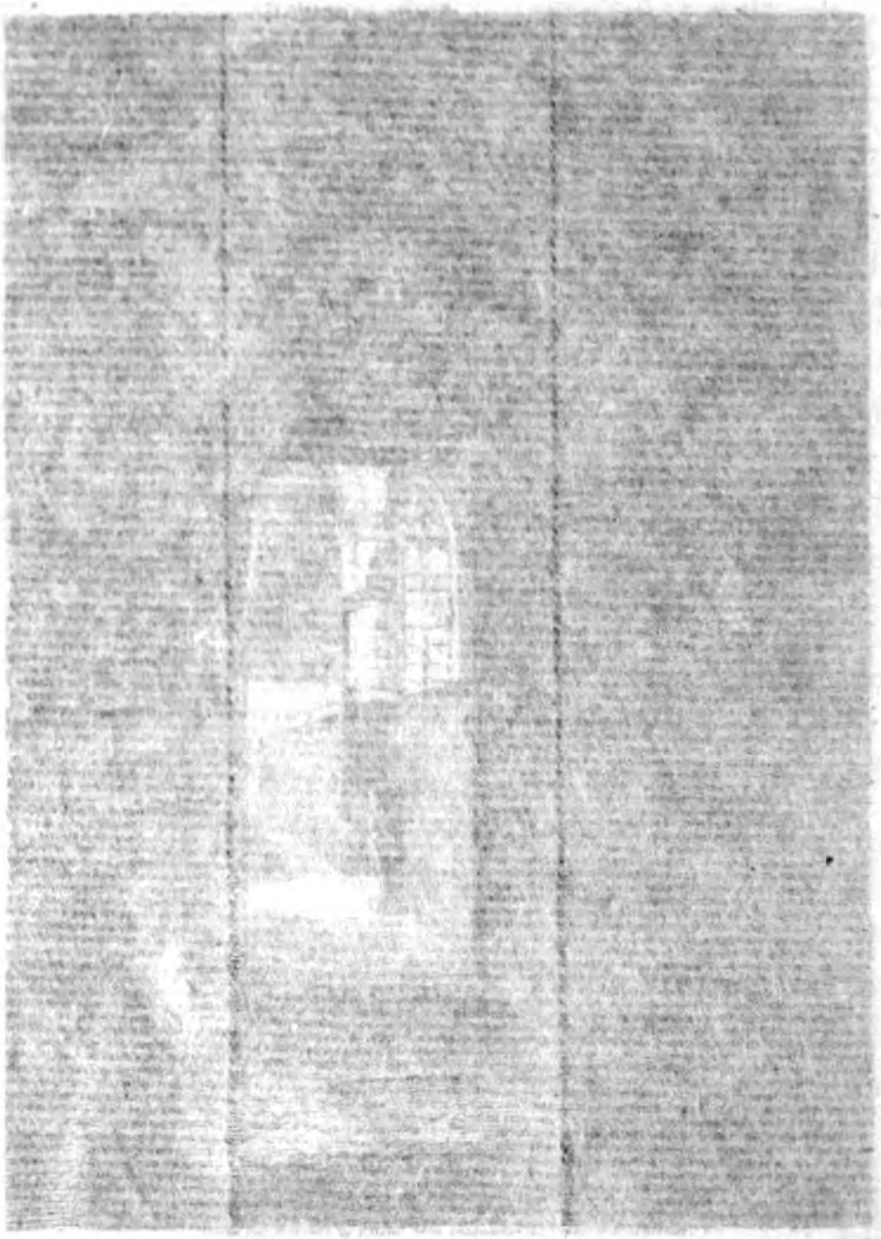
In the north aisle is a monumental painting representing queen Elizabeth; but for what purpose executed, or by whom, is not known. Under one of the windows is a brass plate, inscribed to the memory of Simon Parret, gent. twice proctor of the university of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife: they are engraved kneeling together, with nine sons and ten daughters—the date 1584. The windows of this aisle contain many fragments of painted glass; in one of them is a symbol of the Trinity, and above are the heads of three figures. There was formerly within the Church, a most curious rotund font, representing in stalls under circular arches, supported by massive columns, the Twelve Apostles: this was many years since conveyed away by an ignorant and sacrilegious churchwarden, and placed over a well on the north side of the



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

South-door of St. Peter's Church Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street, Nov. 1st 1807

