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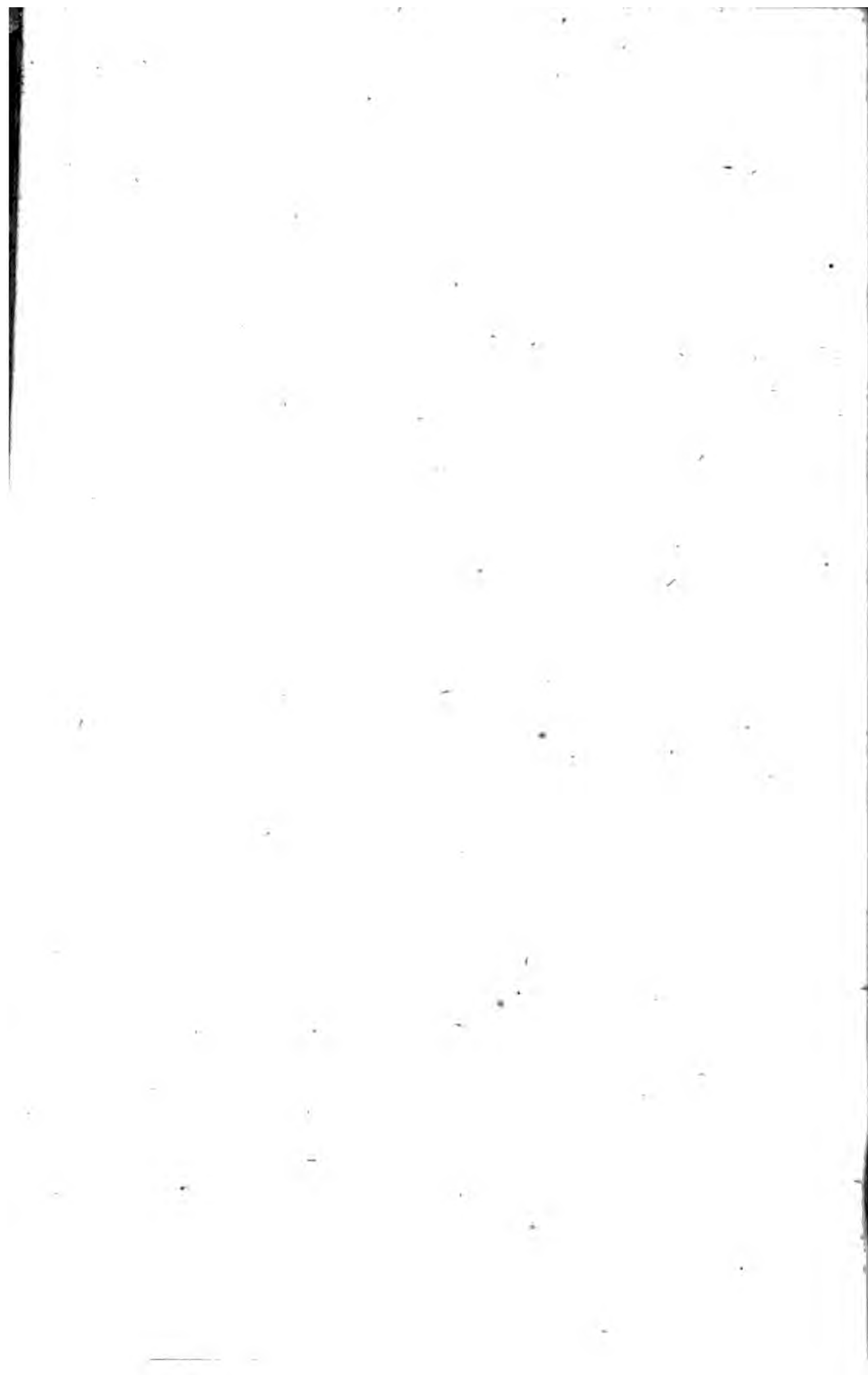
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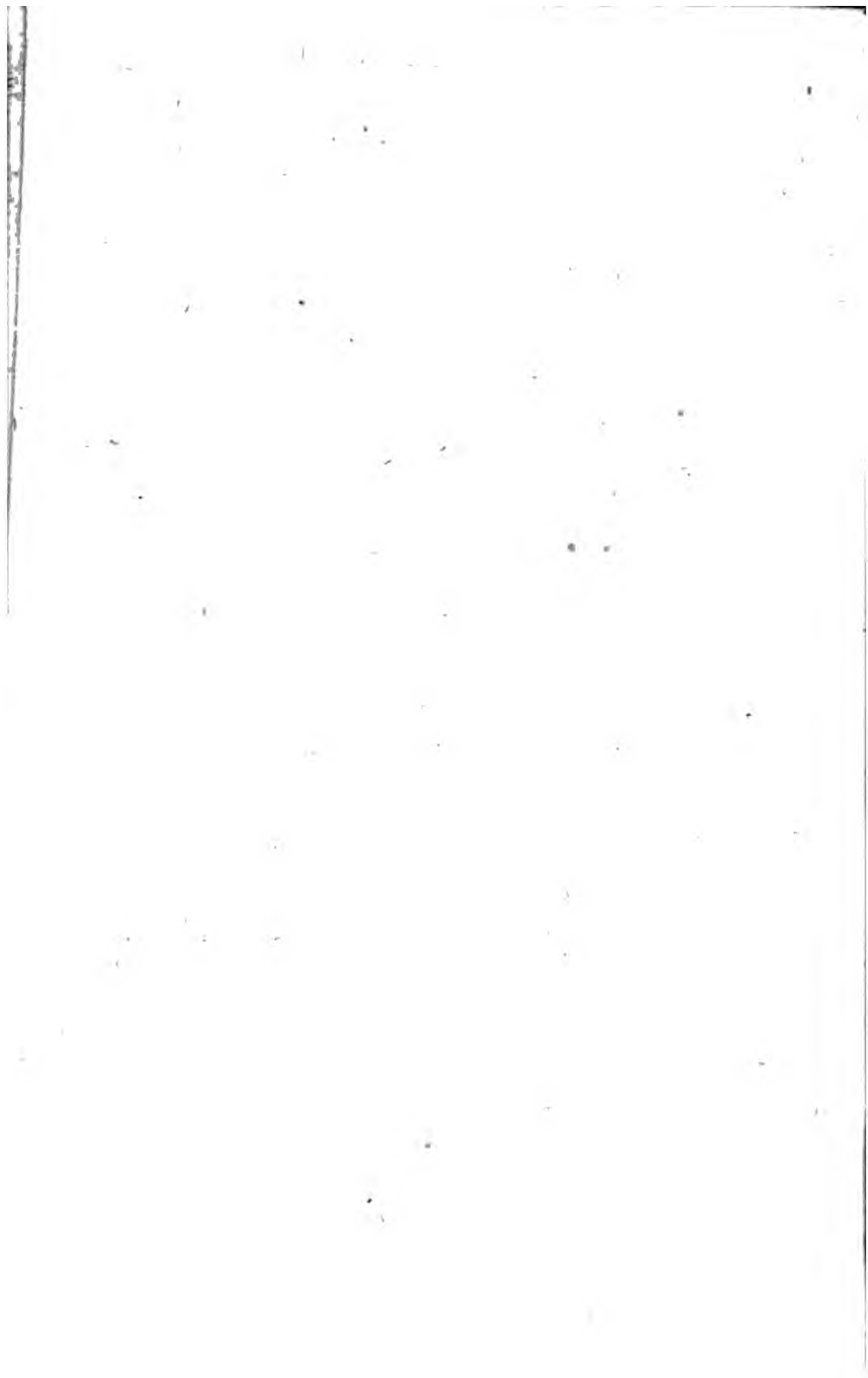
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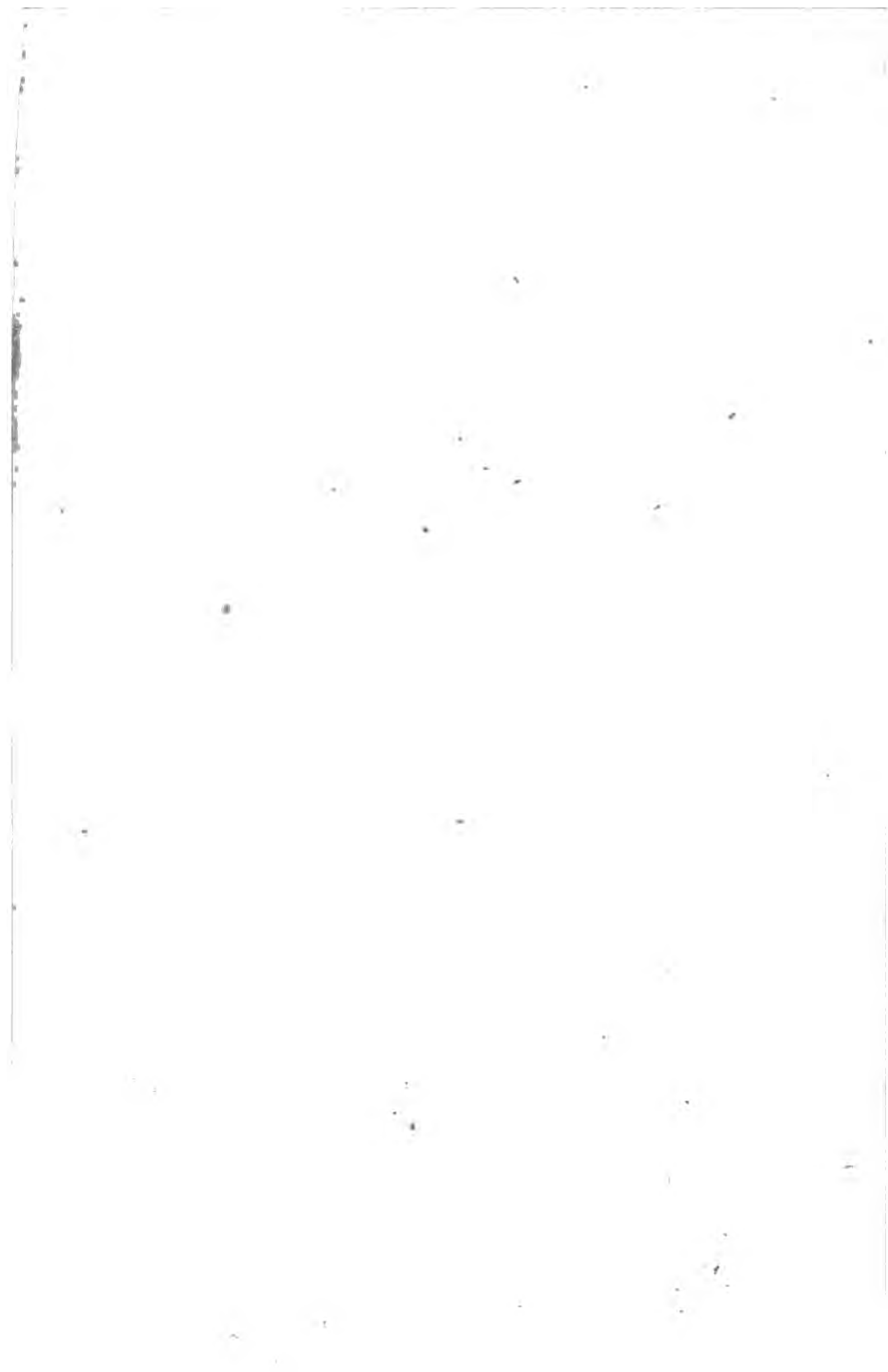
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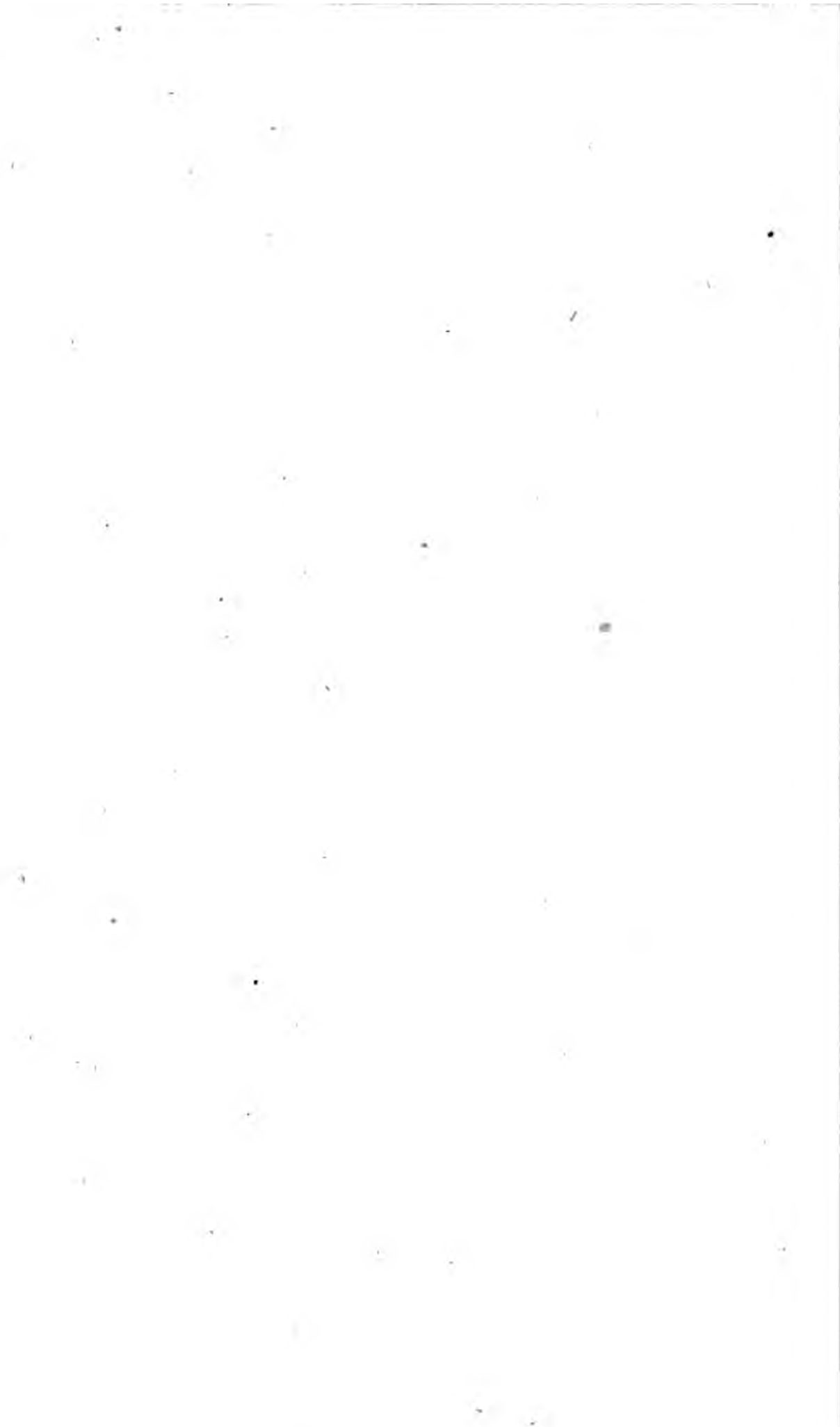
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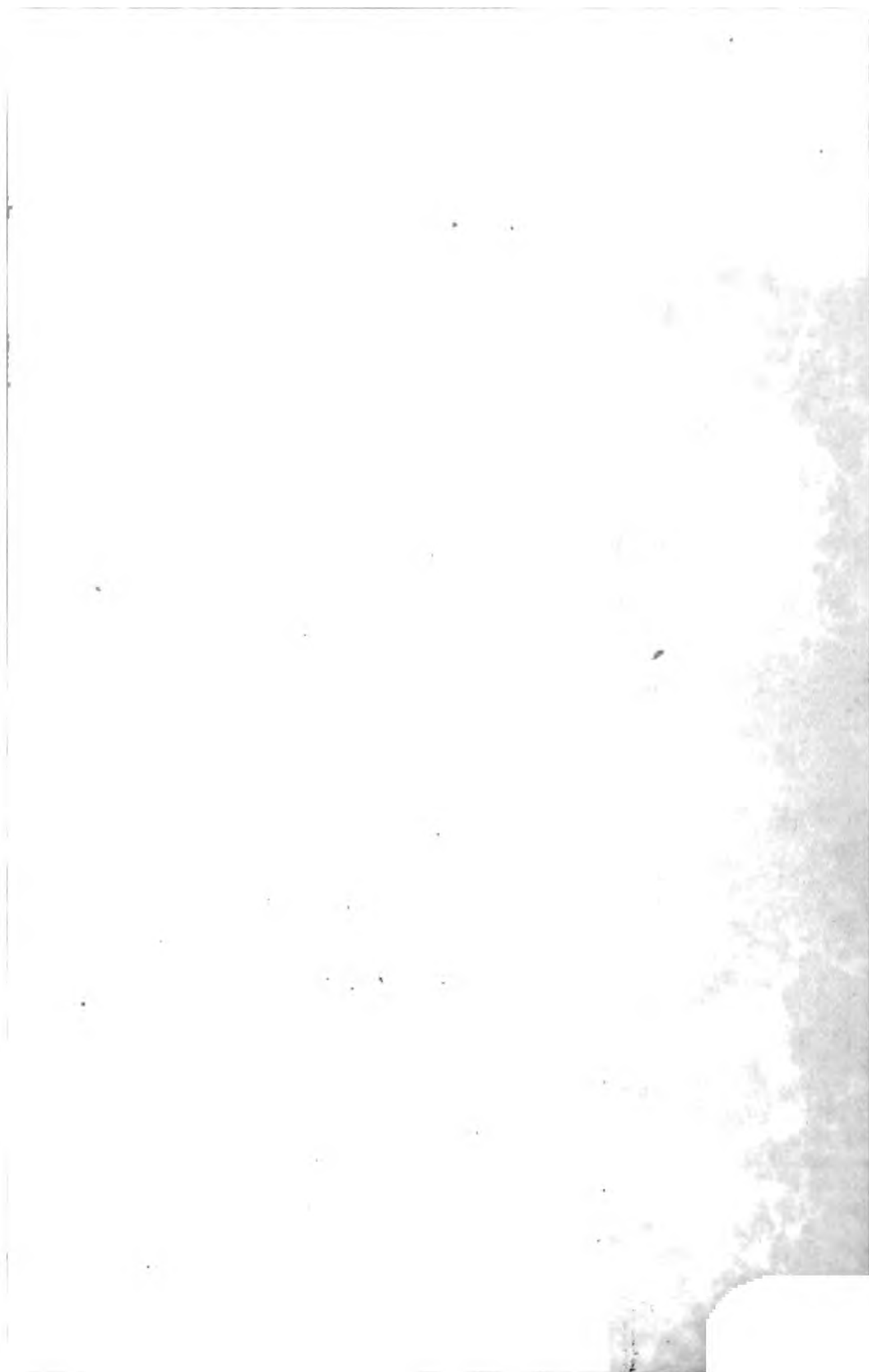
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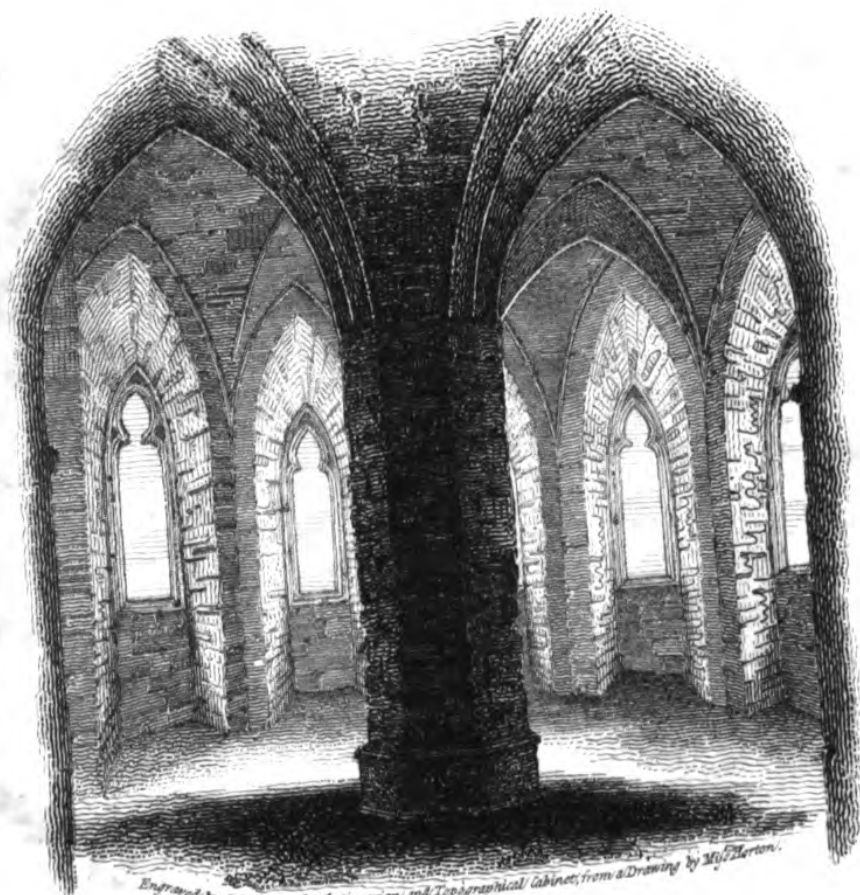






ANTIQUARIAN and TOPOGRAPHICAL
CABINET.

VOL. 9.



Engraved by J. Craig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Mr. Horton.

Crypt of Madley Church, Herefordshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.

BRITISH
TOPOGRAPHICAL
MAGAZINE,

CONTAINING
ELEGANT PLANS
OF THE
MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN EUROPE

Great Britain.

LETTER-PRESS DEPOSITED IN
No. 1.

VOL. IX.

LONDON:

Published for the Proprietors by W. CLARKE, New Bond Street;
J. CARPENTER, Old Bond Street; C. CHAPPEL, Pall Mall,
J. M. RICHARDSON, Cornhill, and
SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row.
1811.

Coe, Printer, 10, White Chantry Lane, London.



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.

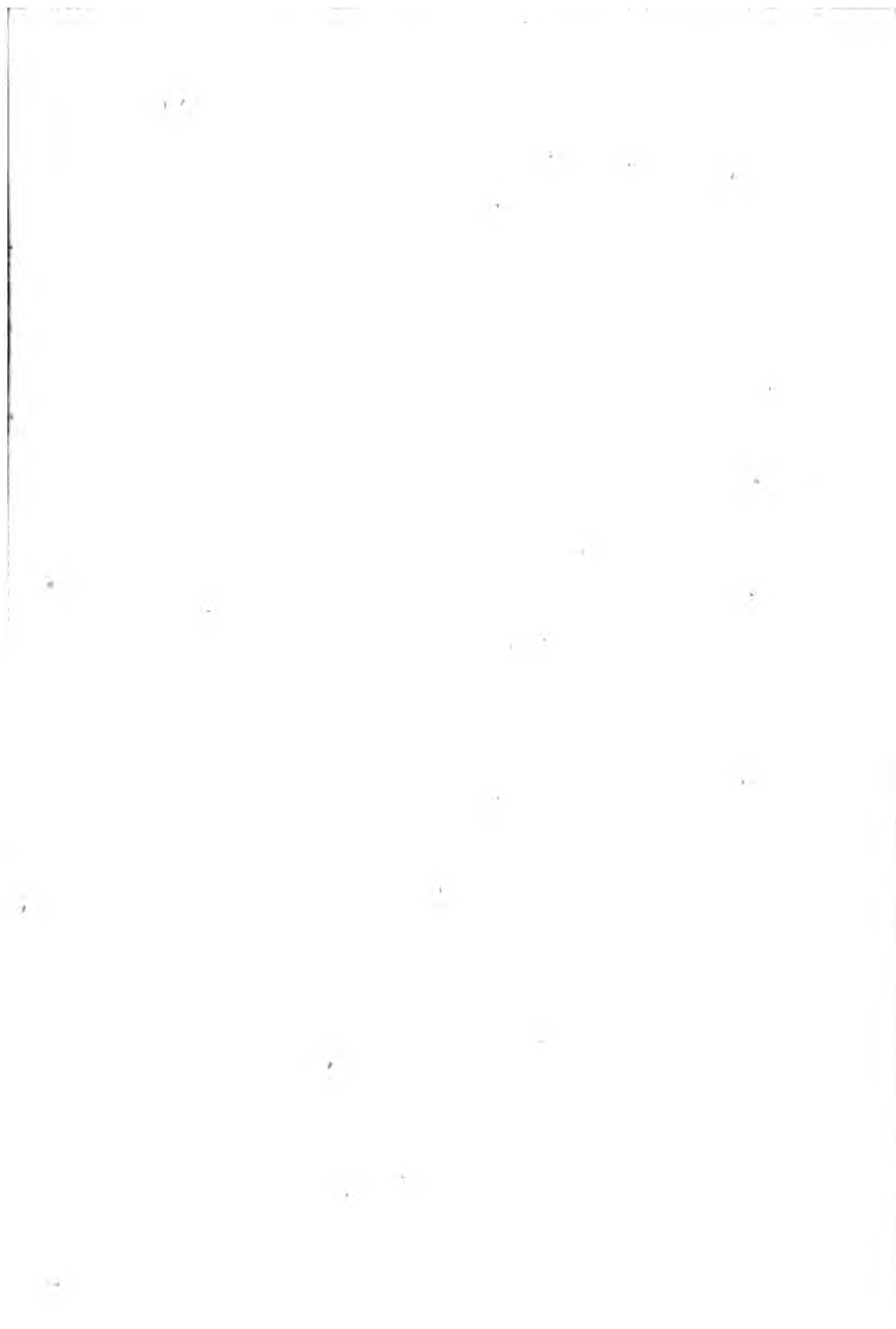
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1811.

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



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LEICESTERSHIRE, and
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*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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	Chester Bridge.....	Cheshire.
	Llaugharne	Caermarthenshire.
	St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury	Shropshire.
C	Rochester Castle	Kent.
	Snape Church.....	Suffolk.
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	Warkworth Hermitage....	Northumberland.
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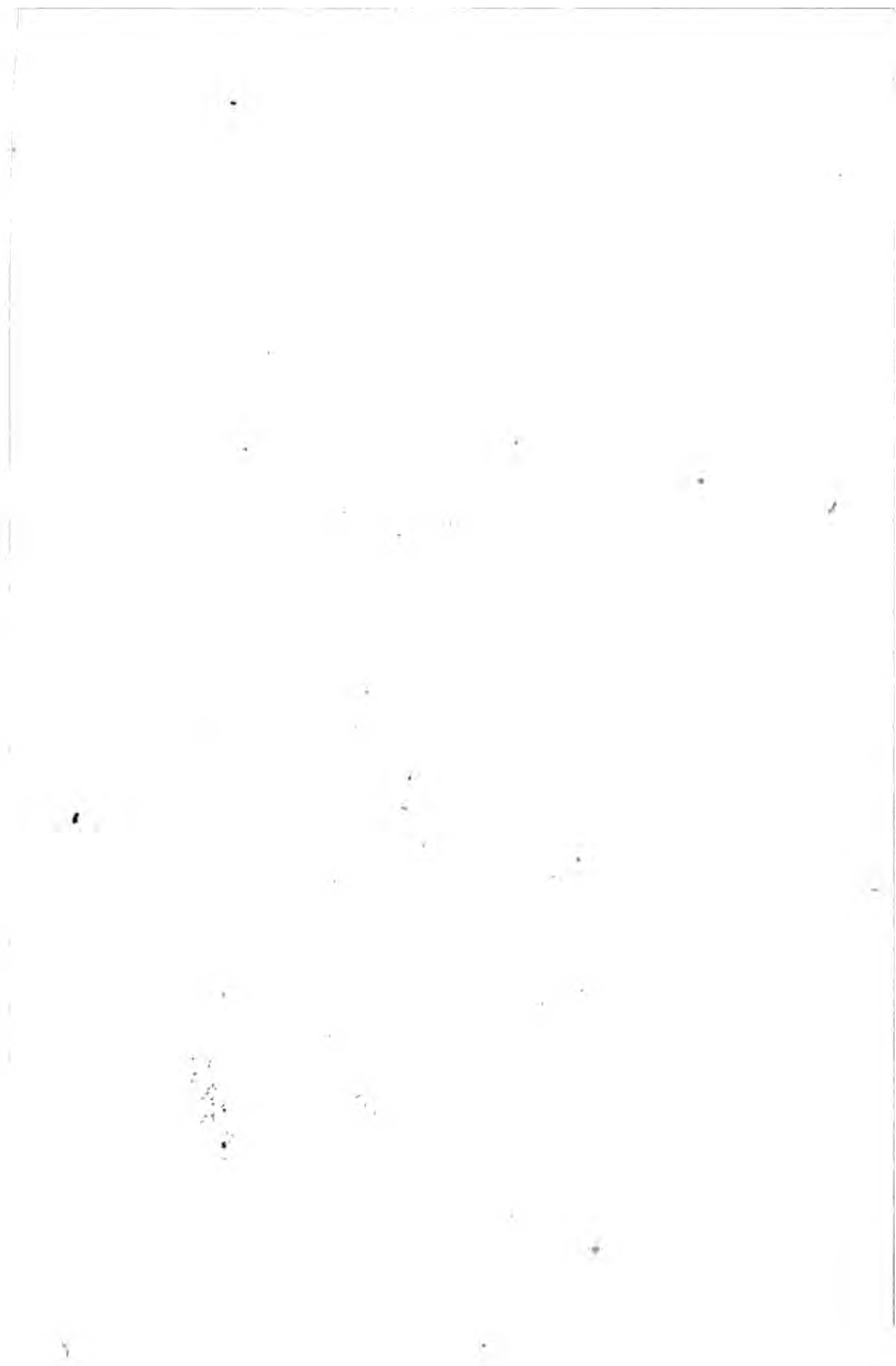
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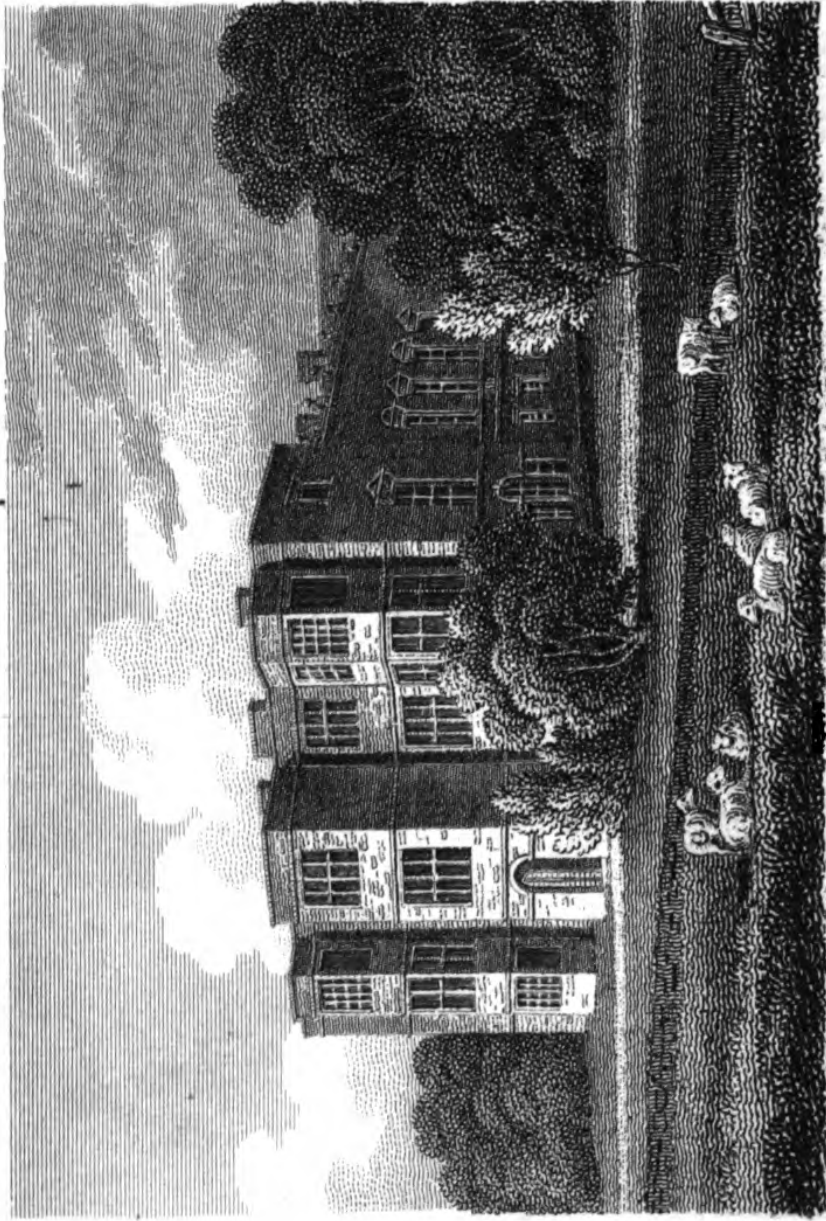


New Aberdeen	}	Aberdeenshire.
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Part of King's College, ditto		
Abergeldie		
Bushmead Priory		Bedfordshire.
Gothurst	}	Buckinghamshire.
Stoke Church		
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Engraved by J. Stone for the Proprietors and Publishers of the "Gothurst Buds" by H. Stone.

Gothurst Buds.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Parker, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Dist. Co. A.

GOTHIC.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The name of Gothick, at the time of the Norman conquest, was held in high esteem, and was the name of the Normans, whose family became the possessors of the crown of England, in the reign of Henry II. The name of Gothick passed to Robert Nevill, who was the first Earl of Westmoreland and sole heir of the Duke of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry VIII. Maria, the only daughter of Michael Nevill, who had obtained the possession of the castle of Northampton, on the death of her two brothers, died young, together with her person, on Thomas' field, in the reign of James I. It continued in the possession of the Nevills till the time of James I. when Sir John Digby, the address of William Mulso, conveyed it to Sir John Digby, of an ancient family who had possessed it. This gentleman was a man of the most distinguished talents and a accomplished of the age. His religious principles induced him to refuse to be associated with the conspirators in the great rebellion. In consequence of the commission of several heinous crimes, he sold the property to his enemies, and they sold it to the king. The king could not but be well satisfied. When the king died, he steadily maintained his innocence as



GOTHURST,

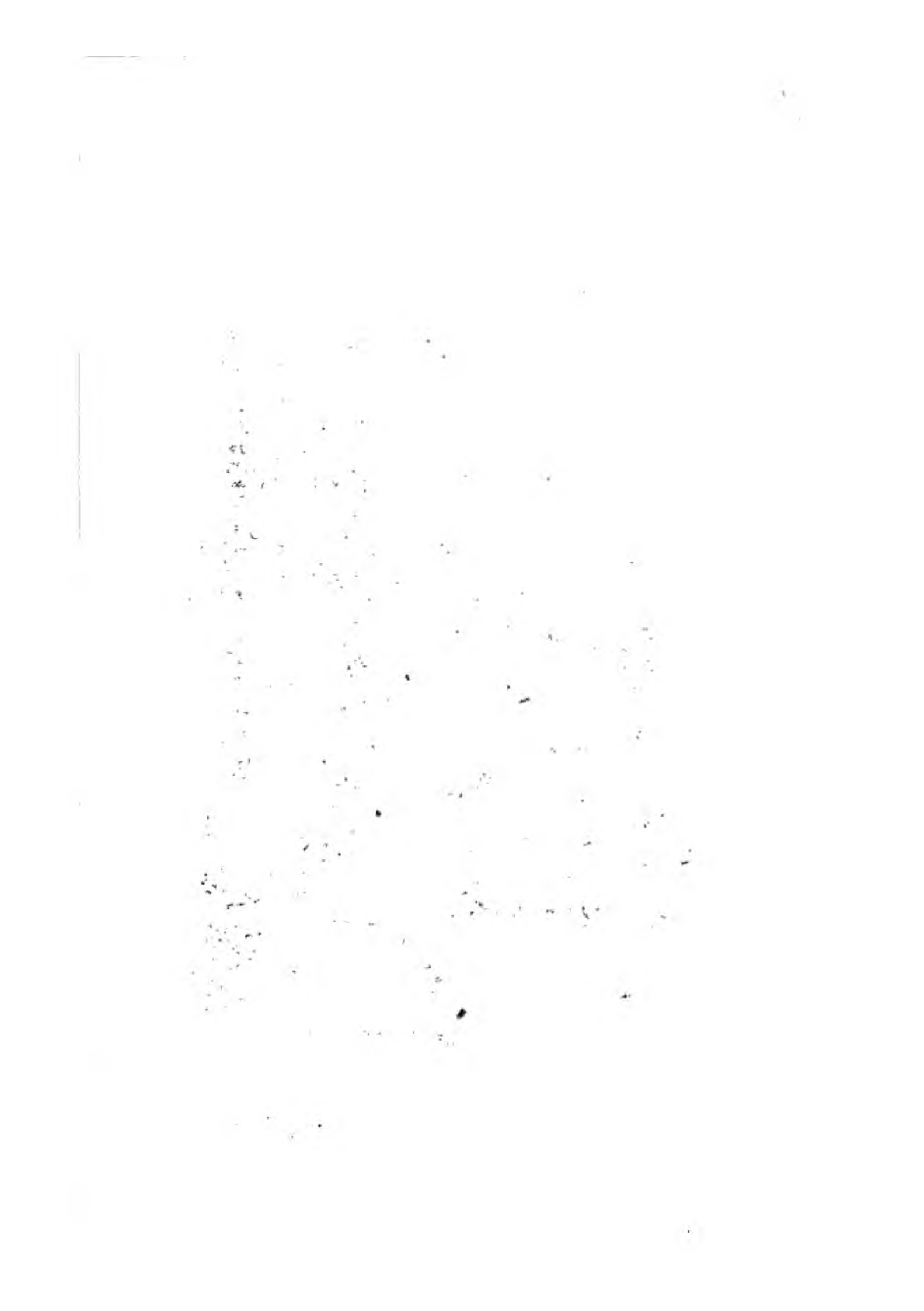
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

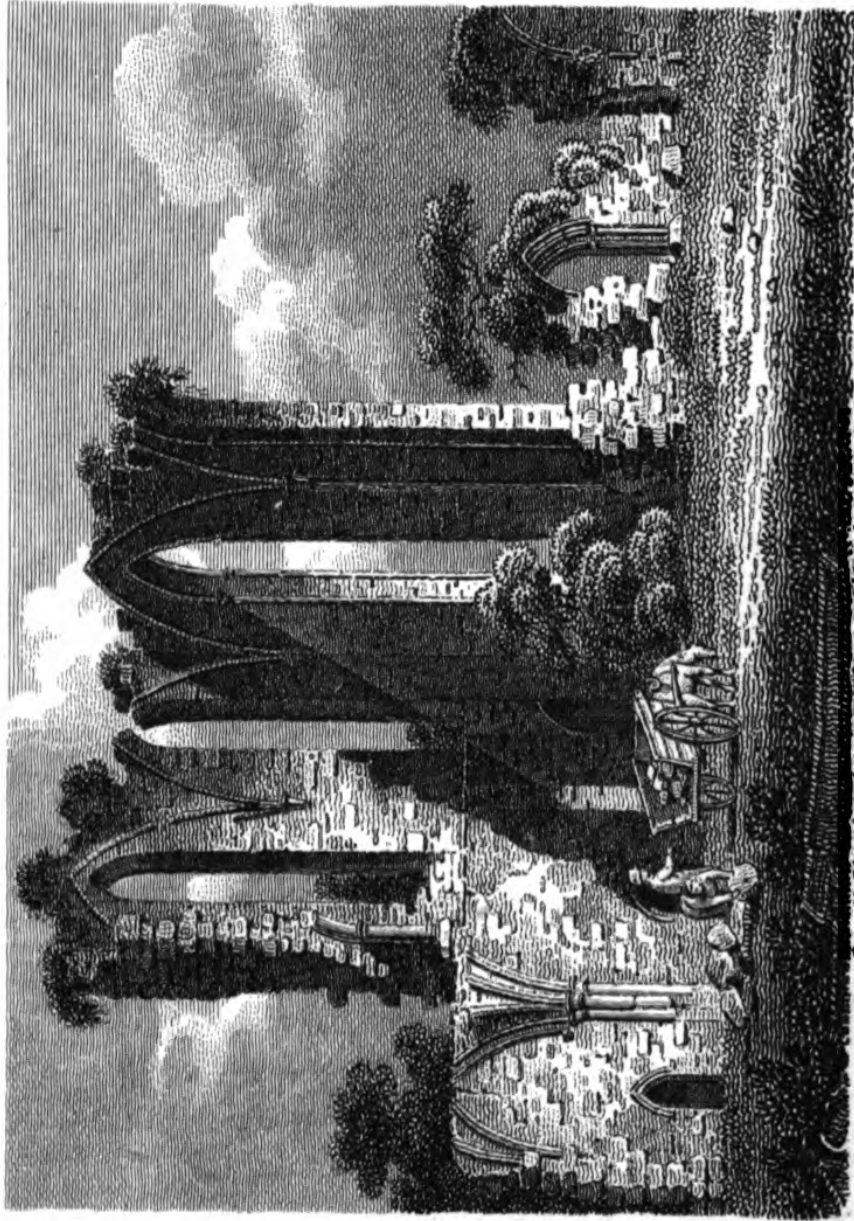
THE manor of Gothurst, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, was held under Odo, bishop of Baieux, by Robert de Nouers, whose family became possessed of it in their own right, in the reign of Henry II. In the year 1408 it passed to Robert Nevyll, who married Joanna, the sister and sole heiress of Almaric de Nouers. In the reign of Henry VIII. Maria, the only daughter of Michael Nevyll, who had obtained the possession of Gothurst, on the death of her two brothers, bestowed it, together with her person, on Thomas Mulsho, of Thingdon, in Northamptonshire. It continued in his family till the time of James I. when Maria, daughter and heiress of William Mulsho, conveyed it, by marriage, to sir Everard Digby, of an ancient family in Rutlandshire. This gentleman was esteemed the most handsome and accomplished of the age, but his bigotry to the Popish religion induced him to associate himself with the conspirators in the gunpowder plot. Previous to the commission of any treasonable act, he secured his property to his infant son and heirs so effectually that the crown could not profit by his attainter. When first arrested, he steadily maintained his innocence as

GOTHURST.

to the plot, but on his trial pleaded guilty, and endeavoured to extenuate the enormity of his crime, by saying, that he had only acted from the suggestions of conscience. He was executed on the 30th of January 1606, at the west end of St. Paul's. The estate passed from the Digbys, by the marriage of two daughters of the family, to two gentlemen of Wales, who in the year 1704 sold the manor to the late George Wright, esq. son of sir Nathan Wright, the lord keeper.

The manor-house, which is now the residence of the daughter of George Wright, esq. stands on a rising ground, nearly three miles from Newport Pagnell, and about half a mile from the banks of the Ouse. It appears to have been erected in the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, but many parts of it are now modernized: the grounds are extensive, and agreeably disposed into spacious lawns, one of which occupies about 130 acres. Several walks, enlivened with prospects of the distant country, have been cut through the woods. Many portraits of the former possessors still remain in the house, particularly one of sir Kenneth Digby, who was of a gigantic stature, and possessed extraordinary mental endowments.





Remains of Croxden Abbey Staffordshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New-Bell-Street, and J. Carpenter, Old-Bell-Street, Don't's-Edin.

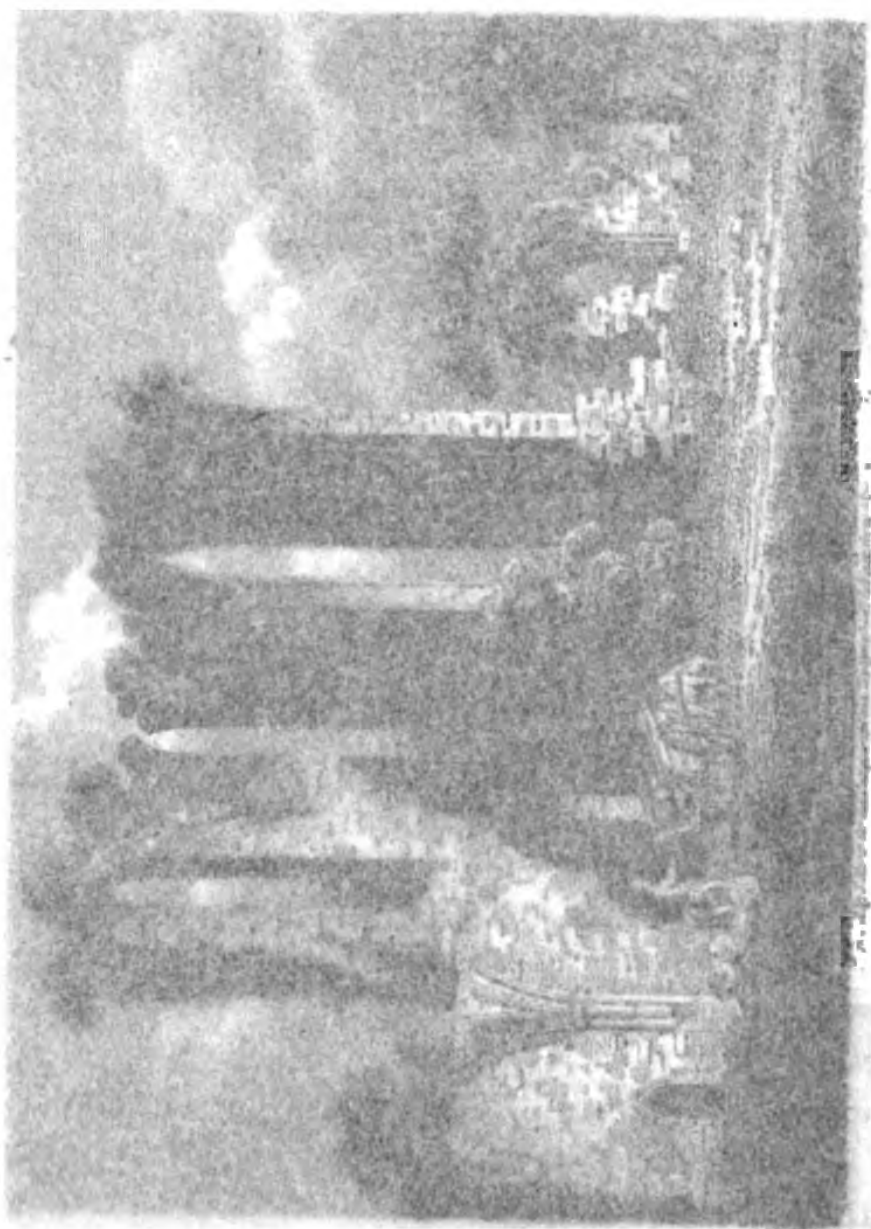
WINDEN ABBEY

WILTSHIRE

The Abbey of Winden is situated in the parish of Winden, near Cricklade, about 10 miles west from the town of Cricklade, and 10 miles west from the town of Cricklade, and 10 miles west from the town of Cricklade.

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CROXDEN ABBEY,

STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE ruins of the Abbey of Crokesden, or Croxden, in the county of Stafford, stand in a sequestered valley about three miles west from the village of Rocester, which is situated on the turnpike-road from Ashburne, in Derbyshire, to Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, at the distance of about eight miles from Ashburne, and five from Uttoxeter.

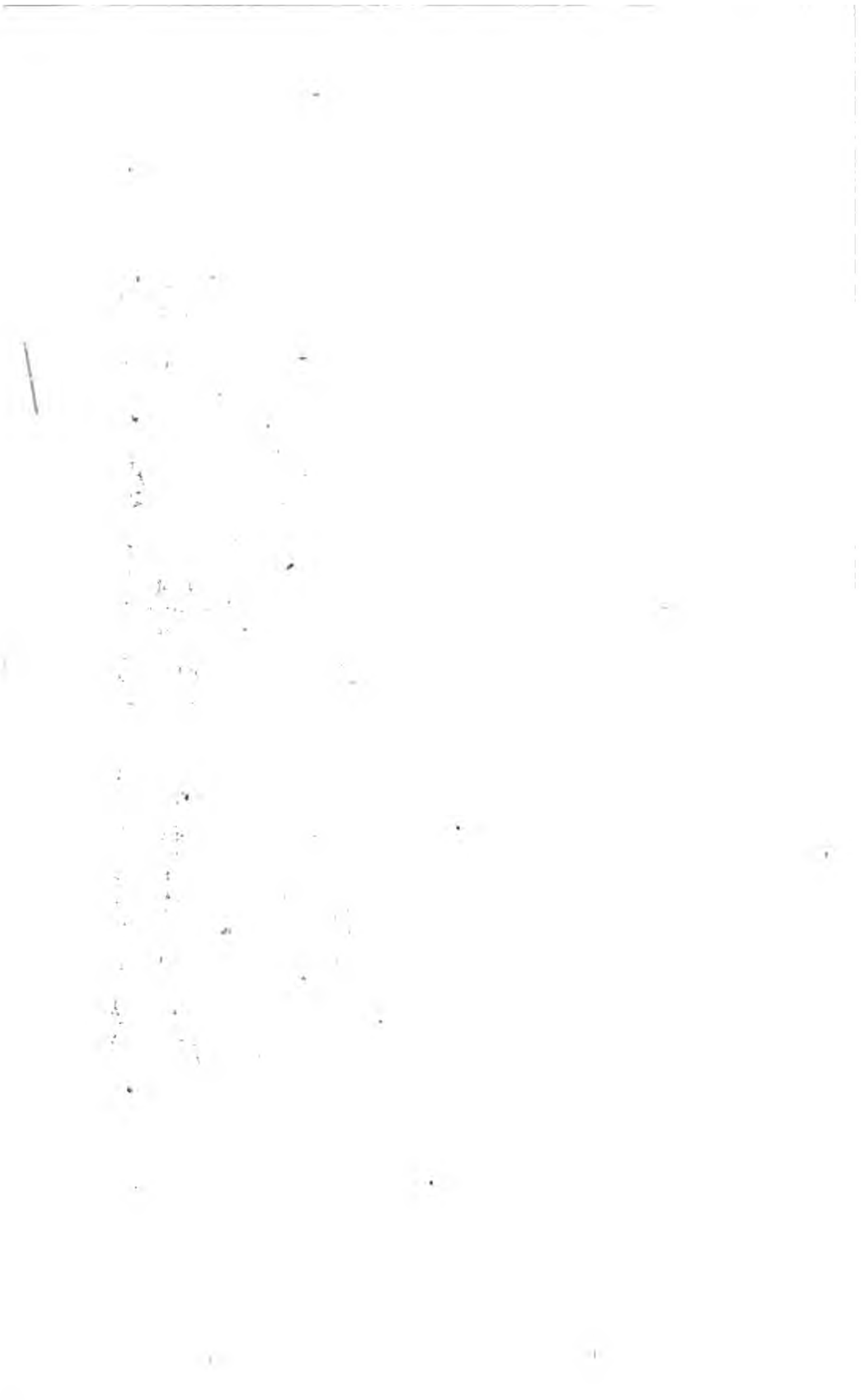
Bertram de Verdon, an eminent baron, whose castle and principal residence was at Alveton (now commonly called Alton), about a mile and a half from Croxden, in the year of our Lord 1176 gave to the Cistercian monks of Aulney, in Normandy, a piece of ground at Chotes (probably Coten, now written Cotton, a member of the manor of Alveton), to build an Abbey of that order upon: but the establishment was, three years afterwards, removed to Crokesden, so that it is very likely a design was entertained, only, of such a foundation at Chotes.

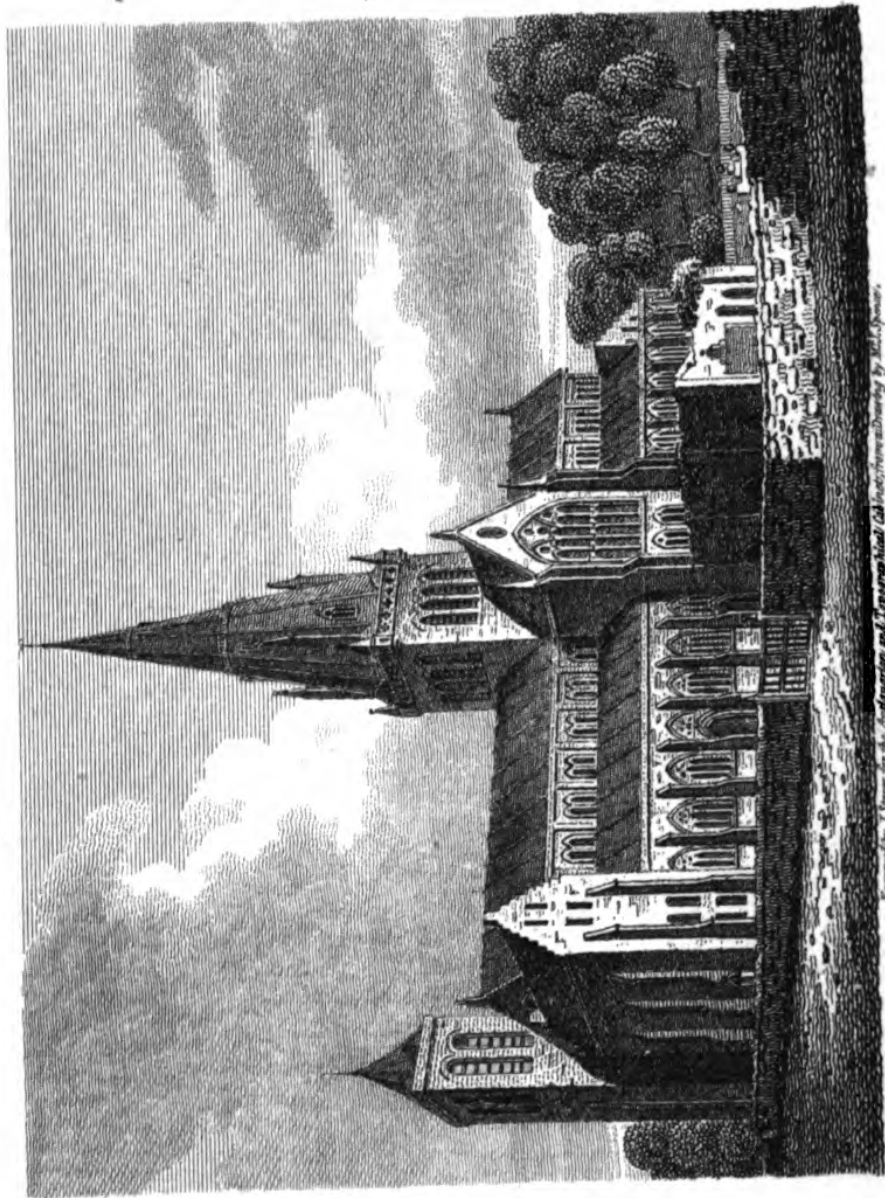
The monastery of Crokesden was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and styled "Abbatia valle b. Mariæ de Croxden." At the dissolution of monasteries it had an abbot and twelve monks, whose yearly revenues were, in

CROXDEN ABBEY.

the 26th Henry VIII. according to Dugdale, £90:5:11
and, according to Speed, £103:6:7.

The scite of this monastery was granted, in the
36th Henry VIII. to Godfrey Foljambe, esq. who died
without legitimate issue, in the first year of queen Eli-
zabeth, and left it to Godfrey Foljambe, alias Brown-
lowe, his bastard son.





Engraved by J. Burns for the Proprietors and Published by Messrs. James & Co. Glasgow.

Glasgow Cathedral Lanarkshire.

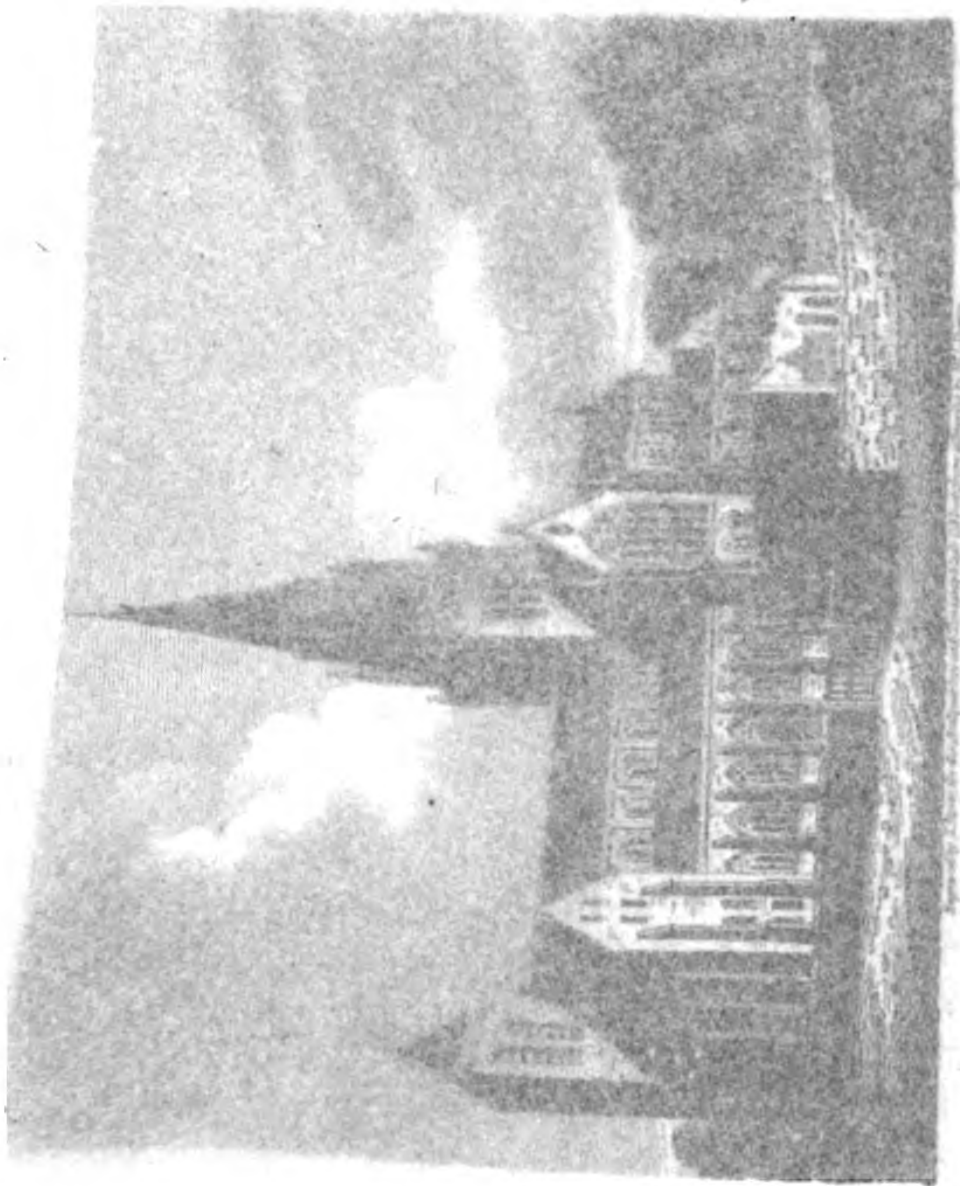
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and L. Carpenter, Old Broad Street, D.C.T's., also.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL

By J. G. H. ...

This beautiful Gothic structure ...
... the principal entrance ...
... and never, indeed, presented ...
... ent to the rest of the building ...
... remaining; but the most beautiful ...
... tower is the spire; which is of ...
... manuscripts are likewise ...
... of curious workmanship ...
... such disappoints a student ...
... what may be expected ...
... disgusted with the result ...
... church into portions ...

The building was ...
... fished in 1518, by ...
... for reformation ...
... beat of drum, a ...
... were ...
... great ...
... 1518 ...
... what ...



GLASGOW CATHEDRAL,

LANERKSHIRE.

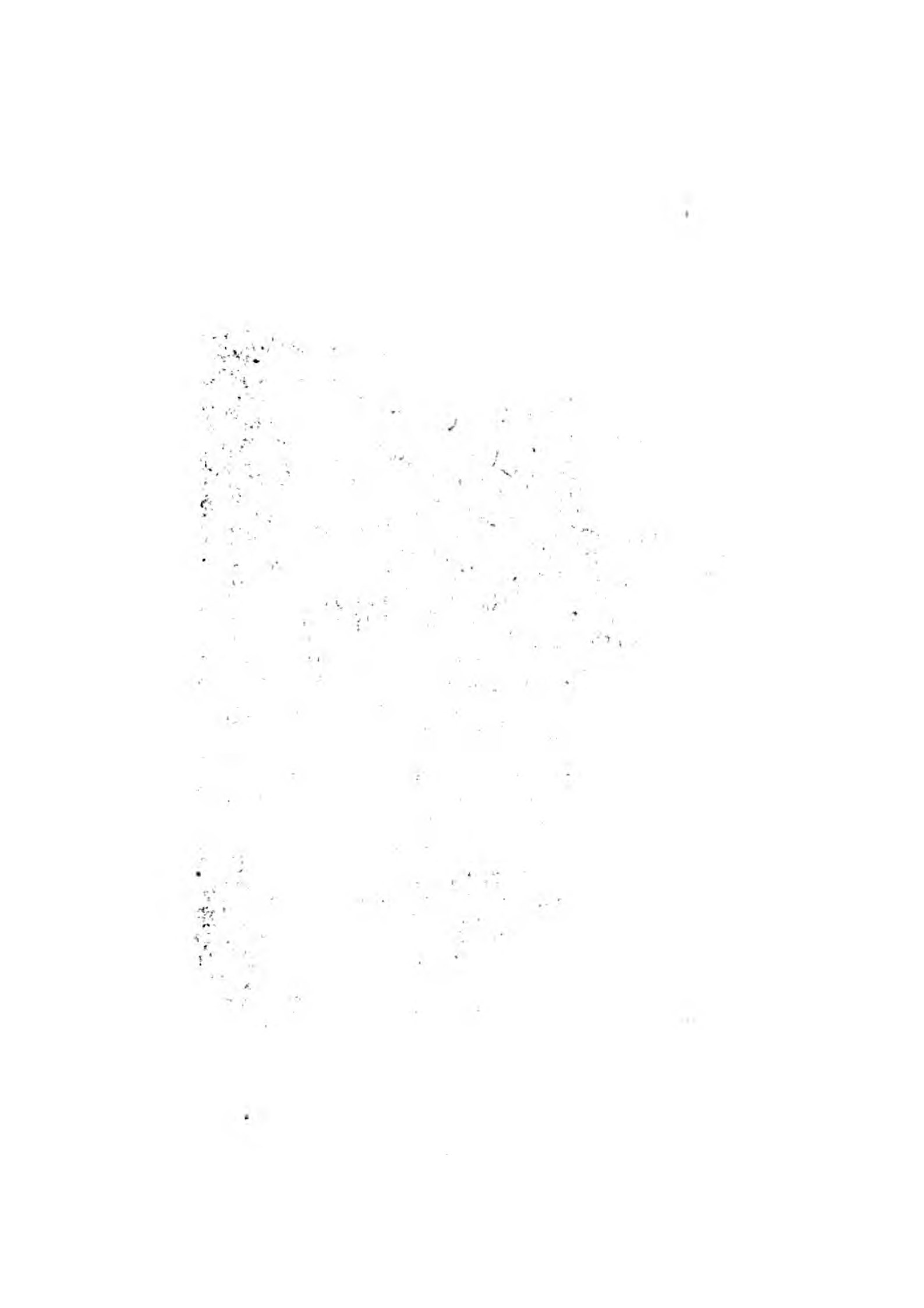
THIS beautiful Gothic structure stands on an elevated situation: the principal entrance is now blocked up, and never, indeed, presented an appearance correspondent to the rest of the building. One tower only is now remaining; but the most beautiful and magnificent feature is the spire, which is of a considerable height; the transepts are likewise bold and lofty, having windows of curious workmanship: the interior of the building much disappoints a stranger, who, instead of beholding what may be expected from its outer appearance, is disgusted with the unseemly partitions which divide the church into portions for different congregations.

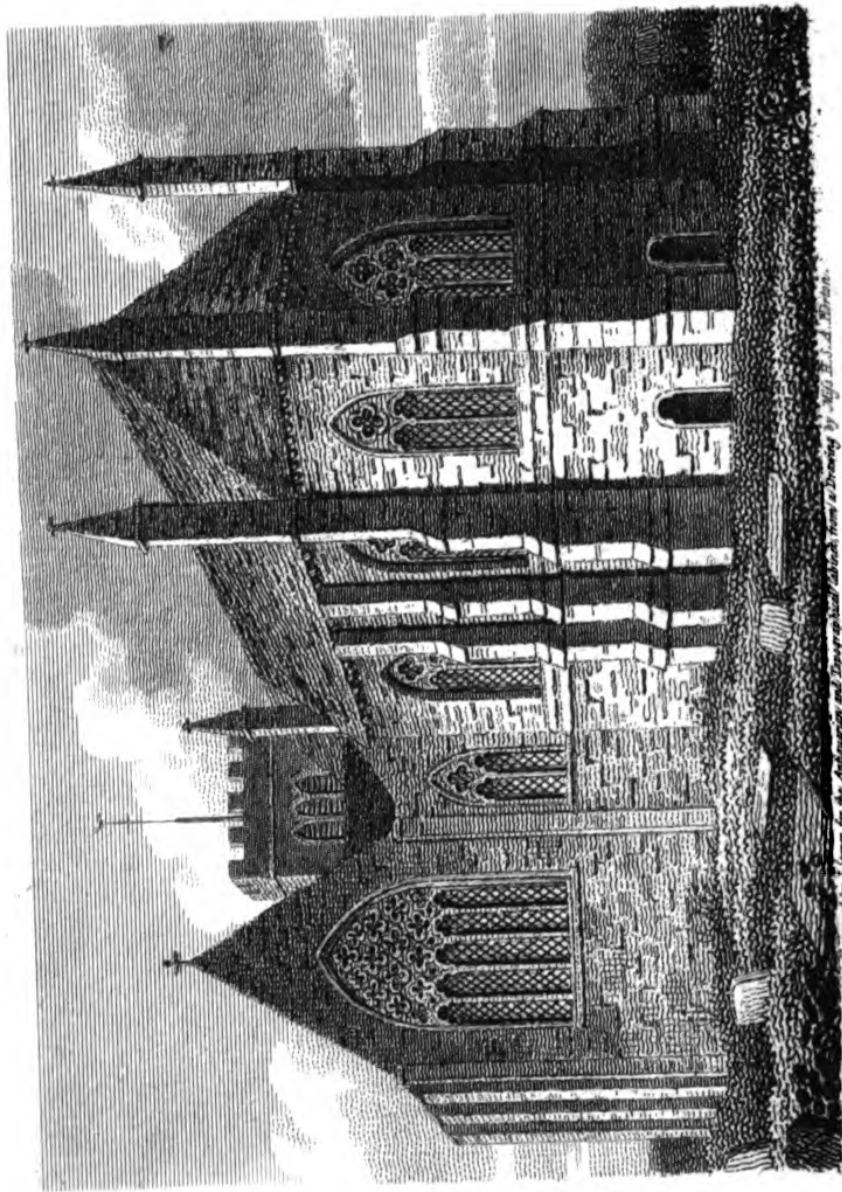
The building was in great danger of being demolished in 1578, by certain ministers, who, in their rage for reformation, to effect its destruction, assembled, by beat of drum, a great multitude of the rabble; but the more sensible part of the people, unwilling to lose so great an ornament to their city, opposed these zealots, declaring that they would perish under the ruins, rather than tamely suffer such a sacrilege, upon which the mob immediately dispersed.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The dimensions of the Cathedral, which is the most entire in Scotland, are as follows :—length 284 feet, 65 broad ; its height, within the walls, 90 feet. To this church belonged thirty-nine prebends, who were obliged to reside here, and supply the cure of their respective parishes in the country with curates or vicars. The prebendal houses, after the reformation, were chiefly bestowed upon the favourites at court : one of them is now used as a house of correction.

Of the archbishops of Glasgow since the reformation, Robert Leighton made the most considerable figure. He was born in England, though of Scots extraction : it is supposed that he retired to Scotland, in consequence of the severities inflicted upon his father, for publishing a book called “ Zion’s Plea against Prelacy.” He was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, by the bishop of Winchester, in 1661, and, after eight years faithful discharge of the duties of that station, was translated to Glasgow. Being a man of extraordinary humility and self-denial, his exaltation was by no means congenial to his disposition : he therefore made pressing solicitations to be freed from the charge, and his resignation was accepted in 1674, after which he lived for some time very recluse in the college of Edinburgh, whence he withdrew into England, where he died in 1684.





Engraved by J. Green, for the Publishers and Proprietors of the Illustrated London News, from a Drawing by Miss B. J. A. Brown.

Madley Church, Herefordshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.

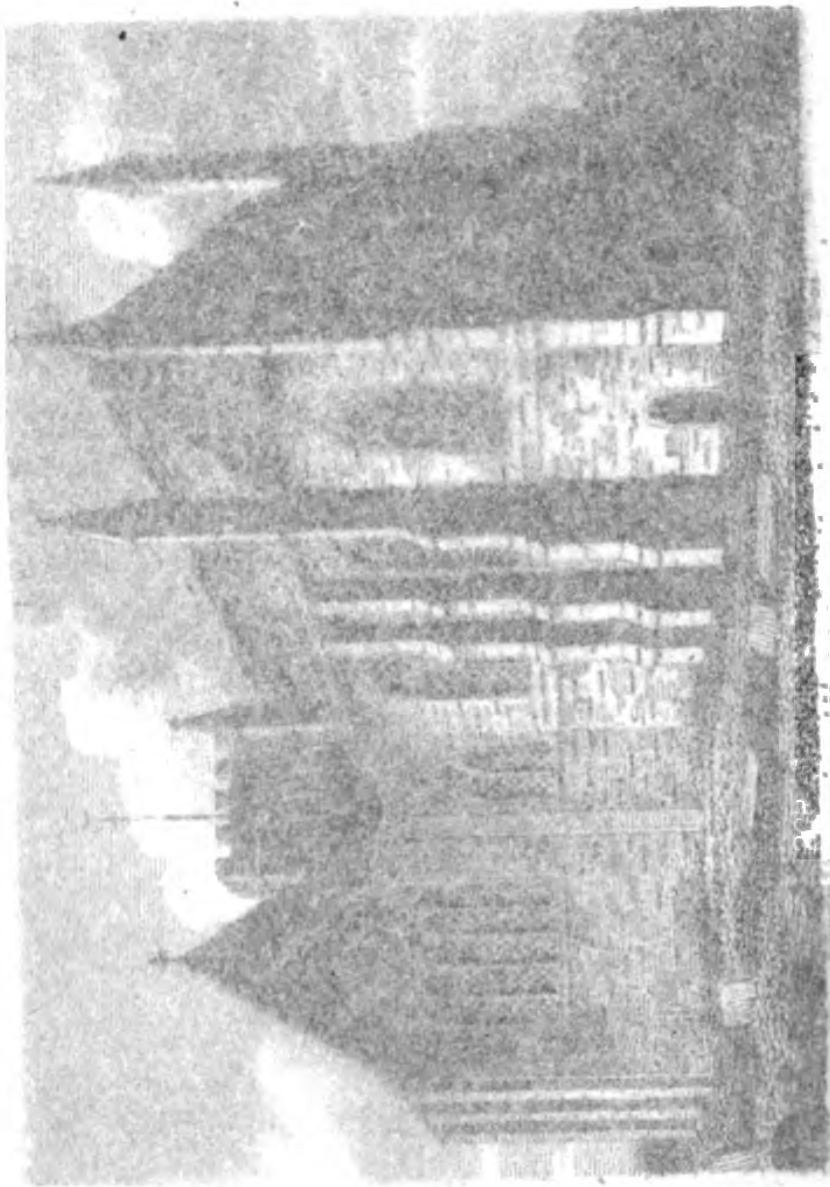
MARION CHURCH.

WILTSHIRE.

MARION is a small village, with a church of the 12th century, the tower being a 14th-century addition. The only memorial to the name of Marion is a stone tablet of the village, which is set on a pedestal and stands with the church. The churchyard are remains of a castle.

The Church is a large building, with a square tower, embellished; the tower is of the 14th century, and is strengthened by buttresses, and is supported by pinnacles. Under the tower is a large window, which is composed of eight sides. The tower is of the plain, circular mode, and is supported by an angular column, in the centre. A window is set in the tower, which forms the title to the present volume.

The windows of this church are of the 12th century, and are a considerable specimen of the work of the time. The window on the north side, was the figure of St. Margaret, who was a church in Gascon, and she is standing, holding a cross, with the arms of England. In another, is a cross, and the figure of a woman, subscribed—Sancta Mar-



MADLEY CHURCH,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

MADLEY is a small village near the banks of the river Wye. In former times a castle existed here, of which the only memorial is the name of Castle Farm. Near the centre of the village is a small cross, consisting of a square pedestal and shaft, with a transverse top. In the churchyard are remains of another of these ancient monuments.

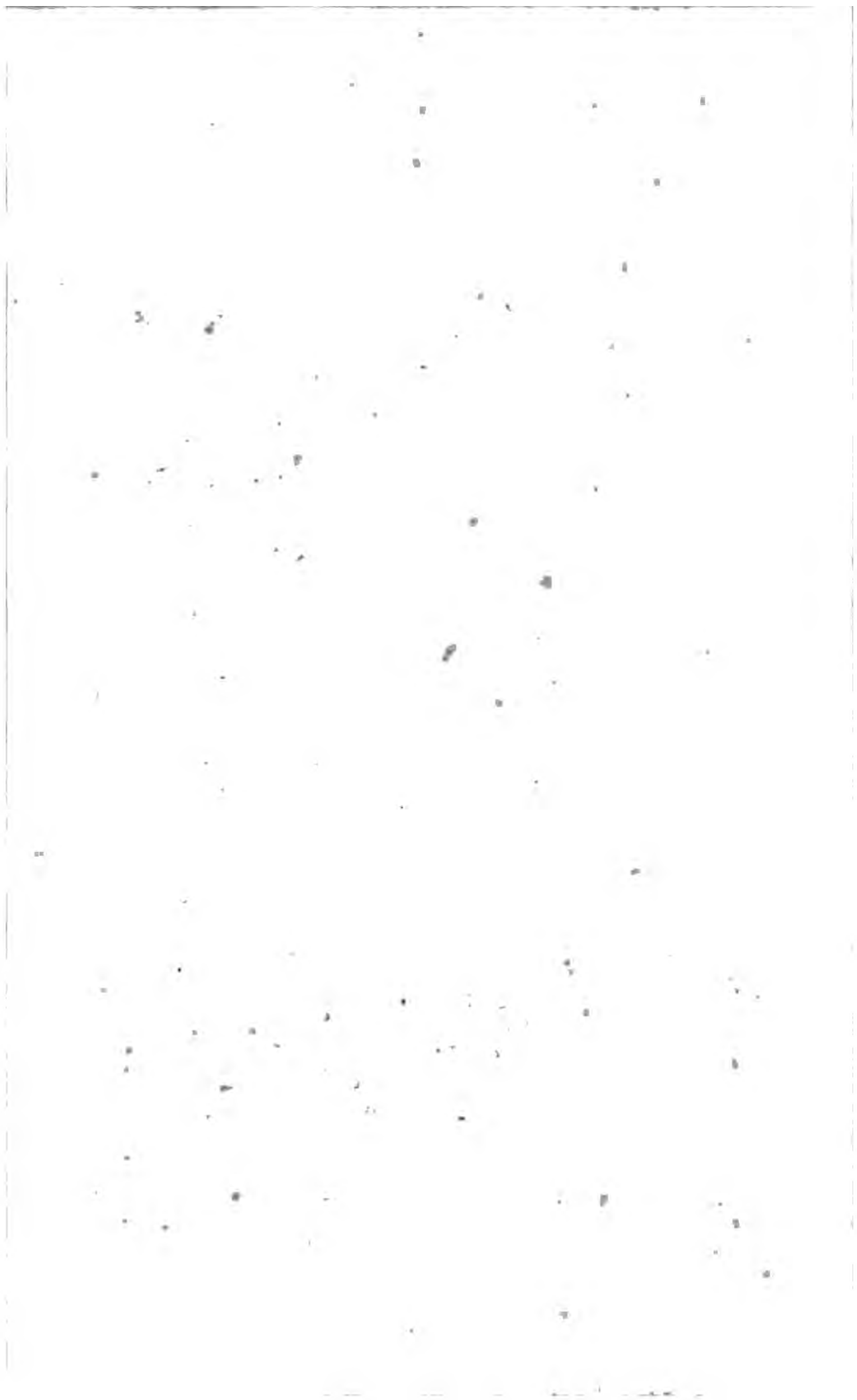
The Church is a large handsome structure, with a low tower, embattled; the chancel end is formed by angles, which give it an almost circular appearance: it is strengthened by buttments, terminating in plain pinnacles. Under the chancel is a crypt, or charnel-house, composed of eight sides: the roof is groined, with a plain, circular moulding, which is inserted upon a large angular column, in the centre. A View of this crypt forms the title to the present Volume.

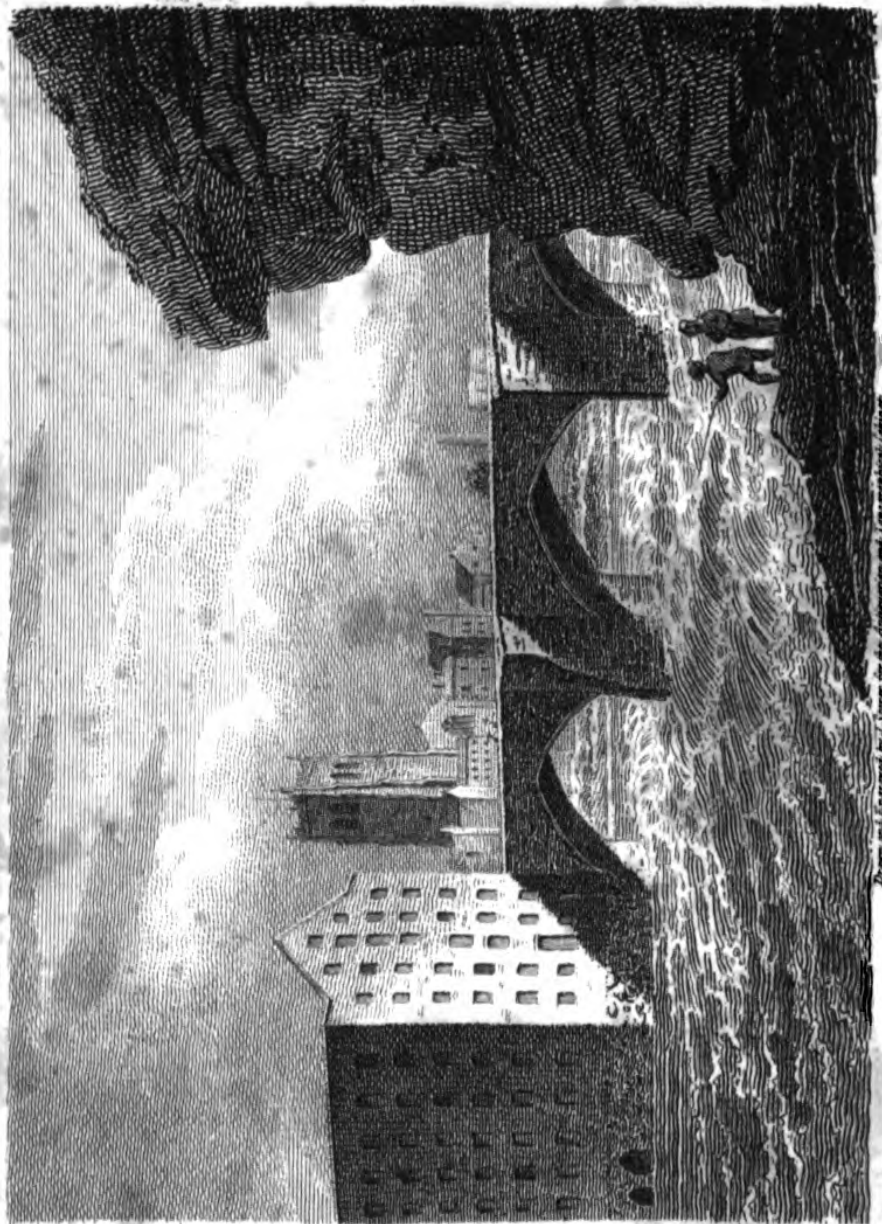
The windows of this Church originally contained considerable specimens of curious painting. In one, on the north side, was the figure of St. Ethelbert, holding a church in his hand, and the queen standing by him, with the arms of England. In another, was a cross, and the figure of a woman, subscribed—*Sancta Mil-*

MADLEY CHURCH.

burga priez pur——et pur les alms de toutz Chrestiens.”

About three miles north from Madley, on the opposite side of the Wye, is the ancient Roman town of Kinchester, of which Leland says—“ This towne is far more auncient than Hereford, and was celebrated in the Romans time, as apperith by many thinges, and especially by antique money of the Cæsars, very often found within the towne, and in ploughing aboute, the which the people there call duarfes money. The cumpace of Kenchester hath been, by estimacion, as much as Hereford, excepting the castle, the which, at Hereford, is very spacious. Pieces of the walls and turrets yet appear prope fundamenta, and more should have appearid if the people of Herford town, and other thereabout, had not, in tyme past, pulled down much and picked out of the best for their buildings.”





Drawn and Engraved by J. Bowen for the Commissioners and Proprietors of the Bridge.

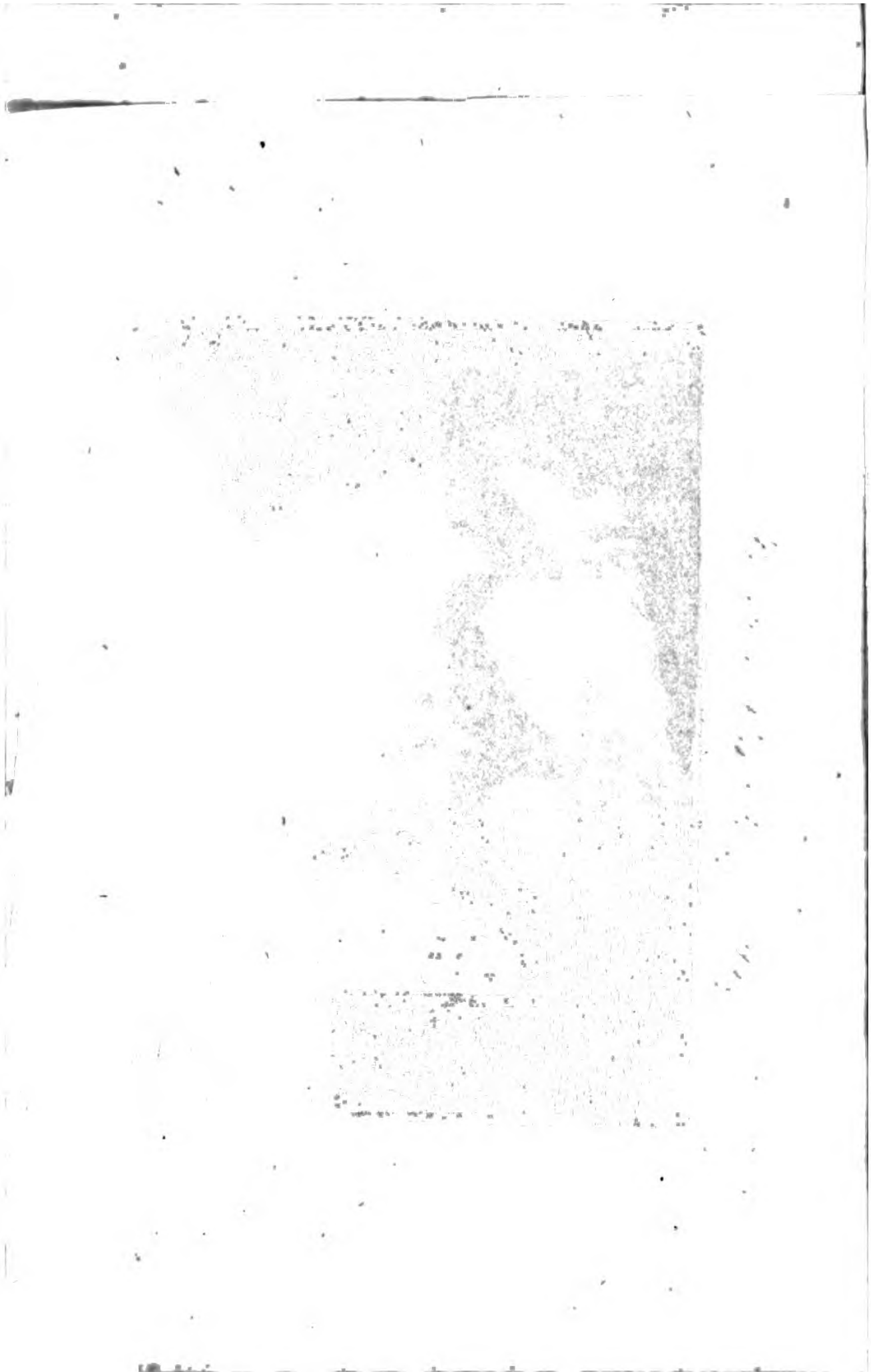
Chester Bridge of St. John's Church, Cheshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New-Bond-Street; and T. Dorrington, Old-Bond-Street, 1804.

CHESTER BRIDGE.

CHESTER.

This Bridge is an ancient structure, having several
of dissimilar workmanship: it is conjectured that
part of it is older than the conquest, as it appears in
Domesday Book that the prior had orders to send
one man from each hide of land in the county for the
purpose of rebuilding it; and in case of his being unable
to procure the person summoned, his land was to be valued
at forty shillings to the king and ten to the city. The mill
stand at the north end of the Bridge, and an ancient
mill race, a water by a current formed by a large dam or water-
way, raised obliquely across the river Over the city as a
fall of nearly thirteen feet, and produced an interesting
effect upon the water, which rushes with considerable
violence through the Bridge. These mills, with the
manse or, were founded by earl Lupus, and descended
to his successors: they were afterwards held by the earls
of Chester, of the royal line. Edward the Black
Prince granted them to sir Howel y-Hwyall, in reward
for his bravery at the battle of Poitiers, where he took
the French king prisoner. The revenue of the mills
was at that time very considerable, as the inhabitants of



CHESTER BRIDGE,

CHESHIRE.

THIS Bridge is an ancient structure, having seven arches of dissimilar workmanship: it is conjectured that no part of it is older than the conquest, as it appears from **Doomsday Book** that the provost had orders to summon one man, from each hide of land in the county, for the purpose of rebuilding it; and in case of the non-appearance of the person summoned, his lord was to forfeit forty shillings to the king and earl. The city mills stand at the north end of the Bridge, and are supplied with water by a current formed by a large dam or causeway, raised obliquely across the river **Dee**: this causes a fall of nearly thirteen feet, and produces an interesting effect upon the water, which rushes with considerable violence through the Bridge. These mills, with the causeway, were founded by earl **Lupus**, and descended to his successors: they were afterwards held by the earls of **Chester**, of the royal line. **Edward the Black Prince** granted them to sir **Howel y-Fwyall**, in reward for his bravery at the battle of **Poitiers**, where he took the French king prisoner. The revenue of the mills was at that time very considerable, as the inhabitants of

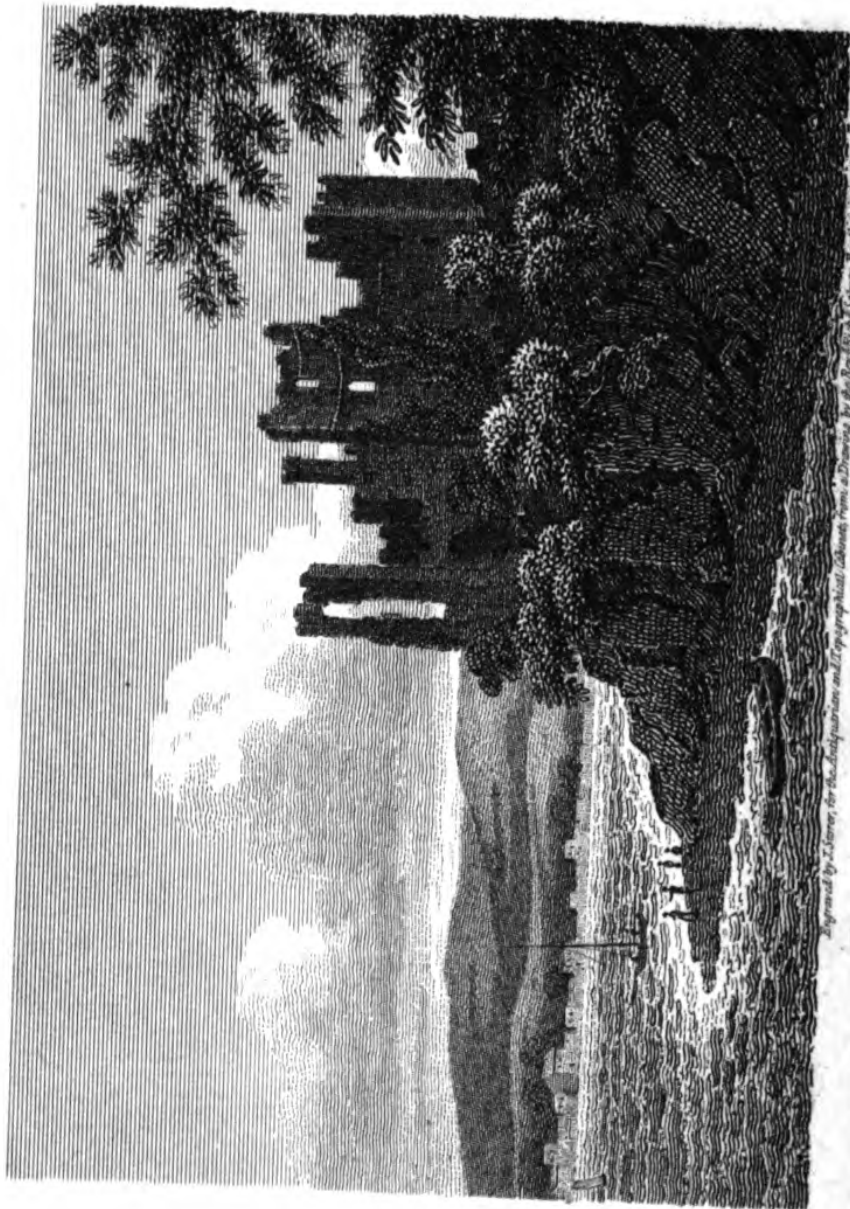
CHESTER BRIDGE.

the city were restricted from grinding their corn at any other place. The present buildings, which are very extensive, and most complete in their construction, were erected a few years ago, the old mills having been destroyed by fire.

The city of Chester is supplied with water chiefly from the water-works, which raise it from the river into a reservoir, whence it passes, through pipes, into the houses.

The annexed View is taken at the foot of the red rock, on the southern side of the river, and exhibits the mills, with a distant view of the tower of St. John's church.





Engraved by J. Turner, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Illustrations, from a Drawing by the Rev. RICHARD COLEBY, B.A.

Llangharney Castle, Caermarthenshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Barker, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Liverpool, &c. &c.

BLAUHILL, OR,

CHURCH AND TOWER

BLAUHILL is one of the most sequestered places that will be remembered, and is a convenient situation for retirement. Not of no great importance as a place. The church is a large building, and in good preservation. The view from the churchyard is extremely rich and beautiful, though neither extensive, nor very picturesque in position. It was, doubtless, the only way to the outside of the river, and the water is fordable.

No account of the origin of this place is admitted to us by any historian, it is therefore of very high antiquity. It was obtained, and perhaps built, by the Flemings and Normans, on their conquest of these parts of the island. afterwards, in the year 1216, it was besieged and taken by Llewellyn. Leland says—"It longed some time to the earl of Northampton." It is now the property of the Raynesford family. The sands in the neighbourhood of this place are bestrewed with many curious and uncommon shells.



Photograph of the building at the University of Toronto

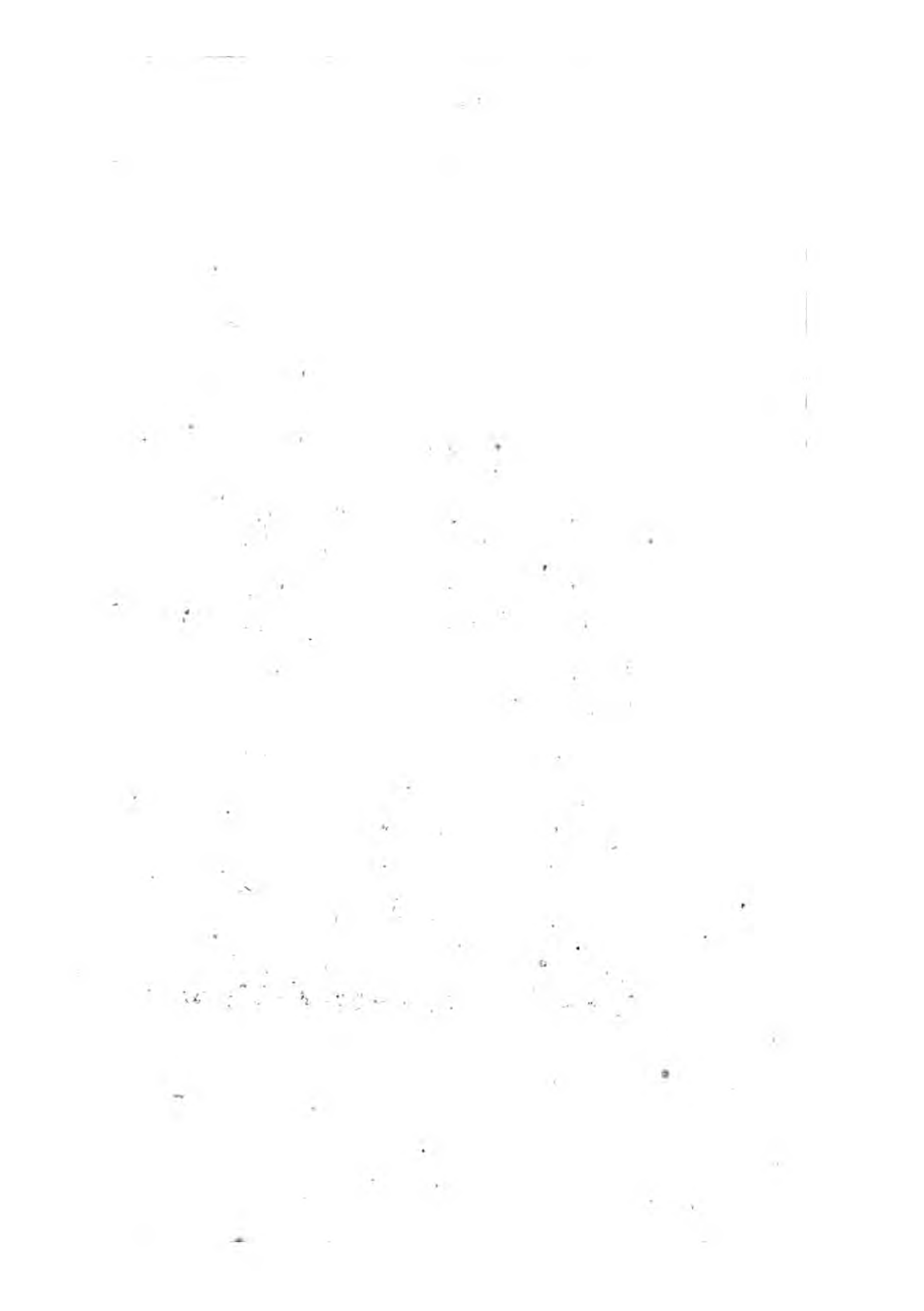
LLAUGHARNE,
CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

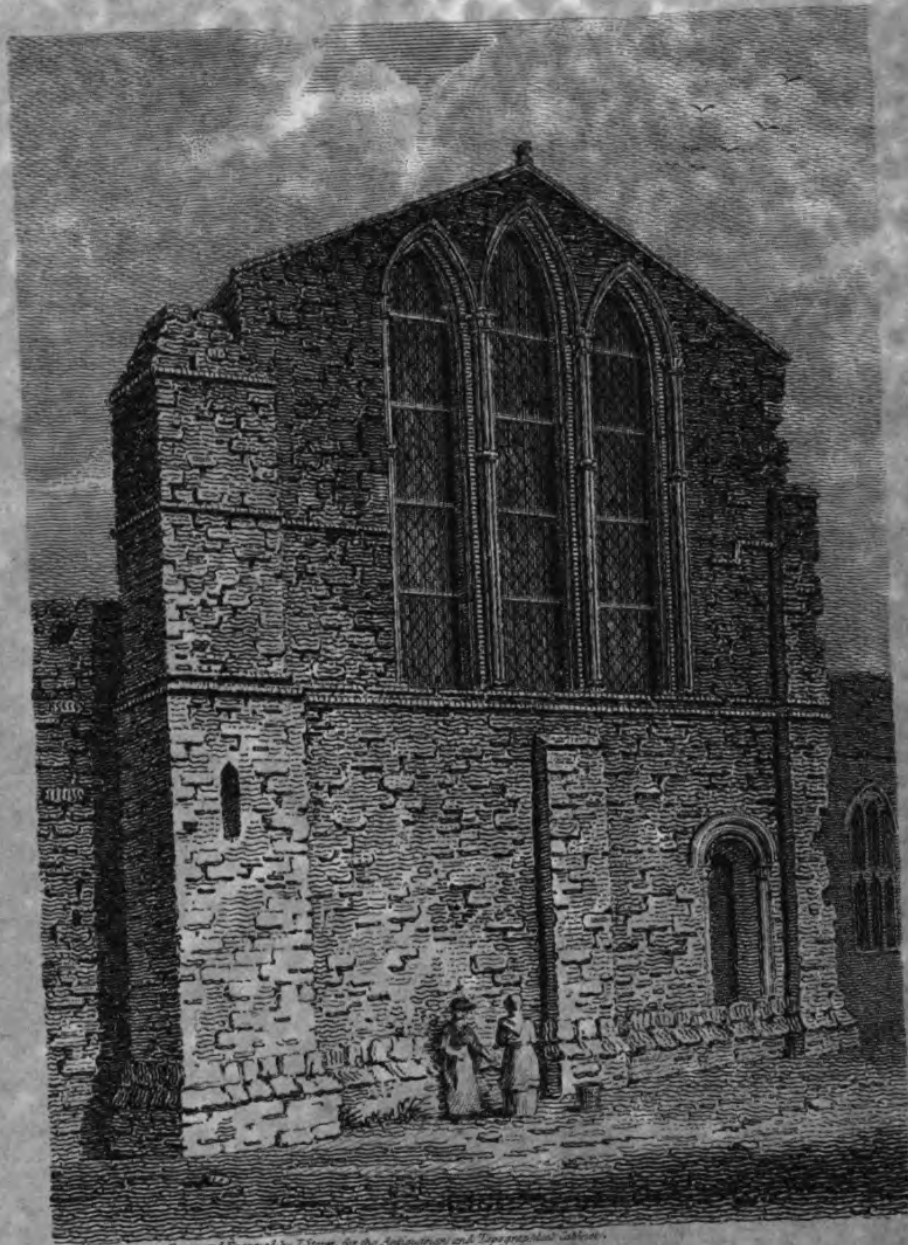
LLAUGHARNE is one of the most sequestered towns that can well be conceived, and is a convenient and economic retirement, but of no great importance as a seaport. The church is a large handsome structure, and in good preservation. The view from the upper part of the churchyard is extremely rich and interesting. The castle, though neither extensive, nor generally striking, from picturesque disposition, has a noble aspect, towards the town. It was, doubtless, erected as a protection to the entrance of the river Saw, which, at low-water, is fordable.

No account of the origin of this fortress is transmitted to us by any historian, it is, therefore, probably of very high antiquity. It was occupied, and perhaps built, by the Flemings and Normans, on their conquest of these parts of the island: afterwards, in the year 1215, it was besieged and taken by Llewellen. Leland says—"It longid some time to the earl of Northumberland." It is now the property of the Ravenscroft family. The sands in the neighbourhood of this place are bestrewed with many curious and uncommon shells.

LLAUGHARNE.

About five miles from Llaugharne is a remarkable place, called the "Green Bridge, in Wales." It is a natural excavation in a rock, through which runs a small rivulet, and then disappears, till it mingles its waters with the sea: likewise, at a short distance from the town, is Whitland, famous for its ancient abbey, called the Abbey of White Land. This building is said to have been erected upon the site of another, named Alba domus, which was the summer residence of the great Cambrian legislator Howel Dha.





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

Part of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the continent. The first permanent English settlement was founded in 1607 at Jamestown. The Pilgrims arrived in 1620 on the Mayflower and established the Plymouth colony. The American Revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1781 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The Constitution was adopted in 1787 and the first President, George Washington, was inaugurated in 1789. The United States has since grown in size and power, becoming a world superpower. It has fought several wars, including the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. It has also been a leader in the space program and the development of nuclear energy. The United States is a democratic republic and is known for its freedom of speech and the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY,

SHROPSHIRE.

ST. MARY'S Church is situated at the north-eastern part of the town of Shrewsbury, in a small area, which has the retired appearance of a collegiate close; and, with the exception of St. Giles, is the only ancient structure of this place which has been handed down to the present day in an entire state. The Church is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, transept, choir, and its chapels, with a western steeple. The exterior aspect presents various styles of ancient architecture. The basement of the tower is of red stone, and has the small round-headed windows of the early Norman era. From the bell-story, the pointed style takes place, and is of the grey freestone of Grinshill Quarry, as is also the greater part of the fabric. The tower is very large, but low. The upper story has, on every side, handsome double windows, and its embattled parapet was, till of late years, adorned with four high pinnacles. From the tower rises a lofty and beautiful spire. The windows of the lower parts, where they spring immediately from the tower, have the remains of rich spiring canopies and pinnacles. The whole height of the steeple is 216 feet, of which the tower comprises 76 feet, and the spire 140.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

On the south side of the Church is a stone porch, of early Norman architecture. Its outward arch is circular, with diagonal or zigzag mouldings, the inner rib obtusely pointed. The small pointed windows on each side are curious specimens of the very earliest rudiments of the mullioned window. The ceiling also presents an example of the most ancient kind of groined vault; and consists of four round massive ribs, crossing each other in the centre, without any boss or ornament. The semicircular arch of the interior door is a good specimen of the style of building in fashion from the conquest to the days of Henry II. The north door is also an elegant example of this ancient kind of building. Before it was an unsightly wooden porch, which was removed in 1801. The arches of the north and south doors of the transept are in the same early style. The decorations of the latter are rather uncommon, having lozenge pannels placed alternately, and each filled with an embossed flower. The side-aisles, with the upper story of the nave and choir, have pointed windows with mullions, whilst those of the transept are long and lancet-shaped, without any. The higher walls of the nave were unfortunately, at the last repair in 1756, raised some feet above their original levels, which altogether destroys the ancient proportions, and gives the whole building what is commonly termed a top-heavy appearance. Formerly this Church was crowned with pinnacles, which issued from the spaces between each window, and the corner





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

Tomb in St. Mary's Church Shrewsbury.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Barker, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Dec. 15, 1816.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BISHOPSTON.

... these ... the ...

... at the ... within is spacious ... the ...

The capitals are highly ... as is usual in ancient churches ... Above the arches ... a range of short windows on both sides ... length of the Church. These are ...

The ... is considerably elevated above the ... between two ... of stone ... resting upon ...

... the chapel of the Virgin Mary ...



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

buttresses of the transept and choir, but now, excepting those on the chapel, not one remains.

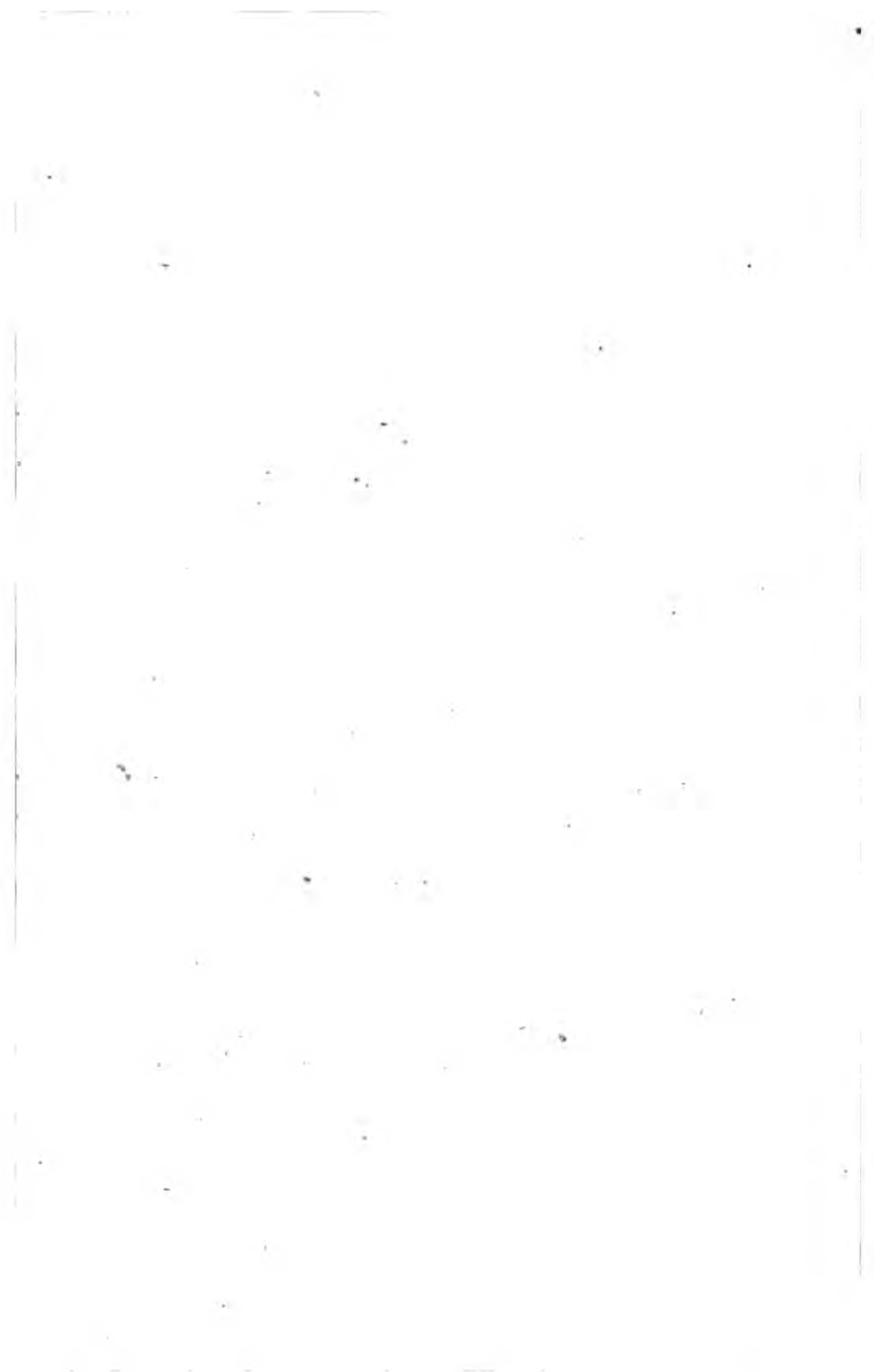
St. Mary's Church within is spacious, lofty, and interesting, and, with the exception of Ludlow, by much the handsomest in the county. The walls of the nave are supported on each side by four semicircular arches, with mouldings peculiar to the pointed style, and these spring from fine clustered pillars, their shafts having the small flat rib which belongs to the thirteenth century. The capitals are highly enriched with foliage, and, as is usual in ancient churches, are all of different designs. Above the arches is a clere-story, with a high range of short windows on both sides, running the whole length of the Church. These are irregularly arranged in cauplets, and have heads very obtusely pointed, each divided by a single mullion. The ceiling of the nave, which is of oak, rises into an extremely flat arch, separated by its principal beams into square pannels, including circles richly adorned with quatrefoils and foliage. The ribs and bosses, at their intersections, are carved into double roses, devices, and knots, those attached to the centre beam having pendant ornaments, pelicans, angels with musical instruments, and grotesque sculptures.

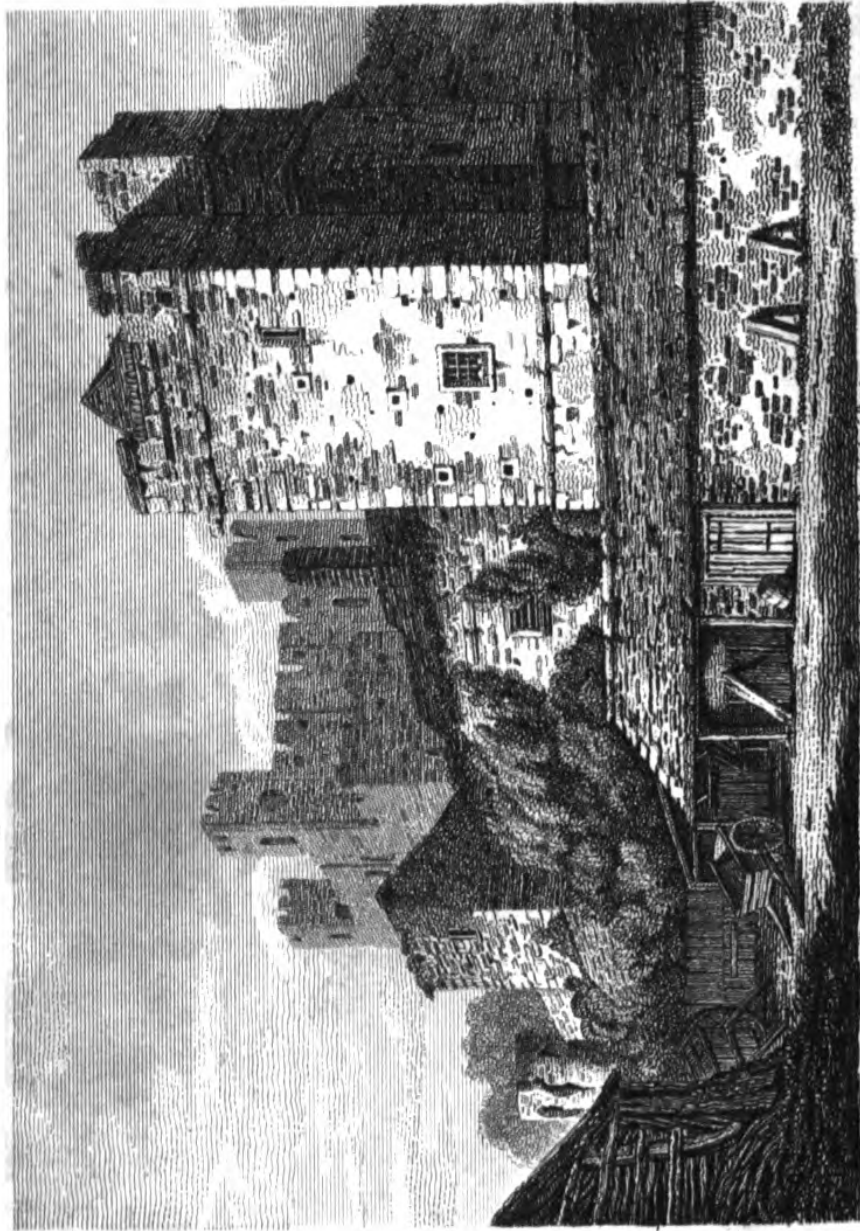
The chancel is considerably elevated above the area of the Church, by two ascents of steps. On each side is a pointed arch, blocked up, resting upon impostes similar to the clustered pillars in the nave. That on the south communicated with the chapel of the Virgin Mary; the

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

other with the chantry chapel, now used as a vestry and registry of the peculiar. On the north side, near the altar, is a beautiful triple window, with arches, remarkably sharp pointed, the centre rising much higher than those of each side, and supported on slender insulated columns, whose capitals are adorned with foliage, busts, and grotesque heads. The ceiling, which like that of the whole Church, is of oak panneling, was in this part quite plain. The interstices between the beams have lately been plastered over, and painted with trefoil and other appropriate enrichments, and the intersections adorned with carved roses and devices, which were collected from the ruins of St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's.