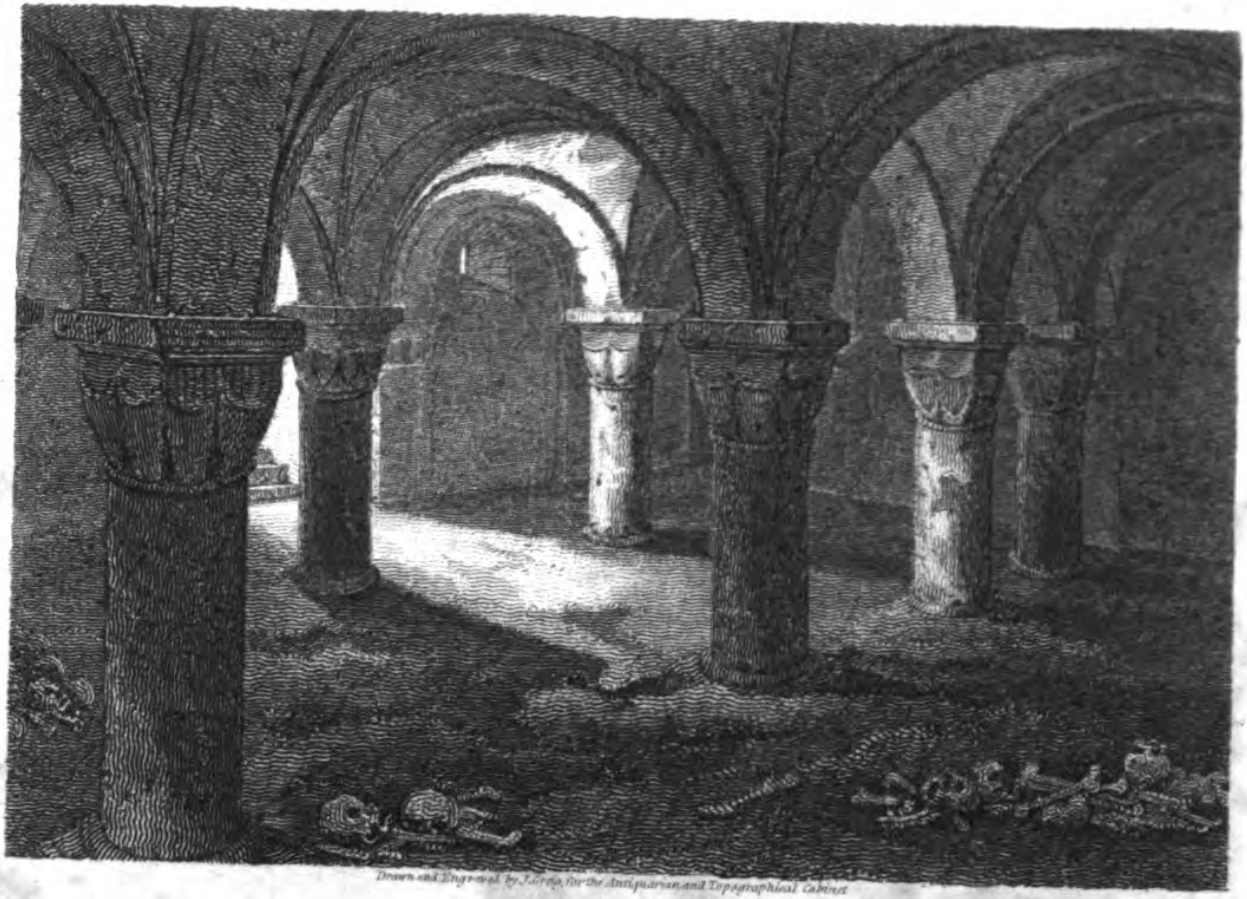


Church; but the well has been long stopped up, and the font destroyed. The present font is not inelegantly carved, and represents the Forbidden Tree, supported by Adam and Eve: and formerly belonging to the Church were several chantries.

The external appearance of this Church presents an interesting figure from the strange intermixture of its architecture: the only discernible portion of Grimbald's work in the body, is the door within the southern porch: the other parts of the structure are of the time of Henry V. when the church was re-edified. The exterior circle of the south door is composed of the zigzag ornament; next to which are a number of grotesque heads of various characters, each with a long tongue bending round a large circular moulding: the inner arch of the door is enriched with a delicate ornament, in part broken off.

The crypt beneath the chancel end of the Church is one of the most ancient of which we have any written record in this kingdom. Historians say, that Grimbald built it for his intended sepulchre; but having a dispute with some of the scholars, he retired from Oxford, taking with him the tomb which he had made, and intended to have deposited in this place: he spent the rest of his days at Winchester abbey, and was there buried. Of late years this crypt has excited considerable curiosity and attention: the entrance into it, with every other avenue for air or light, was nearly blocked up with bones and rubbish, till the frequent inquiries for admission ren-

dered it necessary that some attention should be paid to its state; the entrance has been cleared, and the narrow openings in the walls, to the south and east, admit a small circulation of air. It is still used as a charnel-house, and at times flooded with water. The entrance into it at present is by a descent of twelve steps, through a door in a buttress on the south side of the Church; formerly it was entered from the interior; but this place has been for many ages built up—the ancient steps leading from the crypt into the Church still remain. This crypt is in length about forty feet, in breadth nearly twenty-four, and consists of two rows of pillars, four in each row, with answering pilasters at the sides and ends, supporting groined arches, which form the roof—the pillars, including the caps and bases, are not quite six feet high, and unequal as to their circumference. The shafts are ornamented at the bottom with a broad fillet; they stand upon a square basement, and are of equal thickness from the cap to the base: the lower parts are mostly covered with earth, except where it has been cleared away by the curious for the purpose of seeing the columns entire: some of the caps are sculptured with curious devices, one of the most remarkable of which is given in the accompanying Vignette. This crypt, as already observed, is of late much visited by travellers; and it is a matter of surprise, that though every attention has been bestowed to render it easy of access, it is still suffered to be a receptacle for the frigid trophies of death—the ground is scattered with



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

Grimbald's Crypt, St. Peter's Church, Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke, Bond Street, Nov. 1, 1807.

mouldering bones; and ghastly sculls are here and there congregated in promiscuous heaps.

In the churchyard, near to the east end of the Church, is a marble stone, inscribed to the memory of Thomas Hearne, M. A. the celebrated antiquarian, who died June 10, 1735, aged fifty-seven years, and was here interred.

This indefatigable writer, the son of the parish clerk of White Waltham, Berks. was adopted by Mr. Cherry, lord of the adjoining manor, and by him sent to Oxford.

He began his career as an author, with editing and publishing several of the Classics from Bodleian MSS. but soon devoted himself to the study of English antiquities, on which subject, in the course of thirty-five years, he published thirty-two different works. His last publication was "Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough's well-written and faithful History of Henry II. and Richard II."

This Church is a vicarage, in the gift of the master and fellows of Merton college.