In this Church are some tombs of considerable antiquity. In the chapel of the Virgin Mary, under the lofty arch which was formerly open to the chancel, is an altartomb, on which is a recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight, in linked armour, the sides adorned with rich foliated niches, once containing figures. Churchyard informs us, that this monument belonged to a Leyborne; of that ancient family, seated at Great Berwick, in this parish, called also, from them, Berwick Leyborne. Roger de Leyborne is mentioned by Matthew Paris, among the knights of Shropshire, who, in 1263, took up arms for Henry III. against the nefarious faction of the earl of Leicester. John de Leyborne, of Berwick Leyborne, last of his family, it is conceived, was the person to whom the tomb belongs.





Engraved by J. G. Thompson for the Illustrated London Standard, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

Rochester Castle, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. G. Thompson, Old Bond Street, London.



ROCHESTER CASTLE,

KENT.

ROCHESTER CASTLE is supposed to occupy a portion of the Roman station Durobrivis. The earliest notice we have of it, which can be relied on, is in 765, when Egbert, king of Kent, gave a certain portion of land to the church, lying within the *walls of the Castle of Rochester*. In 855 Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, gave a house to one Dunne, his minister, situated—“*in meridie Castellii Hroffl.*” Kilburne, indeed, says, that “Cesar commanded the Castle to be built (according to Roman order), to awe the Britons, and the same was called the Castle of Medway; but time and tempests bringing it entirely to decay, Oise, or Uske, king of Kent, about the year 490, caused Hroff, one of his chief councillors, and lord of this place, to build a new Castle upon the old foundation, and hereupon it took the name of *Hroffe's Ceaster.*”

The Castle was dilapidated by the Danes, but was afterwards repaired and garrisoned by William the Conqueror. The repairs appear to have been effected under the superintendance of Odo, bishop of Baieux, who had been constituted earl of Kent and chief justiciary of England; but afterwards, proving tyrannical, was seized

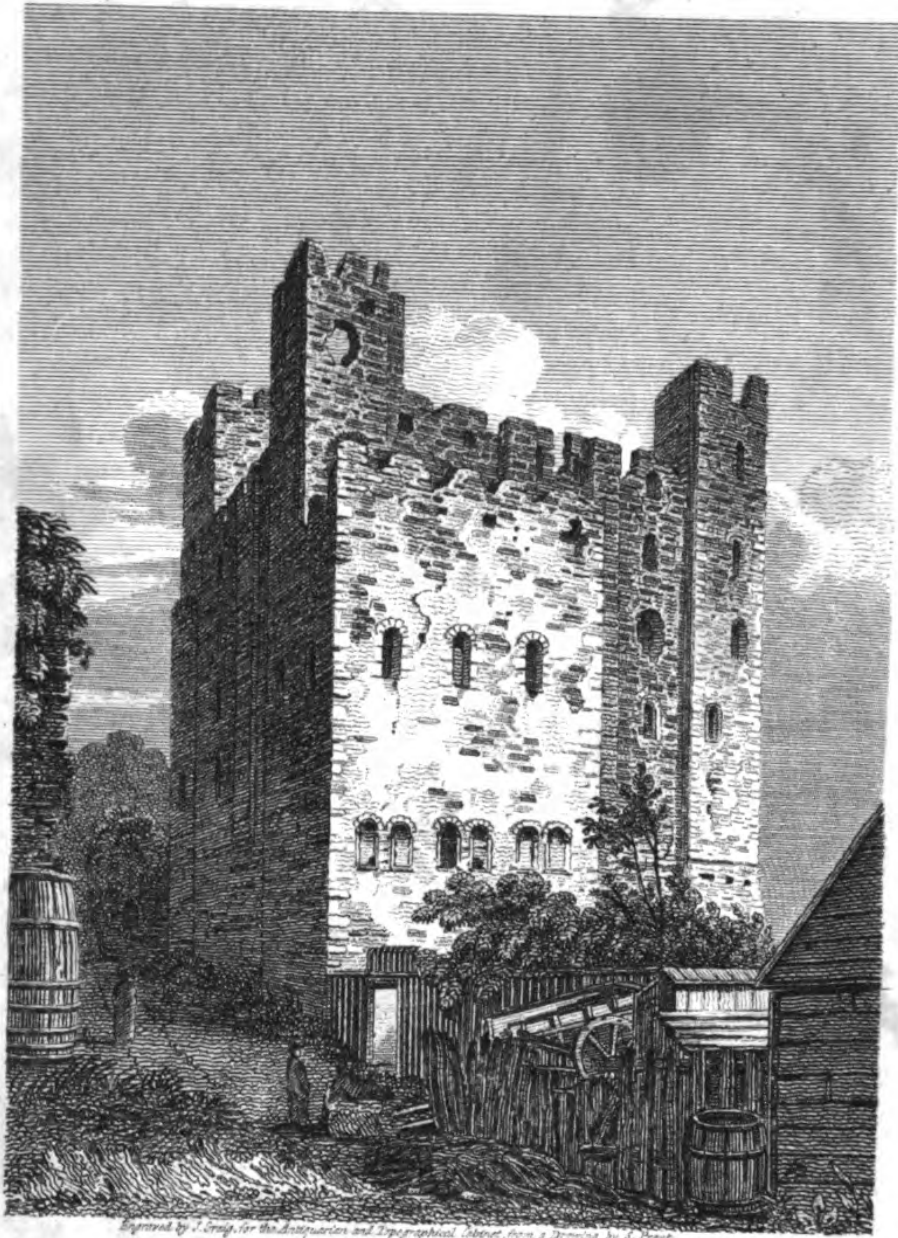
ROCHESTER CASTLE.

and sent prisoner to Rouen, in Normandy, where he continued till the accession of William Rufus, who restored him to his titles and possessions, but neither duty nor gratitude could restrain the turbulence of Odo, who excited an insurrection in Kent, in favour of Robert duke of Normandy, the king's brother; and having pillaged and destroyed various places, secured his plunder in Rochester Castle. Rufus immediately laid siege to the Castle, which was stoutly defended for a considerable time, by Odo's friends. The king, who was incensed at their resistance, refused to grant them any terms, but was at length persuaded to pardon them. They were, however, compelled to abjure the realm, with forfeiture of their estates. Odo himself was sent prisoner to Tunbridge castle, but the king afterwards pardoned him, on condition that he quitted the realm for ever.

The Castle was soon afterwards repaired, and the keep (of which such considerable portions remain) built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who was particularly skilful in architecture and masonry.

In the year 1126 Henry I. granted to William Corboyl, the then archbishop of Canterbury, and to his successors, the custody of this Castle. It was, however, resumed by Henry II. probably after his quarrel with the ambitious Thomas a Becket. In 1215, when king John was embroiled with his barons, and had signed Magna Charta, though contrary to his inclina-

C. J. ...
of ...
C. J. ...



Engraved by J. Gray, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by G. Frost.

Keep of Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and T. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Jan. 1. 1820.



Castle of Rochester Castle?

Published by the American Historical Society, New York, N.Y.

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

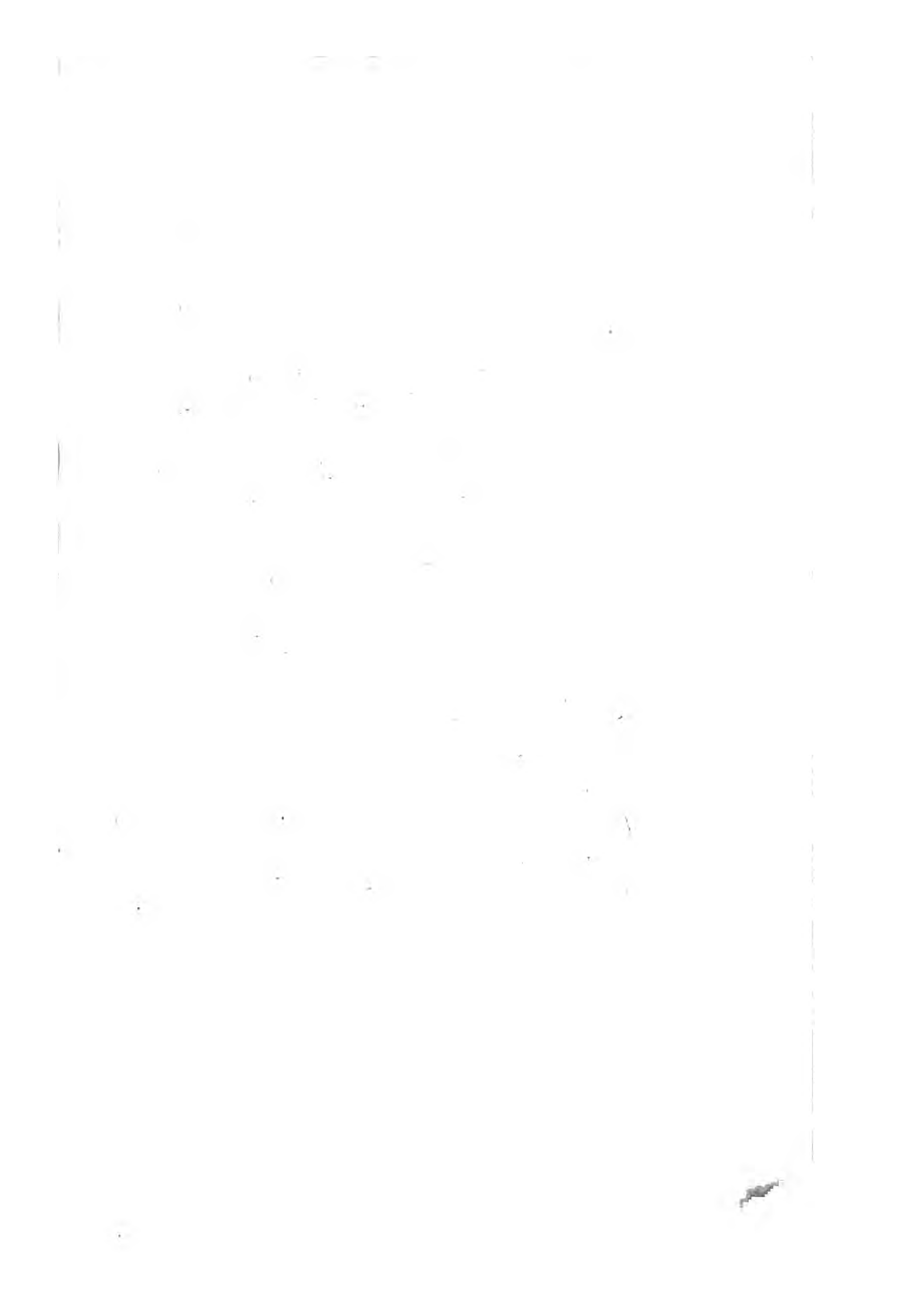
tions, he, determining to recede from his oath, which he asserted had been forced from him, retired to the Isle of Wight, obtained the pope's interdict, and assistance from the French. The prelacy in vain endeavoured to accommodate matters between the ill-advised monarch and the exasperated barons, who, feeling indignant at their sovereign's perjury, prepared to appeal to arms; and having seized on the Castle of Rochester, entrusted its defence to William de Albine, a brave and skilful soldier. The king, convinced of the importance of this fortress, besieged it in a regular manner. The barons deputed Robert Fitz-Walter to its relief; but John had taken such measures for security, by breaking down hedges and fortifying the passes, that Fitz-Walter, with nearly double the number of the king's army, was compelled to leave the besieged to his mercy.

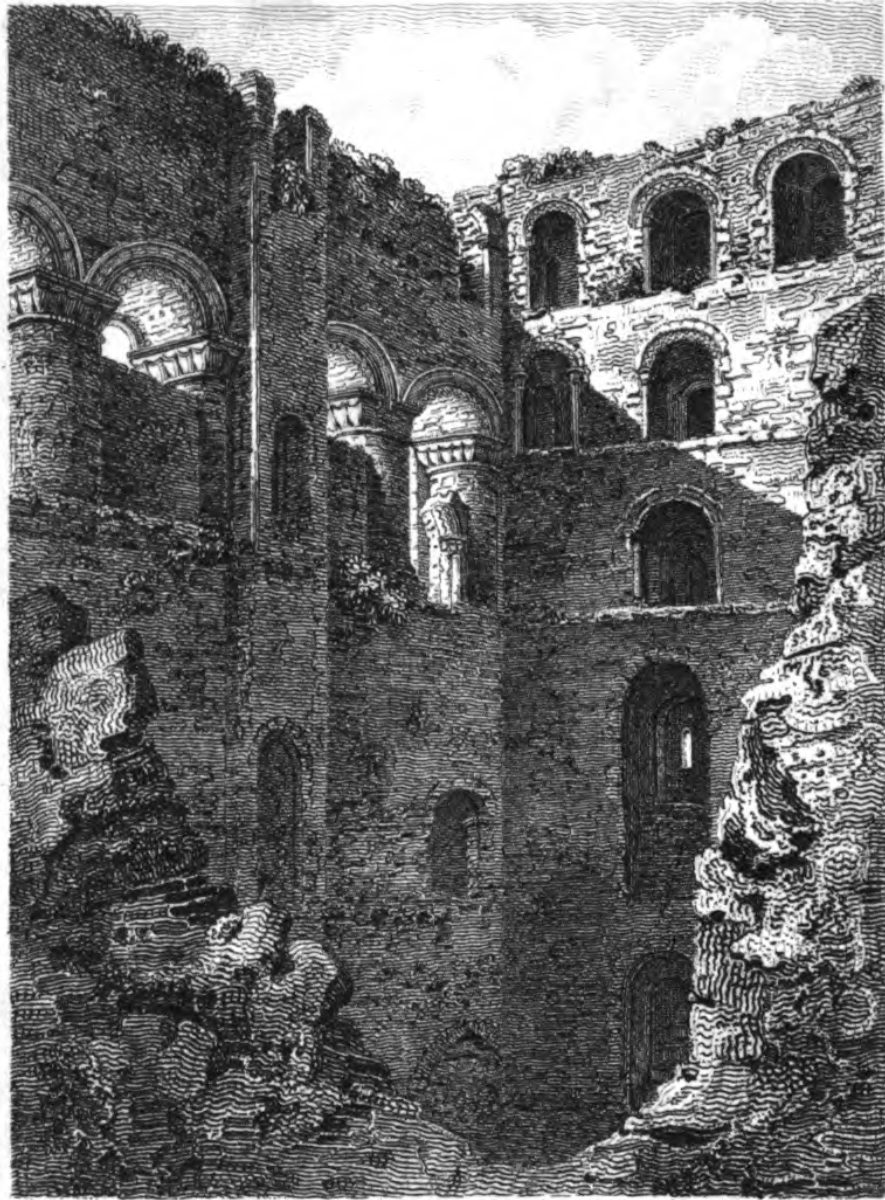
Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, the chief of the associated barons, soon after the king obtained possession of Rochester Castle, laid siege to it; but, being called off by a feint which the king made upon the city of London, the few troops he left to continue the siege were soon discomfited and put to flight. But little more occurs in the history of this Castle, excepting the names of those to whom its custody has been entrusted.

The situation of Rochester Castle was extremely favourable for defence, standing at the south-west angle of the city, on an eminence, rising abruptly from the Medway: that river preserved it from attack on the

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

west, whilst its south, east, and north sides were environed by a deep ditch. The outward walls, which formed an irregular parellelogram of about 300 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers, embrasured, and provided with loop-holes and machicolations; but these, with the walls themselves, are now in a state of utter ruin. On the north-east was the principal entrance: this was defended by a tower gateway, with outworks at the sides. The keep, or Great Tower, erected by bishop Gundulph, is still nearly perfect, as to its outward figure, which is quadrangular. This is one of the most interesting and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining in England. It stands at the south-east corner of the enclosed area, and rises to the height of 104 feet: the walls spread outwards, with a slope from the level of the ground floor; but above that they rise perpendicularly, and form a square of seventy feet; their thickness, on the east, north, and west sides, is eleven feet, but on the south it is increased to thirteen feet. Near the middle, on the east side, is a pilaster, ascending from the base to the roof; and at the angles are projecting towers, three of which are square, the fourth circular: these rise twelve feet above the summit of the tower: they are provided with parapets, and are embrasured together with the rest of the building. The entrance to the interior opened upon the first floor, from a small tower that was attached to the keep, on the north side,





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

Interior of the Keep, Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Jan. 1822.



ROCHESTER CASTLE.

but could not be approached by an assailant, without the greatest danger. The first ascent was by a flight of twelve steps, leading round the north-west angle to an arched gate and covered way, beneath which a flight of seven steps led forward to a drawbridge that connected with the arched gateway of the entrance tower: this opened into the vestibule, between which and the keep there were no other avenues of communication than by a third arched passage in the thickness of the wall. This latter, being the immediate inlet to the body of the keep, was defended by a massive gate and portcullis, the hinges and grooves of which remain; and in the roof are openings, for the purpose of showering destruction on the heads of assailants.

The interior of the keep is divided by a strong wall, into two nearly equal parts, communicating, however, by open arches on each floor. The floors were three in number, independent of the basement story; but these were removed when the Castle was dismantled, in the reign of James I. The basement story was low and gloomy; the first floor, which seems to have been occupied by the soldiery, was twenty-two feet in height; the second floor, which consisted of the state apartments, was twenty-eight feet in height, and considerably ornamented. The upper floor was sixteen feet high. From the remains of a large arch in the south-east corner, it seems highly probable that the chapel was placed here; though this cannot be absolutely de-

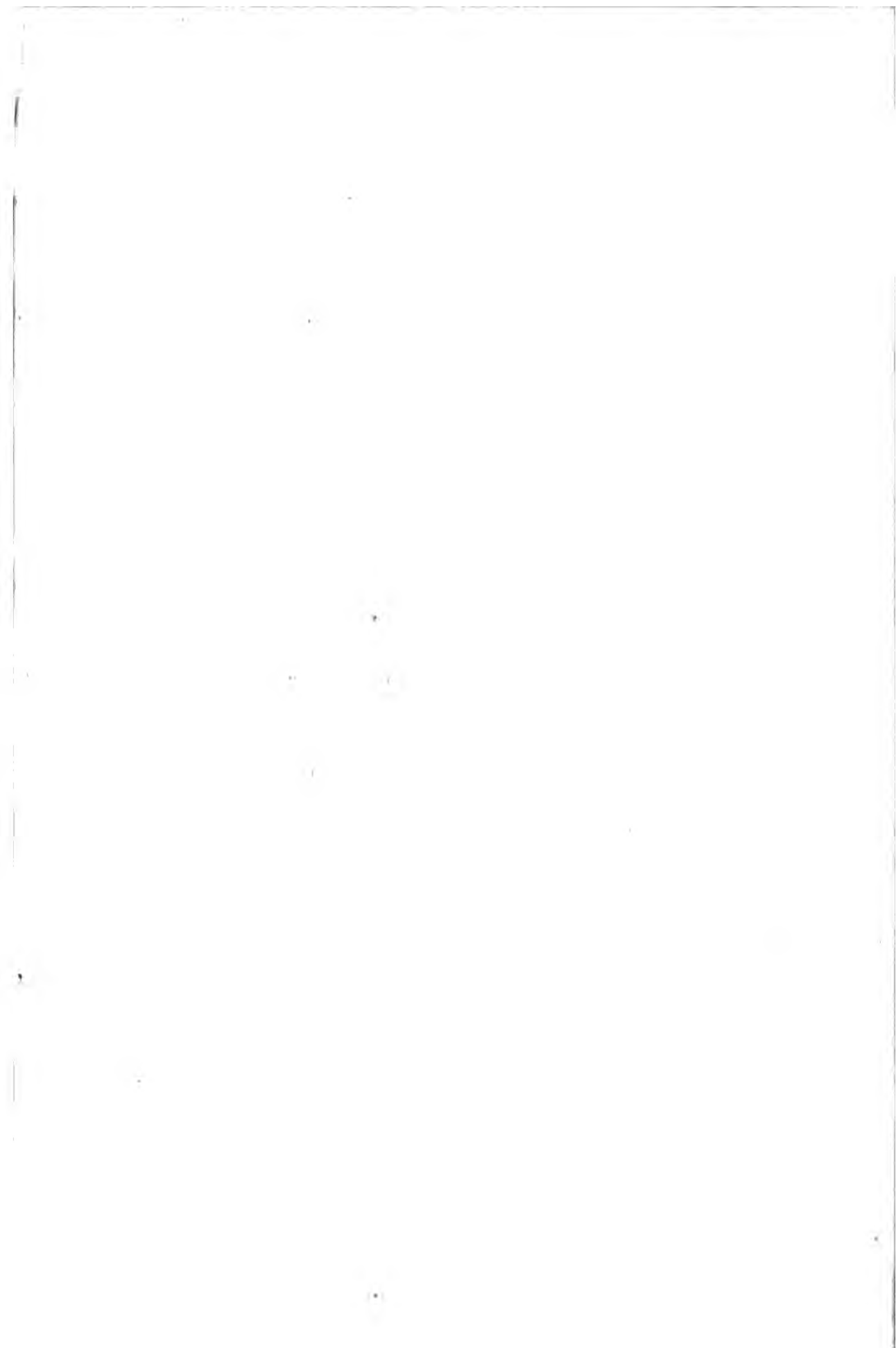
ROCHESTER CASTLE.

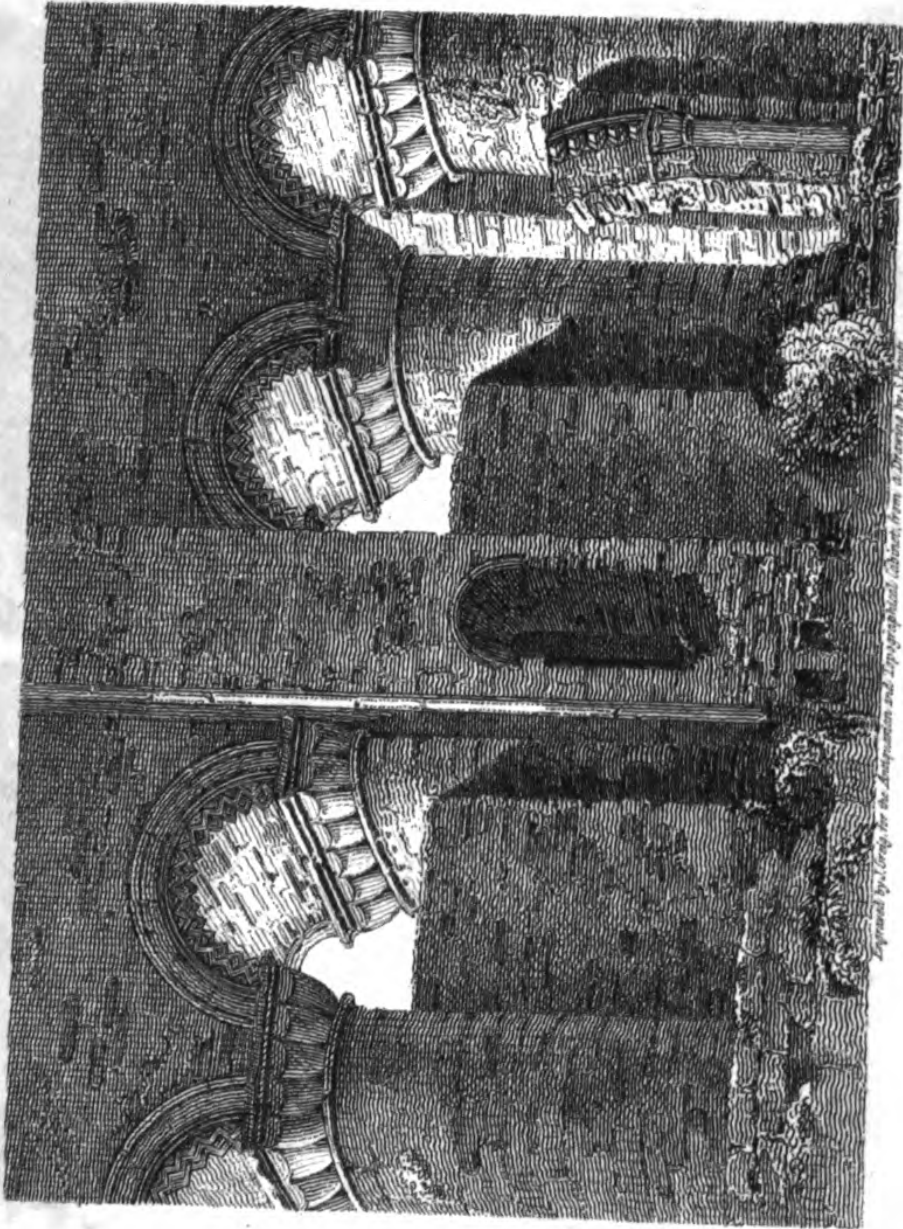
terminated, the destruction of this angle, in the wars between king John and his barons, and its subsequent re-edification in a different style of architecture, having caused some small alteration in the plan of the building as arranged by bishop Gundulph.

All the walls are composed of the common Kentish rag-stone, cemented by a strong mortar, in the composition of which immense quantities of sea-shells were used, and which has acquired, from age, a consistency equal, if not superior, to the stone itself. The coigns are of a yellow kind of stone, said to have been brought from Caen, in Normandy: the window-frames, together with the mouldings round the principal entrance, the faces of the columns in the state apartments, and the arches above, as well as those in the fire-places, are all of this stone; but the vaultings of the galleries, together with the staircases and all the arches within the walls themselves, are formed of the rude rag-stones, which seem to have been placed on wooden centres, and the mortar poured over them, in so liquid a state, as to fill up every crevice, and unite the whole in one mass.

About the beginning of the last century, an attempt, originating in sordid motives, was made to destroy the whole of this venerable fabric; but this, through the solidity of the walls, was found too expensive an enterprise, and was therefore abandoned, on the same principles from which it originated.

Rochester was one of the stipendary cities of the





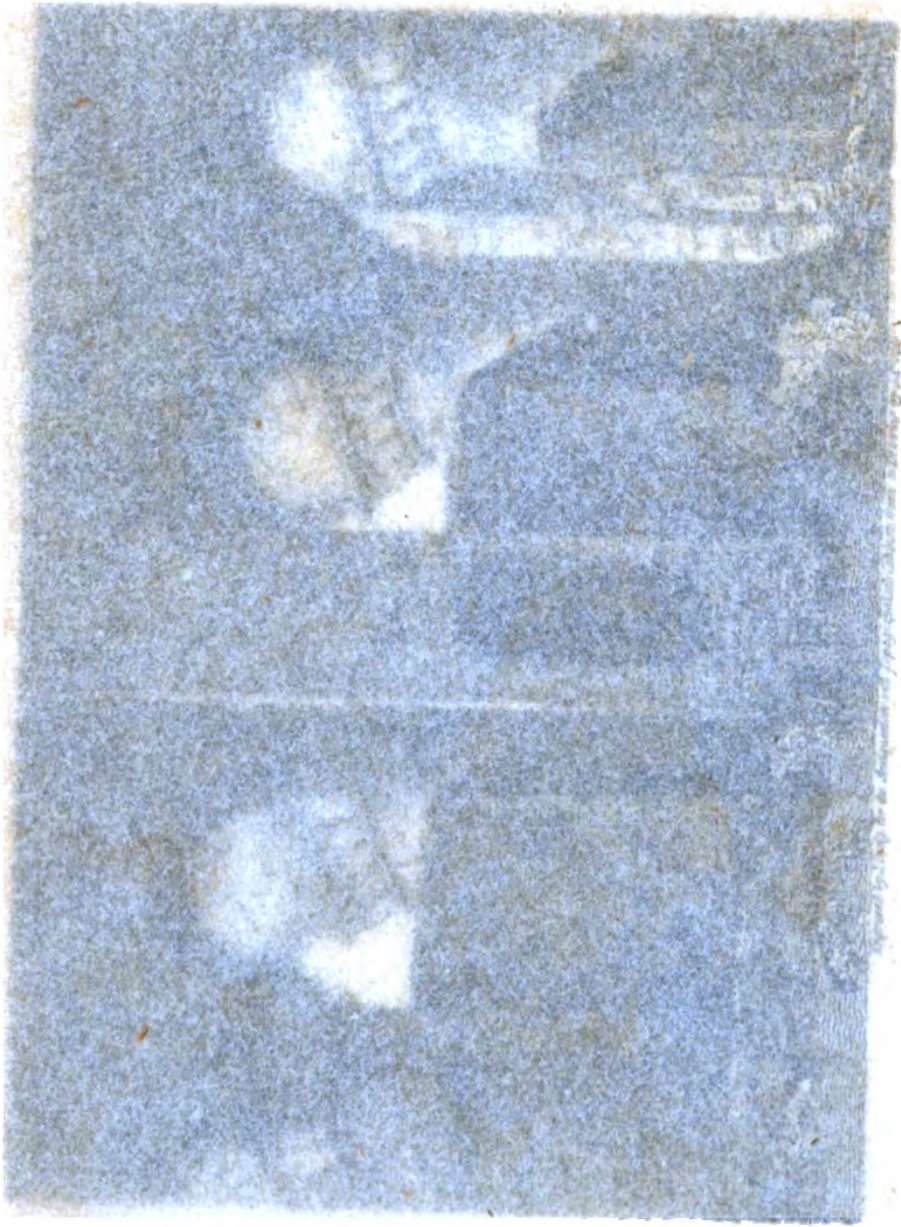
Part of the Keep, Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Taylor, New Bond Street, and T. Agnew, Old Bond Street, London.

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

Romans, and many Roman remains have been dug up here. In the Castle gardens and its vicinity, the heads of coins have been found, principally of the emperors Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Constantius, and Constantine the Great. Within the walls of the keep Roman coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the lower empire, have been met with. In the present ruined walls of the northern precinct, Roman bronzes have been washed up; various Roman antiquities were also found, about seventy years ago, in levelling a part of a large artificial mound, called Butly Hill, which is situated at a small distance southward, from the Castle. These consisted of vessels of glazed earthen ware, as urns, jugs, paterae, &c. The largest urn was of a globular shape, 28 inches in diameter, and in circumference two feet six inches; the widest part, it contained ashes and bones. The paterae were of two red earth, and of various and shapes.

The corporation of Rochester, in the year 1200, consisted of twelve aldermen (of which latter the mayor was one), twelve assistants, a town clerk, two chamberlains, a receiver, a water-tailor, and other officers. The property of the corporation is divided into two parts, on one side is St. Andrew's Church, and the other the Castle of Rochester.



... of the ...
... ..

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

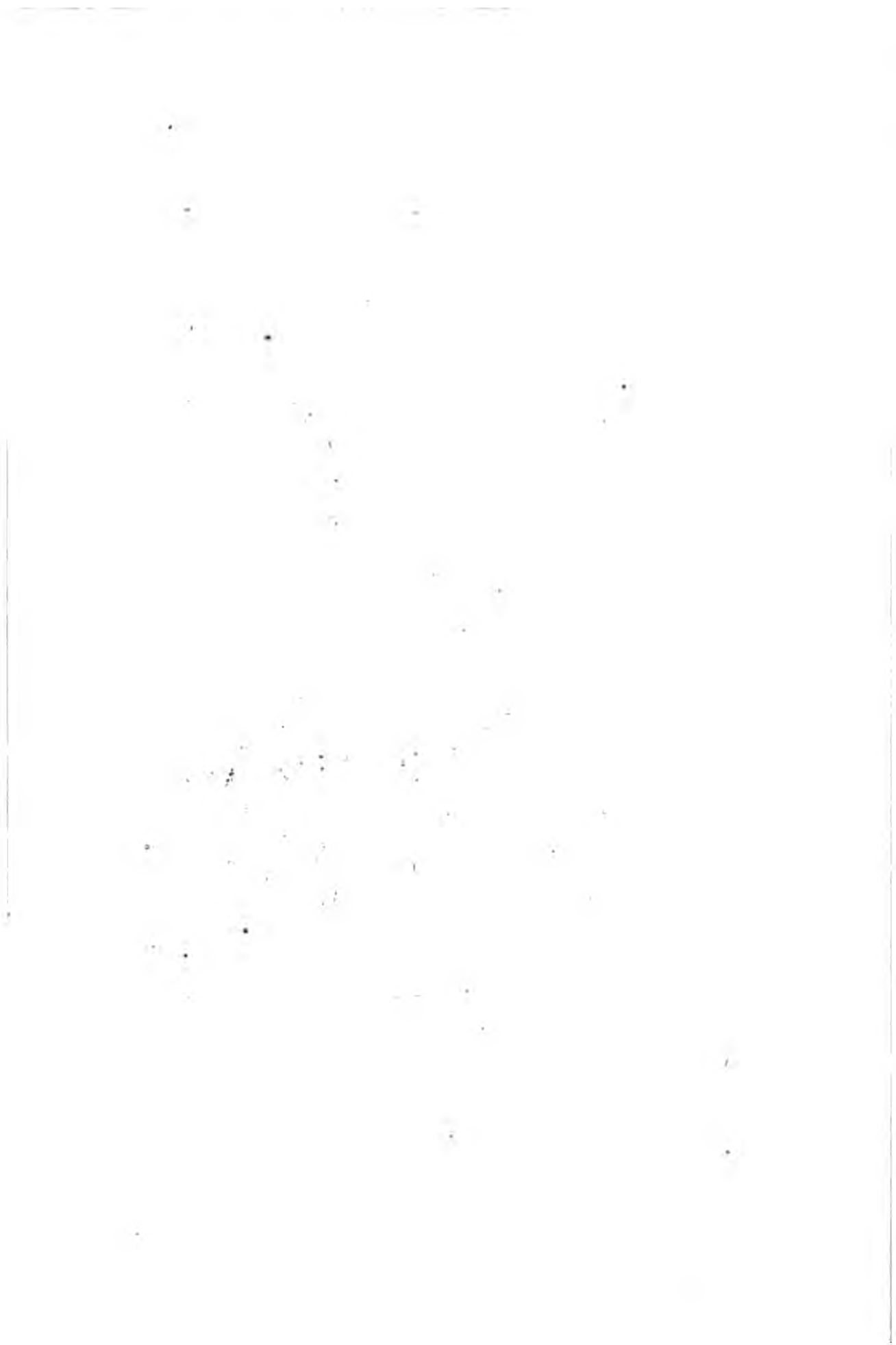
Romans, and many Roman remains have been dug up here. In the Castle gardens and its vicinity, abundance of coins have been found, principally of the emperors Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antonius Pius, Marcus, Aurelius, Constantius, and Constantine the Great: even within the walls of the keep Roman coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the lower empire, have been met with. In the present ruined walls of the cathedral precinct, Roman bricks have been worked up; various Roman antiquities were also found, about seventy years ago, in levelling a part of a large artificial mount, called Bully Hill, which is situated at a small distance, southward, from the Castle. These consisted of vessels of glazed earthenware, as urns, jugs, paterae, &c. The largest urn was of a lead colour, in height thirteen inches, and in circumference two feet seven inches: in the widest part, it contained ashes and human bones: the paterae were of fine red earth, and of different sizes and shapes.

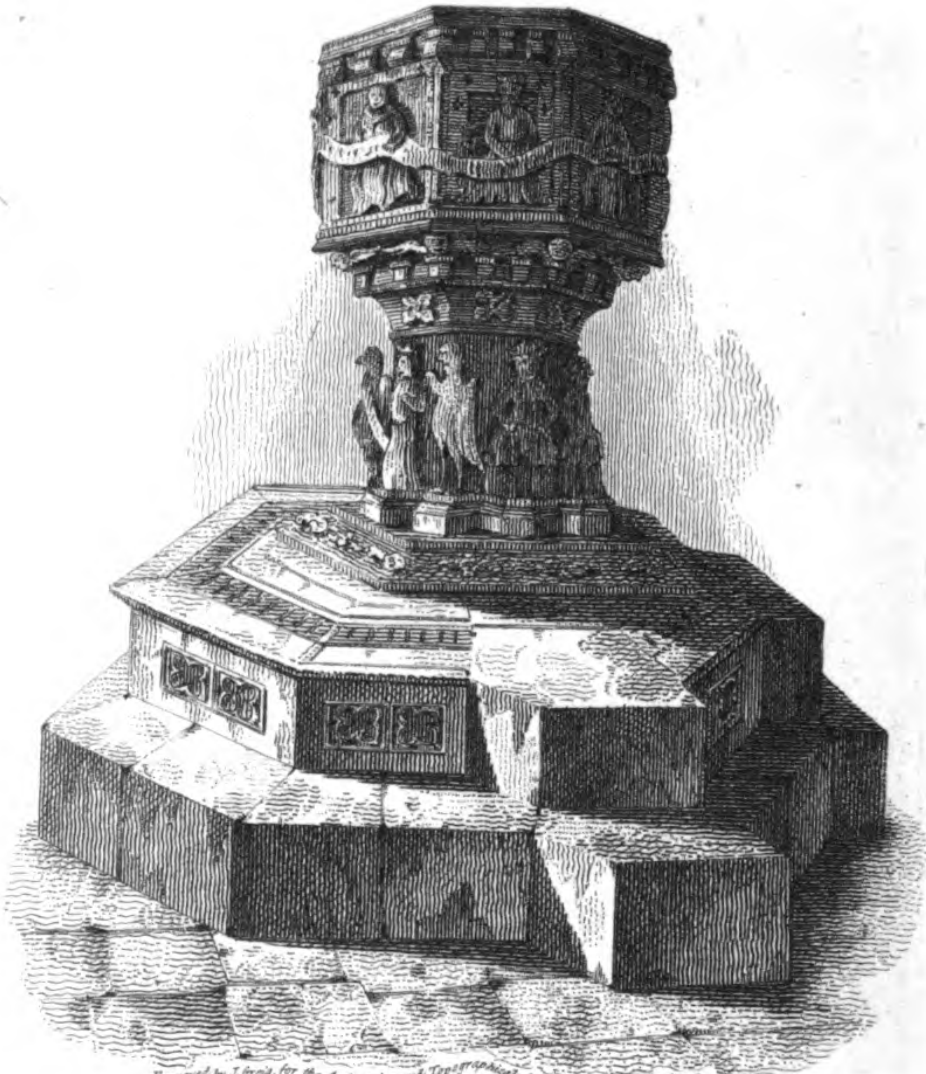
The corporation of Rochester consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen (of which latter the mayor was to be one), twelve assistants, or common-council, a recorder, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, a principal serjeant at mace, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers. The present seal of the corporation is of considerable antiquity; on one side is St. Andrew on the cross, and on the other the Castle of Rochester: round the former

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

are the words **SIGILLUM COMMUNÆ CIVITATIS ROFFENSIS,**
and round the latter, **SIGILLUM CIVIUM ROFFENSIS.**

In the year 1783, an act was passed for the recovery of small debts in the city of Rochester and the adjoining parishes.





Engraved by J. Smith, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by R. D. S.

Stone Font, Snape Church, Suffolk D.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Jan 1, 1841.

STONE FONT, SNAPE CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

SNAPE, or Snapes, in the hundred of Plomesgate, in the county of Suffolk, is only known from a Benedictine priory being founded here in the year 1089, by William Martel and Alhreda his wife, and Jeffrey Martel, their son and heir, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These persons being seized of the manor of Snapes, and enjoying the benefit of wreck of the sea, from Thorp to Hereford-Norwiche, gave this manor to the abbey of Colchester, for the founding of a priory here, which about the year 1100 was

Benedictine monks were settled here

made by Isidore

this priory, the monks

and convent of the

the monks, by the

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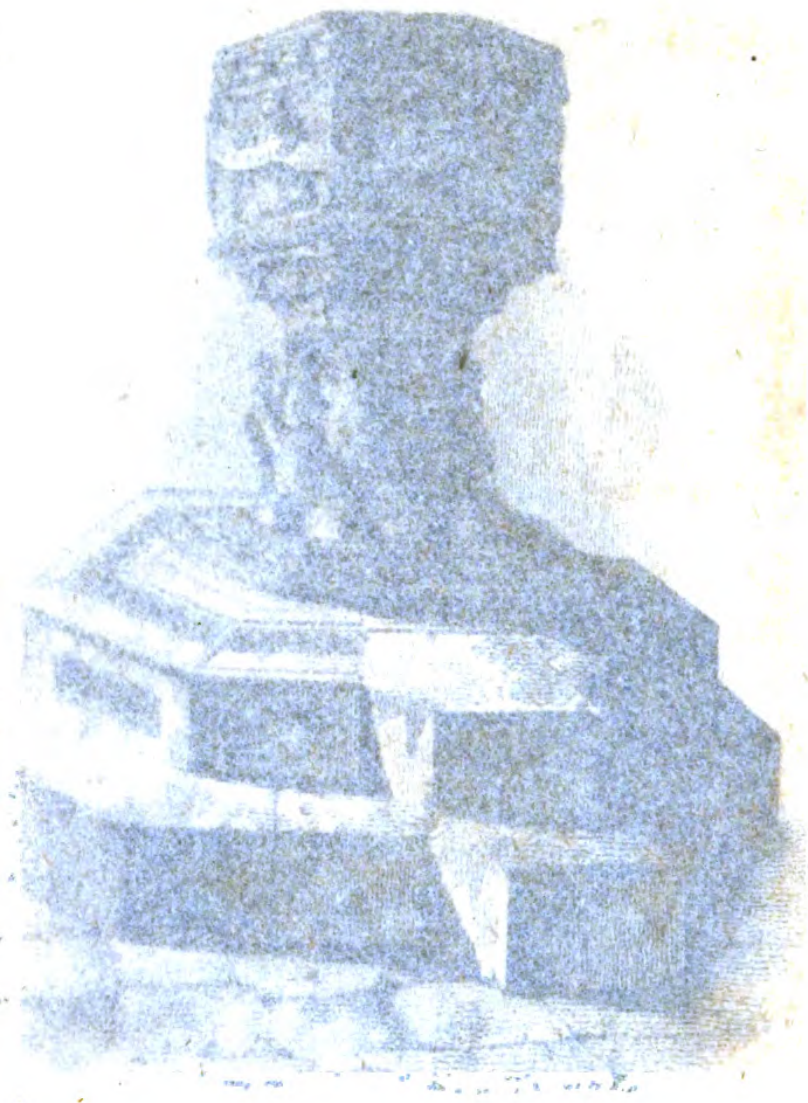
the vicar de

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Portrait of a man with a helmet

in the museum

STONE FONT, SNAPE CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

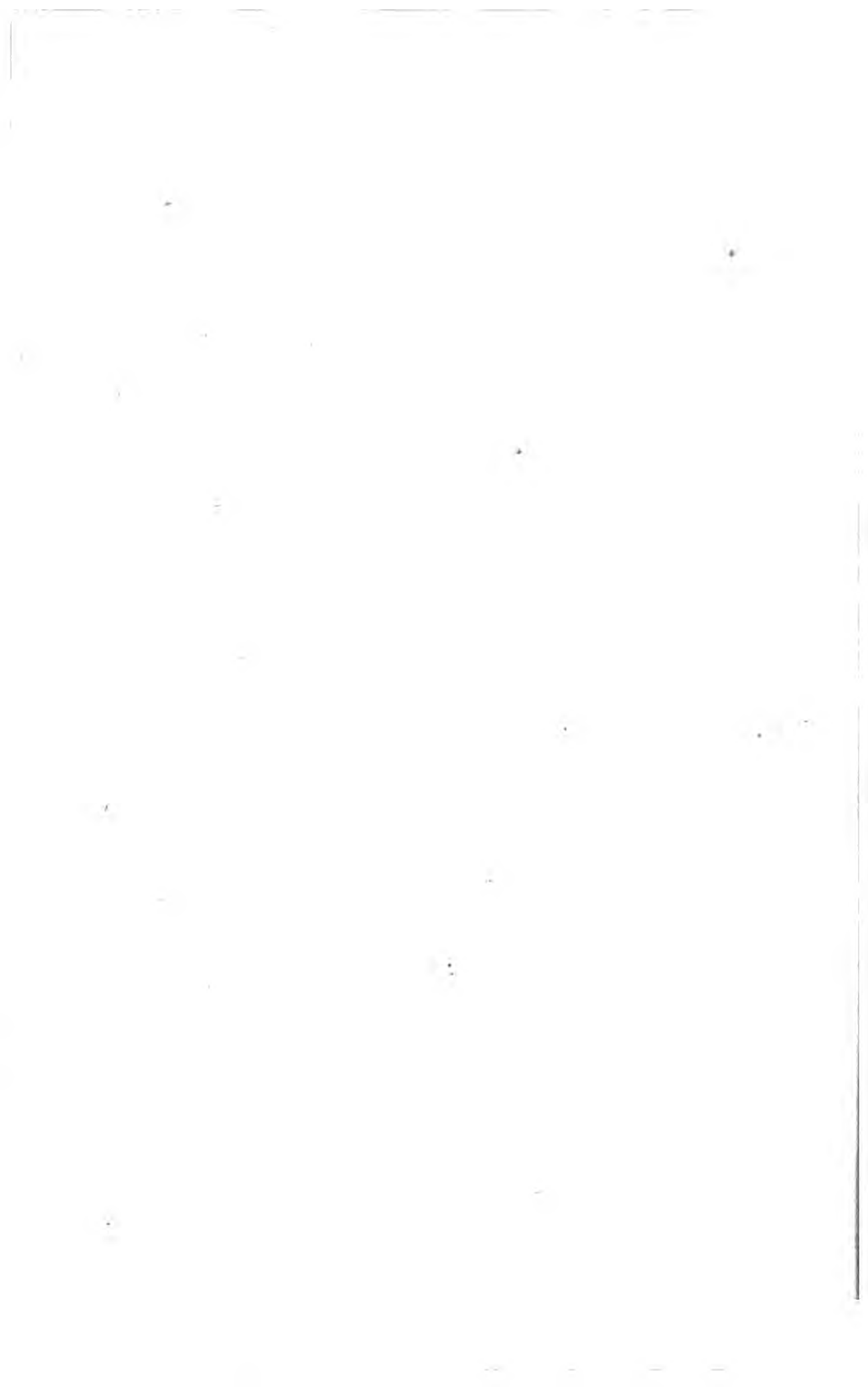
SNAPE, or Snapes, in the hundred of Plomesgate, in the county of Suffolk, is only known from a Benedictine priory being founded here in the year 1099, by William Martel and Albreda his wife, and Jeffrey Martel, their son and heir, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These persons being seized of the manor of Snapes, and enjoying the benefit of wrecks of the sea, from Thorp to Hereford-Nesse, gave this manor to the abbey of Colchester, for the founding of a priory here, which should be a cell to that abbey. A prior and some Benedictine monks from that house were accordingly settled here in the year 1155: but, upon complaint made by Isabel, countess of Suffolk, and patroness of this priory, to pope Boniface IX. that the said abbot and convent did not maintain a sufficient number of religious therein, according to the will of the foundress, this house was, by a bull, dated A. D. 1400, made conventual, and exempted from all subjection to Colchester. William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, temp. Henry VI. designed to have new-founded this priory, which was given by king Henry VII. to the monastery of Butley, in the twenty-fourth year of this king's

STONE FONT, SNAPE CHURCH.

reign: but the prior and his canons resigned up and quitted all claim and title to the same, the 21st of February 1509. It was suppressed A. D. 1524, and given to cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his colleges; and after the cardinal's attainder, the site of this priory was granted to Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

The church of Snape is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains a very ancient and highly-ornamented Stone Font. The figures round the pillar which supports the Font are an assemblage of kings, prelates, and non-descript birds, standing on pedestals. The Font is a sexagon, and has a pillar at each angle, and a figure between each pillar, every alternate figure being crowned; the others in the priest's dress, and the whole of them bearing a scroll, the characters upon which is now illegible.

Snape is four miles from Alboro and seven from Wickham market.





Engraved for the Trustees of the Corporation and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by William Taylor.

Colston's School, Bristol.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.

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COLSTON'S SCHOOL, BRISTOL,

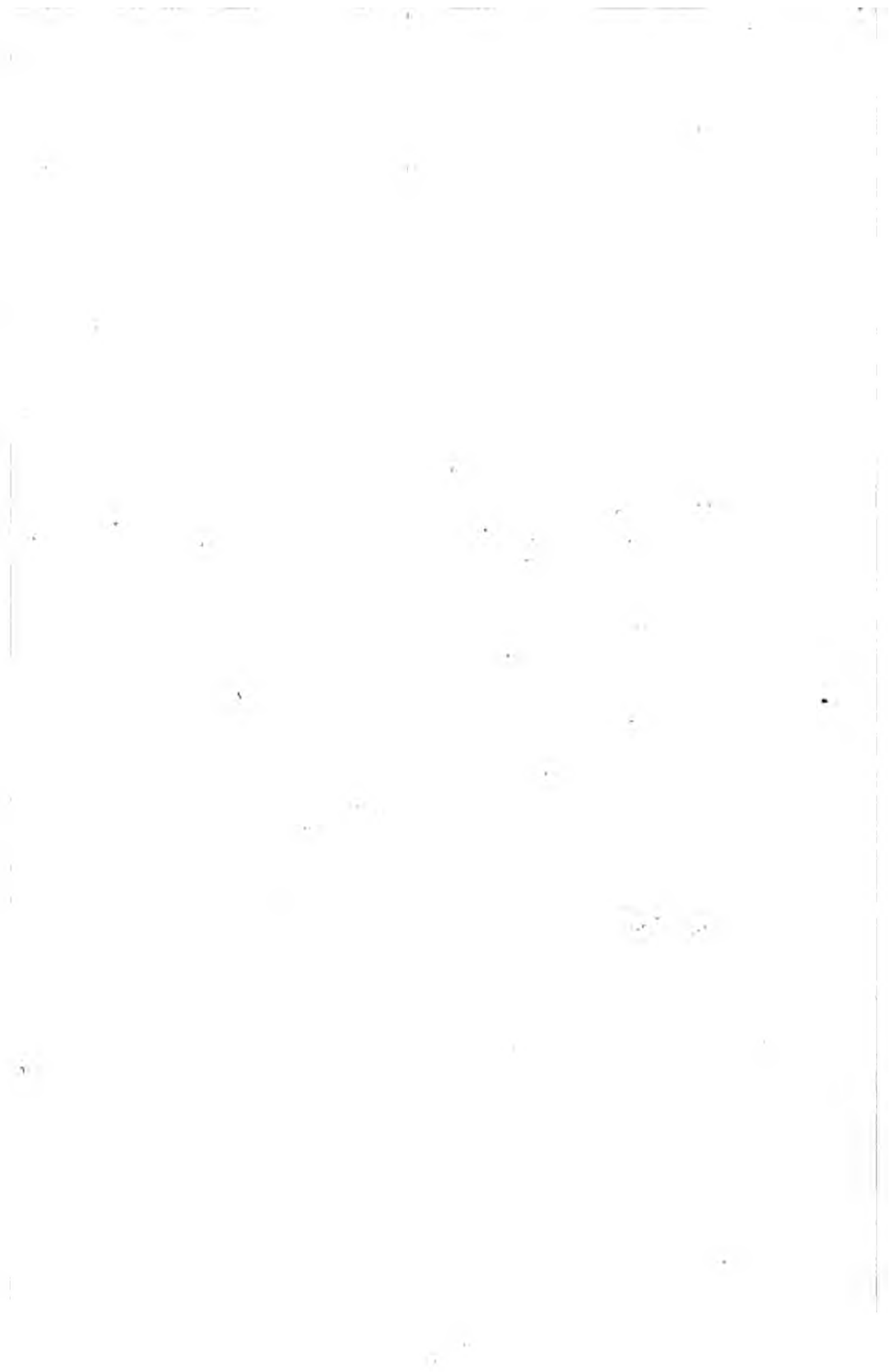
SOMERSETSHIRE.

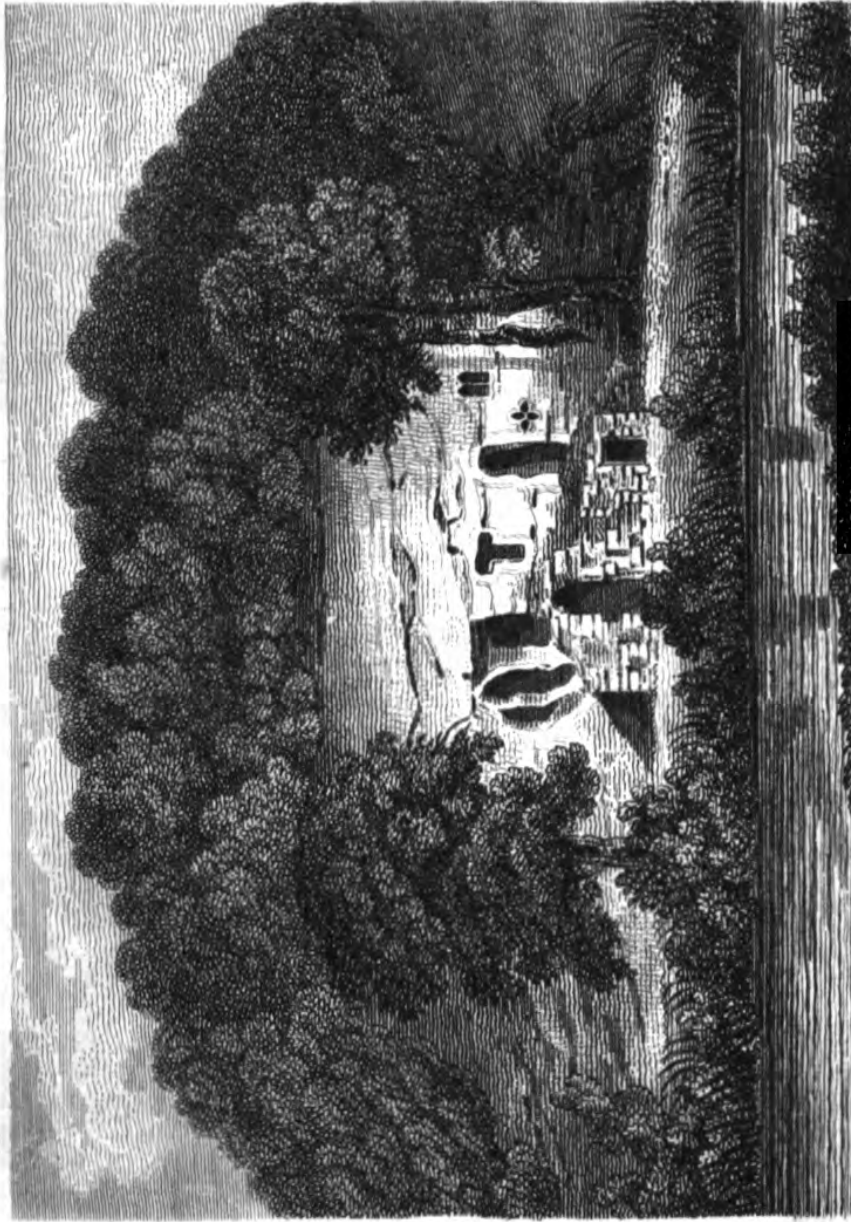
THIS building is erected on the site of the Carmelite priory, as is proved by several very ancient arches of that building being still extant. This friary was of large extent, occupying all the ground from the Red Lodge and garden, down the hill, to St. Augustine's Back, now Mr. Edward Colston's School, and was bounded by Pipe Lane on the west, and Steep Street on the east. It was purchased at the dissolution by the corporation of the city, who afterwards, 10th Elizabeth, sold the site to Thomas Chester, esq. The 20th Elizabeth it was in the possession of sir John Young, whose son and heir, Robert Young, of Haselborough, in the county of Wilts, sold this house, 28th March 1599, then newly built, and occupied by sir John Young's widow, to Nicholas Strangeways, of Bradly, in the county of Gloucester, esq. Queen Elizabeth, on coming to Bristol, kept her court and held a council at this house; and it was the usual residence of the nobility visiting this city. In 1642 it was inhabited by sir Ferdinando Gorges, and was offered by him for entertaining the marquis of Hertford here at that time. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Lane, and converted into a

COLSTON'S SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

sugar-house, and occupied as such till the pious and charitable Mr. Colston, in the year 1708, bought it, to erect a School for a master, two ushers, and 100 boys, to be clothed, maintained, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, from seven until fourteen years of age, when they are to be placed out apprentices, he allowing £10 to each at their going out.

The expense of erecting and endowing this School, completely finished by him in his life-time, was £40,000. The estates, in land and ground-rents, he gave for endowing it, produced then £1318 : 15 : 6 *per annum*; and the charge of fitting up the School and dwelling-house, &c. amounted to about £11,000. Out of the estate a clergyman is to be paid £10 *per annum*, for instructing the boys in the church catechism. He also gave, at his death, to continue twelve years after it, £100 *per annum*, either to those who had been apprenticed from the hospital of St. Augustine's Back, or for the apprenticing of boys from Temple's school, by ten pounds each, the charge about £1200.





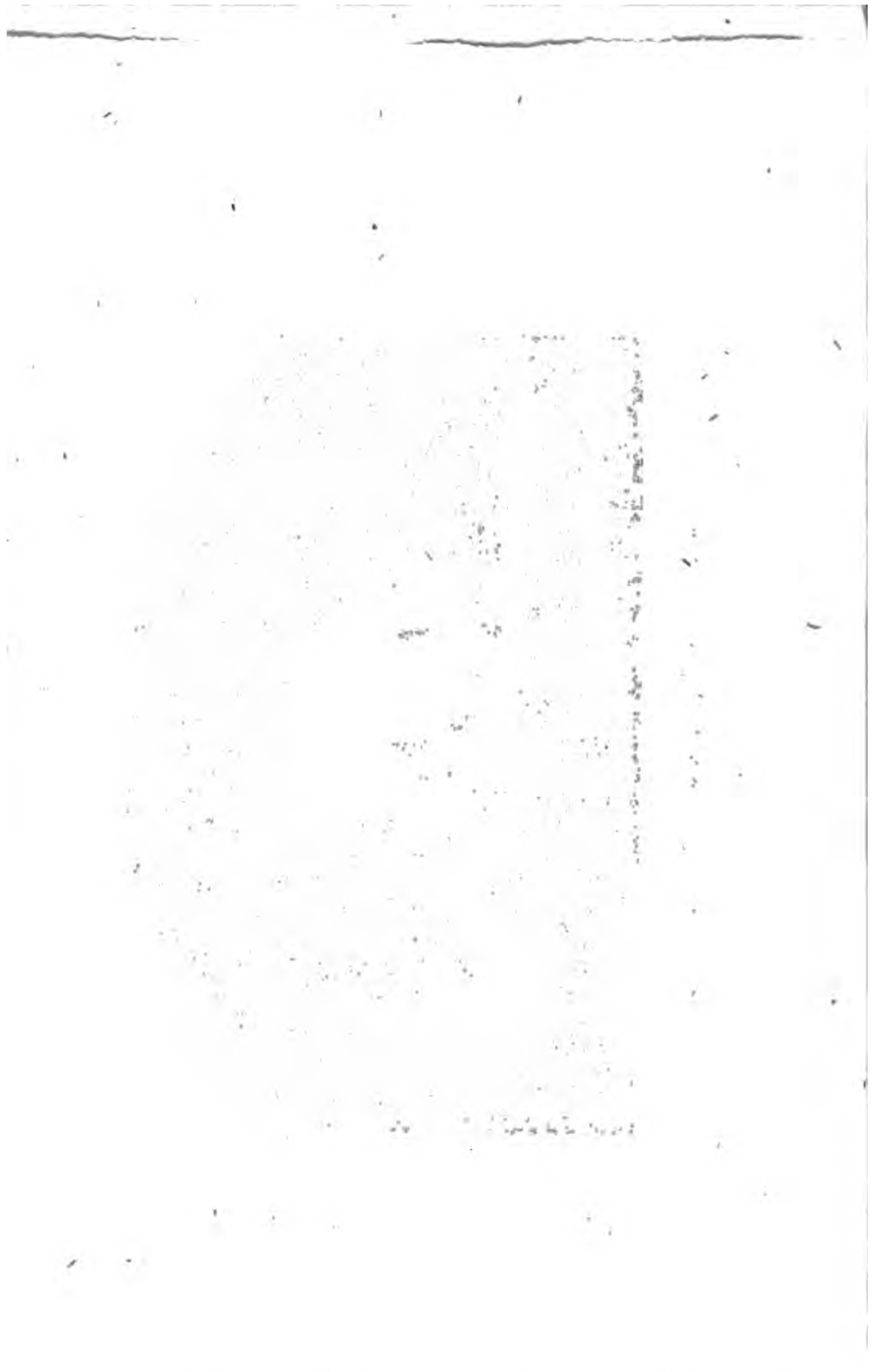
Engraved by Simpson for the Proprietors and published by W. Parker, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Warkworth Hermitage, Northumberland.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Parker, New Bond Street and T. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.



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WARKWORTH HERMITAGE,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Hermitage is in a high state of preservation, and contains three apartments, hollowed in the solid rock, overhanging the river Coquet in a picturesque manner, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was formerly embowered. The apartments forming the Hermitage have been styled the Chapel, Sacristy, and Antichapel. Of these the chapel is very entire; but the two others have suffered by the falling down of the rock at the west end. By this disaster, a beautiful pillar, which formerly stood between the sacristy and antichapel, was, within the last century, destroyed. The chapel is eighteen feet long, and seven and a half wide, and executed in the pointed or English style of architecture. The sides are ornamented with octagonal pillars, cut in the rock, and branch off into the groining of the cieling. At the east end is an altar, to which the priest ascended by two steps: these are much worn. Behind the altar is a small niche, which probably received the crucifix. Over this niche is still to be traced the faint outlines of a glory.

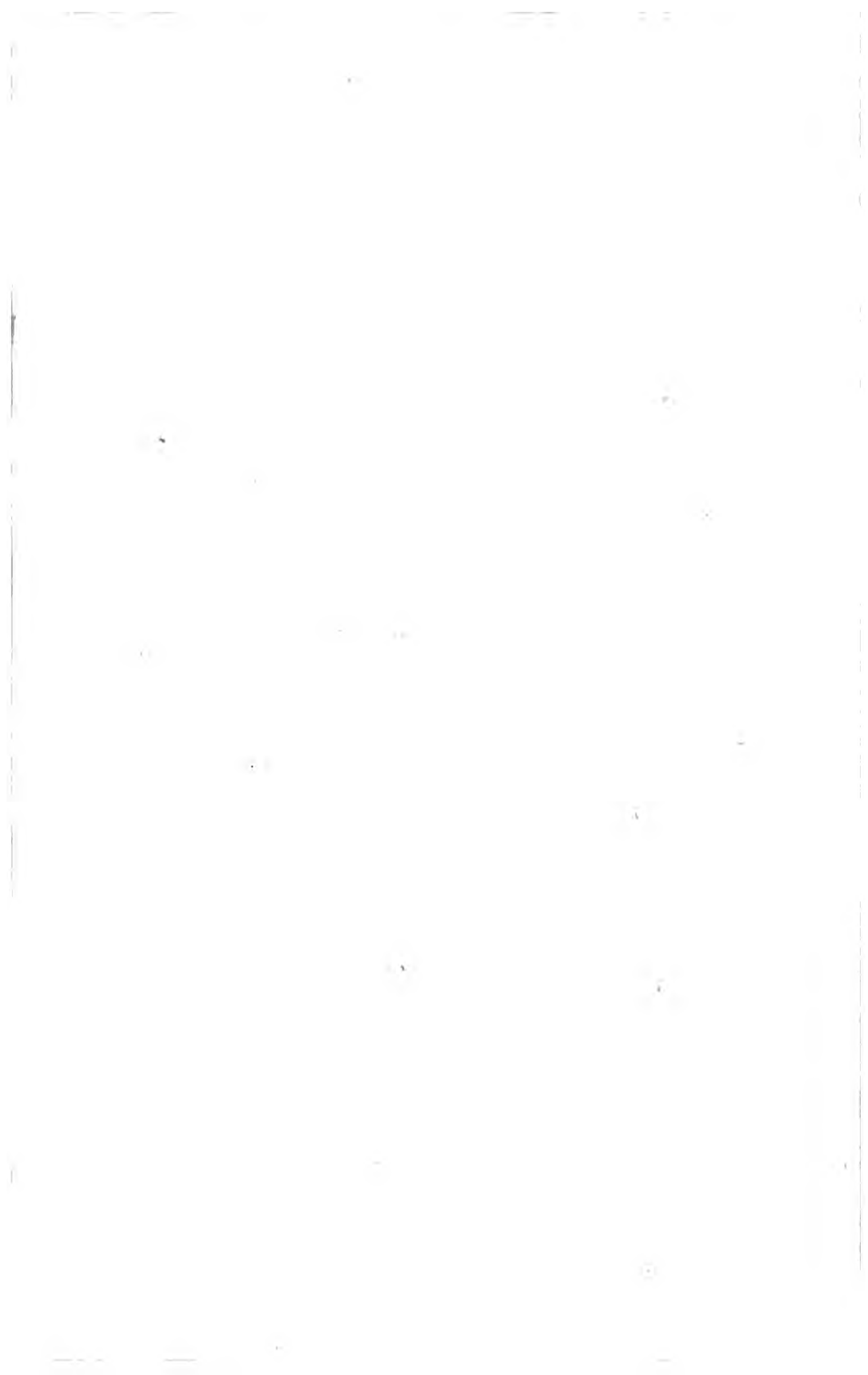
On the north side of the altar is the window, which admitted the light from the chapel into the sacristy,

WARKWORTH HERMITAGE.

which was a plain oblong room, running parallel with the chapel, being somewhat longer, but not so wide. On the south side of the altar is another window; and below it is a tomb, having three figures cut in the rock. The principal figure is a lady, reclining; at her feet is a warrior, erect; the third probably represented an angel hovering over; but this, as well as the second, is much defaced. At the lady's feet, likewise, is an ox's head. This was the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but five miles from this Hermitage. It is also the crest of the Nevilles, and two other ancient families in the north.

On the outward face of the rock, near a small vestibule, in which it is supposed the Hermit frequently meditated, is a winding staircase, cut also in the living stone, leading through an arched door to the top of the cliff. Here was formerly an orchard: some straggling flowers, and a solitary gooseberry-bush, which grow near the foot of the hill, point out where formerly was the Hermit's garden. A small building, at the foot of the cliff, now nearly destroyed, was his dwelling.

The Hermitage of Warkworth has been celebrated by many; but by none, in so pleasing a manner, as by Dr. Percy, in his ballad entitled the "Hermit of Warkworth."





Designed by G. P. Webb for the Engraving and Copy-right of which from a Drawing by the late E. D. Deane.

Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, &c.

GENERAL VIEW.

By the Rev. J. G. Nichols, F.R.S.

VIRENCIA, or *Vindobona*, in a town of some extent, but not very large, the principal part of which is the site of the British cathedral, and the remains of the temple of the Dioscuri, and the Roman colony. The chief city of the province of Britain, is evinced by the situation of the Roman forum street, and the Roman wall, which encloses the city. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the present buildings of Cirencester, and the remains of the ancient city, which is situated on a hill, the circumference of which is about a mile, and the remains of the Roman wall, some remains of which have been seen.

Cirencester was celebrated for its baths, which arose from a decayed volcano of the Roman times, in the early Saxon times, and was destroyed by the Danes in 879, its annual fair is celebrated on the 21st of July.

The cathedral at Cirencester, which is one of the most magnificent in the county, was begun in the regular style of the thirteenth century, and prevails at every part. The evidences of the



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CIRENCESTER,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CIRENCESTER has been a town of some considerable importance, from the remotest period of our annals. At the time of the Roman authority, in this country, it was the metropolis of the Duboni, and the seat of a Roman colony. The eligibility of this spot, for a Roman station, is evinced by the circumstance of the Foss-way, the Irmine-street, and the Ickniel-way, all meeting here. Many Roman remains have been discovered here. The present buildings of Cirencester occupy only a part of the ancient city, which was enclosed by a wall and ditch, the circumference of which was upwards of two miles, some remains of the earth-works are yet to be seen.

Cirencester was celebrated for its rich abbey, which arose from a decayed college of prebendaries, instituted in early Saxon times. On the surrender of this abbey, in 1539, its annual revenues were estimated at £1051 : 7 : 4½.

The church at Cirencester, dedicated to St. John, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. The regular style of the fifteenth century is prevalent in every part. The coincidence of parts ren-

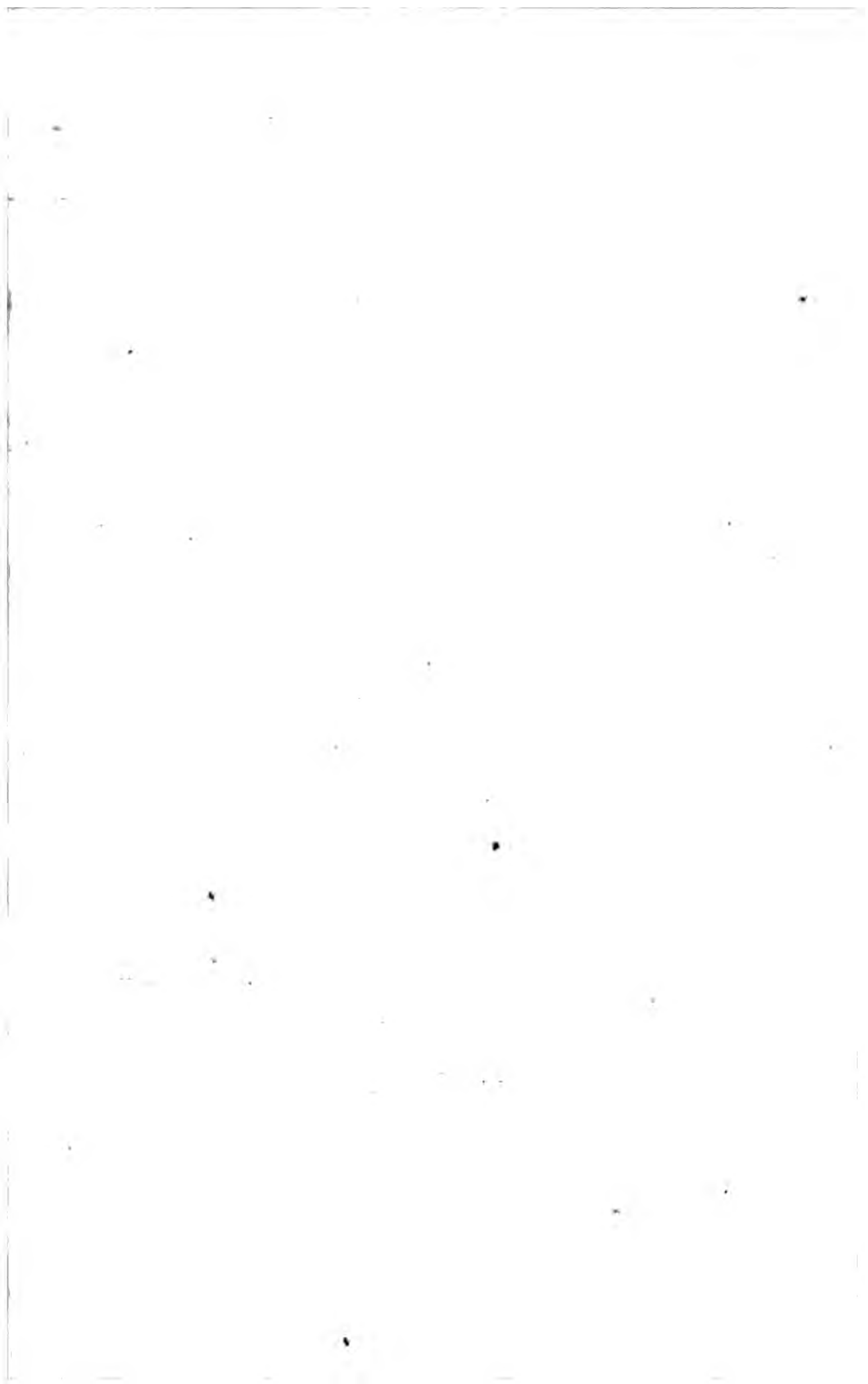
CIRENCESTER.

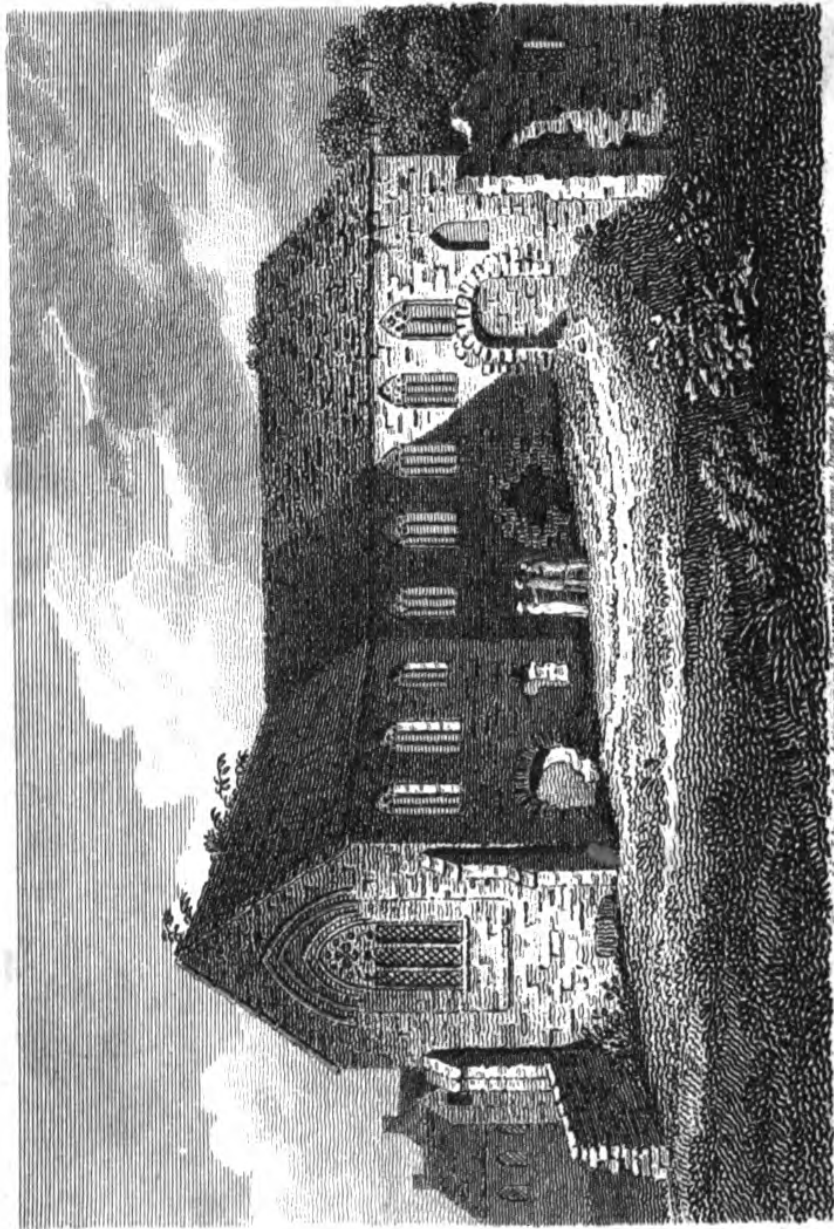
ders it evident that it was built from an original design, regularly pursued from its commencement, though the arms of the contributors, from their different dates, prove it to have been many years in hand.

The charitable institutions at Cirencester, are, Saint John's Hospital, for poor people, which was founded by Henry I. and is situated on the north side of Gloucester Street, over a crypt, with round pillars, now partly buried with earth; St. Lawrence's Hospital, on the south side of Gloucester Street, was founded by Edith, lady of the manor of Wiggold, but at what period is unknown, for three poor sisters. St. Thomas's Hospital, situated in St. Thomas's Street, was erected and endowed by sir William Nottingham, attorney-general, in the reign of Henry IV. for four poor weavers.

The manufactures of Cirencester are supposed to be in a declining state. Three fairs are annually held here, and also two *mops*, or statute markets, on the Mondays preceding and following October the 10th; and if that day happens to be on a Monday, it is also a *mop* day. These markets are always very much thronged.

Cirencester is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and general healthfulness. It consists of four principal and seven less considerable streets, besides several lanes. The population was returned, in 1801, at 4130; the number of houses was 885.





Engraved by J. Brown, for the Proprietors, and J. G. S. & Co. Lithographers, 112, Strand, London, W.

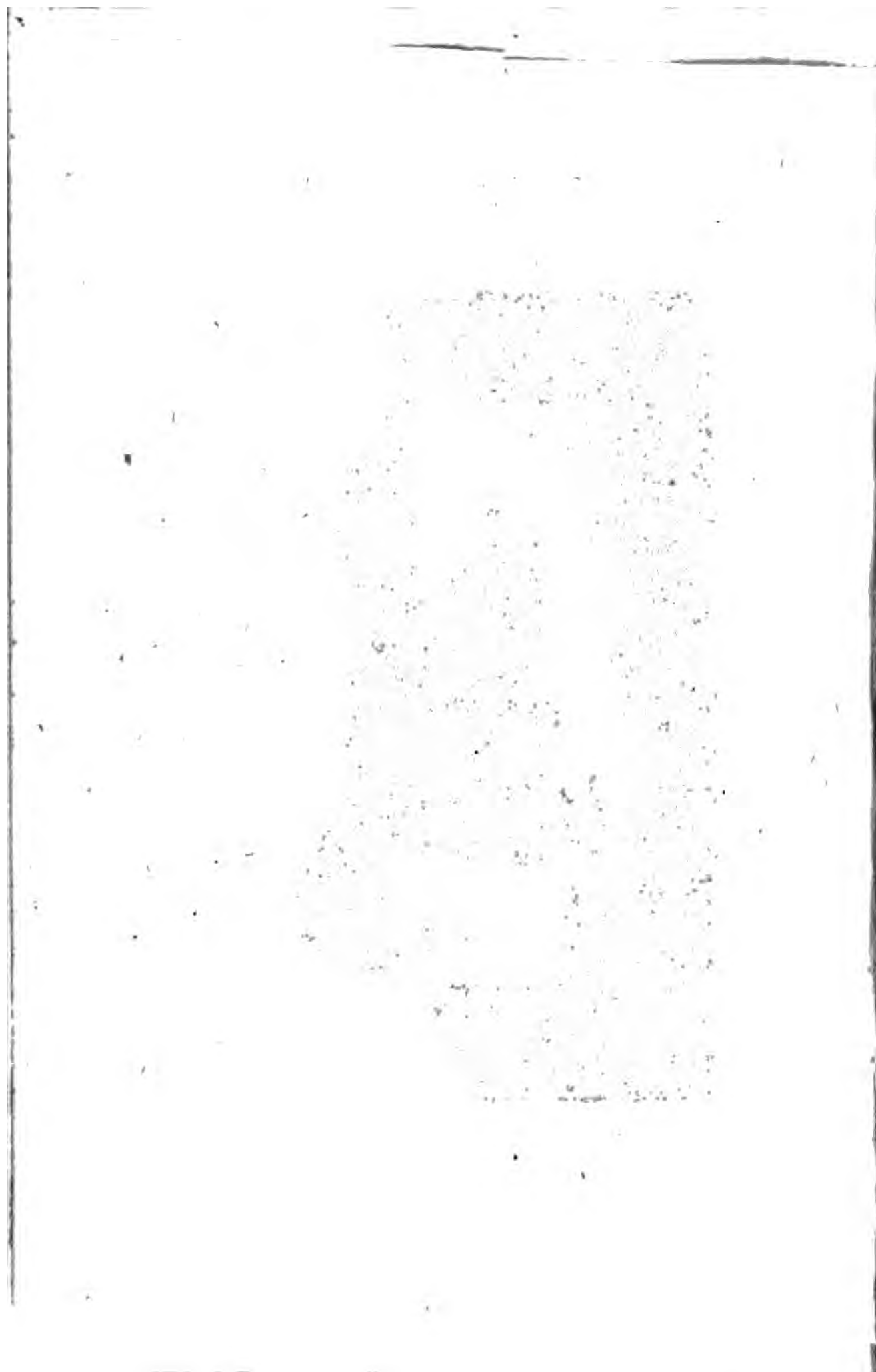
Bushmead Priory, Bedfordshire

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Barker, New Strand Street, and J. Carpenter, 112, Strand, London, W.

RUSHMEAD PRIORY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Priory of Rushmead, or Bushmead, in the parish of Eaton Socon, in the county of Bedford, was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh de Gournay, a knight of the shire. It was inhabited by Augustinian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenues, at the dissolution of monasteries, were estimated at £75 10s. clear yearly value. The site was granted in 1525, by William Gascoigne, comptroller of the household to Cardinal Wolsey. Sir John Cascoigne, in 1545, conveyed it to Anthony Cocket, from whom, in 1599, it passed to William Gery, esq. of Ouse, in the county of Cambridge, and continued to be the property of his descendants in the male line, till the death of William Gery, esq. in 1802. It is now the property and seat of his son-in-law, the Reverend Hugh Wade Gery, who has a cartulary of the Priory, very fairly written on vellum, and Buck's drawing of the exterior of the church, taken in 1711, about forty years after which the front building was taken down, and a new manor house erected in its place.



BUSHMEAD PRIORY,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

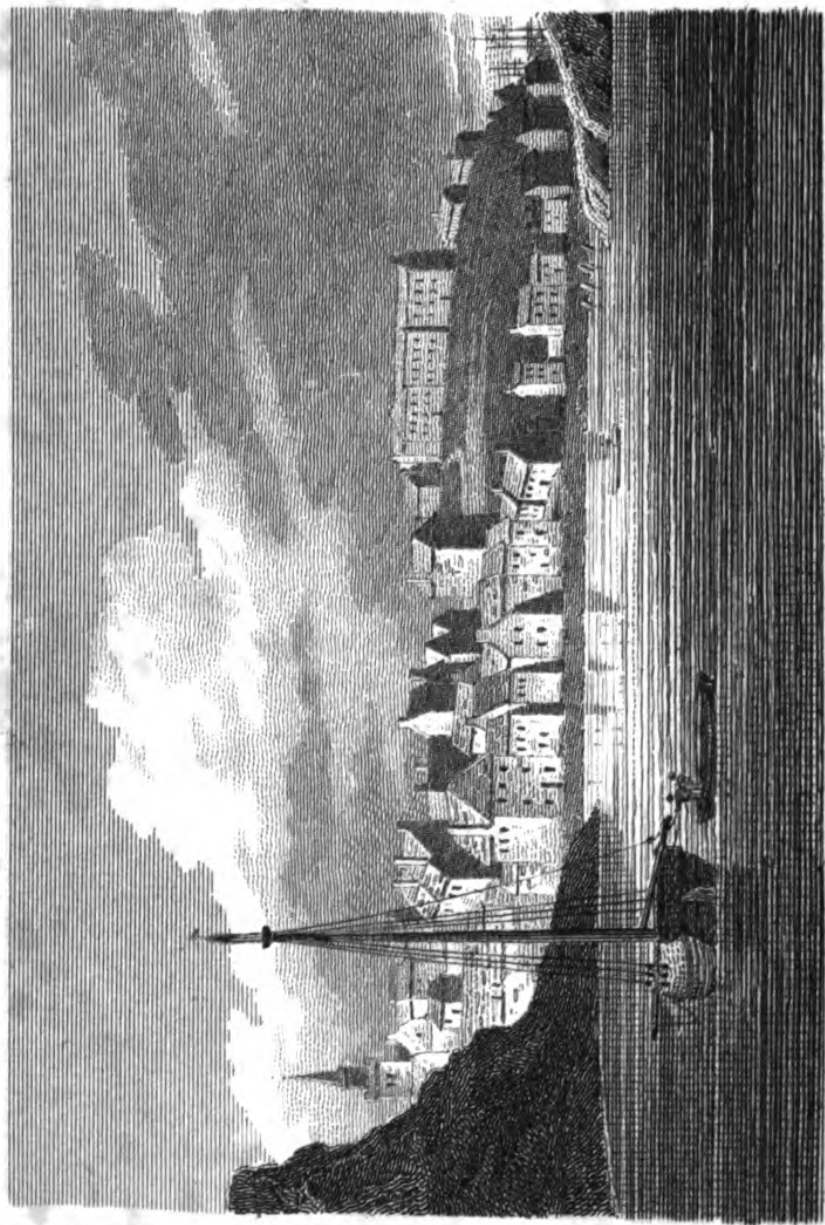
THE Priory of Bismede, or Bushmead, in the parish of Eaton Socon, in the county of Bedford, was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh the son of Oliver Beauchamp. It was inhabited by Austin canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenues, at the dissolution of monasteries, were estimated at £71:13:9½, clear yearly value. The site was granted, in 1537, to sir William Gascoigne, comptroller of the household to cardinal Wolsey. Sir John Gascoigne, in 1545, conveyed it to Anthony Cocket, from whom, in 1552, it passed to William Gery, esq. of Over, in the county of Cambridge, and continued to be the residence of his descendants in the male line, till the death of the late William Gery, esq. in 1802. It is now the property and seat of his son-in-law, the reverend Hugh Wade Gery, who has a cartulary of the Priory, very fairly written on vellum, and Buck's drawing of the conventual buildings, taken in 1730; about five years after which the front building was taken down, and a modern house erected in its place.

BUSHMEAD PRIORY.

The edifice on the left-hand side, which still remains, was the refectory, and is now converted into a stable and offices.

Yet time has seen, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow—
Has seen this broken pile complete, }
Big with the vanity of state; }
But transient is the smile of Fate! }
A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave.

DYER.



Engraved by J. Brown for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Lithographic Works from a Drawing by J. D. Brown.

Part of New Aberdeen.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, 112 Strand, Street, Feb. 1840.

PART OF NEW ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

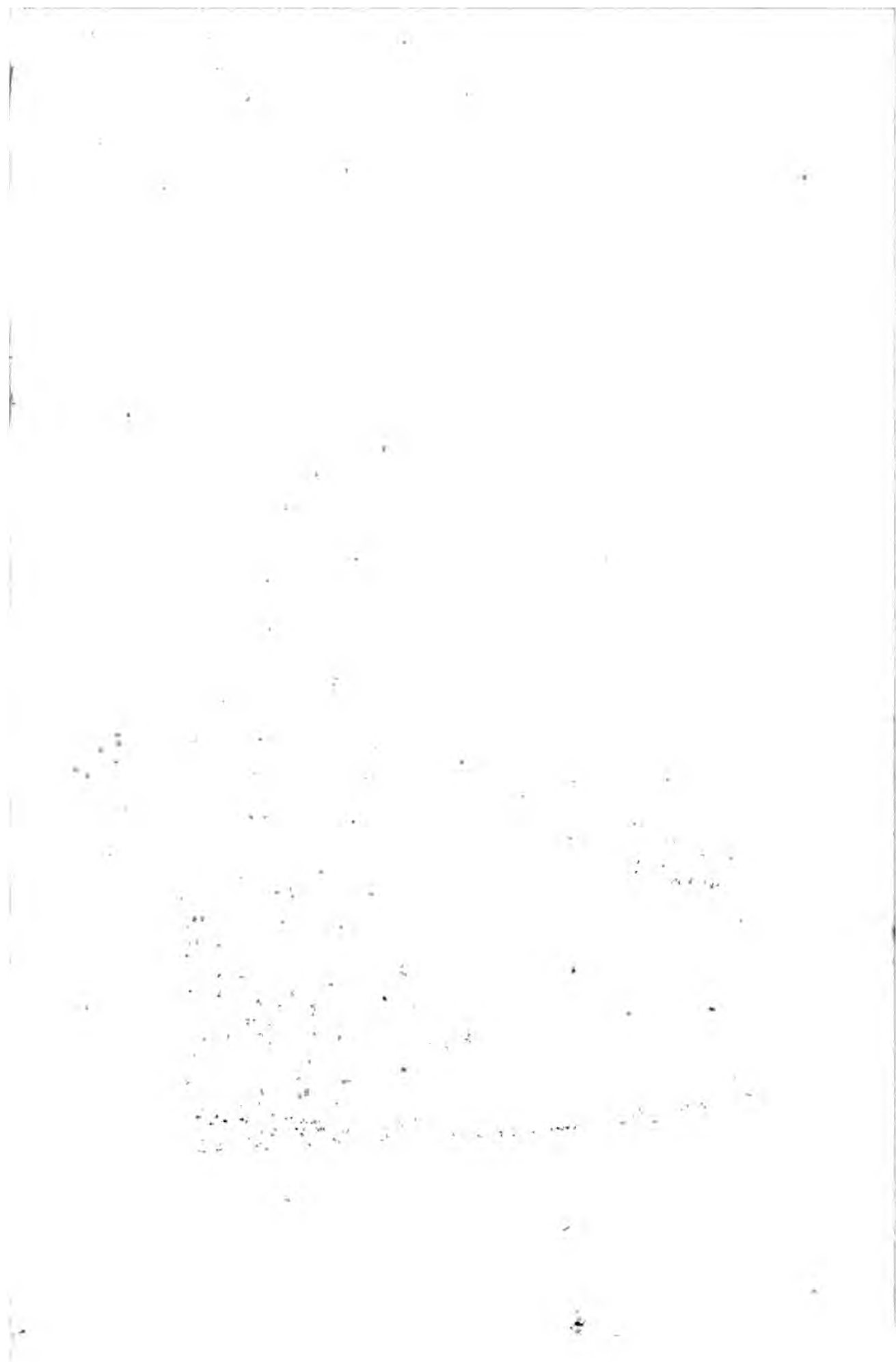
THAT part of the city of Aberdeen which is situated near the mouth of the Dee, is called New Town, or New Aberdeen. The two rivers, Dee and Don, at their influx into the sea, are distant about a mile and a quarter; the intervening space is mostly occupied by regular streets and buildings, which, altogether, form the city of Aberdeen, old and new. The Dee, which abounds with excellent salmon and trout, is navigable so far up as the harbour of Aberdeen, into which ships of 200 tons burden, if properly constructed, may come. Vessels of ten feet draught may proceed, at high water, as far as the upper quay, but this convenience has existed only since building the north pier, for before that time the river was not only much shallower at the mouth than at present, but, after a storm from the east or north-east, was liable to be blown up with sand, which formed a bar, at the depth of little more than three feet from the surface, and proved a great obstruction to the entrance of large vessels. The water is, by means of the north pier, not only confined and deepened to eighteen feet and upwards, but the harbour is sheltered, in a great measure, from the storm. Below the Town Quay are

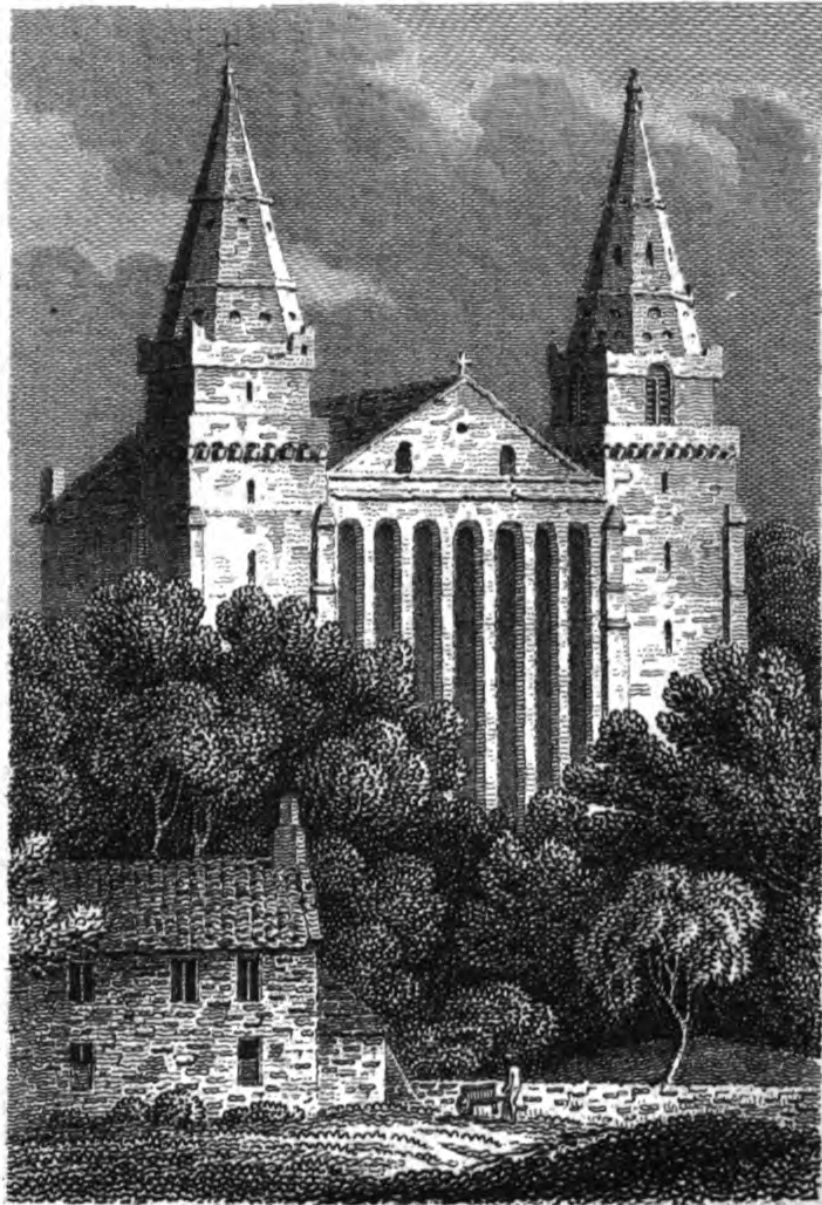
PART OF NEW ABERDEEN.

two harbours, one on the north and the other on the south side of the river, to both of which ships of much larger burden than those already mentioned have access. The present bridge of Dee was built by the magistrates and town-council of Aberdeen, in the year 1724, and is esteemed one of the neatest in Scotland.

The principal objects seen in the annexed View are the Castle Hall, the Barracks, Toll-both, and the Custom-house.

The infirmary of Aberdeen was in part completed in the year 1742, by the townsmen: an addition was made to the house in 1745, by which they were able to admit a greater number of patients, and afterwards, from the increased number of applicants for admission, they were under the necessity of adding another wing: this was done in 1757, and in 1772 they obtained from the crown a charter of incorporation.

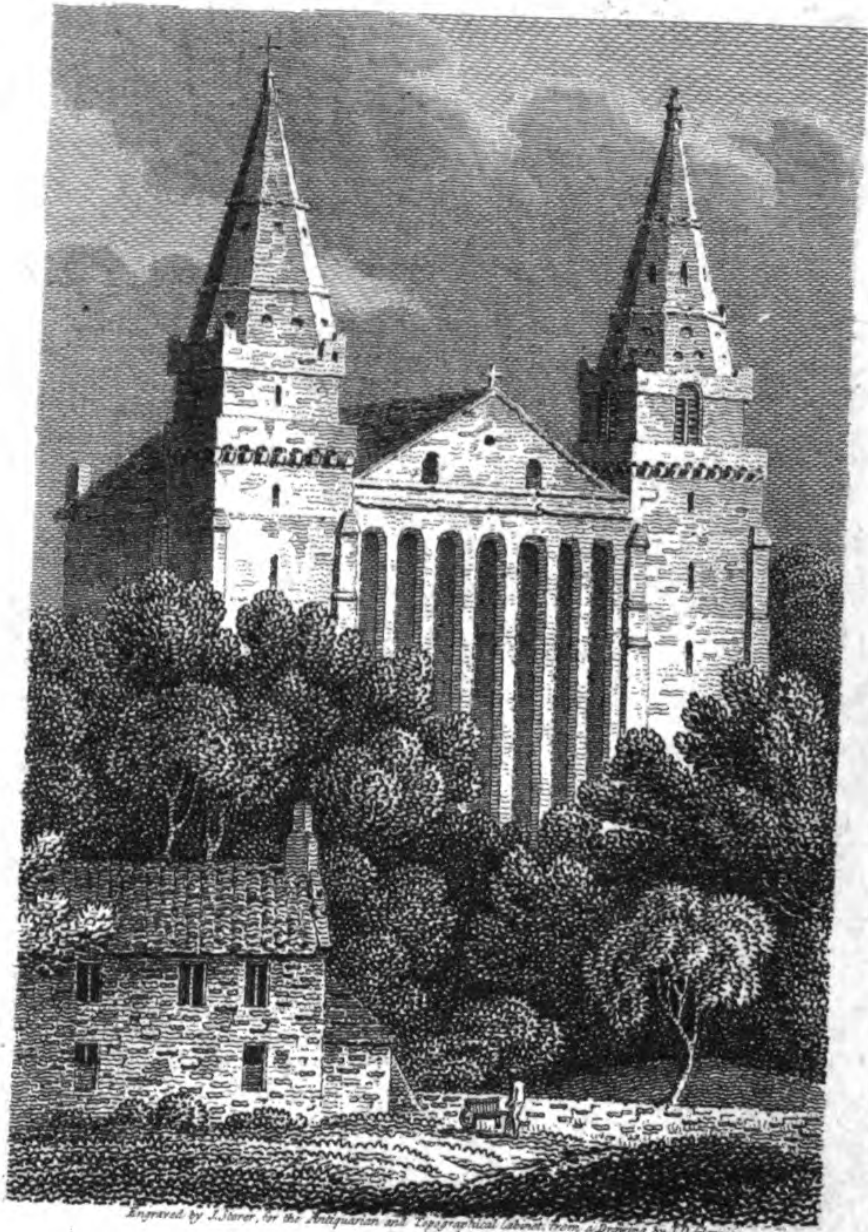




Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Account, from a Drawing by J. D. Goussier.

Old Town Church, Aberdeen?

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and C. Carpenter, Old Bond Street.



Engraved by J. Sayer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Labels, from a Drawing by J.D. Wilson.

Old Town Church, Aberdeen.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clark, New Bond St. and T. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Feb. 1822.

**OLD TOWN CHURCH, OR CATHEDRAL,
ABERDEEN,**

ABERDEENSHIRE.

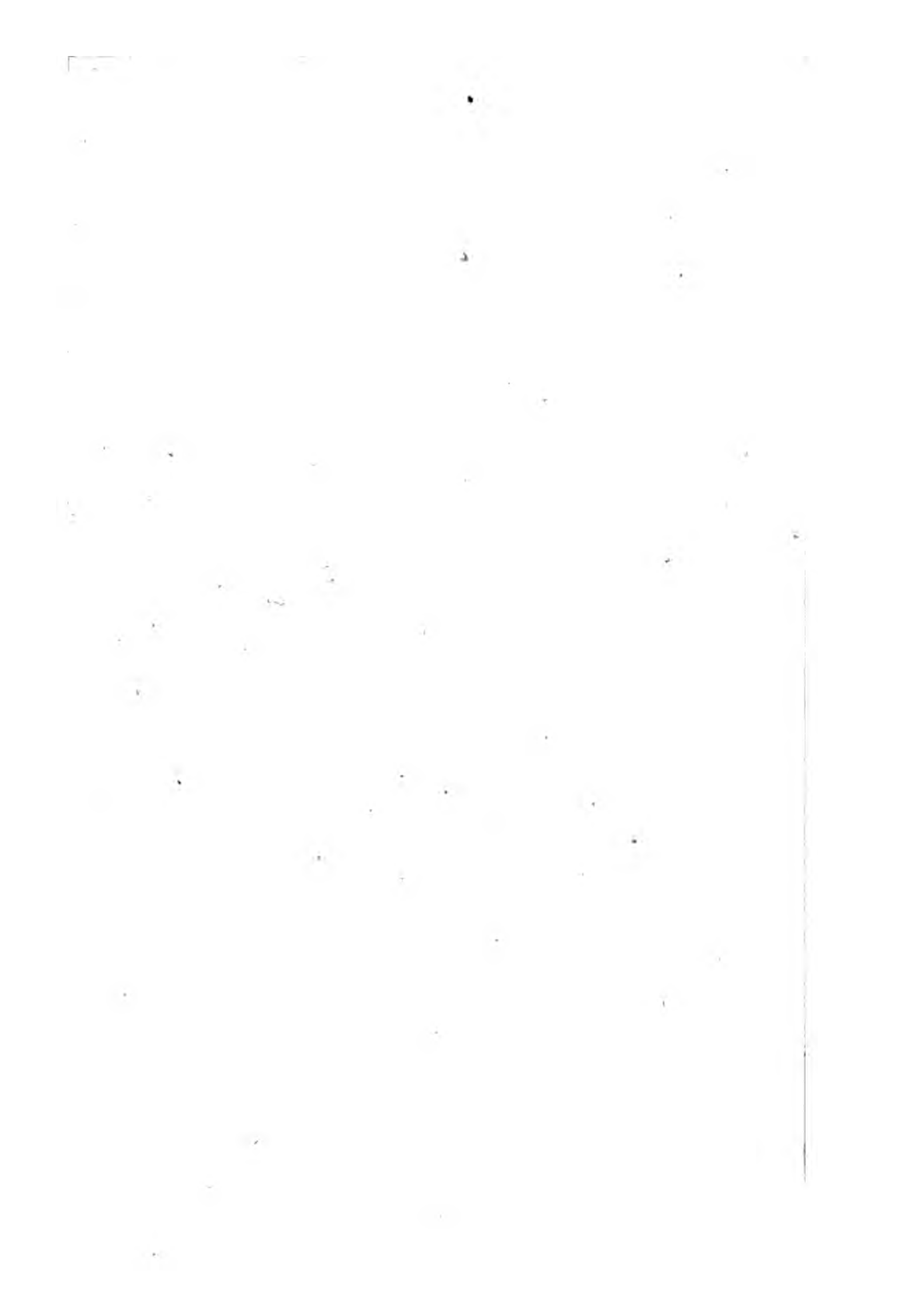
THE bishoprick of Aberdeen was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Banff: the see was translated to Aberdeen in the year 1137, by king David I. The Cathedral was began about the year 1165, and dedicated to St. Marchar. In 1356 the then bishop, Alexander Kennimouth, not thinking the Cathedral sufficiently magnificent, caused it to be pulled down, and laid the foundation of one more superb; but before the work was much advanced, he was sent, by the king, on an embassy, and dying soon after his return, the building remained unfinished, till the accession of bishop Henry Leighton, in 1424, who added greatly to the work, and gave large sums of his own towards its perfection.

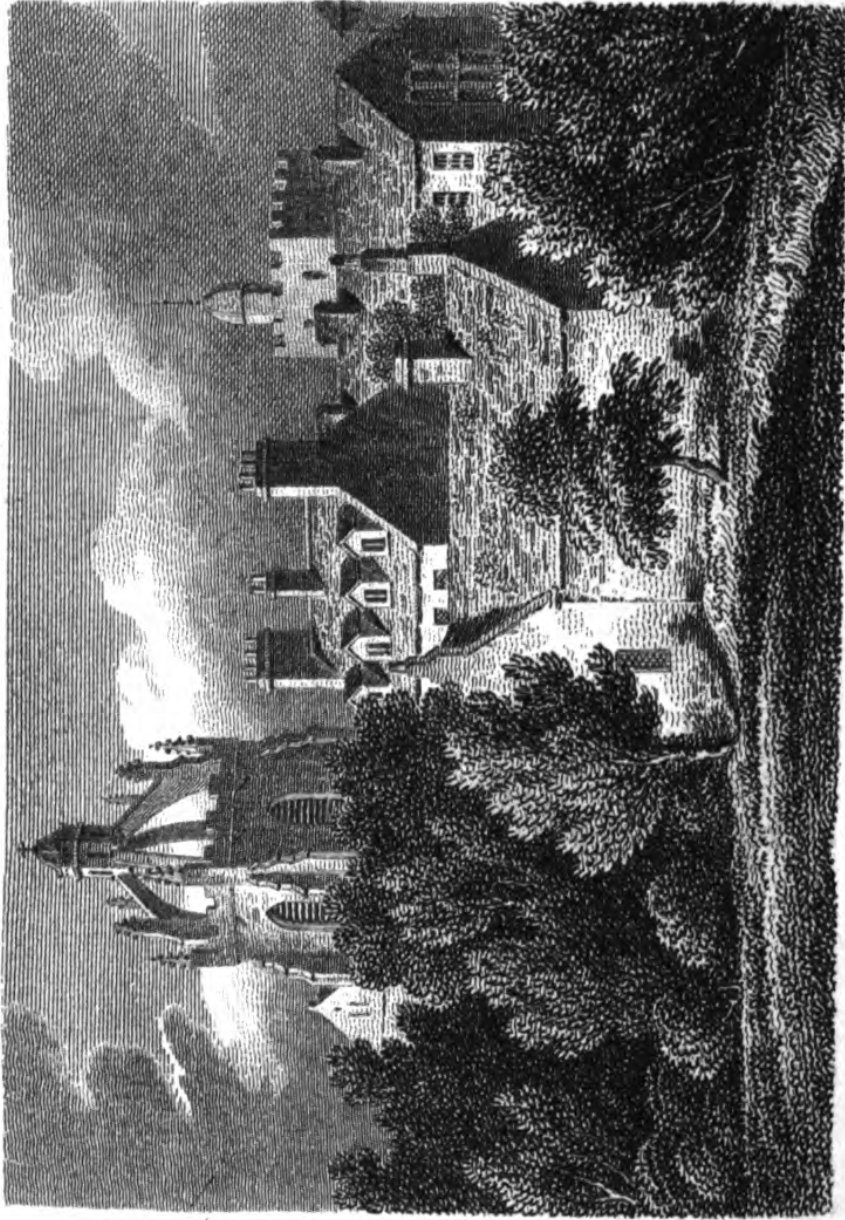
This Cathedral suffered much at the reformation, but more at the revolution; so violent was the rage of the covenanters, during that period, against all manner of idolatry, that perhaps the sun and moon, very ancient objects of worship, owed their safety to their distance. As there was nothing about the Cathedral worth carrying away, they wreaked their vengeance

OLD TOWN CHURCH, OR CATHEDRAL, ABERDEEN.

upon the stones and timber. The high altar-piece, of the finest workmanship of the kind in Europe, which had hitherto escaped every violence, was hewed to pieces, by order, and with the aid, of the parish minister. The carpenter, awed by the sanctity of the place, and struck with the noble workmanship, refused to raise his hand against it, till the more than Gothic priest took the hatchet from his hand, and struck the first blow. The wainscoting was richly carved and ornamented with different kinds of crowns at the top, admirably cut.

The Cathedral had a grand cross aisle and a fine tower, which fell down in the year 1688, having been undermined by the soldiers of Cromwell, for stones, to build a fort. By the fall of the tower, the rest of the Church was much damaged. The present remains consist of two spires, 112 feet high, and the nave 135 feet by 64, inside measurement. It has a handsome window at the west end, and on the ceiling are painted, in three columns, forty-eight armorial bearings.





Engraved by J. Viner for the Admiralty, & Geographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. D. Glennie.

Part of King's College Aberdeen.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. London.

COLLEGE, ABERDEEN,
ABERDEENSHIRE.

This College is built in a quadrangular form, with cloisters on the south side. The chapel is very ruinous within, but there still remains some wood-work, of exquisite workmanship. This was preserved by the exertions of the principal, at the time of the reformation, who admonished his people, and checked the furious zeal of the Mearns, who, after stripping the cathedral of its roof, and taking away the bells, were going to destroy this seat of learning.

The College was founded in 1404 by William Elphinston, bishop of this see, and lord chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of James III. and lord privy seal in the time of James IV. He was a person of such eminence, that his contemporaries truly believed that his decease was presaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment.

The College library is large. The most remarkable books here are John Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon, in 1387 (the MS is in a very early hand, and the language, for that time, very good) and a very neat Dutch missal, with elegant paintings upon the margin. There is, likewise, a MS catalogue of the old treasury of the



View of the building from the hillside. Taken by J. D. Adams.

KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

THIS College is built in a quadrangular form, with cloisters on the south side. The chapel is very ruinous within, but there still remains some wood-work, of exquisite carving. This was preserved by the exertions of the principal, at the time of the reformation, who armed his people, and checked the furious zeal of the barons of the Mearns, who, after stripping the cathedral of its roof, and taking away the bells, were going to violate this seat of learning.

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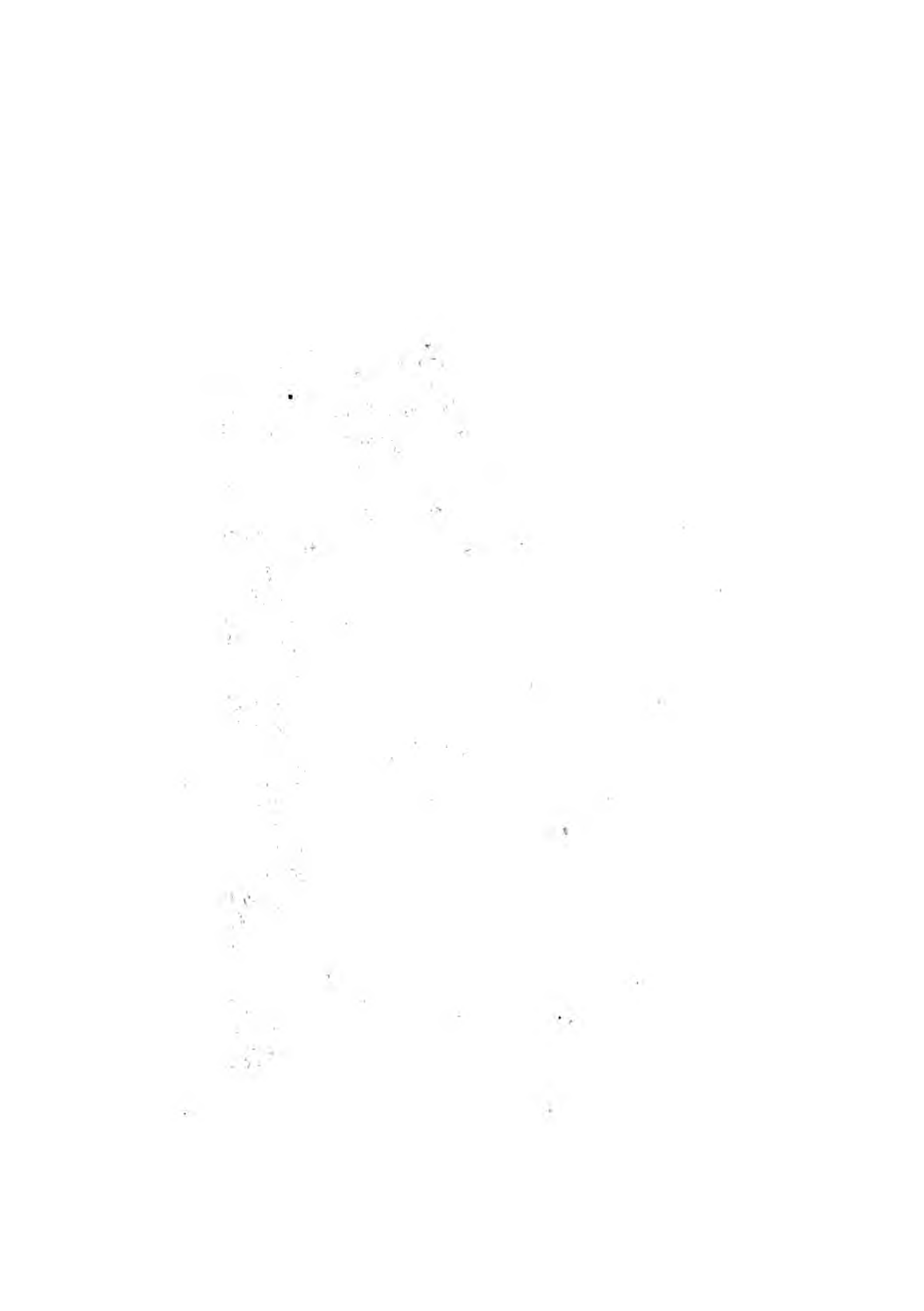
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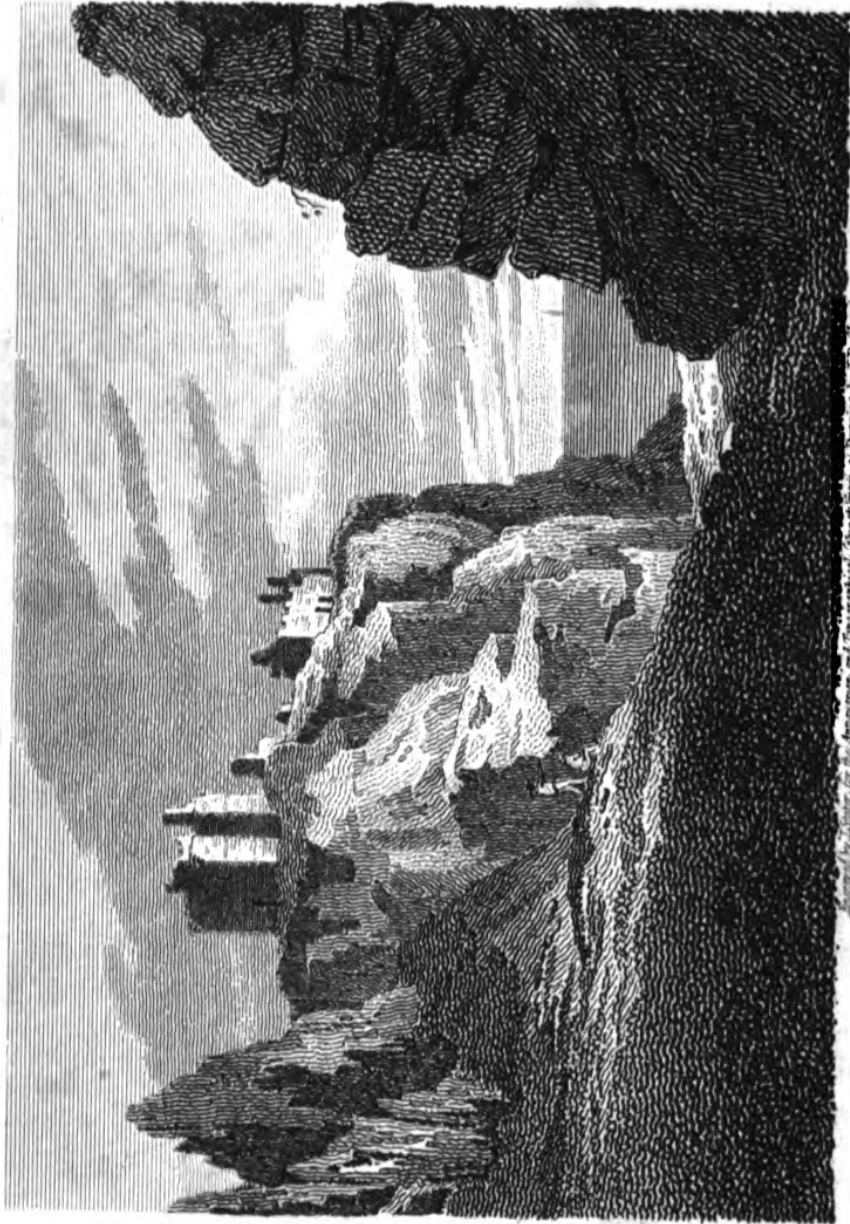
KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

College. Hector Boethius was the first principal of this place: he was sent for from Paris, for that purpose, and received an annual salary of forty marks Scots, at 13*d.* each.

The square tower, on the side of the College, was built by contributions from general Monk and the officers under him, then quartered at Aberdeen, for the reception of students, of which there are about 100 belonging to the College, who have lodgings here.

In bishop Elphinston's hall is a picture of bishop Dunbar, who finished the bridge of Dee, and completed every thing else that his predecessor had began. Besides this, there are portraits of Forbes, bishop of Aberdeen, and professors Sandiland and Gordon, by Jameson.





Engraved by G. S. for the Proprietors and Engraved by W. D. for the Proprietors.

Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. & A. G. Smith, New Bond Street, and G. & J. G. Smith, Old Bond Street, Feb. 1844.

DENNOTT CASTLE

AINCARDINESHIRE.

DENNOTT CASTLE is situated on the eastern coast of Aincardineshire on a rock projecting into the sea, and is accessible from the land, on the west side, and that is reached by a narrow steep and winding path, the sides of which having been scarped, and rendered impassable to the enemy. The entrance into the Castle is through a gate which is of about forty feet high, whence, by a long passage, you enter through another, to the area of the Castle, which measures about an acre and a quarter. This space is surrounded by an embattled wall, and is filled by buildings of different uses: the most remarkable, with the exception of the church, is a square tower, said to have been built in the latter end of the fourteenth century. Here are, likewise, the ruins of several other buildings, and conveniences necessary for a garrison, such as a chapel, barracks, and a bastion, or battery, for water, twenty feet in diameter, a furnace, a mill, and a forge, said to be used for casting cannon.

High on a rock, half way between the sea and the land.

The Castle stood, and the ruins are still to be seen.



DUNOTTER CASTLE,

KINCARDINESHIRE.

DUNOTTER CASTLE is situated on the eastern coast of Kincardineshire, on a rock projecting into the sea, accessible from the land, on the west side, and that only by a narrow steep and winding path, the adjacent rock having been scarped, and rendered impassable by art. The entrance into the Castle is through a gate in a wall, of about forty feet high, whence, by a long passage, you enter through another, to the area of the Castle, which measures about an acre and a quarter. This space is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of different ages: the most ancient of them, with the exception of the chapel, is a square tower, said to have been built in the latter end of the fourteenth century. Here are, likewise, the ruins of several other buildings, and conveniences necessary for a garrison; such as a chapel, barracks, and a basin, or cistern, for water, twenty feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge, said to be used for casting iron bullets.

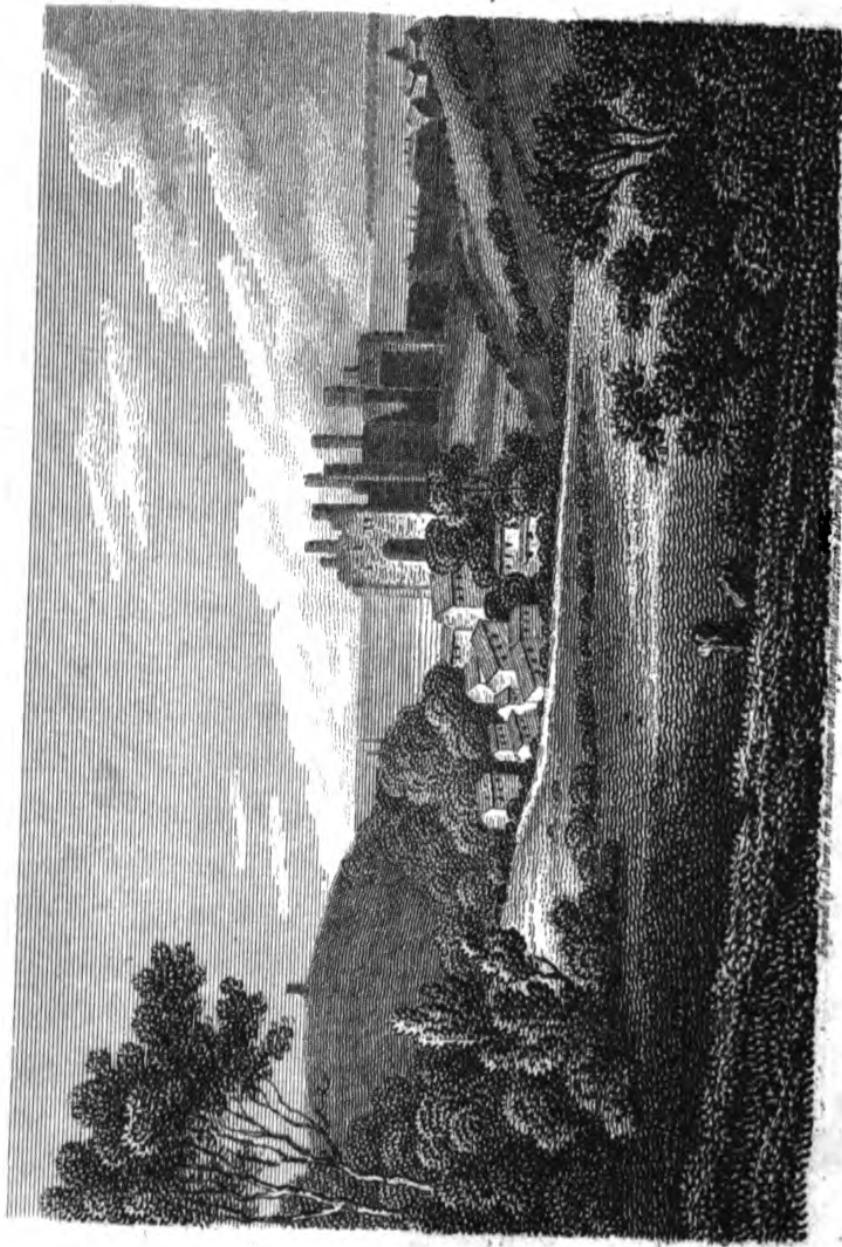
High on a rock, half sea-beat, half on land,
The Castle stood, and still its ruins stand:

DUNOTTER CASTLE.

Wide o'er the German main the prospect bent;
Steep is the path, and rugged the ascent:
When we with labour climb the narrow way,
Long sounding vaults receive us from the day:
There hung the huge portcullis, there the bar,
Drawn on the iron gate, defy'd the war.
O great Dunotter! once of strength the seat;
Once deem'd impregnable—thou yield'st to fate:
Nor rocks, nor seas, nor arms, thy gates defend;
Thy pride is fallen, thy ancient glories end.

On this rock, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church and burial-place of the parish was originally situated, the building now called the chapel, being formerly the parish-church. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural strength of this rock induced sir William Keith, then great marshal of Scotland, to build a Castle on it as a place of safety for himself and friends, during these troublesome times: but, to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish, in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the bishop of St. Andrew's pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to the pope, who directed the bishop to take off his sentence, upon the payment of a certain recompence to the church.





Caermarthen.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.

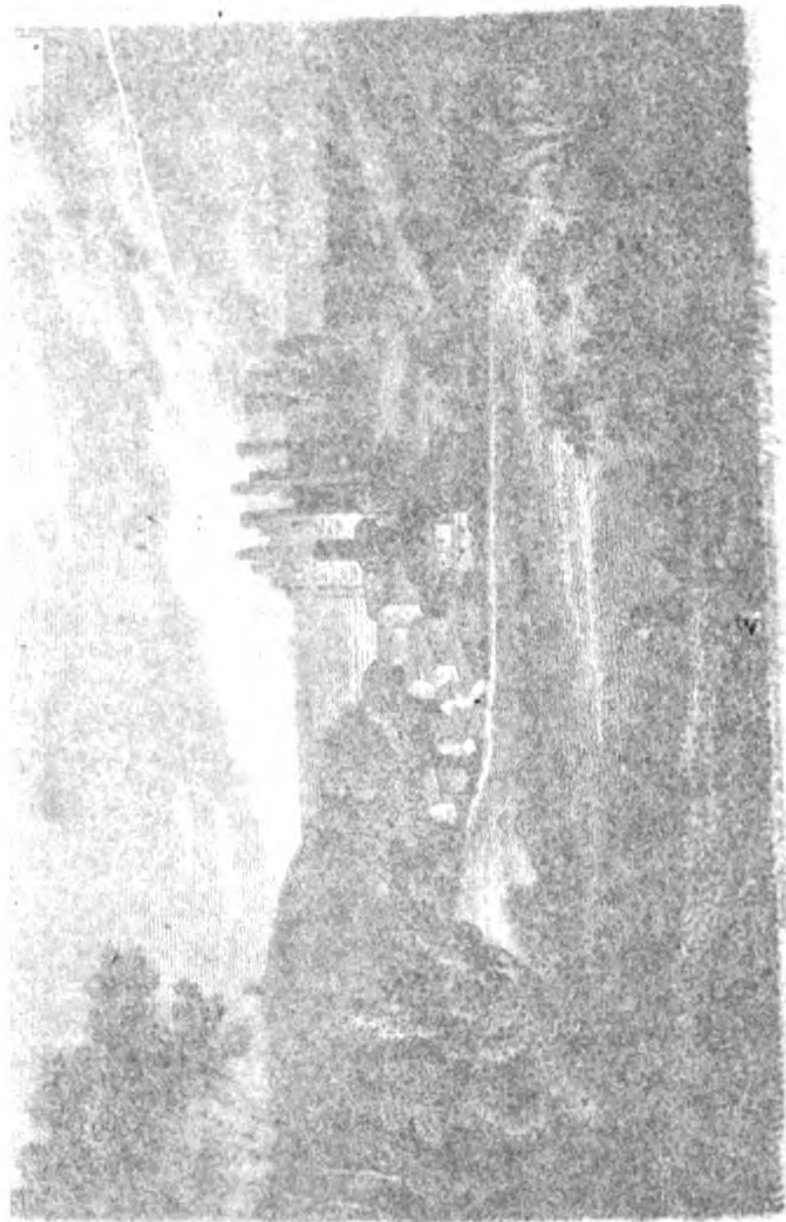
CAERMARTHEN.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

CAERMARTHEN is esteemed one of the most beautiful towns in Wales: rising above the level of the sea, it commands a delightful view of the most fertile part of the principality. The situation of this town is so advantageous as its site, which is on a hill, the houses are irregularly built and do not reflect the usual glare of whitened houses. There are, however, many good pictures of the sea, which bring to the neighbouring gentry, who are here during the winter. Here is a fine specimen of the work of freestone, and adorned with colonnades, of the Ionic order, besides other public buildings. In the chancel of the church is a monument, according to tradition, to be that of Rice ap Thomas, who is represented in chain armour, attended by two attendant figures.

The remains of Caerm. castle, which are very considerable, have been converted into a gaol. Of the walls that surrounded the town, scarcely any vestige is now existing.

This place gave birth to the famous Merlin, in the year 480. He appears to have been a man of extraordinary wisdom and learning, which, in that barbarous



CAERMARTHEN,

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

CAERMARTHEN is esteemed one of the most important towns in Wales: rising above the river Towey, it commands a delightful view of the most beautiful vale in the principality. The construction of the town is not so advantageous as its situation would admit: the streets are irregularly built and deformed, with the contrasted glare of whitened houses and red brick chimnies. There are, however, many good private houses, which belong to the neighbouring gentry, who resort hither during the winter. Here is a handsome town-hall, built of freestone, and adorned with collonades, of the Ionic order, besides other public buildings. In the chancel of the church is a monument, ascribed, by tradition, to be that of Rice ap Thomas, who is represented in chain armour, attended by two recumbent figures.

The remains of Caermarthen castle, which are very considerable, have been converted into a gaol. Of the walls that surrounded the town, scarcely any vestige is now existing.

This place gave birth to the famous Merlin, in the year 480. He appears to have been a man of extraordinary wisdom and learning, which, in that barbarous

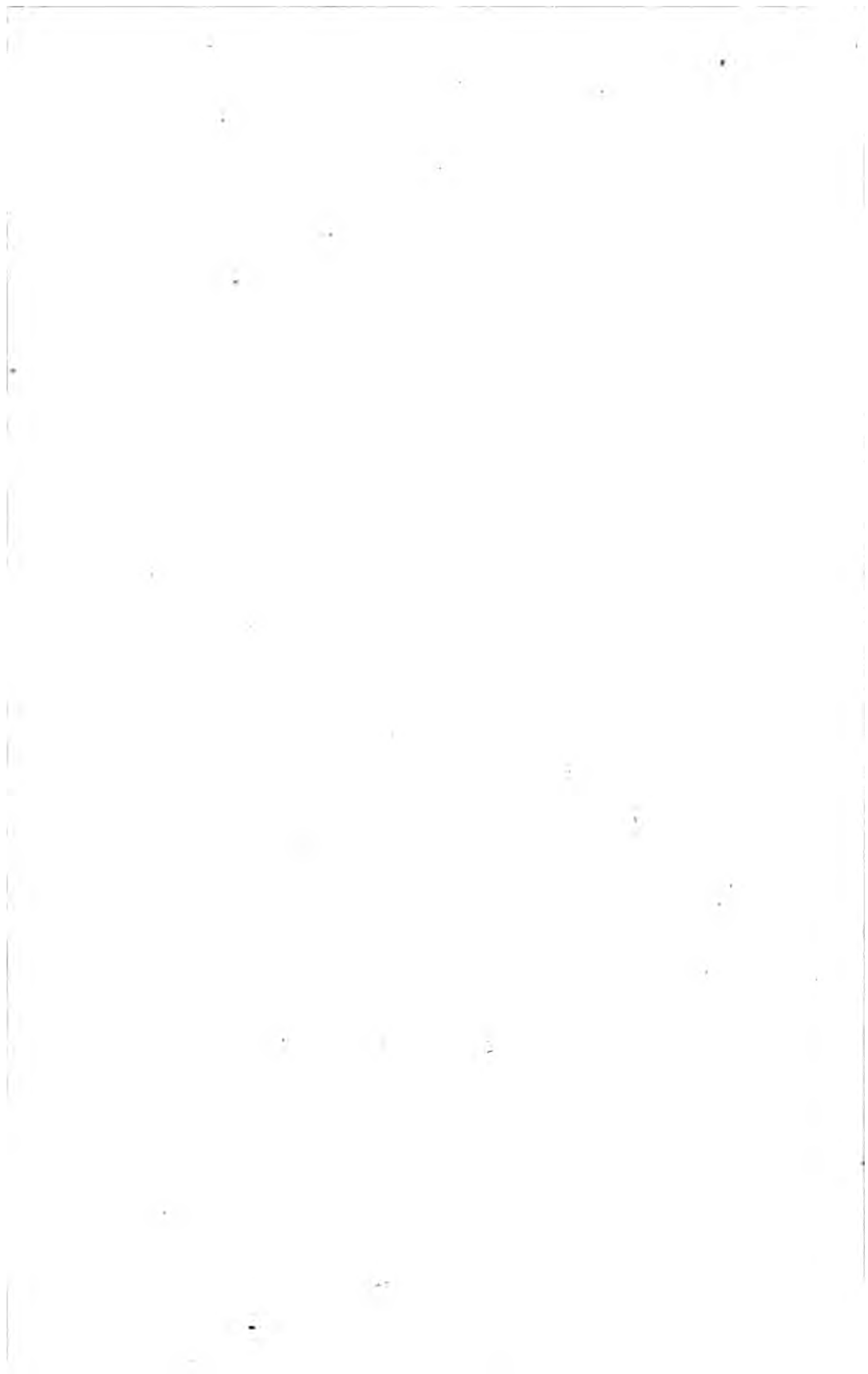
CAERMARTHEN.

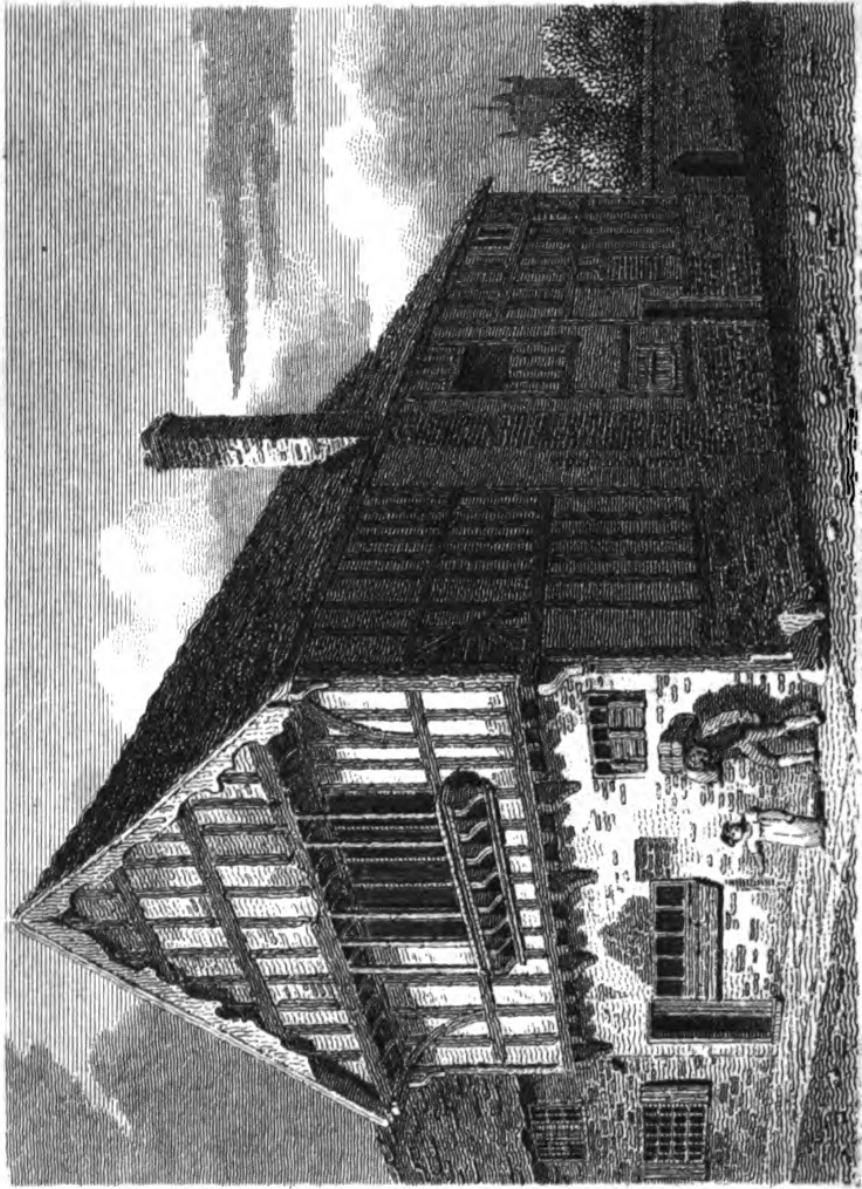
age, drew upon him the imputation of magical practices. Monkish writers have handed down the accusation to posterity, jealous of every acquirement possessed by those without the pale of their church.

Near Caermarthen is an eminence, called Merlin's Hill; near the summit of which is a rock, named Merlin's Chair. On this, according to tradition, sat Merlin, uttering his astonishing prophecies.

The last retreat of sir Richard Steele was a small estate in the vale of Towey: here he lived some time, under very limited circumstances. The farm he possessed is within a quarter of a mile of the town of Caermarthen, and is called Ty Gwyn. The house which formerly bore the sign of the Ivy Bush, was sir Richard's residence. He died here September 1, 1729.

On the north side of the town is the site of an extensive Roman camp: the ditches and embankments are in good preservation.





Engraved by J. Durrer after the Architectural & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by G. Harley.

Mrs. Dolue Poor, from Leicester.

and sold by Messrs. P. & Co. No. 1, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

BLUE BOAR INN, LEICESTER.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

UPON the defeat of Richard III. at the battle of Market Bosworth, all the arms of the king were seized, which was a Blue Boar, with its head polished; and it is supposed that this emblem became the sign of the Blue Boar Inn, which was taken from one of the wine merchants who lived a few years since, on which circumstance the name. From this circumstance, taken, the name of the inn. The building, for the most part, is supposed to be of Richard. The chimney, on the east side of the inn, in Blue Boar Lane, appears to be an erection of some earlier period: it is built of thin brick and tiles, ornamented, in many places, with wrought iron. The room in which the king lay is very large, the pillars which support it are adorned with the vine tendrils, painted in vermillion.

On the 21st of August 1485, the day which preceded the battle, Richard entered Leicester with great pomp, attended by his army, consisting principally of foot: it was separated into two divisions; the first division marched five in a rank, then followed the baggage, next the king, gorgeously apparelled, mounted upon a



BLUE BOAR INN, LEICESTER,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

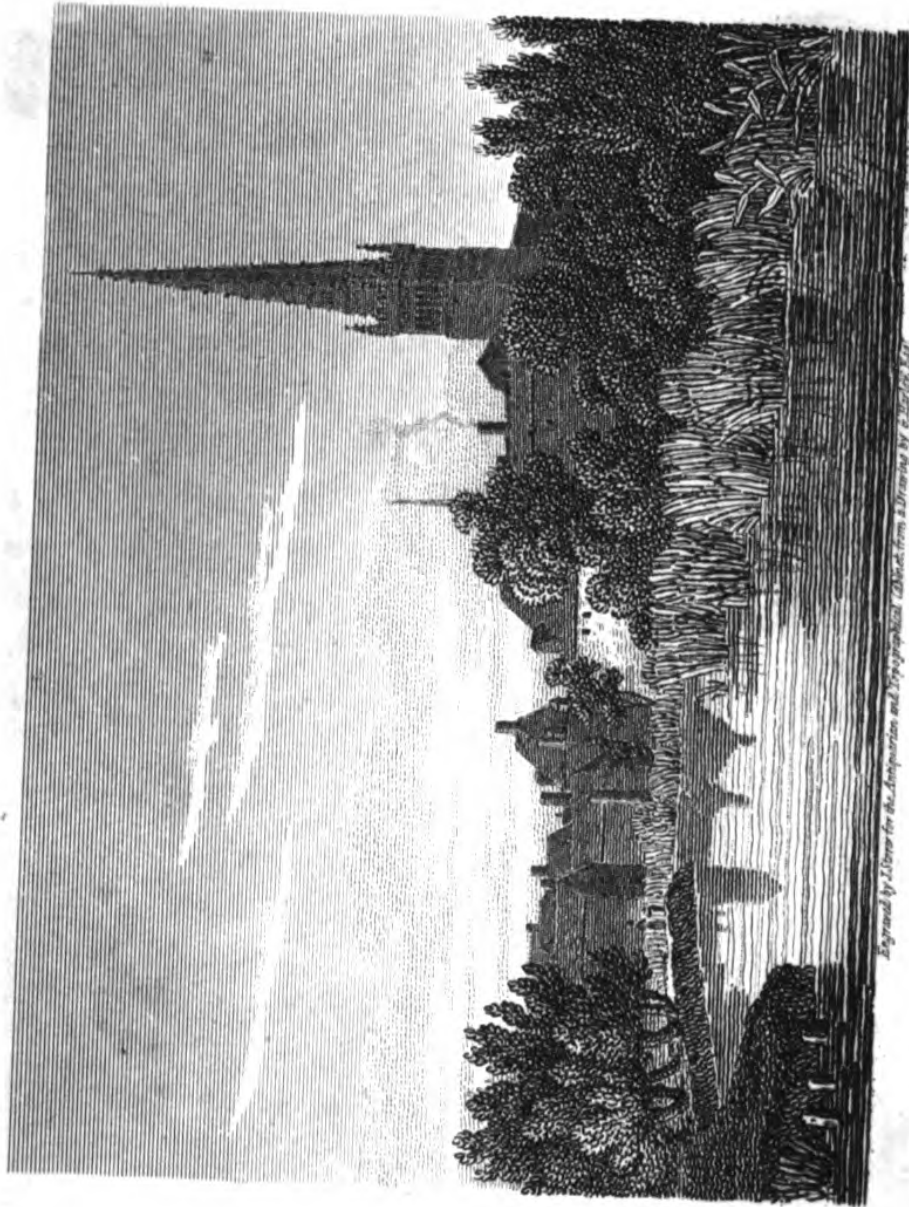
UPON the defeat of Richard III. in the memorable battle of Market Bosworth, all the memorials of his cognisance, which was a Blue Boar, were torn down and demolished; and it is supposed that this Inn afterwards became the sign of the Blue Bell. A piece of glass, taken from one of the windows, was in preservation, a few years since, on which was painted a Blue Bell. From this circumstance, the conjecture may have arisen. The building, for the most part, is evidently of the age of Richard. The chimney, on that side of it which is in Blue Boar Lane, appears to be an erection of some earlier period: it is built of thin brick and tiles, ornamented, in many places, with wrought stones; the room in which the king lay is very large; the timbers which support it are adorned with the vine tendril, painted in vermillion.

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BLUE BOAR INN, LEICESTER.

large white courser, richly caparisoned, and attended by his body guard: the second division then followed, marching also five abreast. The few horse that he had formed the wings of the army, and were stationed close to the centre.

The battle which decided the long dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster, lasted but two hours. Richard's body was found among the slain, naked, and besmeared with blood and dirt; and in that state it was thrown across a horse, with the head hanging down on one side and the legs on the other, and so carried to Leicester. The body lay two whole days exposed to the view of the people, after which it was interred without ceremony, in one of the churches of that city.



Engraved by J. Stone for the Association and Topographical Society from a Drawing by G. S. 1847

St. Mary's Church, Leicestershire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clark, New Bond Street and T. Carpenter, Old Broad Street, 17 February 1847.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH exhibits the architecture of a variety of periods, the nave being the dating of the twelfth century, and in common with the castle, near which it stands, the chancel is Saxon, and probably the first of that kind in the county. Robert 1. Bellmont, who he had obtained the earldom of Leicester, and among other acts of mercy, for the benefit of the poor, rebuilt the Church of our Lady with some alterations, putting therein secular canons, and enriching it with various donations. His son Robert, who was the founder of an abbey at Leicester, transferred at his death his father's endowments from this Church to that of his sanctuary; but not willing to destroy the effect of his father's good intentions towards the Church, he put therein eight canons, one of whom was a deacon. These continued till the general dissolution. In the vestry is still to be seen a chest, called an arch, which was used as a convenience for hanging their severall robes. The hooks are seven in number, some of which are in the kitchen crane.

One of the canons was the vicar, who was constituted by the bishop till the



L. H. May & Co. Engravers, N. York

Published by the Publishers, No. 10, Broadway, New York

NEW YORK

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LEICESTER,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH exhibits the architecture of a great variety of periods, occasioned by the damage it has sustained in common with the castle, near which it stands. The chancel is Saxon, and probably the finest remains of that kind in the county. Robert de Bellomont, after he had obtained the earldom of Leicester from Henry I. among other acts of mercy, for the health of his soul, rebuilt the Church of our Lady within the castle, placing therein secular canons, and enriching them with various donations. His son Robert, who was the founder of an abbey at Leicester, transferred many of his father's endowments from this Church to that religious sanctuary; but not willing to destroy the effect of all his father's good intentions towards the Church, he placed therein eight canons, one of whom was a dean. These continued till the general dissolution. In the vestry is still to be seen a chest, called an arch, in which there is a convenience for hanging their several vestments. The hooks are seven in number, somewhat resembling a kitchen crane.

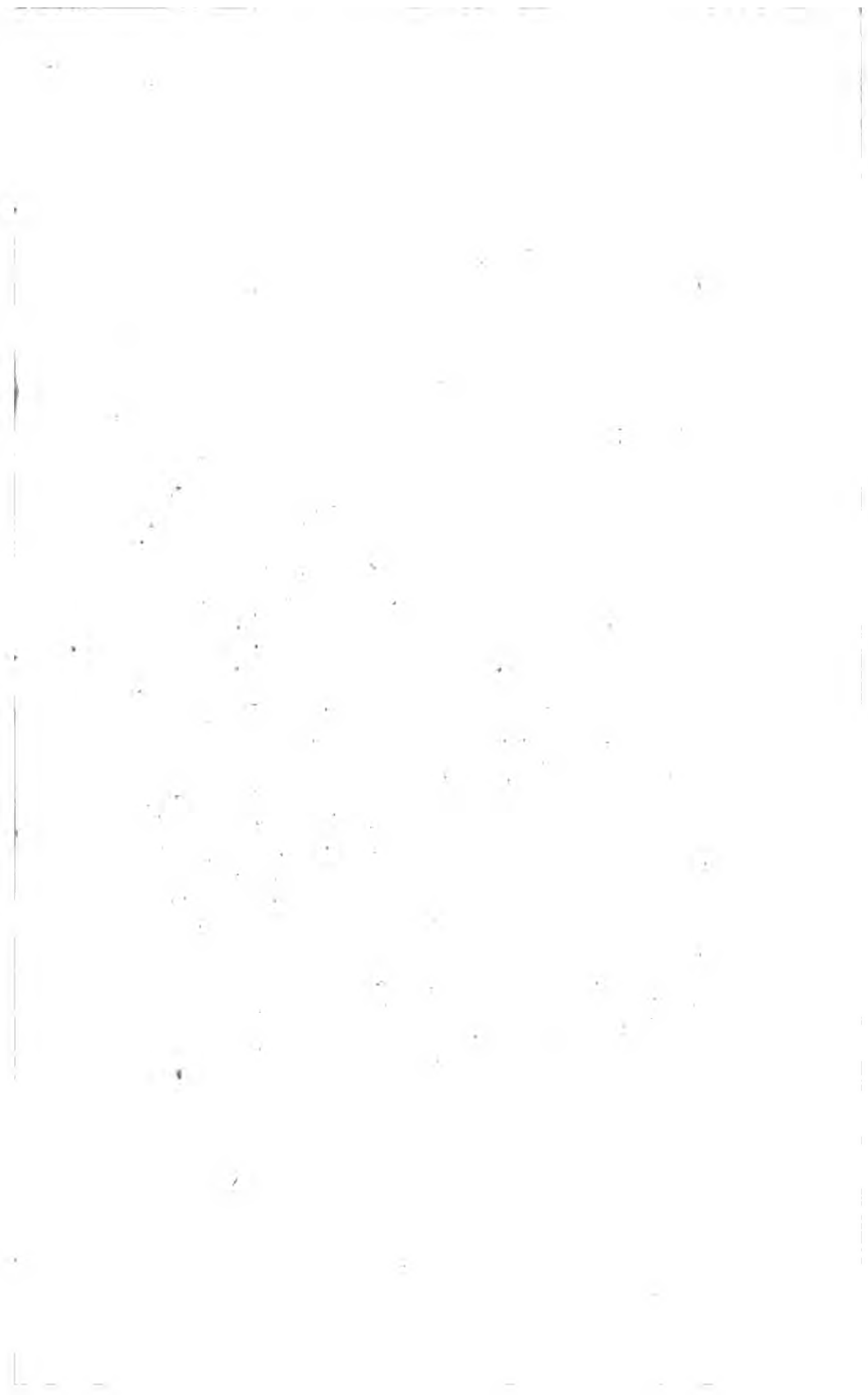
One of the canons was vicar of the parish, and instituted by the bishop till the year 1400, when it was

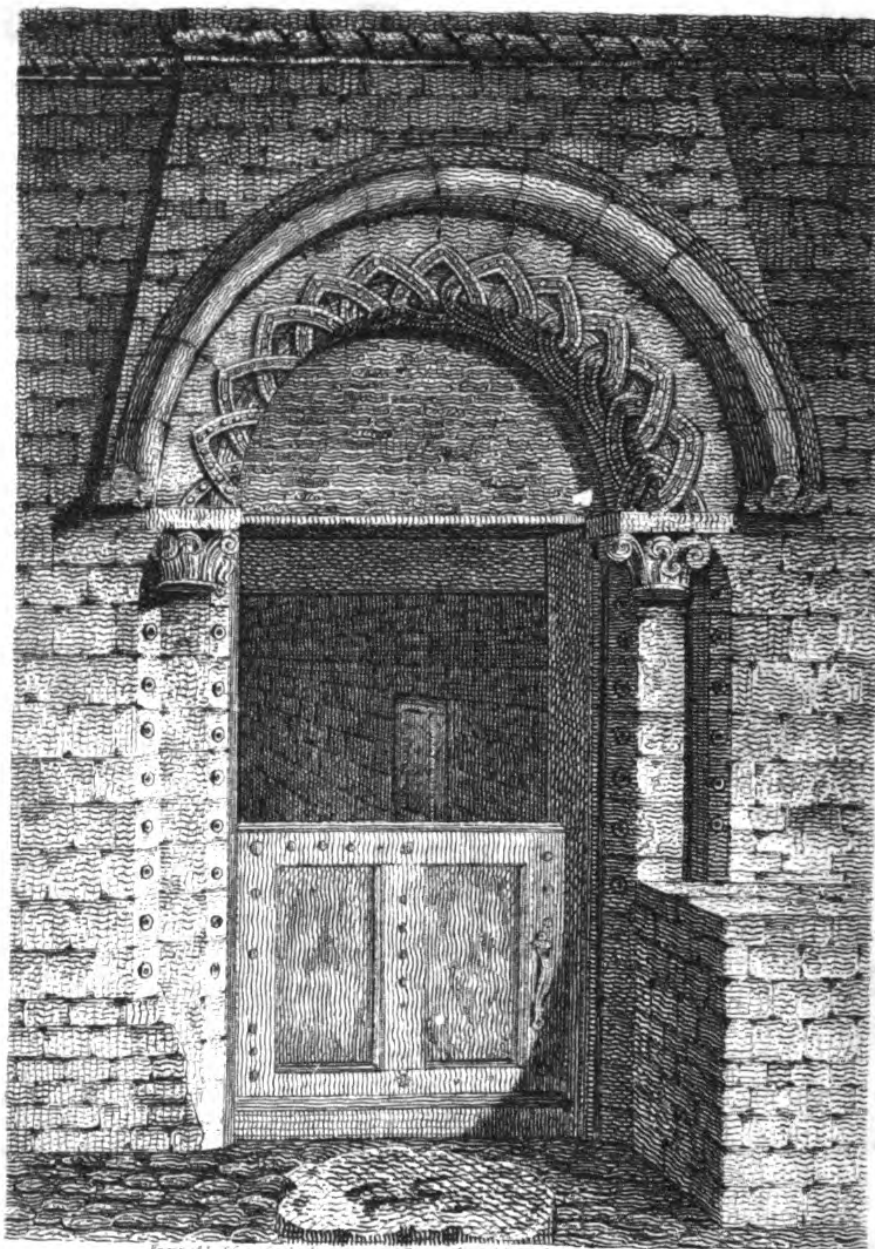
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

ordained, with the consent of the bishop, that hereafter whoever was made dean, should be vicar. The charges attendant upon this Church were paid partly by the parishioners and partly by the dean.

It appears, that in Leland's time, in the college within the parish Church of St. Mary, there were only seven resident priests, and that the vicar had a pension of £8 *per annum*, and no other profits, save his mansion-house, and a little garden, upon the west side of the college. The revenues of this college being granted to Edward Holt, esq. by queen Elizabeth, and at length to the corporation of Leicester, in fee-farm, occasioned the vicars to be in some measure dependant upon that body, which, being entitled to all the profits of the dean and canons, had consequently the churchyard, small tythes, and offerings, in other places belonging to the vicar: at different times, however, considerable additions have been made to the living.

St. Mary's Church has suffered from the warring elements, as well as from military operations. In 1757, the day on which admiral Byng was shot, one of the windows of the spire was blown out; and in June, 1763, the steeple was damaged by lightning: again, on the 10th of July, 1783, the lightning struck one of the steeple windows, and split the stone-work down to the battlements: in consequence, the steeple was wholly taken down. It was soon after rebuilt in the original form, and of the same dimensions.





Engraved by T. Agate, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Hardwick.

The Jew's House, Lincoln.

Published, for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, St. A. Bond St. March 1822.

THE JET

1950

The first part of the book is a history of the jet engine, from its invention in the 1930s to its widespread use in the 1950s. The author discusses the challenges of high-speed flight and the need for a more powerful engine. He describes the work of Frank Whittle and Hans von Ohain, who independently developed the turbojet engine. The book then covers the development of the turbofan engine, which is more efficient and quieter than the turbojet. The author also discusses the use of the jet engine in military aircraft and the development of the jet engine for space travel. The book is a comprehensive history of the jet engine, from its invention to its widespread use in the 1950s.

THE JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FOR what purpose this curious antique building was erected, is only known by conjecture ; but as its appearance bears strong marks of Saxon architecture, it is reasonable to suppose that its original destination was not for the residence of a Jew, as we find, from history, that these people were not known in England previous to the Norman conquest : its present title was therefore most probably attached to it in the eighteenth year of Edward I. when its inhabitant, Belaset de Wallingford, a Jewess, was hanged at Lincoln, for clipping.

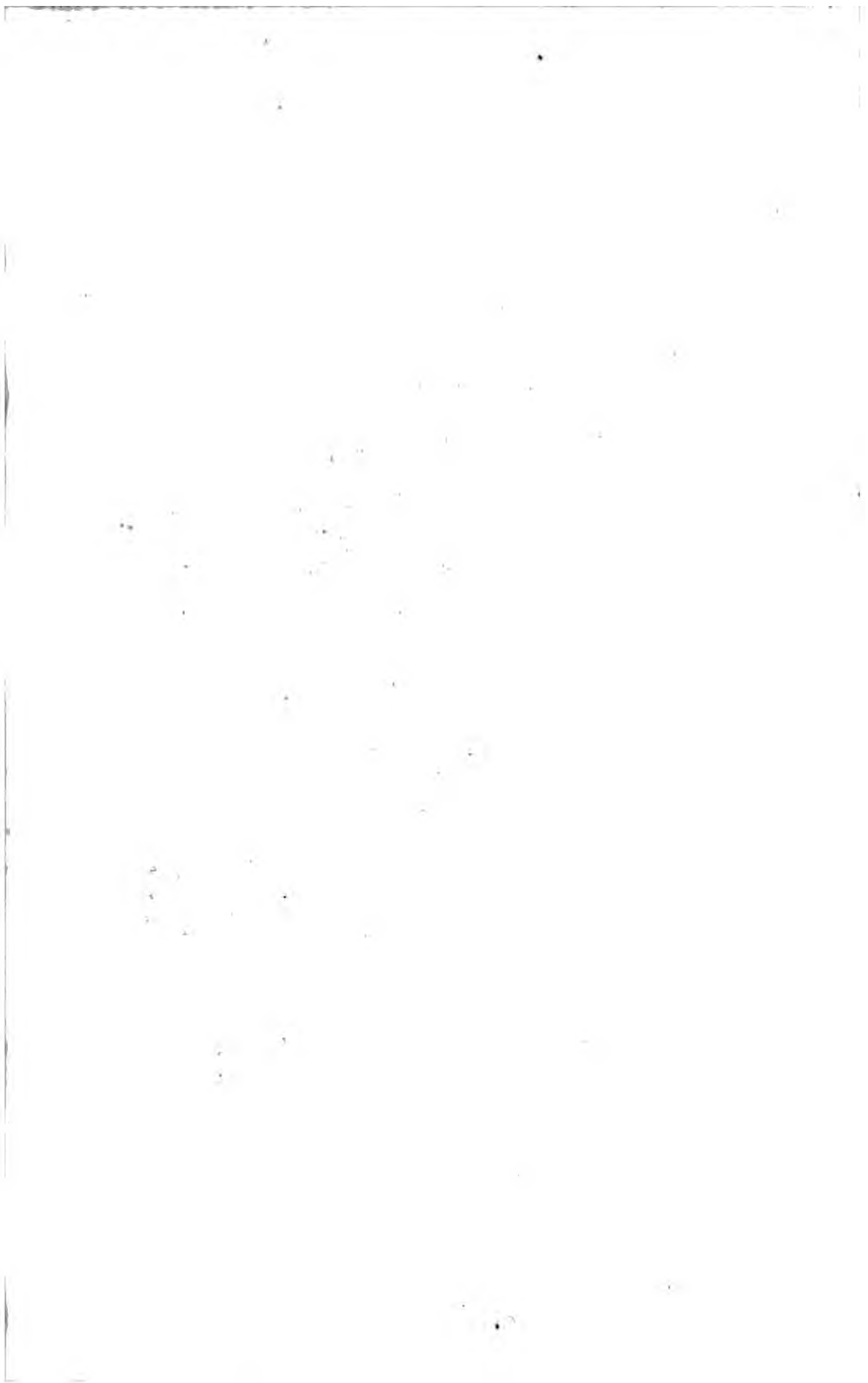
When forfeited by its unfortunate owner, it was granted to a William de Foleteby, and by his succeeding brother was given to canon Thornton, who afterwards conveyed it to the dean and chapter of the see of Lincoln, in whose possession it still remains.

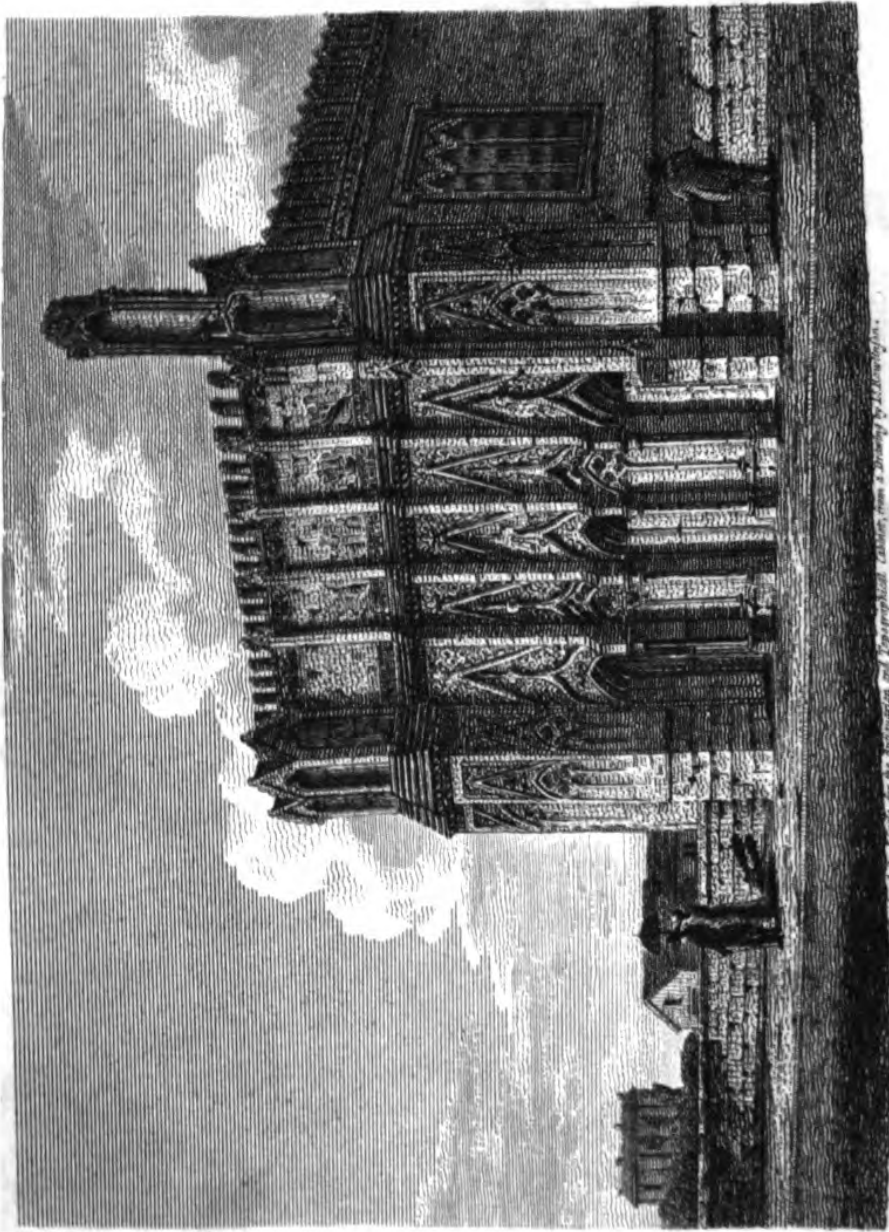
Its situation is on the west side of the hill, nearly at the bottom, opposite to what is called Bull-ring Lane. The entrance door stands in the middle of the front, and is well worth the attention of the antiquary : it has a circular arch, which has been supported by a column on each side, surmounted by rude imitations of the Corinthian capital. This arch is ornamented with a

THE JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN.

sort of fanciful carving, connected together like the links of a chain: the head of the arch is filled with modern brick-work; above is a circular canopy, supporting a chimney; the lower part contains two flues and fireplaces, one on each side the door, which unite above the arch into one. The lower windows are altered from their original form, but two that give light to the chambers have circular tops, ornamented with a kind of cable moulding; that towards the south end, is in its original state, and supported by two short pillars with capitals, like those of the doorway; it is divided into two circular topped lights, and once had a middle mullion; that towards the other end is more modernized; a small window, with a pointed top, filled with a trefoil, is between these, and situated near the south projection of the chimney; a cable moulding runs along the whole front at the bottoms of these windows, and one in a line with the imposts of their arches, of more fanciful workmanship.

In one of the chambers is a recess, with a triangular head, which has given rise to a supposition that it might probably have been a small religious establishment anterior to the Norman conquest, and that this niche was designed for the effigy of its patron saint; but if another conjecture may be allowed, it seems more adapted to the reception of a holy-water basin, being very low, and in width equal, if not greater, than its height, which is certainly an inconsistent form for the reception of a statue.





Engraved by A. Smith, for the Architectural and Topographical Library, from a drawing by Mr. W. G. Smith.

Chapel on Wakefield Bridge, Yorkshire.

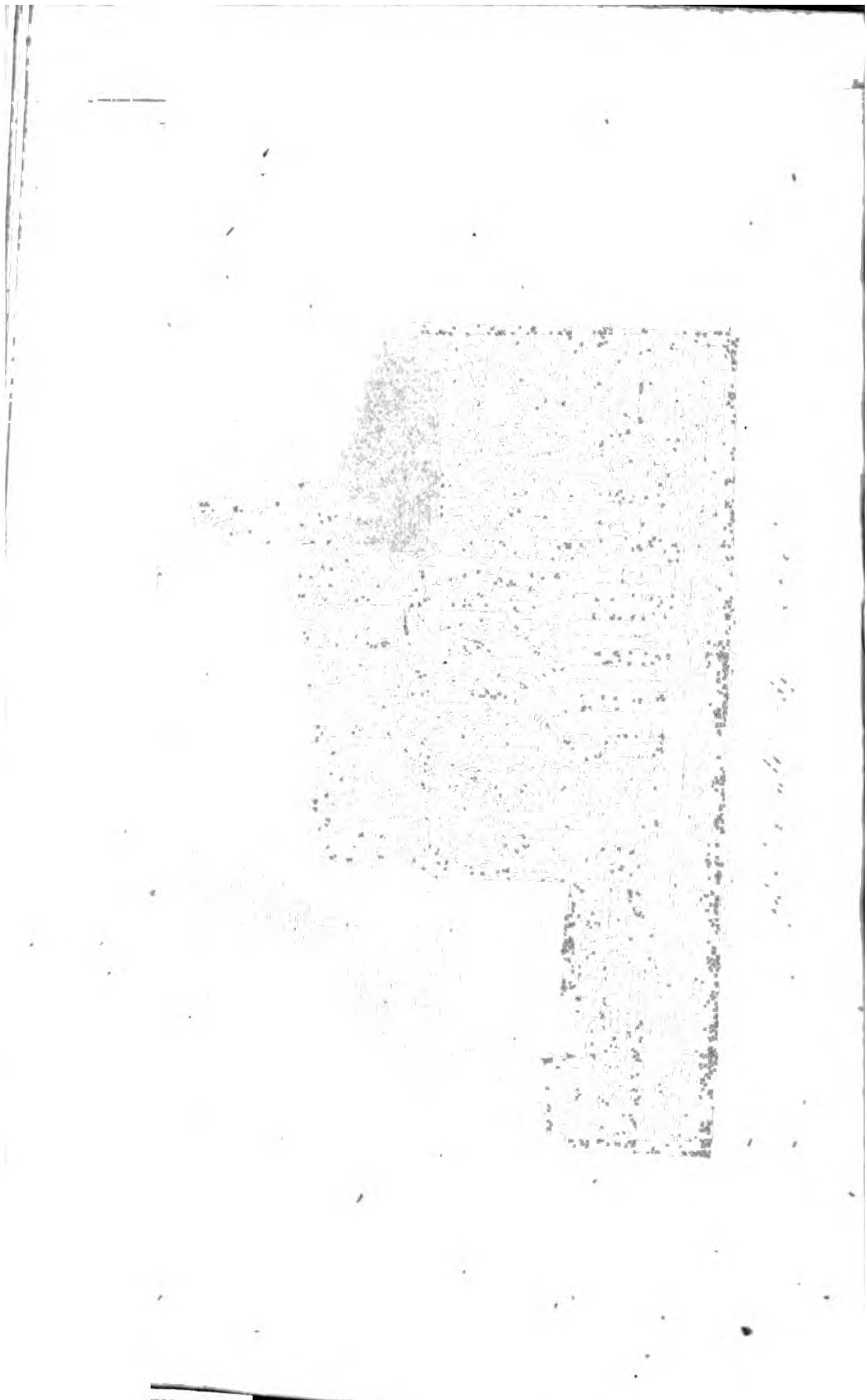
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond Street, London, M.D. and Street, March 1844.

CHAPEL ON WAKEFIELD BRIDGE

FORKSHIRE.

This Chapel is nearly entire. It is ten feet high and six wide: the west front is divided by five arches, into compartments, with arches in relief; their spandrels are richly flowered, and over each compartment are five figures, with historical subjects. The first is a man reclining, supposed to allude to the death of King Richard the First. The first is broken, the second a man reclining, lamenting, a youth kneeling before him, with his hands; in the third, two youths kneeling, one on the side of a woman in the same attitude; in the fourth, a group of figures, obscure; in the fifth, a man sitting, another standing before him, and an embattled building. The buttresses are beautifully carved, and each was crowned with a rich finial. The north and south windows have rich tracery.

This Chapel, which stands partly on the bridge and partly on the sterlings, was used as a warehouse for hemp, and has been used for various purposes, that have of late years much damaged it. It is supposed to have been built by Edward IV. in memory of his father; but this king seems to have been rather the repairer, or rebuildler, than the founder of this Chapel, for it appears by the



CHAPEL ON WAKEFIELD BRIDGE,

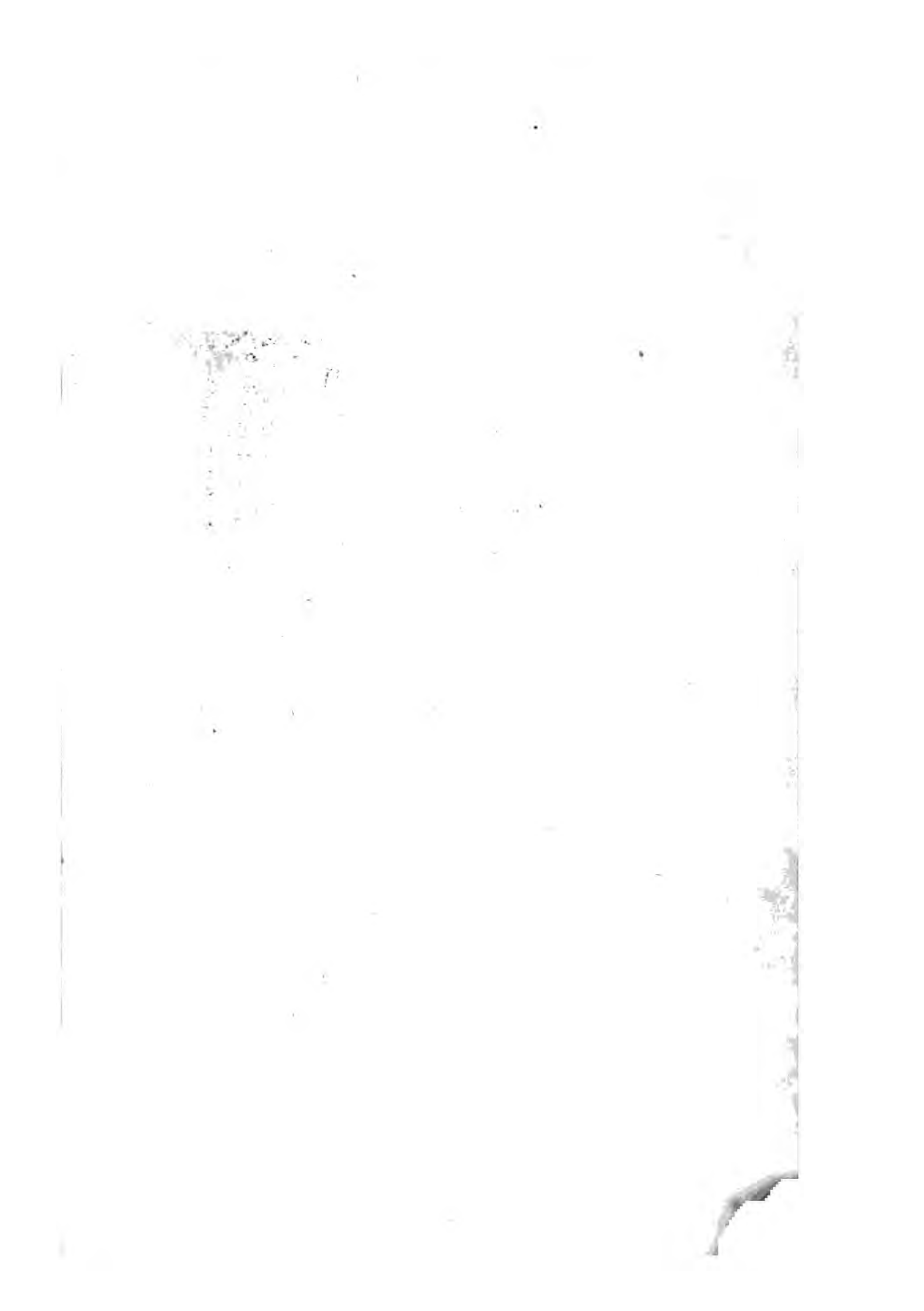
YORKSHIRE.

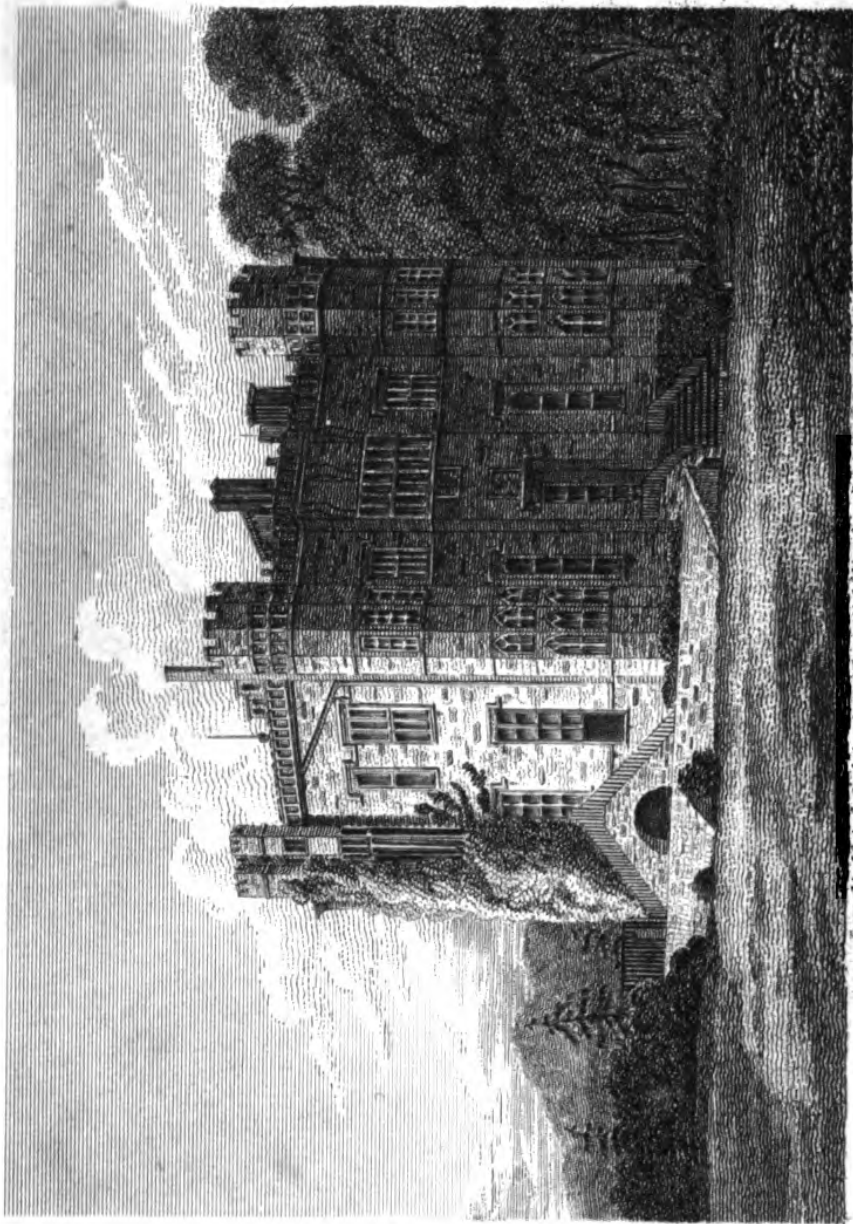
THIS Chapel is nearly entire: it is ten yards long and six wide: the west front is divided by buttresses, into compartments, with arches in relief; their spandrils richly flowered, and over each compartment five shorter ones, with historical subjects in bass-relief, which are supposed to allude to the occasion of erecting the Chapel. The first is broken, in the second is a woman reclined, lamenting, a youth at her feet sits wringing his hands; in the third, two youths kneel, praying by the side of a woman in the same attitude; in the fourth, a group of figures, obscure; in the fifth, a man sitting, another standing before him, and an embattled building. The buttresses are beautifully carved, and each was crowned with a rich fynial. The north and south windows have rich tracery.

This Chapel, which stands partly on the bridge and partly on the sterlings, was lately a warehouse for hemp, and has been used for various purposes, that have of late years much damaged it. It is said to have been built by Edward IV. in memory of his father; but this king seems to have been rather the repairer, or rebuilder, than the founder of this Chapel, for it appears by the

CHAPEL ON WAKEFIELD BRIDGE.

charter of 31 Edward III. dated at Wakefield, that he, by that instrument, settled £10 *per annum* on William Kaye and William Bull, and their successors, for ever, to perform divine service in a Chapel of St. Mary, newly built on the bridge at Wakefield. A chantry for two priests in this Chapel was valued, at the suppression, at £14 : 15 : 3½.





Engraved by J. G. Smith, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Library, from a Drawing by J. G. Smith.

Heath Hall, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Taylor, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, March 1. 1841.

HEATH HALL,

YORKSHIRE.

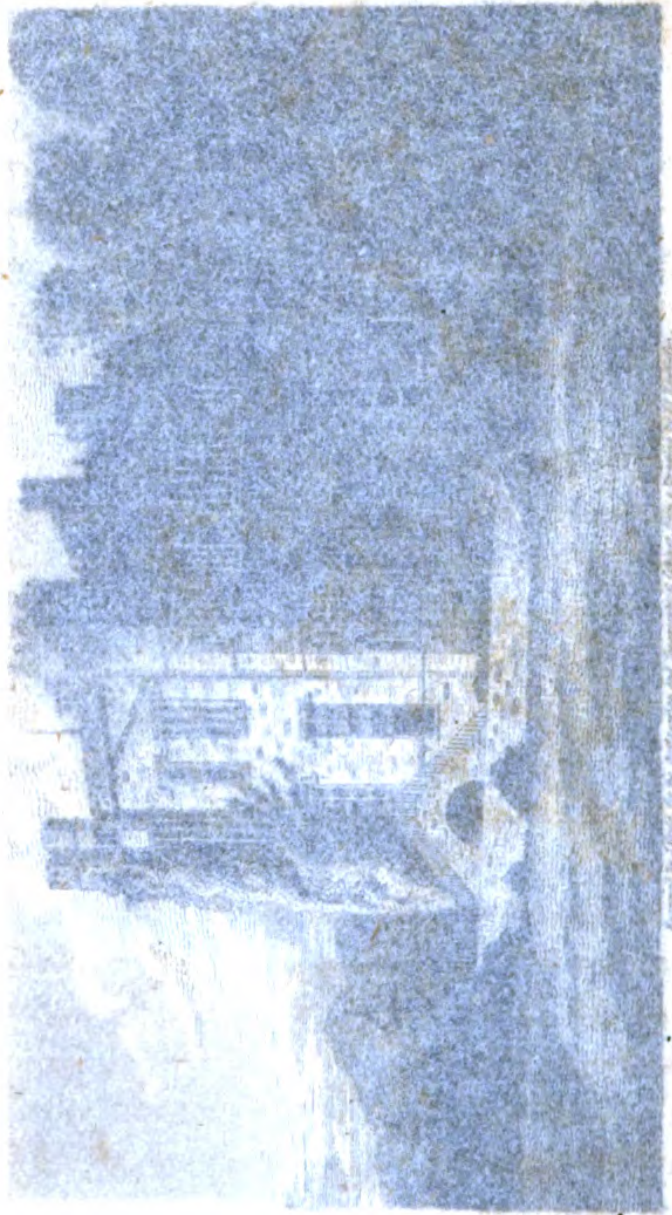
HEATH HALL is situated near the village of Heath, and about one mile from the large and populous town of Wakefield, not far from the banks of the Wharfe. It is an ancient but handsome house, supposed to have been erected about the latter end of the sixteenth century by Elizabeth.

Heath Hall was the seat of the late Sir John Gorton, baronet, but now belongs to the late Sir John Gorton of — Dillon, esquire, who married the daughter of Sir John Gorton's only daughter.

The grounds of this family seat are laid out with considerable taste in the style which prevailed in the early part of the last century, and the view from the house has a venerable and romantic appearance. The river adds much to the beauty of the prospect.

The village of Heath, which is situated on a hill, gives place to few in the neighbourhood. The view from the south of the river is very beautiful. There are several houses, built round the hill, with hanging woods and gardens, well laid out, and a fine view of the river.

At this beautiful seat, in the year 1740, John Gorton, Esq. began an academy for the educating of young



W. H.

...

HEATH HALL,

YORKSHIRE.

HEATH HALL is situated near the village of Heath, and about one mile from the large and populous town of Wakefield, not far from the banks of the Calder. It is an ancient but handsome house, supposed to have been erected about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Heath Hall was the seat of the late sir George Dulston, baronet, but now belongs to, and is the residence of — Dillon, esquire, who married sir George Dulston's only daughter.

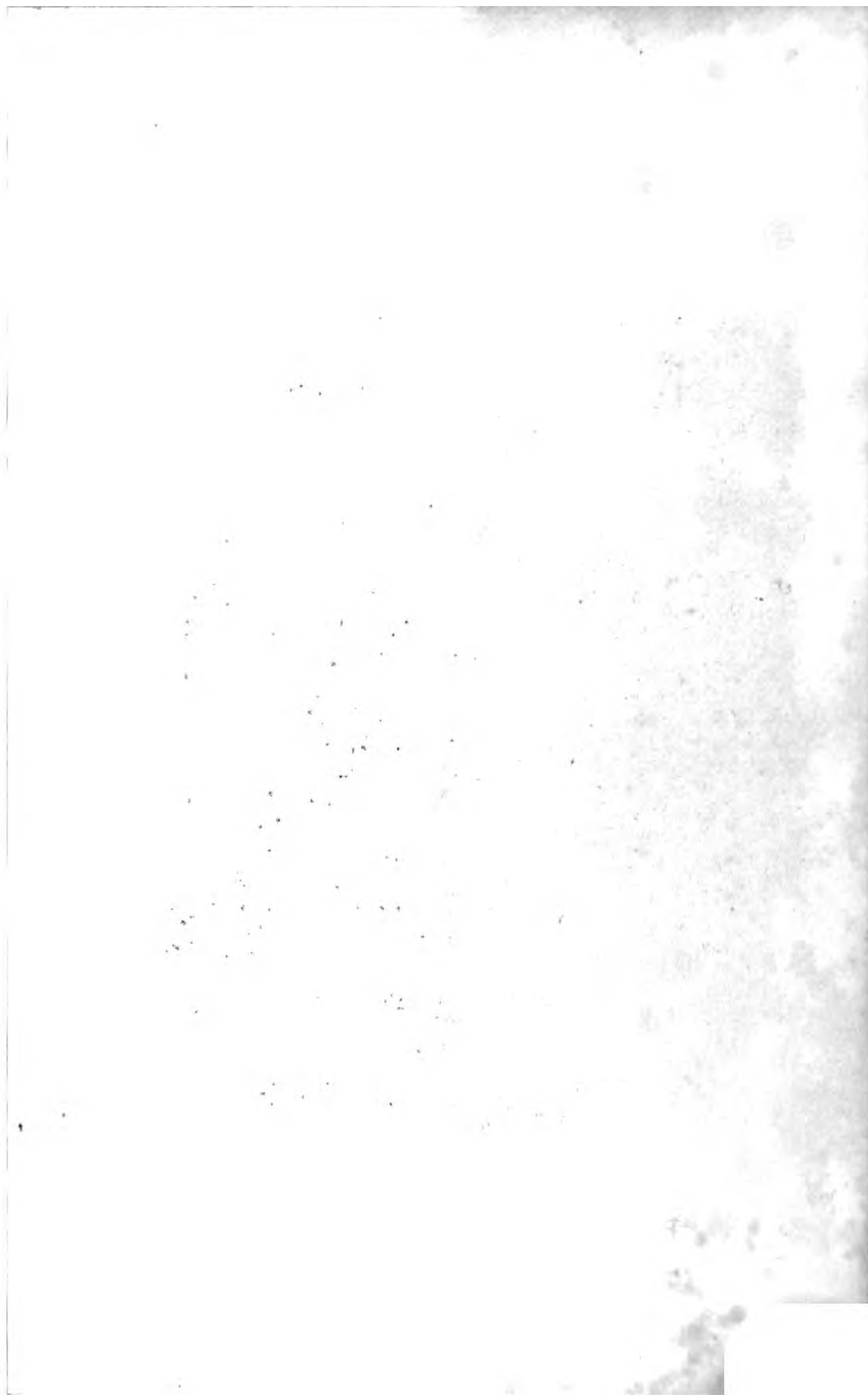
The grounds of this family mansion are laid out with considerable taste in the style which prevailed in the early part of the last century, and from many points the house has a venerable and majestic appearance. The river adds much to the beauty of the scene.

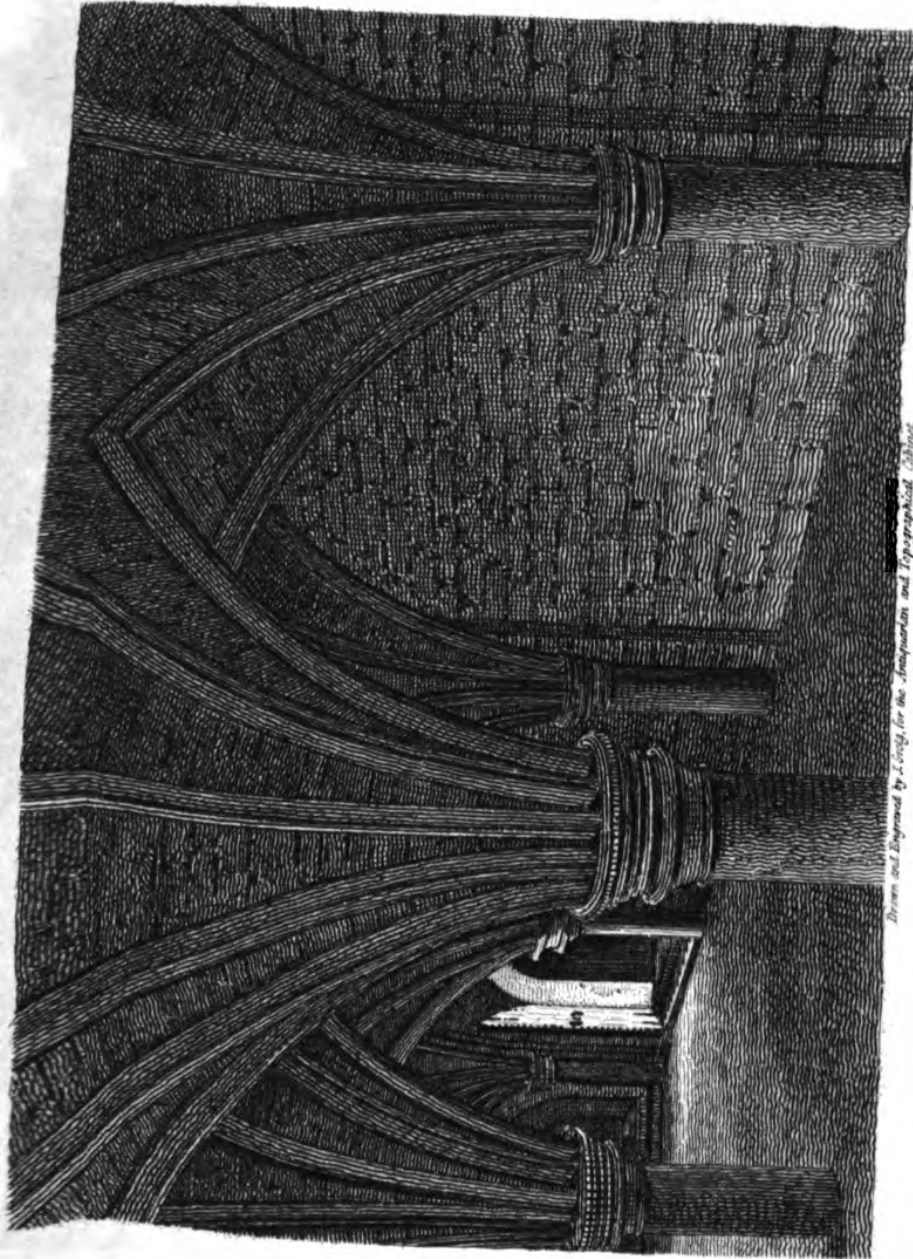
The village of Heath, which, for situation, gives place to few in the kingdom, rises on the side of a hill, south of the river Calder. It consists of various elegant houses, built round a green, with hanging woods and gardens, well laid out, inclining to the river.

At this beautiful place, about the year 1740, Joseph Randall began an academy for the educating of young

HEATH HALL.

gentlemen, in which were employed nine masters, with their proper assistants, to teach every branch of learning necessary to qualify them either for gentlemen divines, or trade. There were usually about 200 pupils in this academy, but it is now broke up, the principal master having failed.





Drawn and Engraved by J. King, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society.

Grands Hall, London.

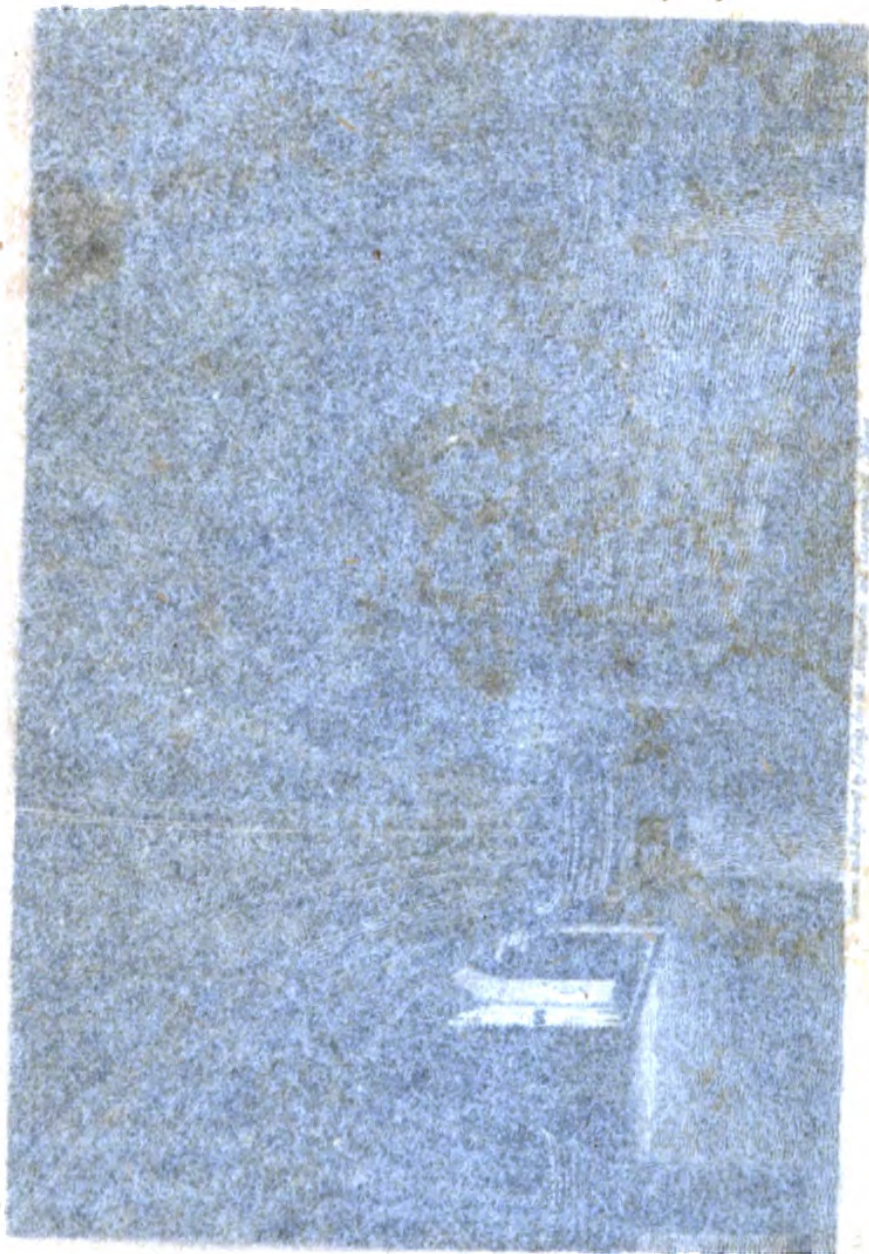
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and C. Carpenter, Old Bond St. March 1842.

GERARD'S HALL, OR GIBSON'S HALL,
LONDON,

MIDDLESEX.

Of this remnant of the ancient hall of the
Gibsons, Pennant, in his account of London, gives the
following particulars:

"To the east of Knight's-bridge, on the
side of Basing Lane, stood the hall of the
Gibsons, mayor of London, and so called since
1311. In the turbulent times of the
reign of Edward II. the mayor was
charged with several harsh and oppressive
measures, and being summoned to appear before the
parliament to answer to the accusation, he and other
nobles fled, and put themselves under the protection
of the rebellious barons. This house was built upon
the ruins of a castle, and had arched gates, made of the
stone of Caen.—In the lofty tower of the hall
stood a tall staff, called the staff of St. Gerard,
Survaie, p. 665) which was feigned to be the staff of Ge-
rardus, a mighty giant, who was said to be no more
than a maypole, which, according to ancient custom,
used to be decked and carried round the door:
from this fable, the tower was called the tower of Ge-
rard's Hall, but was properly changed to that of Gibsons



Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, written vertically in a cursive script. The text is faint and difficult to read, but appears to be a single line of writing.

GERARD'S HALL, OR GISORS HALL, LONDON,

M I D D L E S E X.

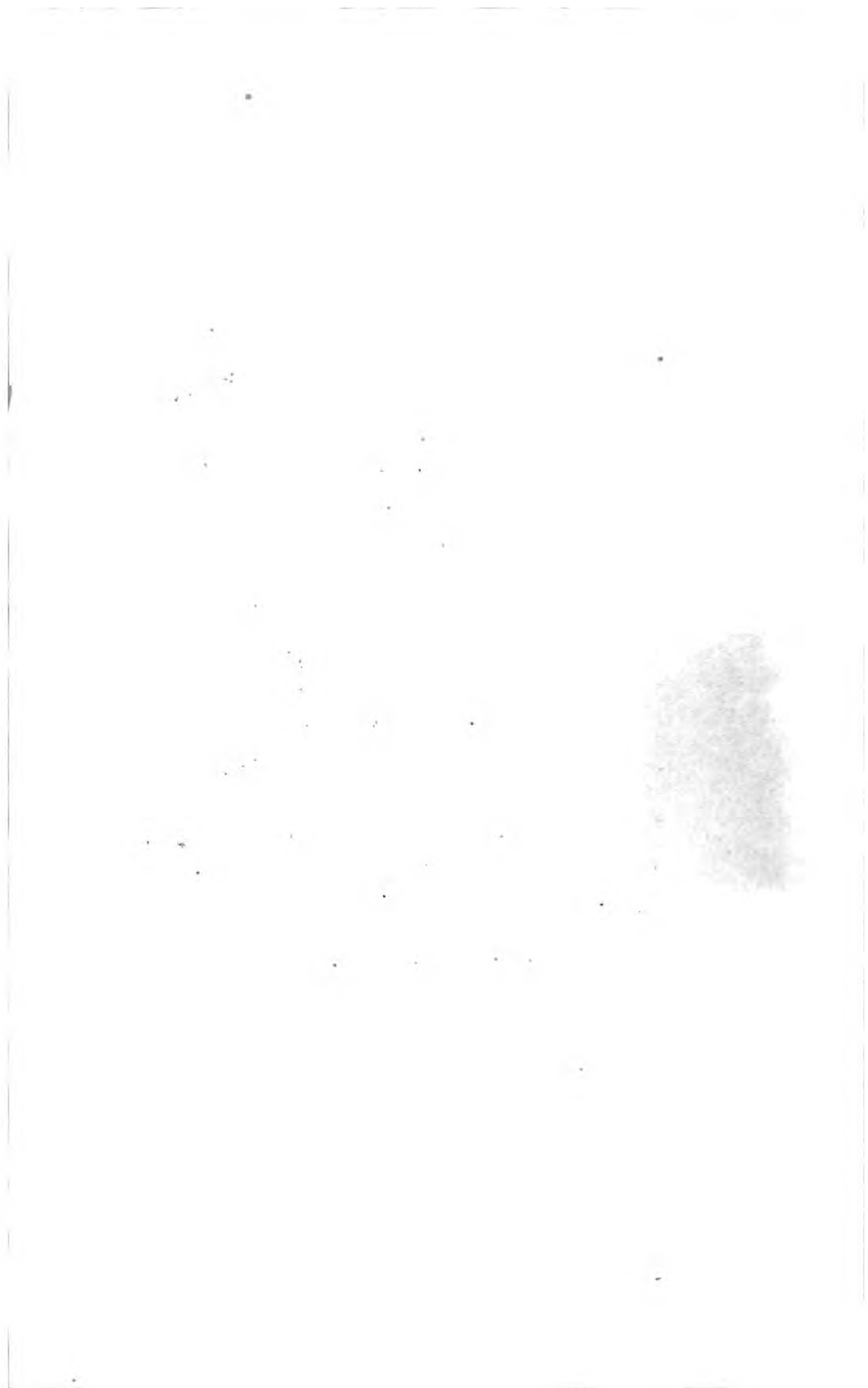
OF this remnant of the ancient mansion of sir John Gisors, Pennant, in his account of London, gives the following particulars :

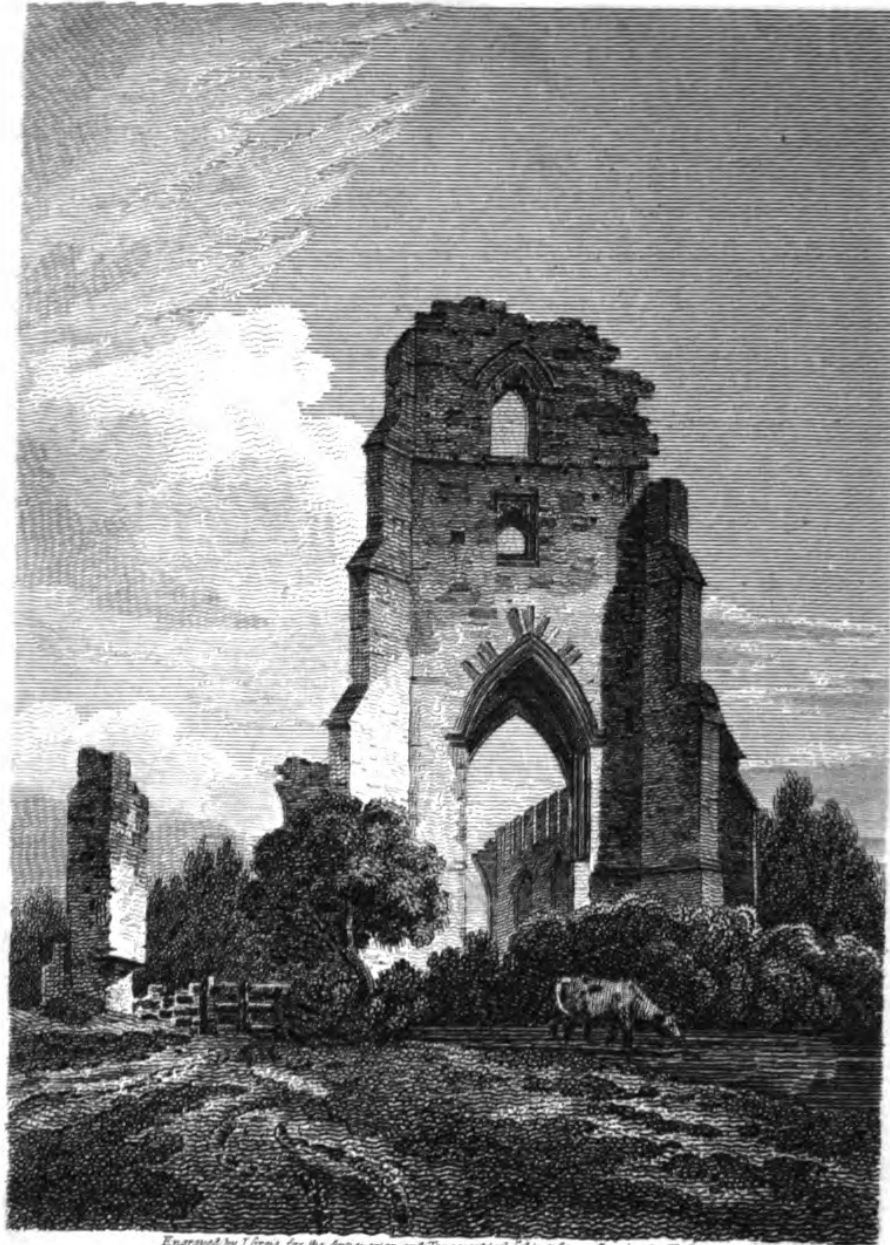
“ To the east of Knight-rider Street, on the south side of Basing Lane, stood the mansion of sir John Gisors, mayor of London, and constable of the Tower, in 1311. In the turbulent times of Edward II. he was charged with several harsh and unjust proceedings, and being summoned to appear before the king's justices, to answer to the accusation, he and other principal citizens fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. This house was built upon arched vaults, and had arched gates, made of the stone brought from Caen.—In the lofty roofed Hall (says Stow, in his *Survaie*, p. 665) stood a large fir-pole, near forty feet high, which was feigned to have been the staff of Gerardus, a mighty giant, which proved to be no more than a maypole, which, according to ancient custom, used to be decked and placed annually before the door : from this fable, the house long bore the name of Gerard's Hall, but was properly changed to that of Gisors.

GERARD'S HALL, OR GISORS HALL, LONDON.

—It remained in the family till the year 1386, when it was alienated by Thomas Gisors. The house was divided into several parts, and in the time of Stow was a common hosterie, or inn. At present, nothing remains but the vault, supported by pillars, which serves as cellars to the houses built on the site of the old mansion.”

This vault is now nearly perfect : the capitals of the pillars and the groining of the roof are sharp and fresh. The shafts are nearly half embedded in dirt and filth, which has been accumulating for centuries.





Engraved by J. Gray, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Harley.

Ulvercroft Priory, Leicestershire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. March 22. 1820.

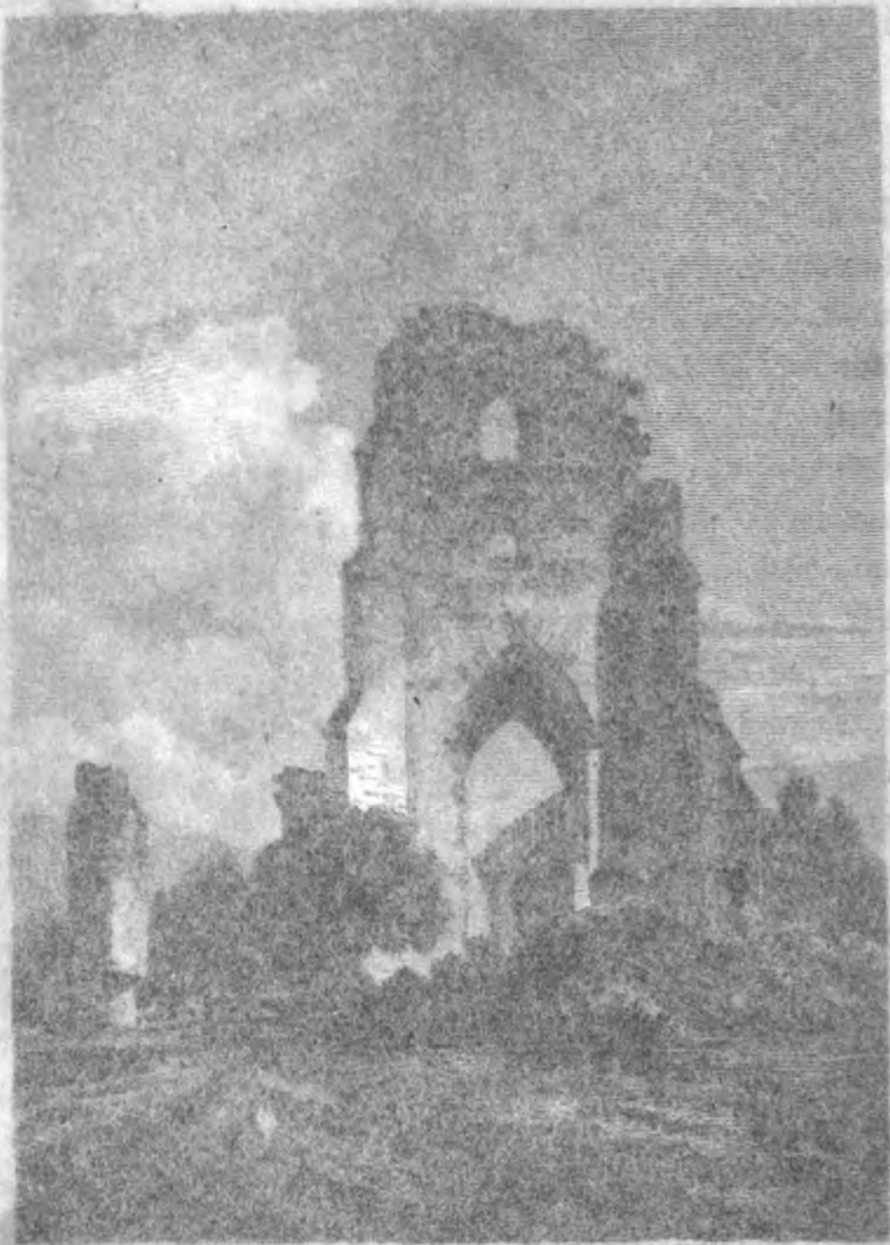
ULVERSCROFT PRIORY,

LII ESTERSHIRE.

THIS Priory was founded, in the early part of the twelfth century, by Robert Bossu, for friars of the order of St. Augustine. Besides the lands given to it by the founder, it had the manor of Carlton (also in this county, twelve messuages and twelve cottages at Shenton, the advowsons of the church of Hove in the county of Nottingham, those of Sutton in the county of Leicester, and at the same time valued at £101 : 3 : 10.

The site of the Priory is in a deep valley, running north and south, nearly through the middle of the parish. It is surrounded on all sides, except to the south, by high emurences in the forest, but to the south aspect the view is open and extensive, embracing the town of Leicester, and a considerable tract of country around and beyond it.

The situation is very sequestered and picturesque. A rather large (at all times rapid) brook flows through the valley, and at a little distance below the Priory. This, with another stream that skirts the Priory, is nearer, in a different direction, seen in many places, by the moat, fishponds, &c. with which it was surrounded, and the site of which may still easily be traced.



Published by the American and European Film Companies, Inc.

Alleycraft's Ruins, Louisiana

Published by the American and European Film Companies, Inc.

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS Priory was founded, in the early part of the twelfth century, by Robert Bossu, for friars of the order of St. Augustine. Besides the lands given to it by the founder, it had the manor of Carlton Carlew, in this county, twelve messuages and twelve yard-lands in Shenton, the advowsons of the church of Boney, in the county of Nottingham, those of Syston and Radcliff, in the county of Leicester, and at the suppression was valued at £101 : 3 : 10.

The site of the Priory is in a deep valley, which lies north and south, nearly through the middle of the lordship. It is surrounded on all sides, except to the south, by high eminences in the forest ; but to the south aspect the view is open and extensive, commanding the town of Leicester, and a considerable tract of country around and beyond it.

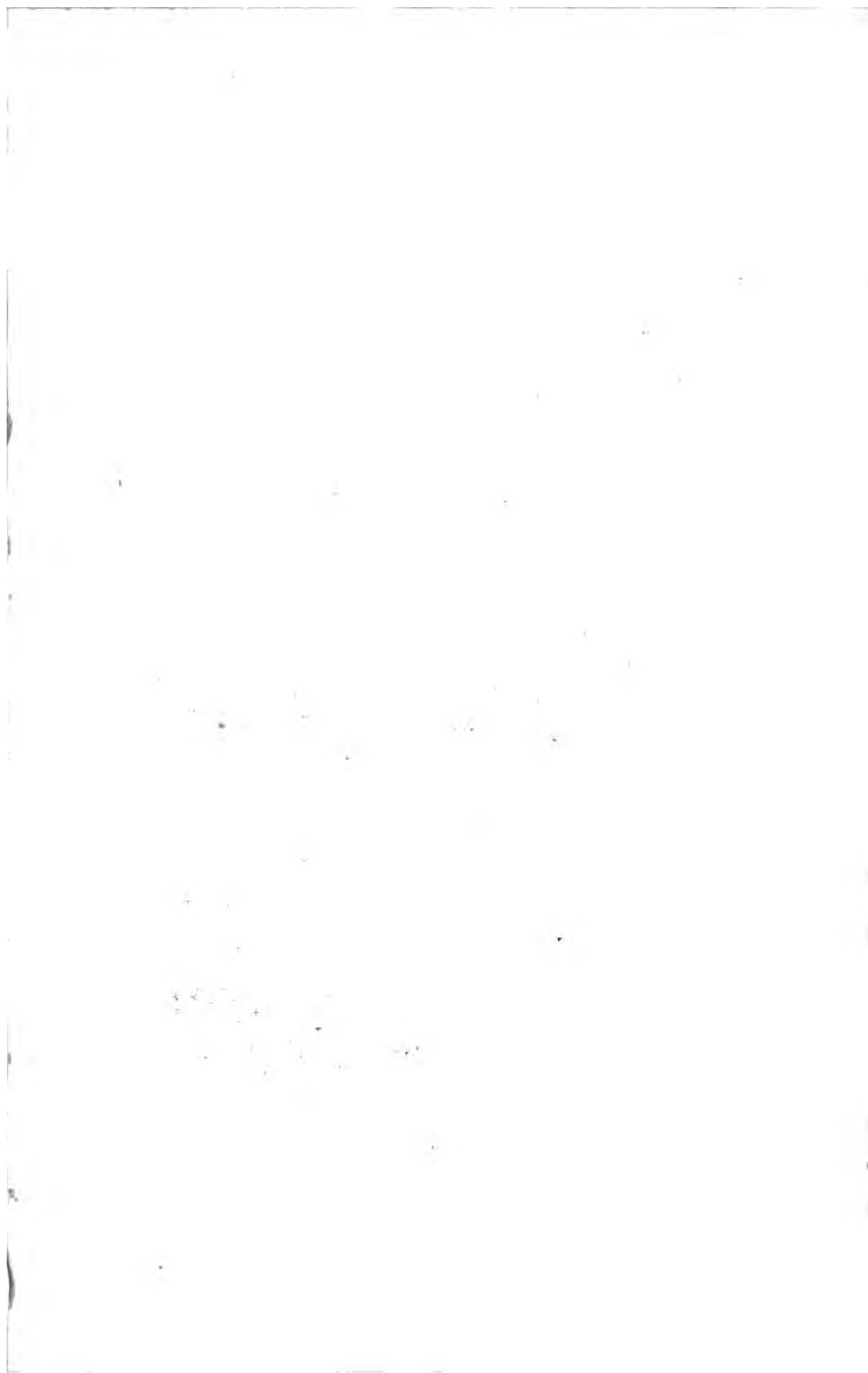
The situation is very sequestered and picturesque, A rather large (at all times rapid) brook, flows through the valley, and at a little distance below the Priory. This, with another stream that skirts the Priory, still nearer, in a different direction, served amply to supply the moat, fishponds, &c. with which it was surrounded, and the site of which may still readily be traced.

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY.

The tower, which stands on two elevated pointed arches, is, in a good degree, entire, except at one corner, and may be ascended by sixty-three steps, a few only towards the top being deficient. The entrance to the staircase is now very low, the ground having been evidently much raised by rubbish. The south side of the church, and some small ruins on the north, remain: there are also two niches at the farther end of the ruins, which have the appearance of having formerly been stone seats; and the floor of the church consisted of small square tiles, variously marked.

Adjoining to the church, on the south, is the Priory house, now occupied as a farm house: the walls, roof, and other circumstances, evidently prove this to have been part of the original building. A short time since, while making some alteration in one of the rooms, the masons met with a stone fixed in the wall, on which there is reason to believe were engraved the arms and date of the Priory; but which they unfortunately destroyed. A high mouldering wall, with large windows, which joins to the house, and a building which now serves as a barn, from the timbers, and other materials, evidently belonged to the Priory.

The present church door at Thornton, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have belonged to the church of this Priory at the dissolution.





Engraved by Living, for the Proprietors and Engravers, Cutting from a Drawing by J. Living.

West's Bridge, Leicester.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Barker, New Bond Street, London. Sold by Messrs. A. S. & Co.

WEST BRIDGE, LEICESTER,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE West Bridge is erected over the river Soar, and has four high arches. It is forty yards long, six wide, on both sides the centre; but at the centre five yards six inches: its parapet wall is also unequal, yet, on an average, may be four feet high above the pavement. One arch is pointed, the other three are round. From this Bridge to Braunston Gate Bridge is 204 yards, including to the south.

- On the south side of the West Bridge is a dwelling-house, resting on its edge, the water passing under it through the arch near the west end of the back part continuing above the water level of the river. That was once a chapel with a bell on the roof. There is a window near the top, the frame of which is still to be seen. Through the window through which it used to be hung. Here two mendicant friars used to sit, and were called the neighbours of the priory of St. Mary.

There was also, the old bridge, which was covered over wholly with earth, and called Bow Bridge, because it consisted of one large arch, like a bow, stretching from the friary and the West Bridge, over a back water of the Soar, to the west garden called Bow

WEST BRIDGE, LEICESTER,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

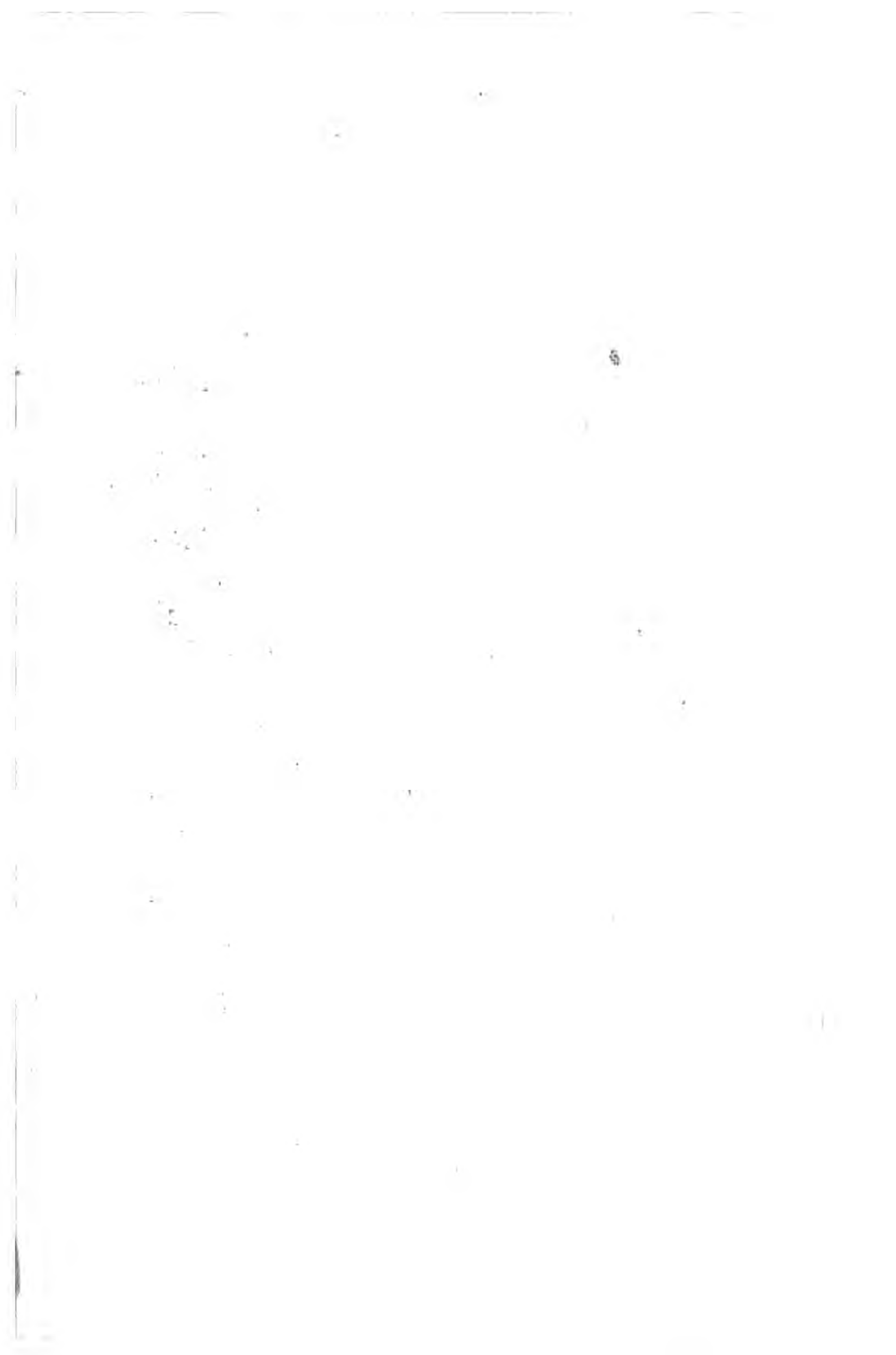
THE West Bridge is erected over the river Soar, and has four high arches. It is forty yards long, six wide, on both sides the centre; but at the centre five yards six inches: its parapet wall is also unequal, yet, on an average, may be four feet high above the pavement. One arch is pointed, the other three are round. From this Bridge to Braunston Gate Bridge is 204 yards, inclining to the south.

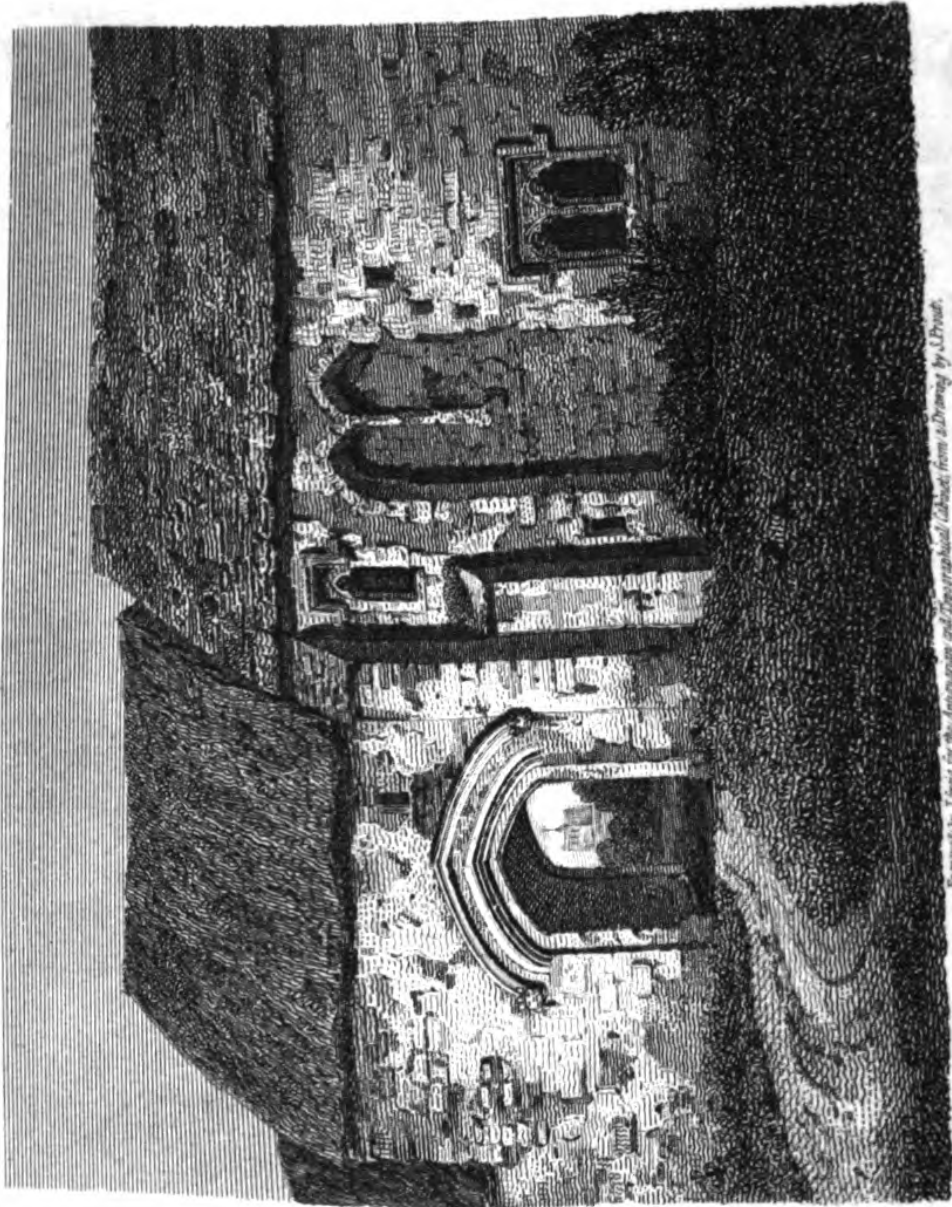
On the south side of the West Bridge is a dwelling-house, resting on its edge, the water passing under it through the arch nearest the town, and the back part continuing above the water on the stone-work, that was once a chapel with a bell on the south-west side without, near the top, the frame of which still remains, though the window through which it might play is stopped up. Here two mendicant friars asked alms for the benefit of the neighbouring priory of the Black Friars.

There was also, till very lately, a foot-bridge, covered over wholly with ivy, and called Bow Bridge, because it consisted of one large arch, like a bow, striding from the friary near the West Bridge, over a back water of the Soar, to the close of a garden called Bow

WEST BRIDGE, LEICESTER.

Churchyard, and, by the narrowness of it, was evidently only a foot-bridge, for the use of the friars, to a constant spring of limpid water, on the paved roadside, a few paces distant, called St. Austin's Well, still overflowing with contributions to the back water; and it is probable that the ground by the side of it, now enclosed with a brick wall, was a garden belonging to the priory.





Engraved by J. May for the Antiquarian and Topographical Abstract from a Drawing by A. Prout.

Hoyalter Abbey, Hants.

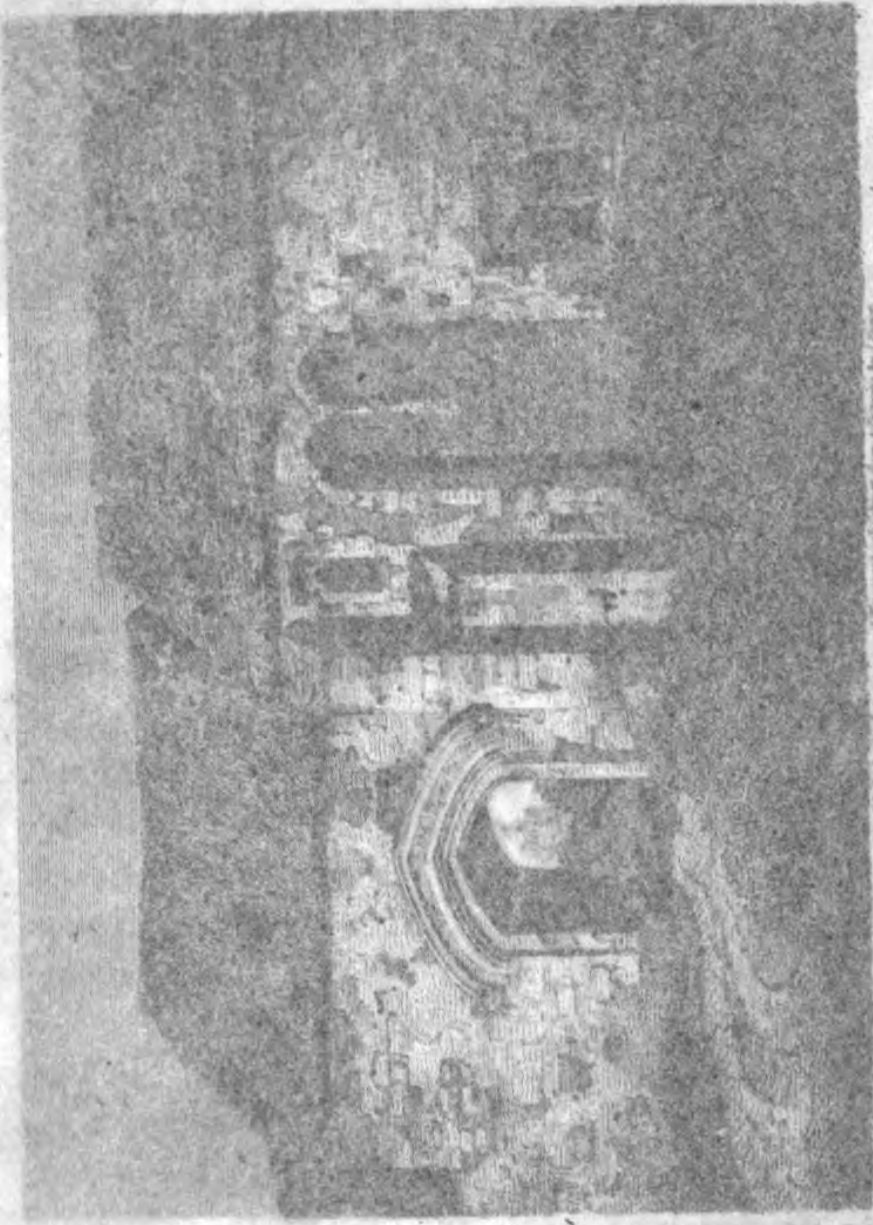
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Barber, New Bond Street, London. (Old Bond Street, 17th March 1848.)

ST. PETER'S ABBEY,

IN THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

This ancient structure is situated in the northern suburbs of the city of Winchester, and was first founded by king Alfred in the year 901, and completed by his son.

Alfred, when king of the West Saxons, first brought over from Flanders the monks of the abbey of St. Peter in order to assist him in founding the city of Winchester, and also founded a house of secular canons, under his son Edward the Great, who projected a greater foundation, and by his son Edward the Confessor a noble church and college to be erected on the northern side of the cathedral. This was begun in the year 901, and finished by his son Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Peter, and called the New Minster, in distinction from the cathedral, or Old Minster, in which the king's sepulchre and cemetery it stood. The king died in the year 963, and Edward placed therein several canons, who remained there till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, who gave the abbey and monks put in possession of the site, but many differences and inconveniences arising from the too near neighbour-



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Henry De la Beche

Engraved by J. G. Heath for the Trustees of the British Museum and the Trustees of the British Library.

HYDE ABBEY,

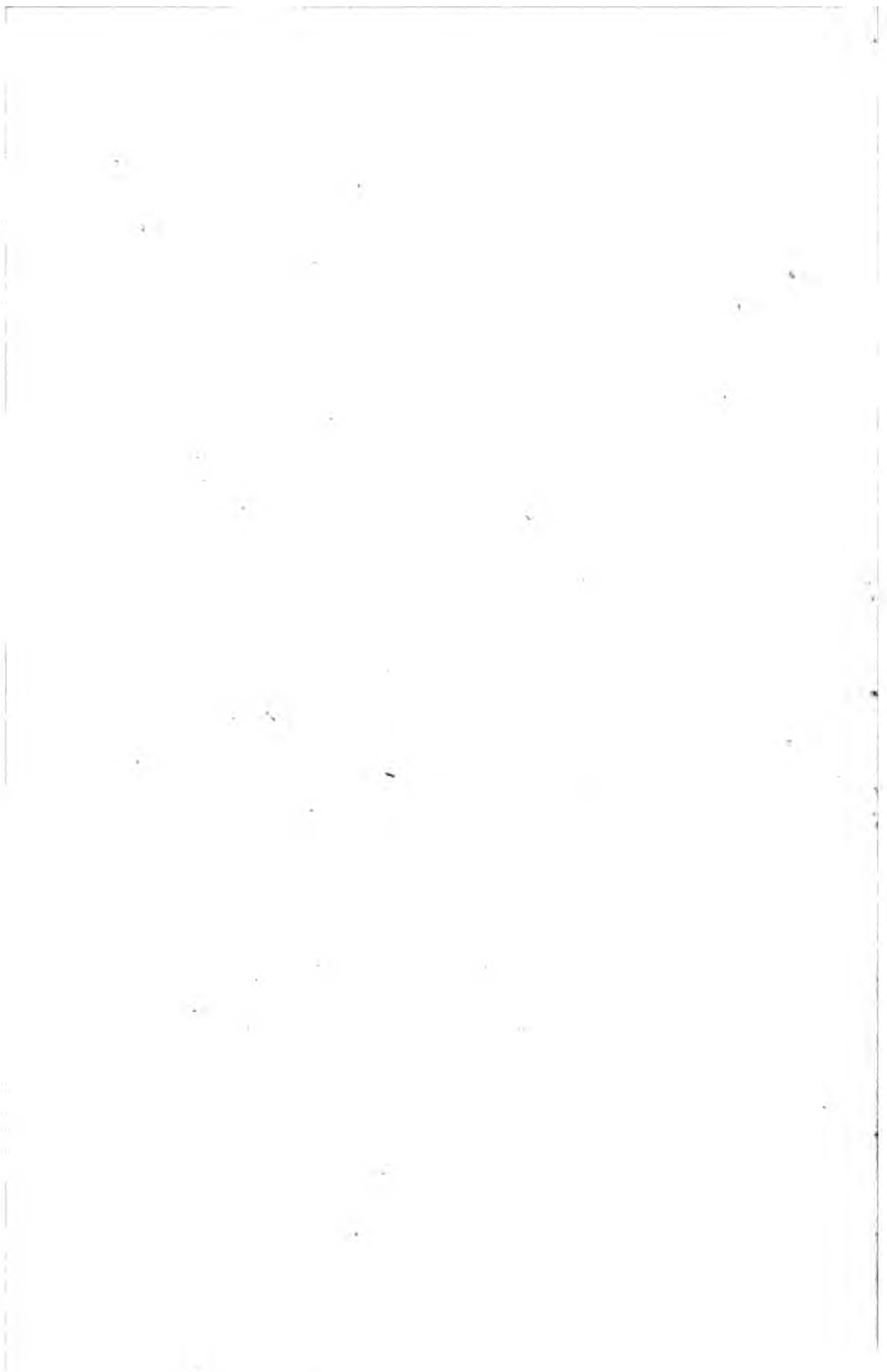
HAMPSHIRE.

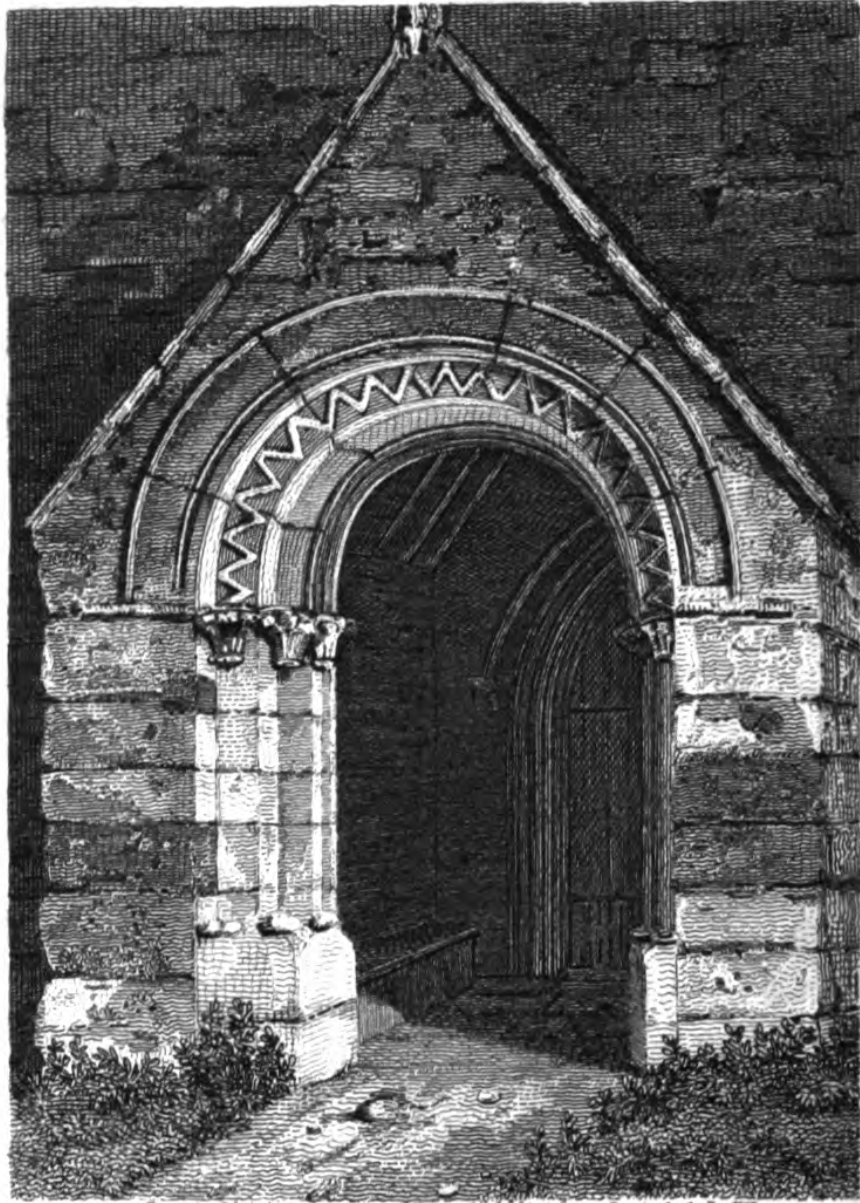
THIS ancient structure is situated in the northern suburbs of the city of Winchester, and was first erected by king Alfred in the year 901, and completed by his son.

Alfred, when king of the West Saxons, having brought over from Flanders the learned monk Grimbald, in order to assist him in founding his university of Oxford, also founded a house and chapel in Winchester for secular canons, under his government. He afterwards projected a greater foundation, and by his will ordered a noble church and college to be erected on the north side of the cathedral. This was begun in the year 901, and finished by his son Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Peter. It was called the New Minster, to distinguish it from the cathedral, or Old Minster, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood. The building being completed, Edward placed therein secular canons, who remained here till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and an abbot and monks put in possession of the house: but many differences and inconveniences arising from the too near neighbour-

HYDE ABBEY.

hood of those two great monasteries, the monks of the New Minster thought it proper to remove to a place called Hyde, on the north side of the city, where king Henry I. at the instance of William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founded a stately Abbey for them. This Abbey was the burial-place of divers princes and great personages ; but of this once magnificent edifice, very little remains, except some ruinous outhouses, the gateway, and a large barn, once probably the abbot's hall, which seems to bespeak the workmanship of the twelfth century. The adjoining gateway, with the flat arch and a canopy, supported by the busts of Alfred and Edward, is probably of the fifteenth century. The church, which was built with flint, cased with square stone, appears, from traces of its walls, to have consisted of three aisles. The tower of St. Bartholomew's church is supposed to have been erected with stones collected from its ruins. Many capitals of columns, busts, and other ornaments, that have been dug out of the ruins here, are to be seen in different parts of the city, and particularly at the Bridewell itself, where there are also two stone coffins : but the most remarkable curiosity of this nature was taken out of the ruins above fifty years ago, and placed in a wall in St. Peter's Street, being an inscription in pure Saxon characters, containing the name of ALFRED, and the date DCCCLXXXI.





Engraved by J. Long for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by the Rev. J. Horner.

S. Porch, St. Addington Church, Northamptonshire

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

GREAT ADDINGTON CHURCH.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This Church is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and consists of a body, north and south aisles, a chancel, leaved. On the north side of the chancel is a chantry chapel. At the west end of the Chancel is a square tower, in which are four bells. The tower is paved and is seventy-one feet in length, the nave is thirty-eight feet four inches in length, and eleven feet in breadth. The window of the south aisle is the picture of the *Virgin Mary*, with our Saviour in her arms. There is a perfect inscription. In 1254 the annual portion of the abbot of Evesham, was valued at twelve marks. In 1267 it was valued at £12, out of which was deducted, in a portion of the tithes of Evesham, 10s. to the abbot for his expenses, and 10s. for the abbot's provisions and synodals 10s.

In this Church a chantry was founded and endowed with a value of £6, by *Henry*, for himself and his heirs. He also directs his la-



View of the interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome, showing the archway and the vaulted ceiling.

GREAT ADDINGTON CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

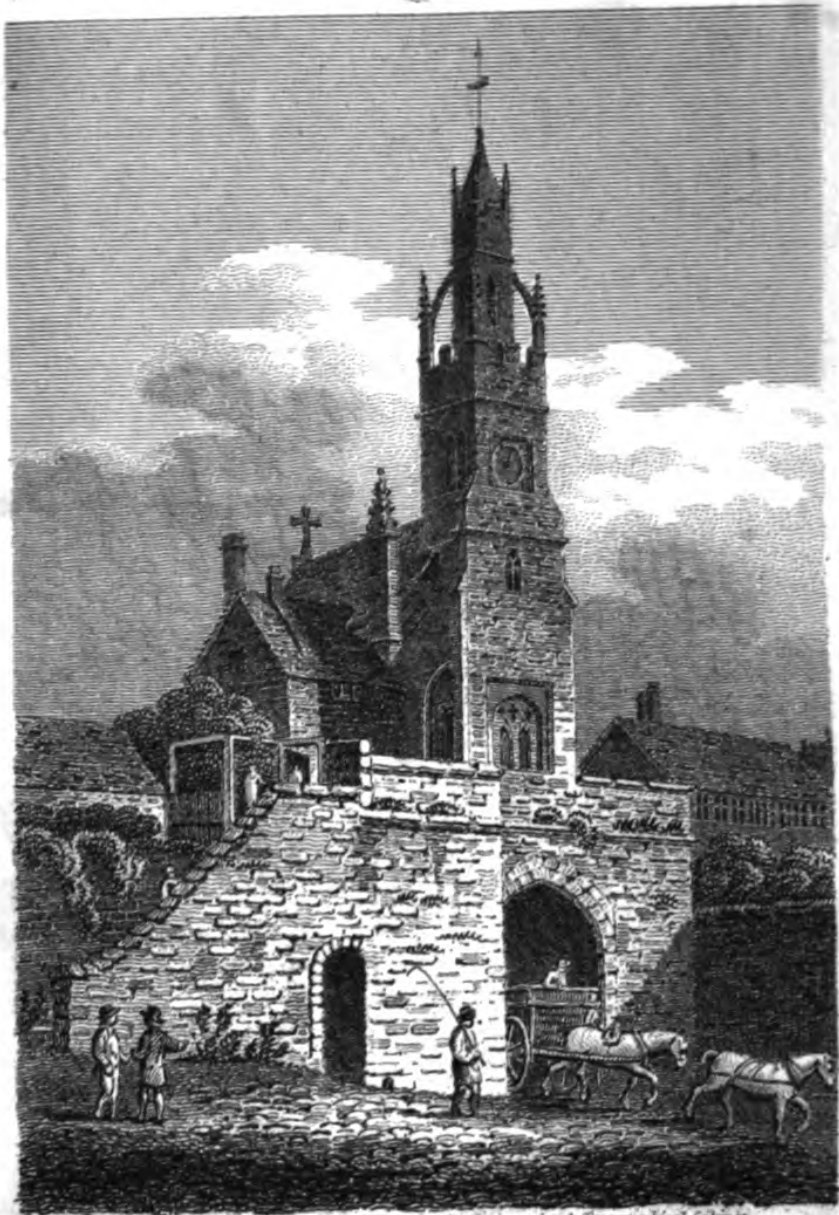
THIS Church is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a body, north and south aisle, and chancel, leaded. On the north side of the chancel is a chauntry chapel. At the west end of the Church is an embattled tower, in which are four bells. The Church and chancel are seventy-one feet in length; the body and aisles, in breadth, thirty-eight feet four inches; the tower thirteen feet in length, and eleven feet in breadth. In the east window of the south aisle is the portrait of the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms, and beneath is an imperfect inscription. In 1254 this Church, deducting 16*s.* the annual portion of the abbot of Thorney, was valued at twelve marks. In 1535 it was rated at £12, out of which was deducted, in a pension to the abbot of Croyland, 10*s.* to the abbot of Thorney 6*s.* 8*d.* in procurations and synodals 10*s.* 7*d.*

In this Church of Addington Magna, was a chauntry, founded and endowed with lands to the yearly value of £6, by Henry Veer, for a priest, to sing, for ever, for himself and his ancestors; and by his last will he also directs his lands and tenements at Sywell to be

GREAT ADDINGTON CHURCH.

sold, and with the produce to purchase as much as his executors could for his chauntry.

The south porch of this Church is ancient; the arch is circular, and ornamented with the zigzag moulding; the columns were three on each side, but their capitals only remain, which bear some faint resemblance to the Corinthian.



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

East Gate Warwick

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & C. Carpenter, Old Bond St. April 1813.



Fig. 1. The tower of the castle of the Count of Aragon.

... ..

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, WARWICK,

WARWICKSHIRE.

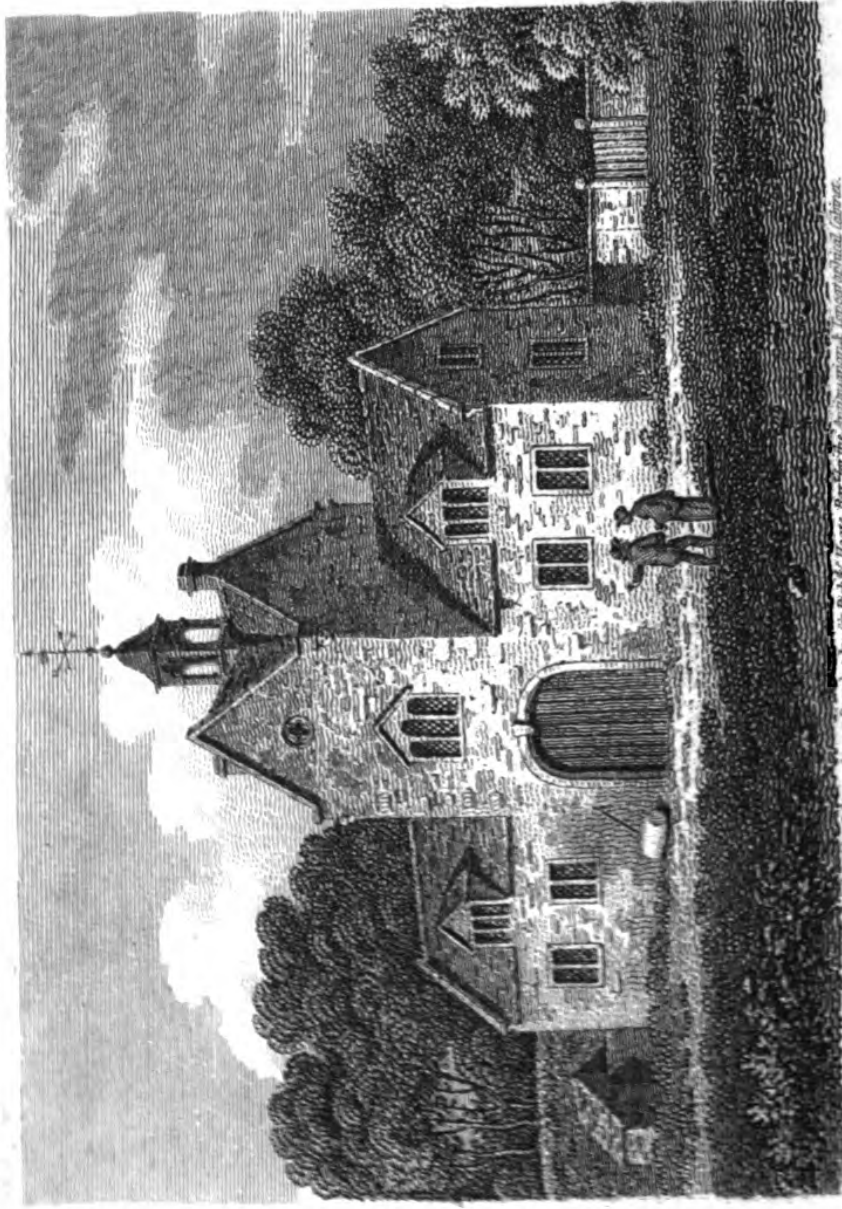
ST. PETER'S CHAPEL upon the east gate of Warwick, with the chapel of St. James on the west gate, belonged to the guilds of the Holy Trinity and St. George the Martyr. In process of time they were united in one common interest, and maintained four priests, who were appointed to sing masses for the souls of the founders. A more particular account of these guilds may be found in the second volume of this work, accompanying two Views of the west gate. The present View of St. Peter's was taken in the year 1773, and represents the Gate in its original form, since which time it has been greatly altered and defaced.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1801, under the title of "The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," are the following tart remarks upon the demolition of the ancient features of this Gate. "The Gateway entering into this town from Coventry has lately been 'new cased' and 'reformed,' has Wren has it, and this with a witness, not made out with the Roman and Grecian pickings, but the purblind copyings from our national art, under the paroxysms of modern improvement; and in order that this metamorphosed gateway might not

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, WARWICK.

come under the sentence of being declared (at any future period) 'in the way,' a road has been made on one side. Yet had this object been a pure and magnificent ancient erection, like those gateways at York, which have been proclaimed by some of its unnatural sons 'nuisances,' and 'only worthy to be taken down,' we should not have had so much attention paid to its welfare. But here some one or other has had the opportunity to shew his contempt for ancient workmanship by his vanity in improving upon these remains. The other Gateway, leading to Stratford upon Avon, waits, no doubt, the same innovating hour; at present it is a valuable relic, appearing in its own native guise."





Designed by C. Stone. Engraved by W. D. H. Evans Bar for the *Illustrated Geographical Cabinet*.

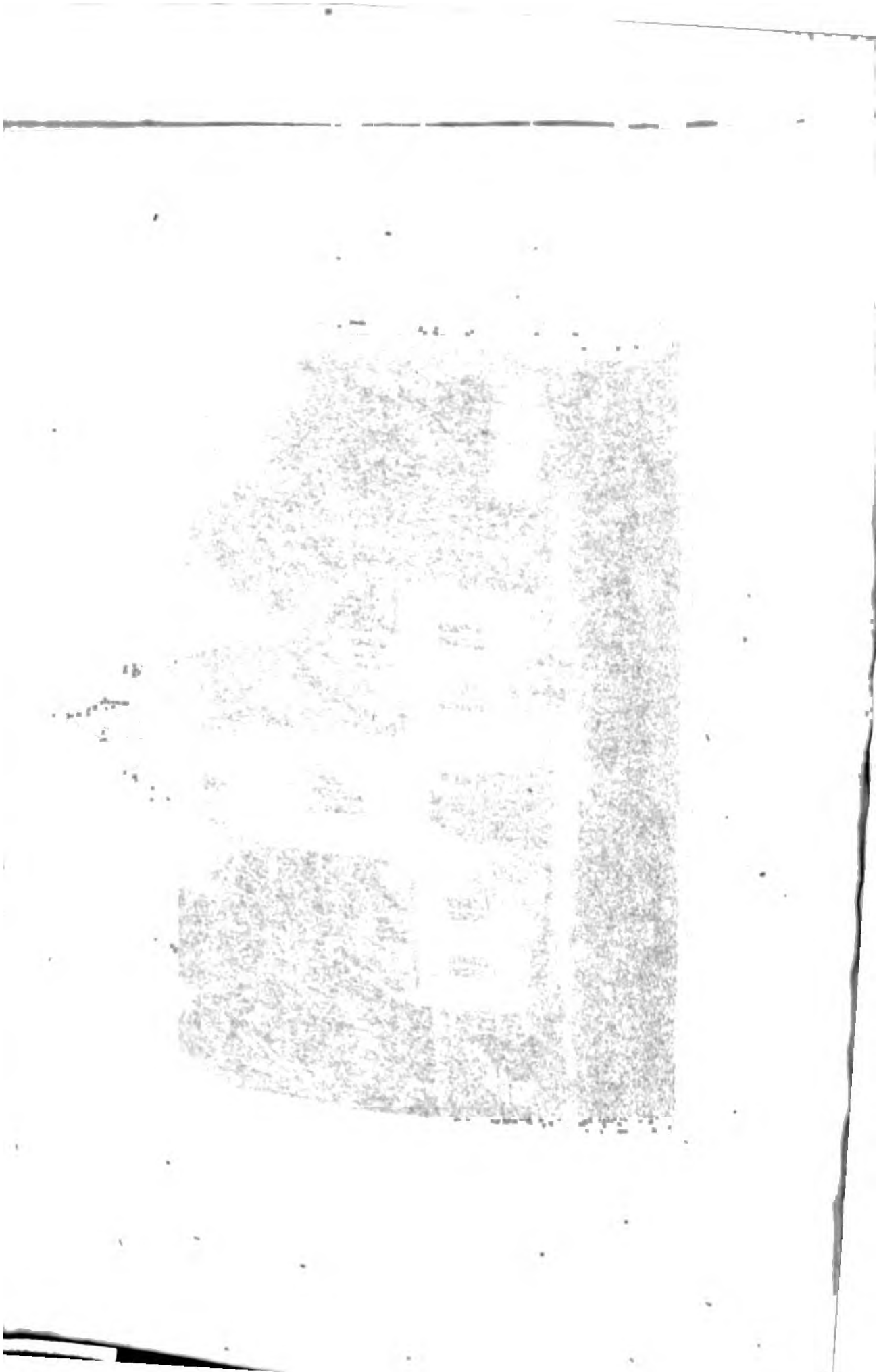
Gateway at Longdol, Newmetherise.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Larkins, New Bond, S.W. 1. Corner Old Bond, S.W. 1. London.

GATEWAY AT CORSTEDDORP

MARIONETHS

This venerable Gateway forms an entrance to the Court, in which has stood the principal mansion of the county of Merioneth, the baronial residence of many generations, of the family of Vaughan, descended from Osburn, an Irish nobleman, who, at the assistance of his king, the prince of North Wales, was, for his gallant services, rewarded with several territories in Merionethshire, and first made his principal centre of his new acquisition, at a place called the Gateway, in commemoration of his wife's name, the Countess Osburn, not far from the Court, which afterwards his posterity made the principal branch of his descent, till, by failure of issue, the estate fell, in right of Roger Mostyn, and is now the property of Thomas Mostyn, bart. who has enlarged the wings in the style of the present day, and added constant appendages to the country, and form an extensive estate in North Wales about the close of the 17th century.



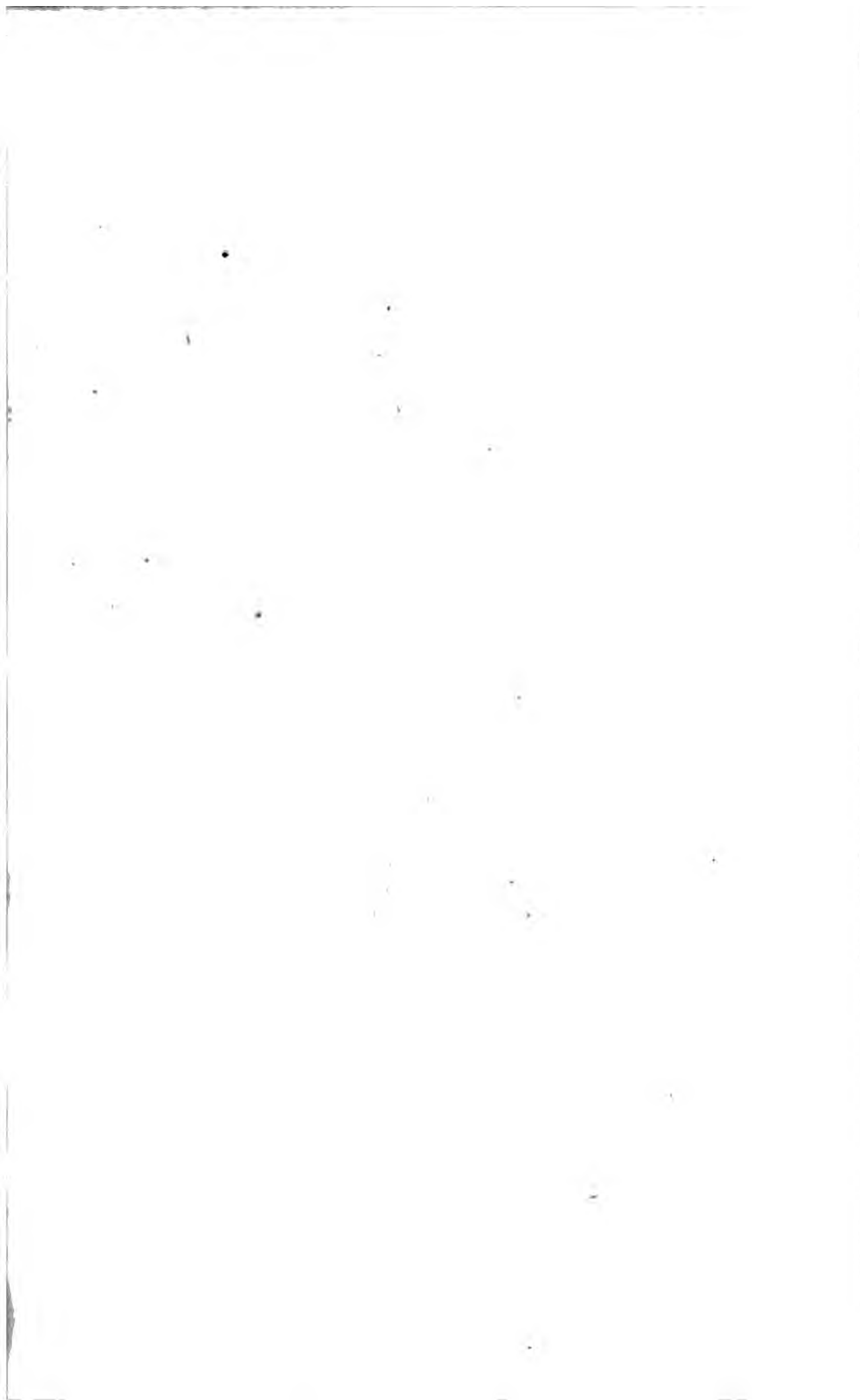
GATEWAY AT CORSYGEDOL,

MERIONETHSHIRE.

THIS venerable Gateway forms an entrance into the court, in which stands the ancient mansion of Corsygedol, in the county of Merioneth, the baronial residence, for many generations, of the family of Vaughan, descended from Osburn, an Irish nobleman, who, coming to the assistance of his kinsman, the prince of North Wales, was, for his gallant services, rewarded with extensive territories in Merionethshire, and first fixed himself in the centre of his new acquisition, at a place called, to this day, in commemoration of his settlement there, Lys Osburn, the Court of Osburn, not far from Corsygedol, to which afterwards his posterity removed, where the principal branch of his descendants continued to reside, till, by failure of issue male in the late Evan Vaughan, esq. member of parliament for the county of Merioneth, the estate fell, in right of the female line, to the late sir Roger Mostyn, and is now in the possession of his son, sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. who occasionally visits it. Buildings in the style of the subject here represented were constant appendages to the principal mansions of this country, and form an epoch in the architecture of North Wales, about the close of the sixteenth century. They

GATEWAY AT CORSYGEDOL.

were sometimes constructed as this is, with a gateway to form the principal entrance, allowing room for a carriage to pass through ; others without a passage through, served only for a porter's lodge : the upper story of many was appropriated to a dove-cot ; but to whatever use they were destined, their external form was nearly similar, and their situation never far from the mansion.





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

Ancient House. Coventry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. & A. S. & Co.

ANCIENT CHURCHES

COVENTRY

This remarkable subject is treated in detail in Broad Gate, and was the first time it was published, who was mayor of Coventry in 1642, and for his loyalty, an order was issued for the destruction of the walls of the city; this was done in 1642, with some particular circumstances, and the punishment for the loyalty of the city to admit Charles I. and his parliament during the war, the walls, which were very strong, were destroyed by the virtue of a licence granted in 1642, and were not rebuilt for many years before; nor were they rebuilt for many years after: they were in ashes with the city, and twelve gates.

This place, with a considerable district around it, was made a county by the name of the city and county of Coventry, by Henry VI. in 1441, who came hither for the express purpose, and he immediately raised St. Michael's church, and the great hall, and the great hall of gold cloth, he created the city of Coventry, and consequently at present governed by a mayor, recorder, and two sheriffs, ten aldermen, thirty-one jurymen, and twenty-five inferior, common-councilmen. The mayor,



Original photograph of the building at the University of Toronto, Ontario.

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ANCIENT HOUSE,

COVENTRY.

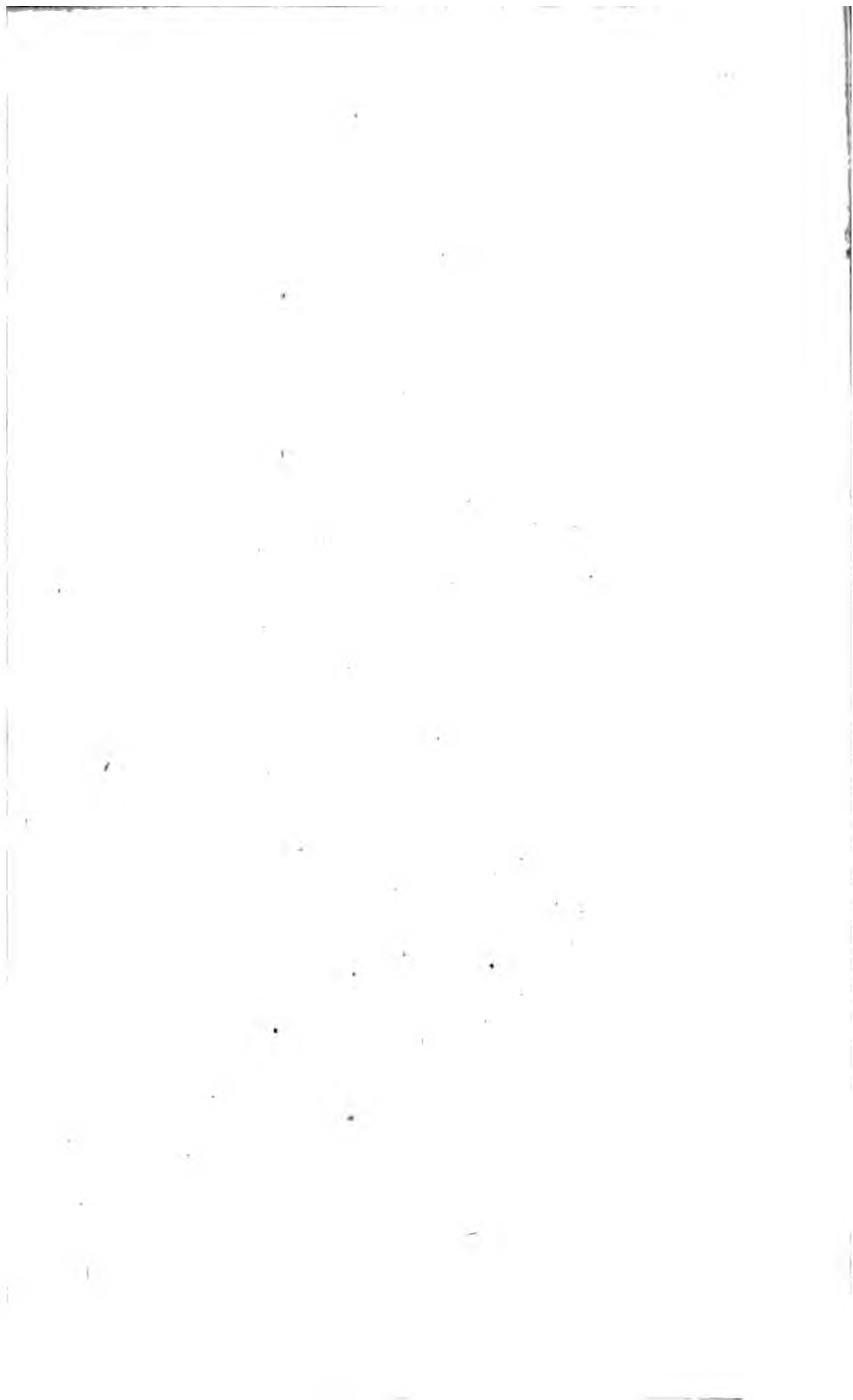
THIS remarkable specimen of ancient building stands in Broad Gate, and was the residence of Thomas Pidgeon, who was mayor of Coventry in 1661. During his mayoralty, an order was received from Charles II. to demolish the walls of the city; this order was to be executed with some particular circumstances of disgrace, as a punishment for the disloyalty of the inhabitants in refusing to admit Charles I. and his forces on the 13th of August, 1642. The city of Coventry afforded a garrison for the parliament during the whole of the civil wars. The walls, which were very strong, were begun in 1355, by virtue of a licence granted by Edward III. twenty-seven years before; nor were they finished in less than forty years after: they were furnished with thirty-two towers and twelve gates.

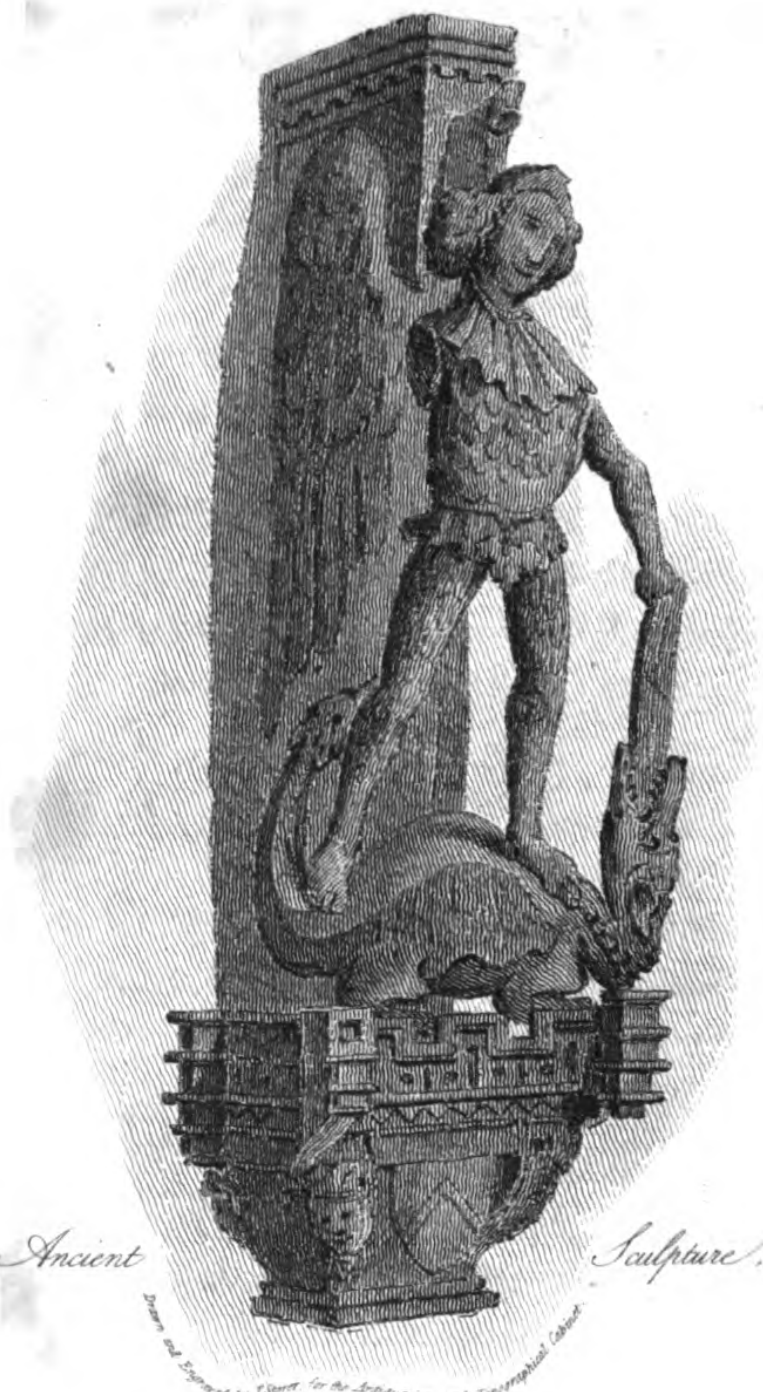
This place, with a considerable district around it, was made a county by the name of the city and county of Coventry, by Henry VI. in 1451, who came hither for the express purpose; and having heard mass at St. Michael's church, and presented to its ministers a gown of gold cloth, he created the first sheriffs: Coventry is consequently at present governed by a mayor, recorder, and two sheriffs, ten aldermen, thirty-one superior, and twenty-five inferior, common-councilmen. The mayor,

ANCIENT HOUSE.

who was compelled to execute the vindictive order of Charles II. survived that event about three years. In Trinity church, on the south wall, is the following epitaph to his memory:—

Juxta hic tumulatur
THOMAS PIDGEON,
hujus civitatis nuper patritius,
xxii Junii A^o. MDCLXIV defunctus.
Nec non uxores binæ
MARIA scil. (JOH^{is} FOXLEY hujus itidem
civitatis quondam senatoris filia)
Ac JOHANNA (ROB^t GREENE de magna GLEN
in agro Leicestrensi nata
RIC FOSTERQ. relicta)
Qui ex earum prima filios quatuor,
THOMAM & JOHANNEM nuperrime defunctos,
Juxta heic quoq; tumulatos,
WILLIEMVM, & JOSEPHVM ;
filiam vero unicam scilt. ELIZABETHAM,
Suscitavit.
Quæ quidem ELIZABETHA
JOHANNIS DVGDALE primogeniti WILL.
DVGDALE
de BLITHE HALL in agro WARW. ar. conjux
in parentum suorum charigs. memoriam
hoc posuit.





Ancient

Sculpture.

Coventry.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter Old Bond St. April 1. 1812.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE,

OF ENGLAND.

THE city of Coventry abounds with remains of very ancient domestic architecture: it was a place of considerable trade as early as the year 1486, at which time the manufactures consisted chiefly of cloth; the merchants, in consequence of their successful concerns, were obliged to expend great sums on the decoration of their houses, many of which, to this day, exhibit curious and valuable specimens of carving. Among others is the house, apparently of the age of Henry VI. situated in the street leading to the church of St. Michael; the door of this was, till lately, ornamented with the figures of St. George and St. Michael, which Carter has represented it in the title-page of vol. ii. of his "Ancient Architecture." On account of new fronting the house, this curious device has been removed, and the only vestige preserved is a fragment of St. Michael (as given in the annexed plate) which is now in the possession of Mr. John Nickson, and is of oak, about two feet in length, and stands on the basement on which it stands; the fragments which appear to have been taken in its execution, and which are very indifferent specimens of art. Against the house from which it was taken are two other fragments of the same date,



Sanskrit

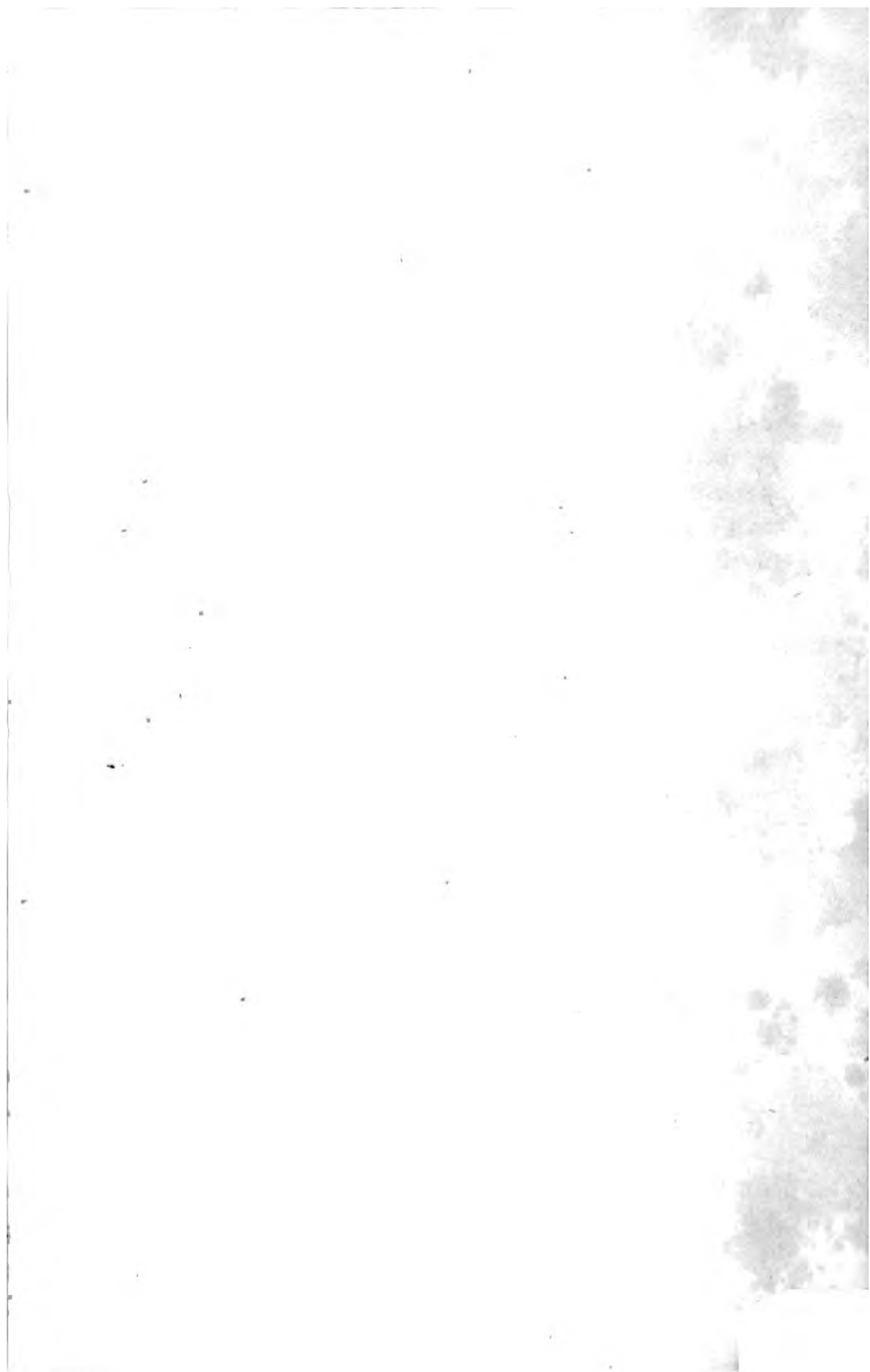
ANCIENT SCULPTURE,

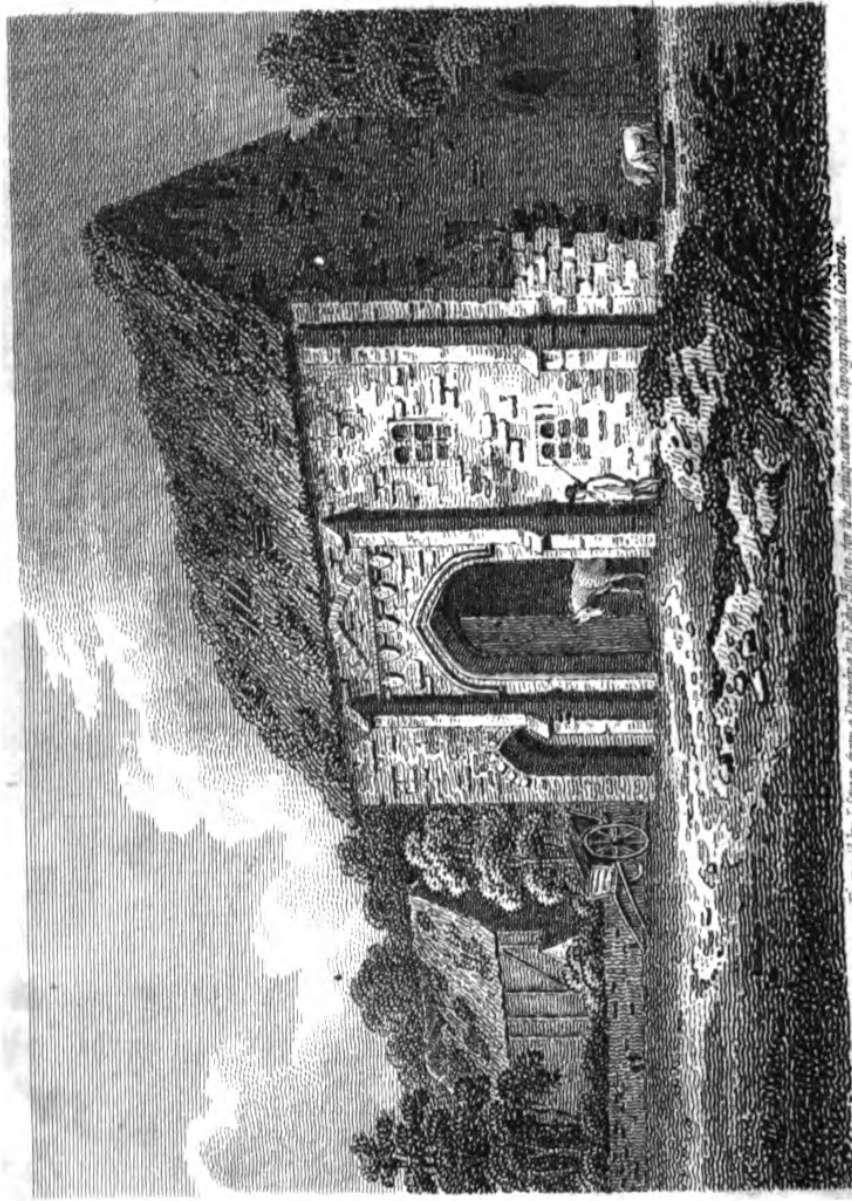
COVENTRY.

THE city of Coventry abounds with remains of very ancient domestic architecture : it was a place of considerable trade as early as the year 1436, at which time the manufactures consisted chiefly of cloth ; the traders, in consequence of their successful concerns, were qualified to expend great sums upon the decoration of their houses, many of which, to this day, exhibit curious and elaborate specimens of carving. Among others is a house, apparently of the age of Henry VI. situated in Cross Cheaping ; the door of this was, till lately, ornamented with the figures of St. George and St. Michael ; Mr. Carter has represented it in the title-page of vol. ii. of his " Ancient Architecture." On account of new fronting the house, this curious device has been removed, and the only vestige preserved is the figure of St. Michael (as given in the annexed Plate), now in the possession of Mr. John Nickson, of Coventry. This is of oak, about two feet in length, including the basement on which it stands ; though great pains appear to have been taken in its execution, it is a very indifferent specimen of art. Adjoining the house from which it was taken are two other tenements of the same date,

ANCIENT SCULPTURE.

ornamented with a variety of heads carved in a part of the frame-work. Mr. Pennant observes, that “the streets of Coventry are, in general, very narrow, composed of very ancient buildings, the stories of which, in some, impend one over the other, in such a manner as nearly to meet at top, and exclude the light of the sky; by the appearance of the whole it is very evident that it never underwent the calamity of fire, which, deprecated as it ought to be, is usually the cause of future improvement.” The inhabitants of Coventry, however, express little dread of such a catastrophe as Mr. Pennant has mentioned; and if the improvement of the city is delayed till a conflagration affords the pretence, little hope can be entertained of such an event—it is affirmed, that the timber of which the houses are composed, possesses little more combustion than brick or stone.





Engraved by J. S. from a Drawing by T. A. G. for the Illustrations, Topographical Cabinet.

Dependon Grange, Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New St. and St. Leonard's, Cornhill, London, 1841.

WELLS AND GRANGE

NOTICE OF THE

This interesting relic of a former institution, at Bonington South, Derbyshire, is the priory of Repington, commonly called the Grange, in Derbyshire, had anciently lands in Suffolk, between which is east of the road from Foulton to Derby, and about a mile and a half to the west of the Grange, in Leicestershire; and also, the advowson of the church of St. Andrew, at Derby. Upon this estate the prior of Repington had an capital messuage Grange, or manor-farm, of the remains of which a View is here given, containing enough of its character to shew, that the expenses of the regular clergy were not confined to the decoration of their monastic residences, and that industry and solidity were generally pursued in their arduous productions.

This building, notwithstanding the neglect and treatment which it has received, is a fine specimen of those under whose protection it has been preserved. The vestiges of its former respectability are still visible in the lofty pointed arch of the age of Henry the Second, which has a row of blank shields, suspended from a moulded cornice by foliage of rich workmanship; on the space are but-



REPENDON GRANGE,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS interesting relic is situated at Sutton Bonington, or Bonington South Town, Nottinghamshire. The prior of Repingdon, commonly called Repton, in Derbyshire, had anciently lands in Sutton Bonington, which is east of the road from Loughborough to Derby, and about a mile and a half to the south-east of Kegworth, in Leicestershire; and along with the estate had the advowson of the church of St. Anne, in Sutton. Upon this estate the prior of Repingdon had his capital messuage Grange, or manor-farm, of the remains of which a View is here given, containing enough of its character to shew, that the expenses of the regular clergy were not confined to the decoration of their monastic residences, and that taste and solidity were generally united in their architectural productions.

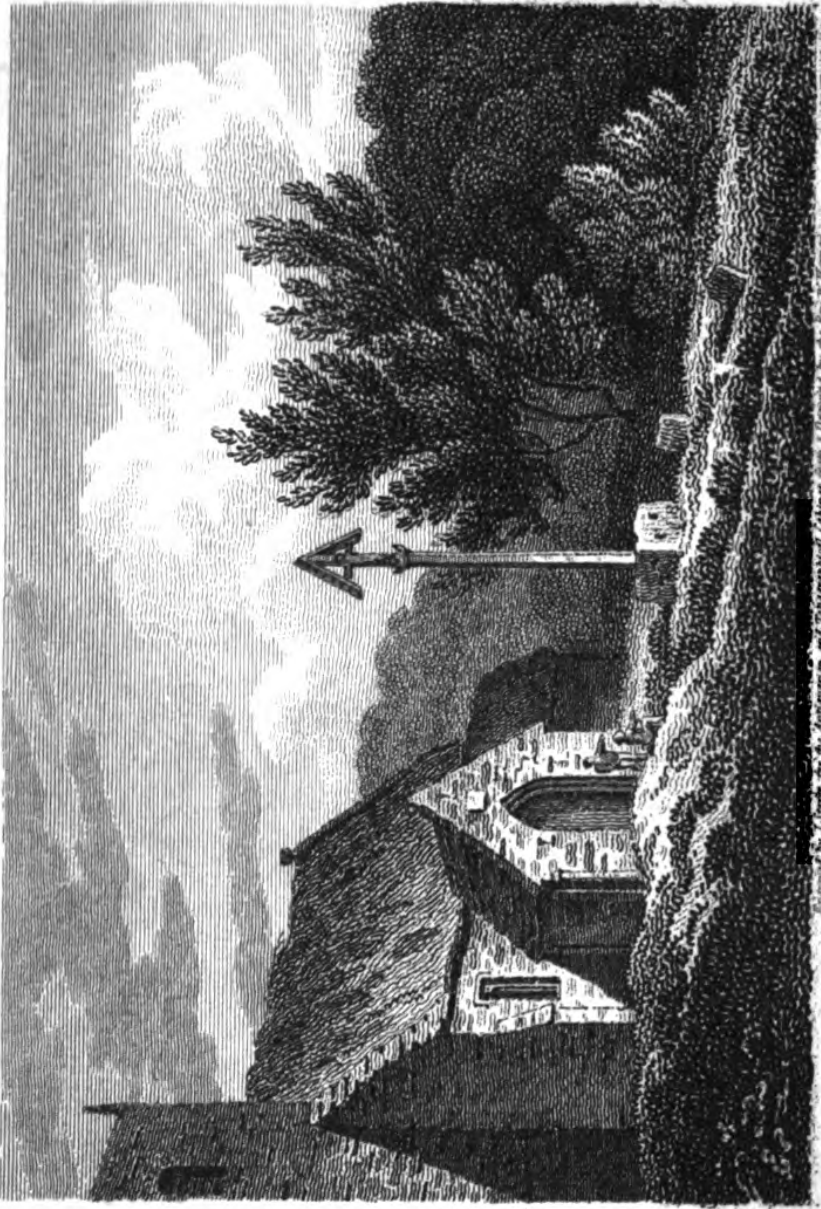
This building, notwithstanding the rude treatment which it has received from the bad taste of those under whose protection it has fallen, retains some vestiges of its former respectability. The entrance is under a lofty pointed arch of the age of Henry VII. over which is a row of blank shields, suspended from a moulded cornice by foliage of rich workmanship; on the sides are but-

REPENDON GRANGE.

tresses, and windows now stopped up. The interior is without decoration, and is at present used as a barn.

The church of this village is a plain building. Under an arch, in the north wall of the chancel, is a mutilated figure in alabaster, probably one of the family of Staunton, who were lords of the manor.





Engraved by J. Clarke, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Tables, from a Drawing by the Rev. J. Turner.

Grange, Somerset, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Broad St. Apr. 2. 1820.

CROSS AT SOMERSEY,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SOMERSEY is a small village in the hundred of Hill, and parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, situated six miles north-east from Doncaster, and seven miles distance north-west from Spilsby. The number of householders and inhabitants, returned under the directions of the Poor Law Act in 1801, amounted only to seventy-six; the money raised in 1803, on a parochial rate of 2s. 5d. in the pound, scarcely exceeded £53.

The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the King's books at £4:16:5½, and has private patronage. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small, ancient building, with a low square tower, which is the only trait to draw the attention of the antiquary, and is worthy the pencil of the artist. The church is, however, so destitute of interest, that it is not worth visiting. It is enclosed, contains a curious font, and a few other objects preserved, in the stone Cross, which is a very ancient building in a state of perfect preservation. It stands on the south side of the church, rather to the west of the porch, as represented in the annexed Plate. The height, including the subcourse, on which it stands, is fifteen feet, the medium length of each transept, exclusive



CROSS AT SOMERSBY,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

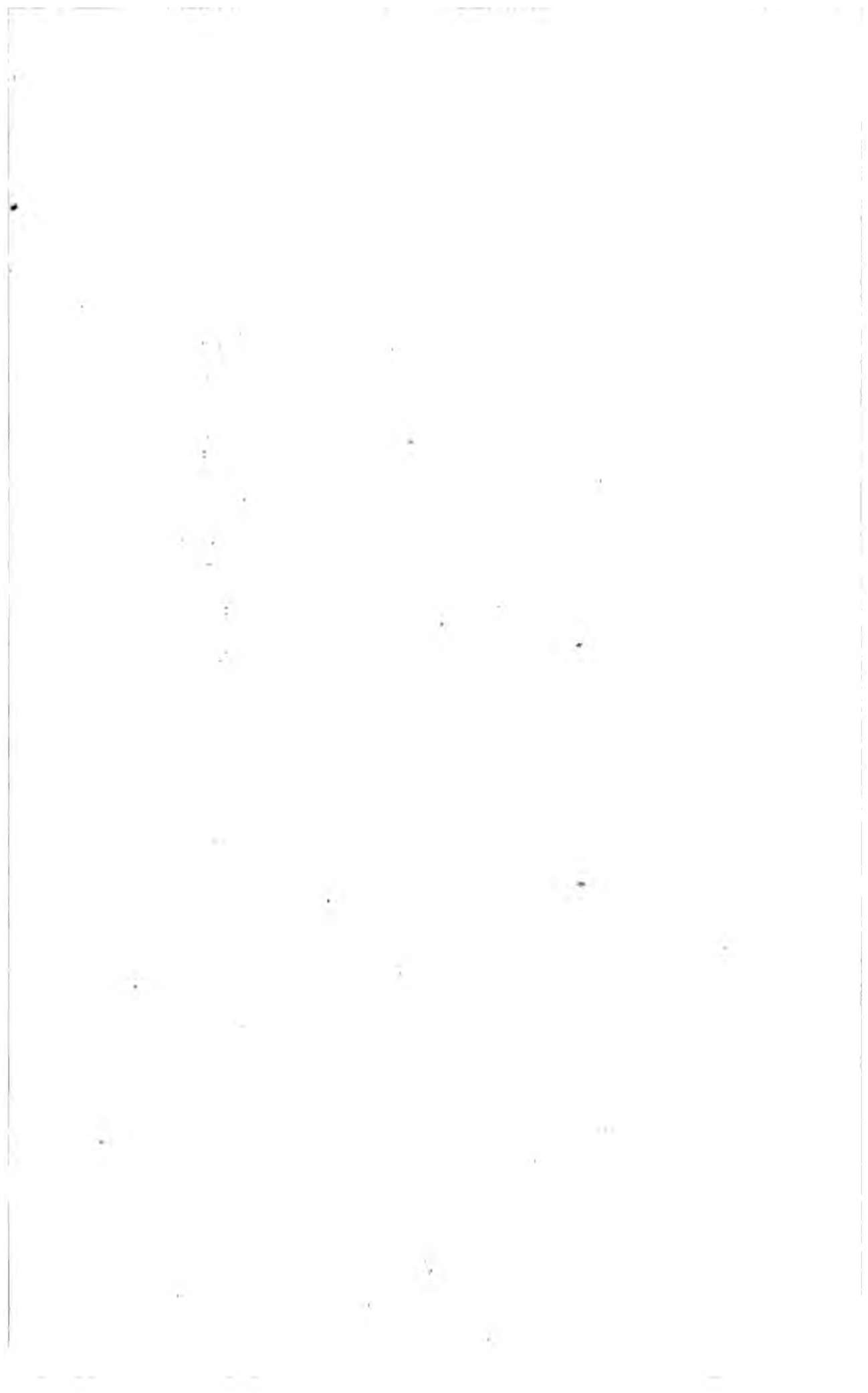
SOMERSBY is a small village in the hundred of Hill, and parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, situate six miles north-east from Horncastle, and an equal distance north-west from Spilsby. The number of resident inhabitants, returned under the directions of the population act in 1801, amounted only to seventy-six; the money raised in 1803, on a parish rate of 2s. 5d. in the pound, scarcely exceeded £53.

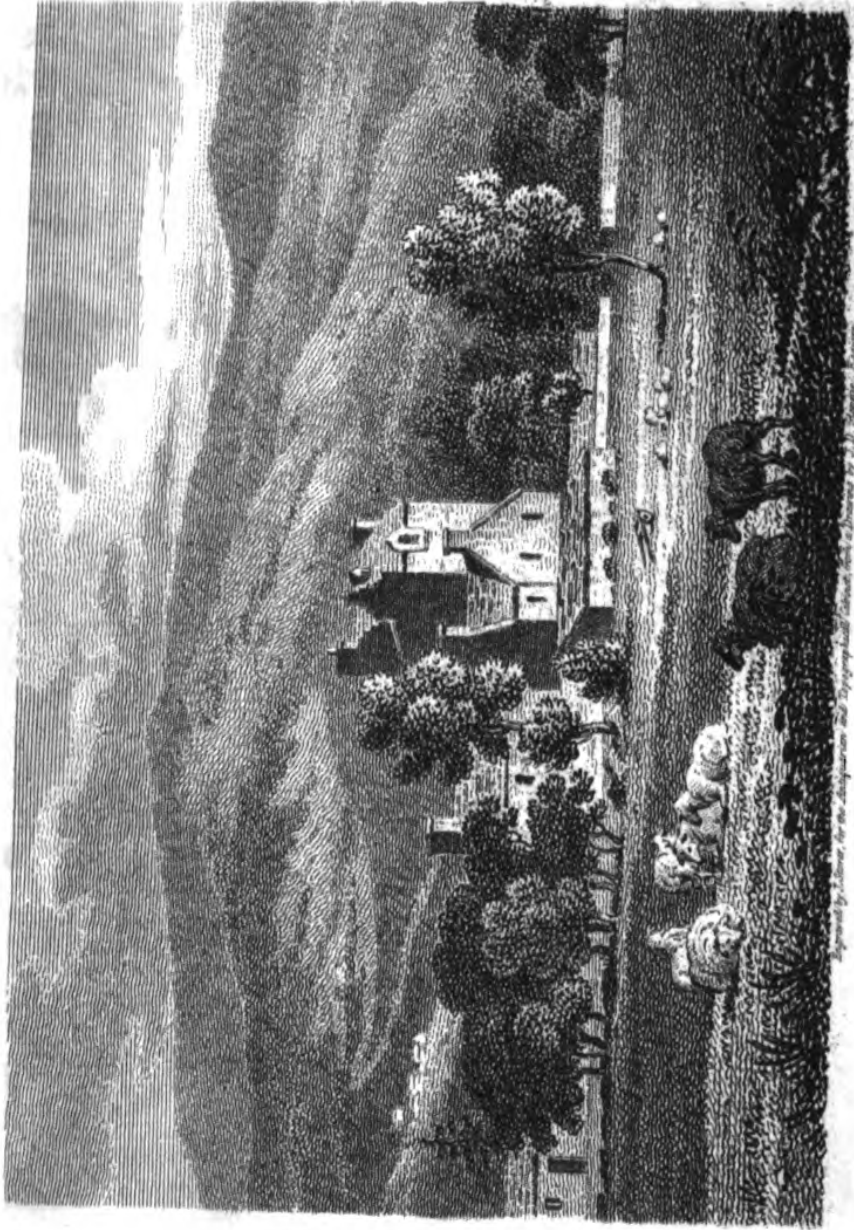
The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4:16:5½, and has private patronage. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small stone building, with a low square tower, without one single trait to draw the attention of the antiquary, or employ the pencil of the artist; but though the church is thus destitute of interest, the precinct with which it is inclosed, contains a curiosity, well worthy of being preserved, in the stone Cross at Somersby, now (1806) standing in a state of perfect originality in front of the south side of the church, rather inclining east from the porch, as represented in the annexed Print; the extreme height, including the subcourse, on which rests the base, is fifteen feet, the medium length of each transom, exclusive

CROSS AT SOMERSBY.

of the pediment, eleven inches; on the south face of which are extended the arms of a figure, representing the crucified Saviour; and on the opposite side, facing the church, on the shaft of the Cross is a carving of the Virgin and Child.

That in this part of the country there have been abundant erections similar to the one under consideration, cannot be doubted, since almost every village exhibits, at the present period, fragments, at least, of such; but no other specimen remains to shew us the style and perfect finish of these subjects; and the first sentiment rising in the mind is, how has it escaped the ravages of time, and how has it been shielded from the mischiefs of fanaticism? That it escaped the latter is most extraordinary, since the fury of the puritans was especially pointed against all sculptures of such subjects.





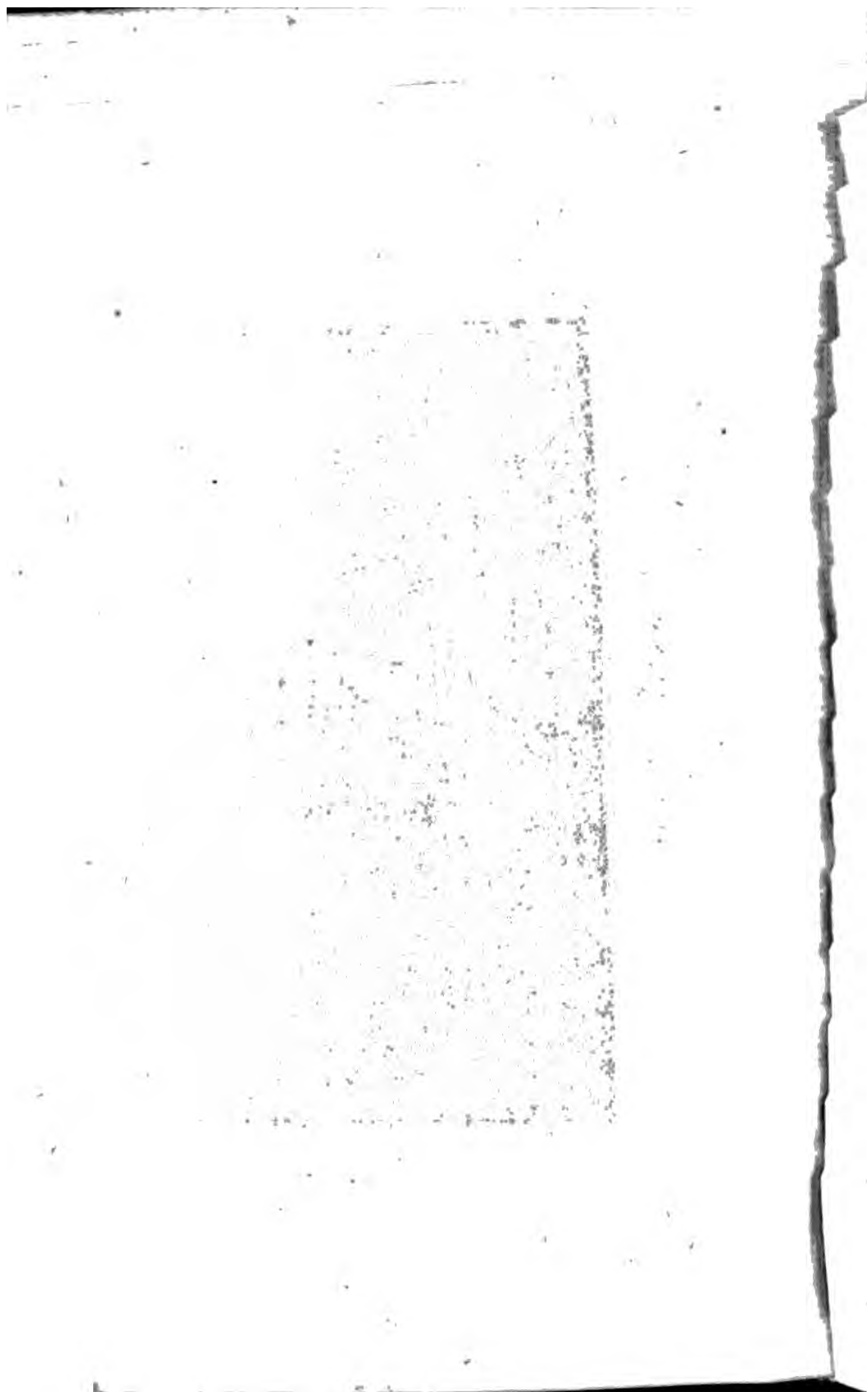
Abeygalle, Aberdeenshire

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Dunlop, New Bond Street, and T. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, April 1840.

ABERGELDIE.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

THE seat of P. Gordon, esq. is situated about five miles west from Aberdeen. The house is a fine specimen of a Scotch tower, and an edifice of no less magnitude stands on the south bank of the river, overlooking the fertile plain, screened on the north by a range of hills. This plain, Mr. Gordon's property, is in a high state of cultivation, and produces large quantities of wheat, barley, and other grain. It is bounded on the east and west by large plantations of trees, which grow in great perfection, particularly the Scotch Fir. The Birks of Abergeldie have long been celebrated in highland song. The nearest mountains are clothed with wood to their summits, affording shelter, and an extensive range to multitudinous flocks of various descriptions. Here, too, in some of the most fertile spots, the eagle builds his nest, and the salmon is common and trout; and with its usual accompaniment, which wind through the neighbouring mountains, gives ample sport to the sportsman. From the north rises with gradual ascent a range of wide-extended heaths, richly stocked with all kinds of moor game. The prospect on this side is terminated by the precipice of



ABERGELDIE,

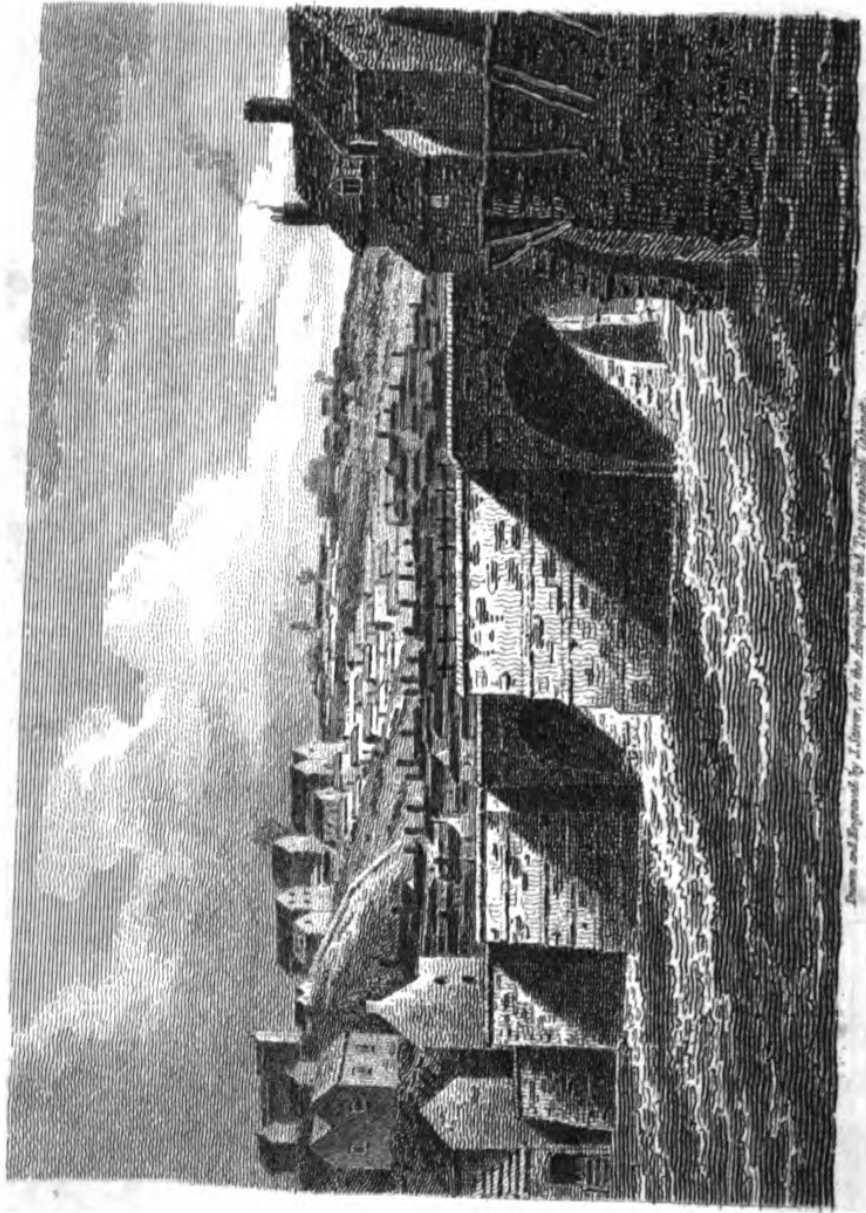
ABERDEENSHIRE,

THE seat of P. Gordon, esq. is about forty-six miles west from Aberdeen. The house, consisting of an ancient tower, and an edifice of more modern structure, is built upon the south bank of the river Dee, on an elevated plain, screened on the north and east by lofty mountains. This plain, Mr. Gordon's private farm, is in the highest state of cultivation, and produces the richest crops of wheat, barley, and other grain. It is bounded on the east and west by large plantations of forest trees, which grow in great perfection, particularly the birch—*The Birks of Abergeldie* have long been celebrated in highland song. The nearest mountains are clothed with wood to their summits, affording shelter, and an extensive range to multitudes of deer of various descriptions: here, too, in some of the most inaccessible cliffs, the eagle builds his nest. The Dee abounds with salmon and trout; and with its tributary streams, which wind through the neighbouring vallies in every direction, gives ample sport to the angler. The country to the south rises with gradual ascent, and opens into wide-extended heaths, richly stocked with all kinds of moor game. The prospect on this side is terminated by the precipice of

ABERGELDIE.

Lochnagar, one of the most sublime objects of highland scenery. Its hollow sides are girt with eternal *wreaths* of snow; and its peaked top, attracting the passing clouds, presents a fantastical variety of forms, on which the imagination delights to dwell. Here the shy ptarmigan finds its solitary domain, rarely disturbed by the tread of human foot.





Drawn and Engraved by J. Carter, for the *Illustrations and Topographical Dictionary*.

Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clutton, New Strand, London, and J. Carpenter, 212, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FIELDING

SHROTON

Is seated upon the river Severn, in the south-west part of the county of Shrop. The town is divided into two parts, the higher and lower town, which are connected by a bridge. The higher town is situated on a deep valley; it is larger than the lower town, and has a high street, which is long and narrow. It is more advantage, if the view is taken from the market-house, which stands on a hill. The lower town contains a church and a school.

There are two churches in the town, one of which is the gift of the family of Whitmore. The high church, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles, with a tower steeple at the west end. The low church stands on the river bank, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It consists of a nave, a chancel, an aisle on the north side, and a tower steeple. Both these churches are of the same date, and built of red stone.

The bridge is very ancient, and is supposed to have been first built by the widow of Ethelred, king of the West Saxons, about the year 875. The town was walled by Robert de Belesme, earl

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant financial and legal consequences.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting cycle, from identifying the transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger accounts. The text stresses the need for consistency and accuracy in the application of these procedures.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of reconciling the books. It explains how to compare the internal records with external statements, such as bank statements, to identify and resolve any differences. The text provides a step-by-step guide to performing a reconciliation and offers tips for preventing errors.

4. The final part of the document discusses the importance of regular reviews and audits. It highlights that periodic checks of the records can help to detect and correct errors before they become more significant. The text also mentions the role of external auditors in providing an independent assessment of the financial statements.

BRIDGNORTH,

SHROPSHIRE,

Is seated upon the river Severn, in the south-east part of the county of Salop. The river divides it into two parts, the higher and lower town, which are separated by a bridge. The higher town is encompassed by a deep valley; it is larger than the lower town, and contains the high street, which is long and wide, and would appear to more advantage, if the view was not broken by the market-house, which stands in the middle of the street. The lower town contains only two streets.

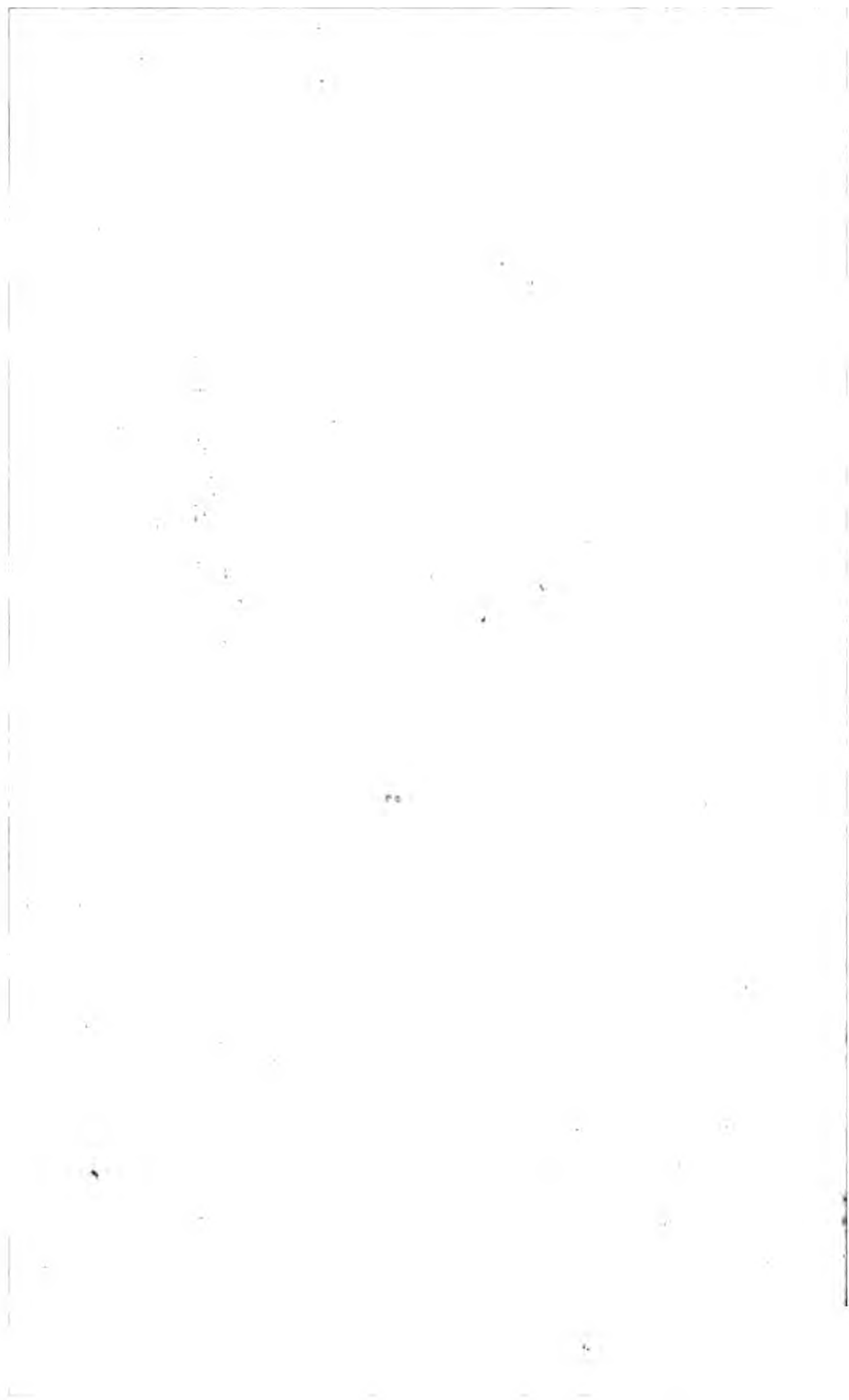
There are two churches in the high town, both in the gift of the family of Whitmore. The high church, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles, with a tower steeple at the west end. The low church stands near the castle, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it also consists of a nave, a chancel, an aisle on the north side, and a tower steeple. Both these churches are of ordinary appearance, and built of red stone.

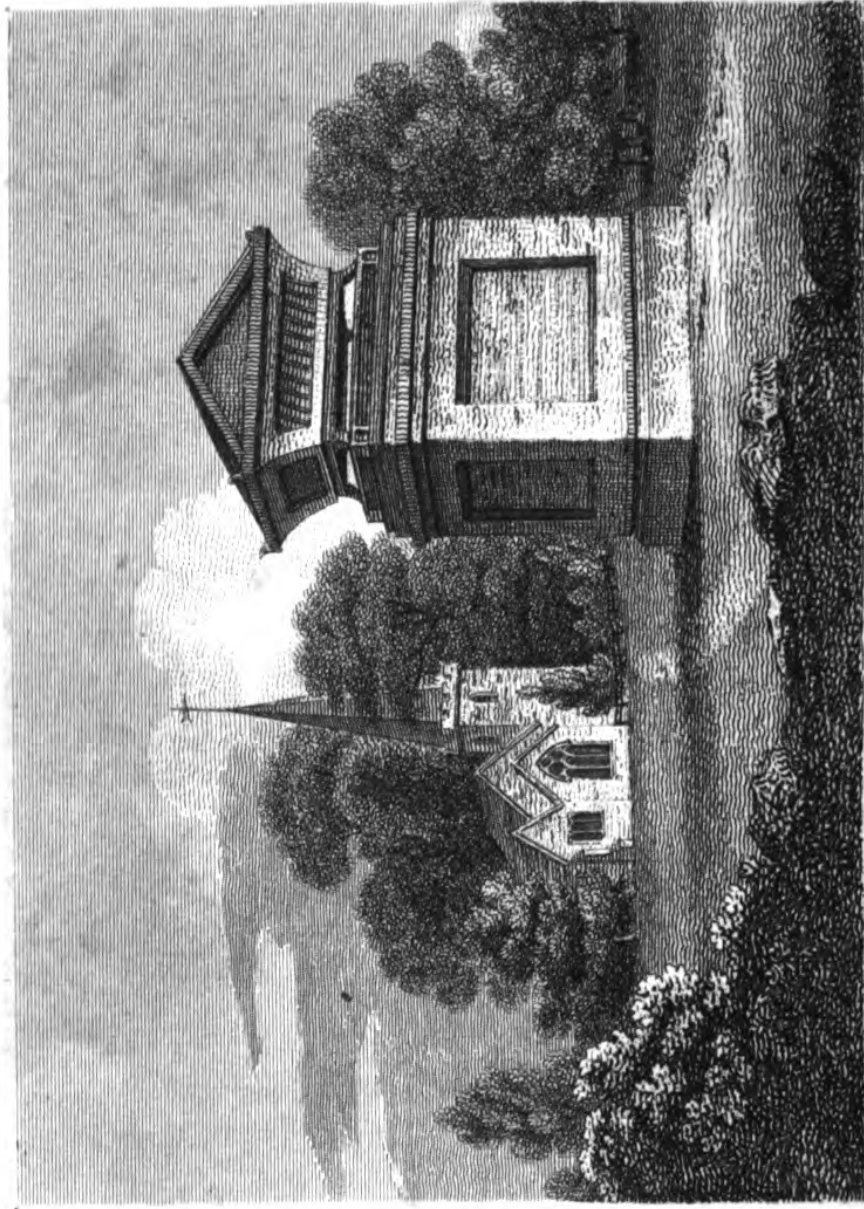
The bridge is very ancient, and, with the town, is supposed to have been originally built by the widow of Ethelred, king of the Mercians, about the year 675. The town was walled round by Robert de Belesme, earl

BRIDGNORTH.

of Shrewsbury, who afterwards revolted from Henry I. as did Roger de Mortimer from Henry II. relying on the strength of the place, but both without success, as they were obliged to surrender.

Bridgnorth is a peculiar belonging to the Whitmore family, exempt from the bishop and archdeacon, and governed in ecclesiastical matters by an official. The town is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, and sends two members to parliament. Its situation is most romantic and picturesque, and the views amongst the hills truly pleasing. There is a walk round the castle-hill, kept in good order, which commands a prospect of the lower town, the river, and adjacent scenery. It has stood several sieges; but suffered most in the civil wars, when it was gallantly defended by king Charles I. who was heard to say, "That he esteemed it the most pleasant place in all his dominions." On the opposite side of the valley that encompasses the town, is still to be seen the mount on which the rebels planted their cannon against the castle. After the town was taken, the governor perceiving the rebels made their approaches against the castle, under cover of the houses, set the town on fire, which consumed the greatest part of it, together with the church of St. Leonard. The castle was at length taken, and is now demolished.





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

Stoke Church Bucks.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke New Bond Street & J. Carpenter Old Bond Street London.

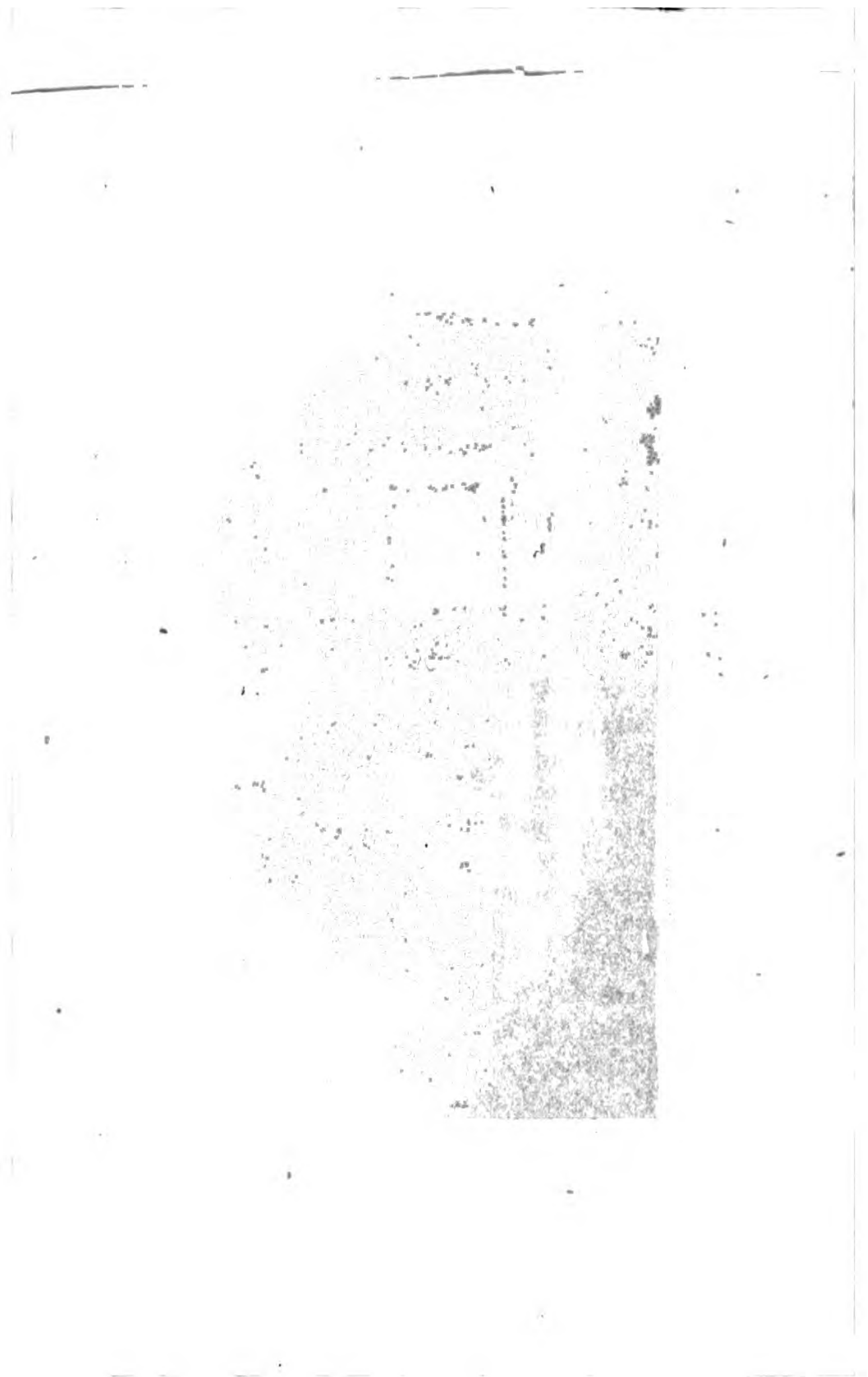
STAKE CHURCH

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

This Church has some very interesting parts. The fine
of Gray, the poet, of whose beautiful poem "The
Eggs in a Country Church" it is known to be the
site. The Church is a very rustic edifice of some
antiquity, with a low tower and a fine of perpendicular
carving none of those which are to be seen by
which it is so admirably distinguished in the country.

Stake, or Stake Point, is a village of some
about twenty or thirty houses, and is situated in the
parish of Stake. It is a very ancient village, and
it was the site of a monastery in the twelfth century.
The old part of the church is the only one of the
series of churches which were built in the reign of
Edward, are the only ones which were built in the
of this parish.

utter where,
the stands;
the hard
the hand,
the bright;
the clothing.



STOKE CHURCH,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS Church has become very celebrated since the time of Gray, the poet, of whose beautiful poem, "The Elegy in a Country Churchyard," it is known to be the scene. The Church is a plain, rustic edifice of some antiquity, with a low tower and conical-shaped spire, but has none of those strongly marked features by which it is so admirably characterized in the poem.

Stoke, or Stoke Pogis, is a large scattered village, distant about twenty-one miles from London. In the time of Gray, Stoke Park belonged to lady Cobham, and in 1747 it was the scene of his poem called the "Long Story." The old manor-house and the fantastic manners of queen Elizabeth's time, in whose reign it was erected, are thus humourously described in the opening of this piece.

" In Britain's isle, no matter where,
An ancient pile of building stands ;
The Huntingdons and Hattons there
Employ'd the power of fairy hands,
To raise the cielings fretted height ;
Each pannel in achievements clothing,

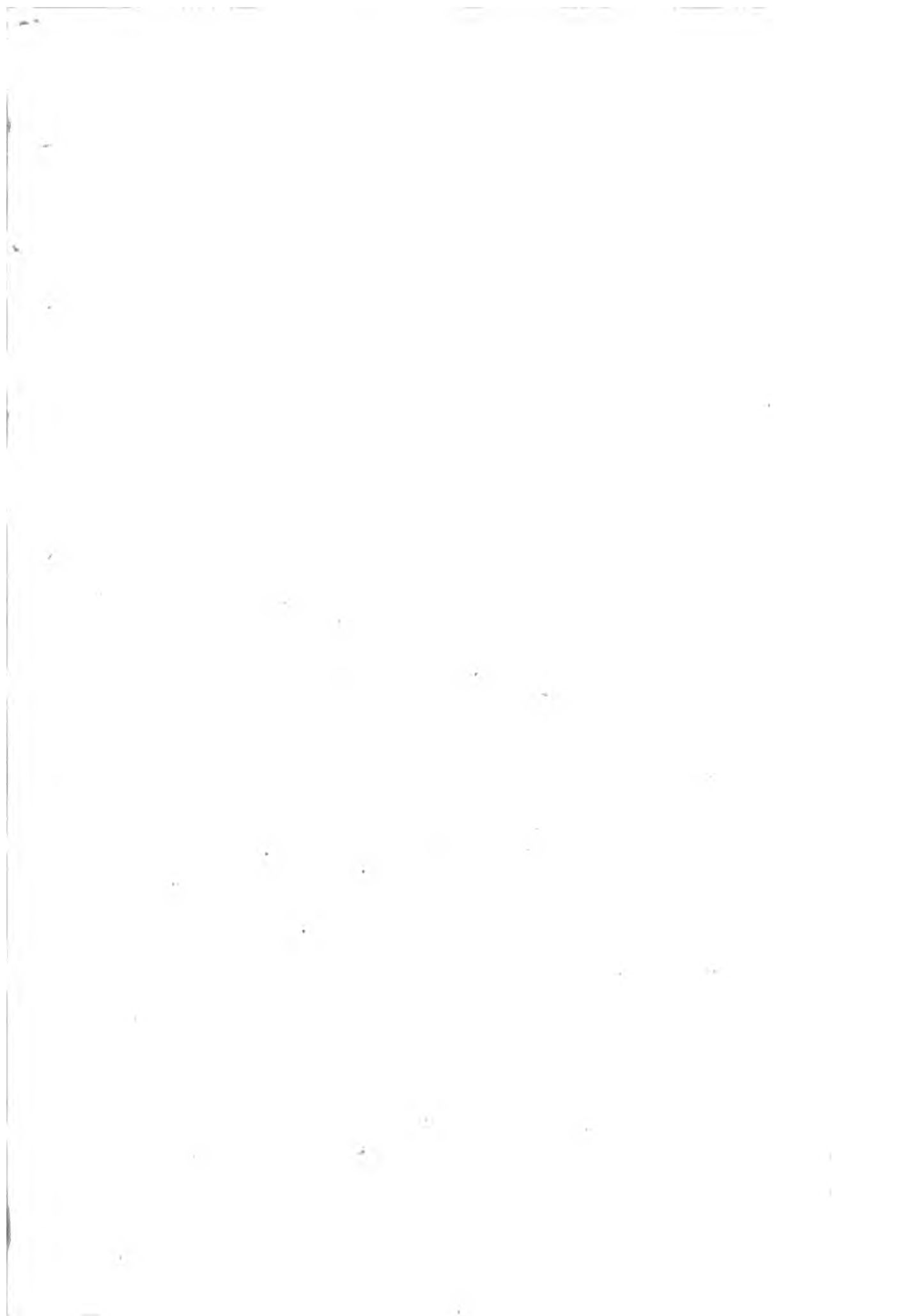
STOKE CHURCH.

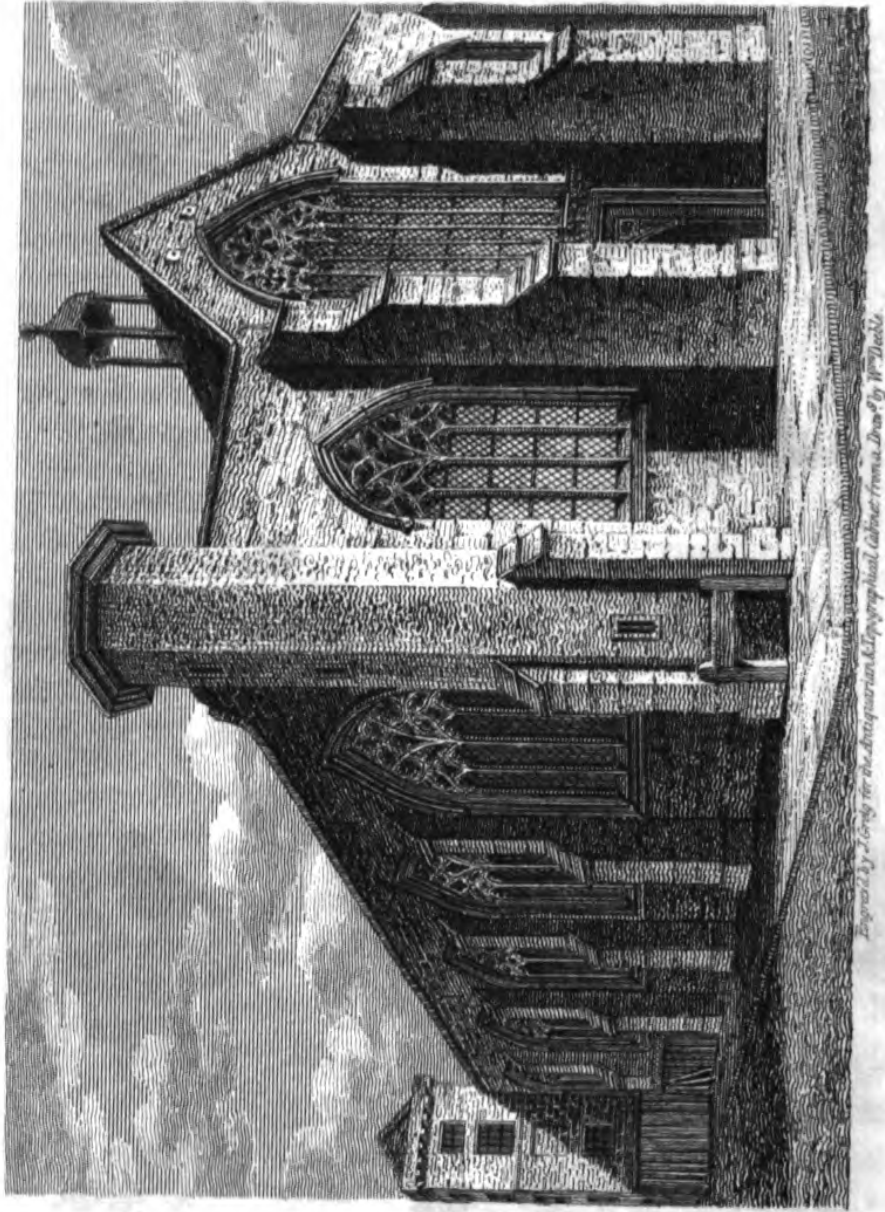
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.
Full oft within the spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave lord-keeper led the brawls,
The seals and maces danc'd before him :
His bushy beard and shoe-strings green,
His high-crown'd hat and satin doublet,
Mov'd the stout heart of England's queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

— there,
Forth from their gloomy mansions creeping,
The lady Janes and Joans repair,
And from the gallery stand peeping,
In peaked hoods and mantles tarnish'd,
Sour visages enough to scare ye,
High dames of honour, once that garnish'd
The drawing-room of fierce queen Mary."

On the site of this old mansion is erected a most magnificent house, by Mr. Penn, the proprietor: it is chiefly built with brick, and covered with stucco.

The burial-place of the poet is without side the Church, just beneath the eastern window. Here his remains lay unhonoured till the year 1799, when Mr. Penn erected a monument to his memory, in a field adjoining the Church. It consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side.





Engraved by George Jones for the Architectural Repository, Cabinet from a Drawing by W. Pugin.

St. Augustine's Church, London.

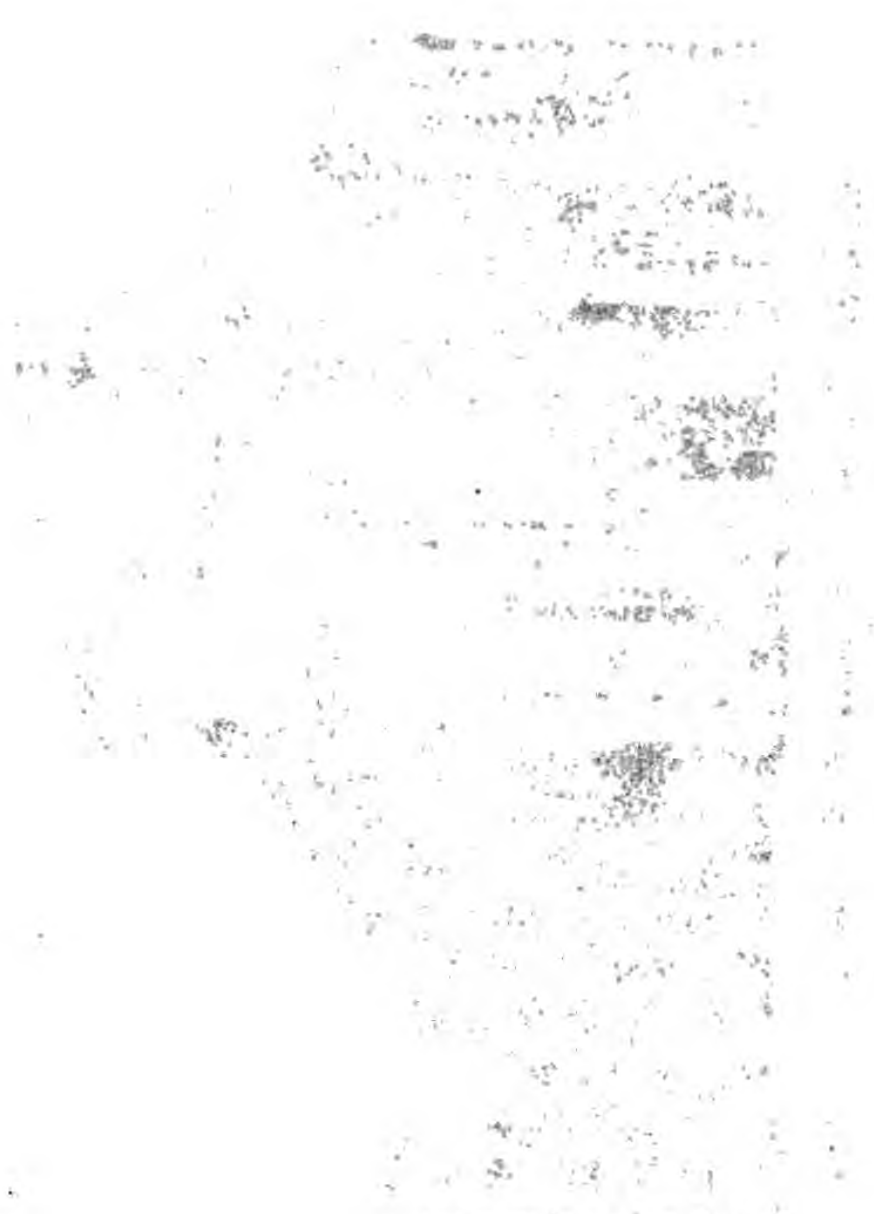
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and Corporation-Printers, 122, Strand, S.W.

AUGUST 1755 - JULY 1756, LONDON

1755

This house of the ... in 1755 by
 Metaphy Bohun, ...
 that order. It ... Broad
 Street. The Church ...
 Humphry, one ...
 he was buried ...

At the dissolution, ...
 and gardens, ...
 John, afterwards ...
 surer. On the site he ...
 ment house, when ...
 west end of the Church was, in 1551, granted to John
 a house, for the use of the German and other fugi-
 tive protestants and afterwards to the Dutch, as a
 preaching-place. Some part of the buildings were
 converted into a glass-house for Venice, in which
 Venetians were employed in every branch of the manu-
 facture. They were patronized by the Duke of Buck-
 ingham. Howel, the celebrated author of the Letters
 was steward to the manufactory, but was obliged to
 quit his office, not being able to endure the heat. He
 had been in Venice in 1691, probably to pry into



STANDARD MAP 1:100,000

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, LONDON,

MIDDLESEX.

THIS house of the Augustines was founded in 1253 by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, for friars heremites of that order. Its situation was to the west of Broad Street. The Church, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Humphry, one of his descendants, earl of Hereford, who was buried here in 1361.

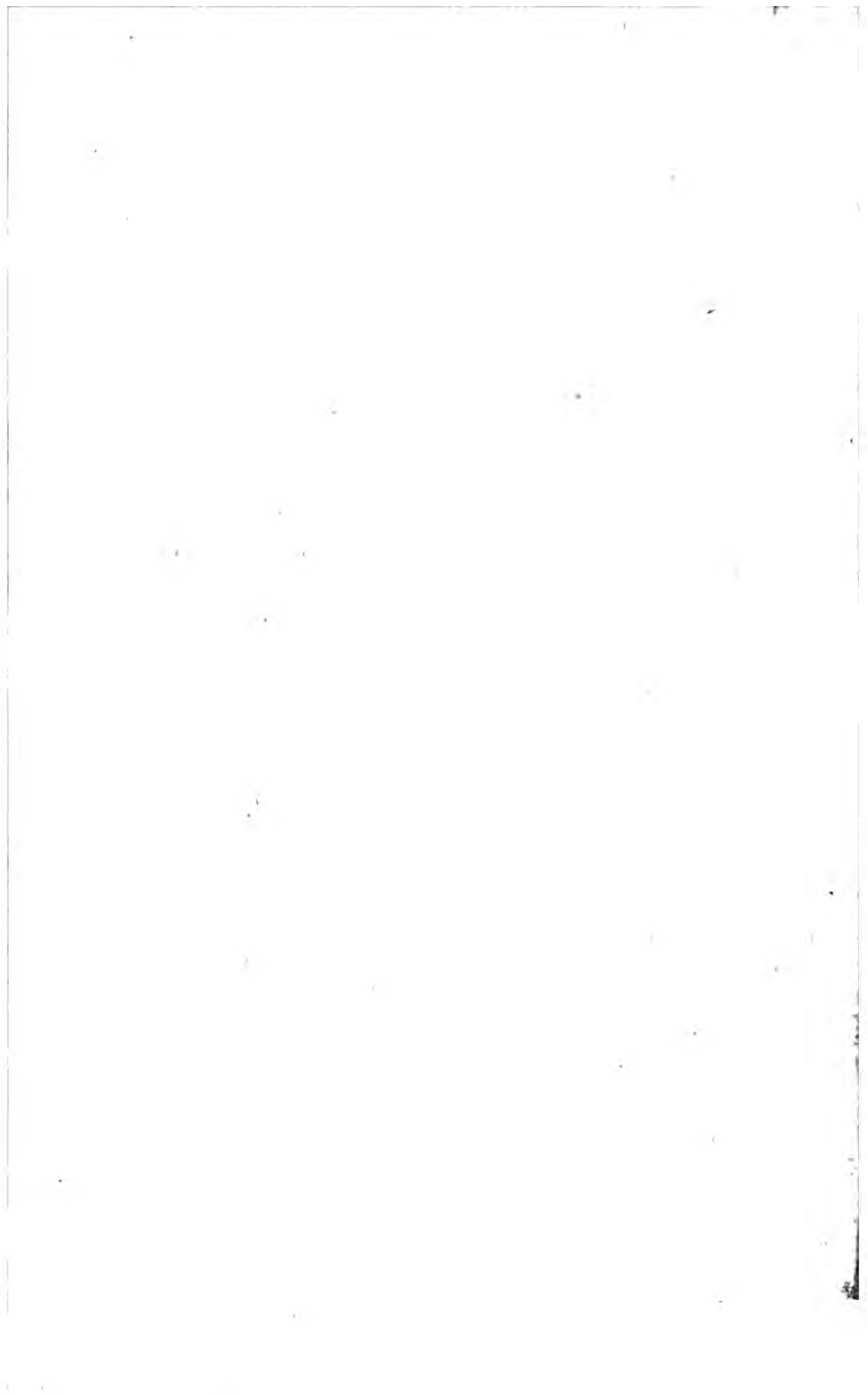
At the dissolution, great part of the house, cloisters, and gardens, were granted to William lord St. John, afterwards marquis of Winchester and lord treasurer. On the site he built Winchester Place, a magnificent house, where Winchester Street now stands. The west end of the Church was, in 1551, granted to John a Lasco, for the use of the Germans, and other fugitive protestants, and afterwards to the Dutch, as a preaching-place. Some portion of the buildings were converted into a glass-house, for Venice glass, in which Venetians were employed in every branch of the manufacture. They were patronized by the duke of Buckingham. Howel, the celebrated author of the Letters, was steward to the manufacture, but was obliged to quit his office, not being able to endure the heat. He had been in Venice in 1621, probably to pry into the

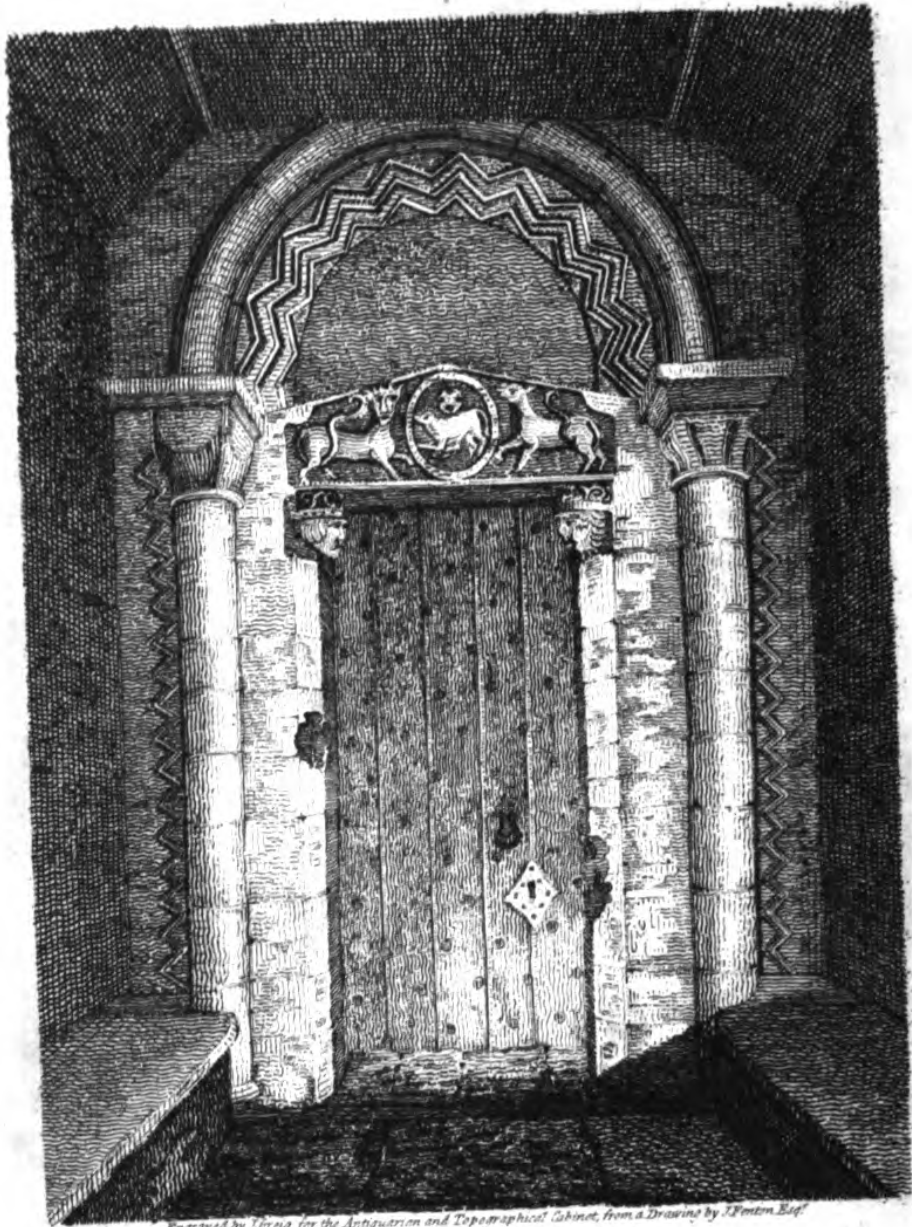
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, LONDON.

secrets of the art, and to engage workmen. This place was afterwards converted into Pinner's Hall.

The residue of the buildings the marquis reserved for the purpose of corn, coal, and other things. His son sold the noble monuments of the dead, the paving stones, and many other materials, which had cost thousands, for a hundred pounds, and converted the buildings into stables for his horses. The steeple of the Church was standing in 1600. It was extremely beautiful; but the marquis demolished it, notwithstanding he was petitioned to the contrary by the lord mayor and many respectable citizens.

Numbers of persons of rank were interred in the Church of the Augustines; among others, Edmund Guy de Meric, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman came into this country on a mission from Charles VI. of France to Richard II. and his queen. Lucie, the wife of Edmund Holland, lord admiral, and one of the heirs and daughters of Barnaby, lord of Milan—Richard Fitzalan, the great earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397 at Tower Hill—John Vere, earl of Oxford, beheaded in 1463, at the same place—Edmund Stafford, duke of Buckingham, a victim to the pride of cardinal Wolsey. And many others.



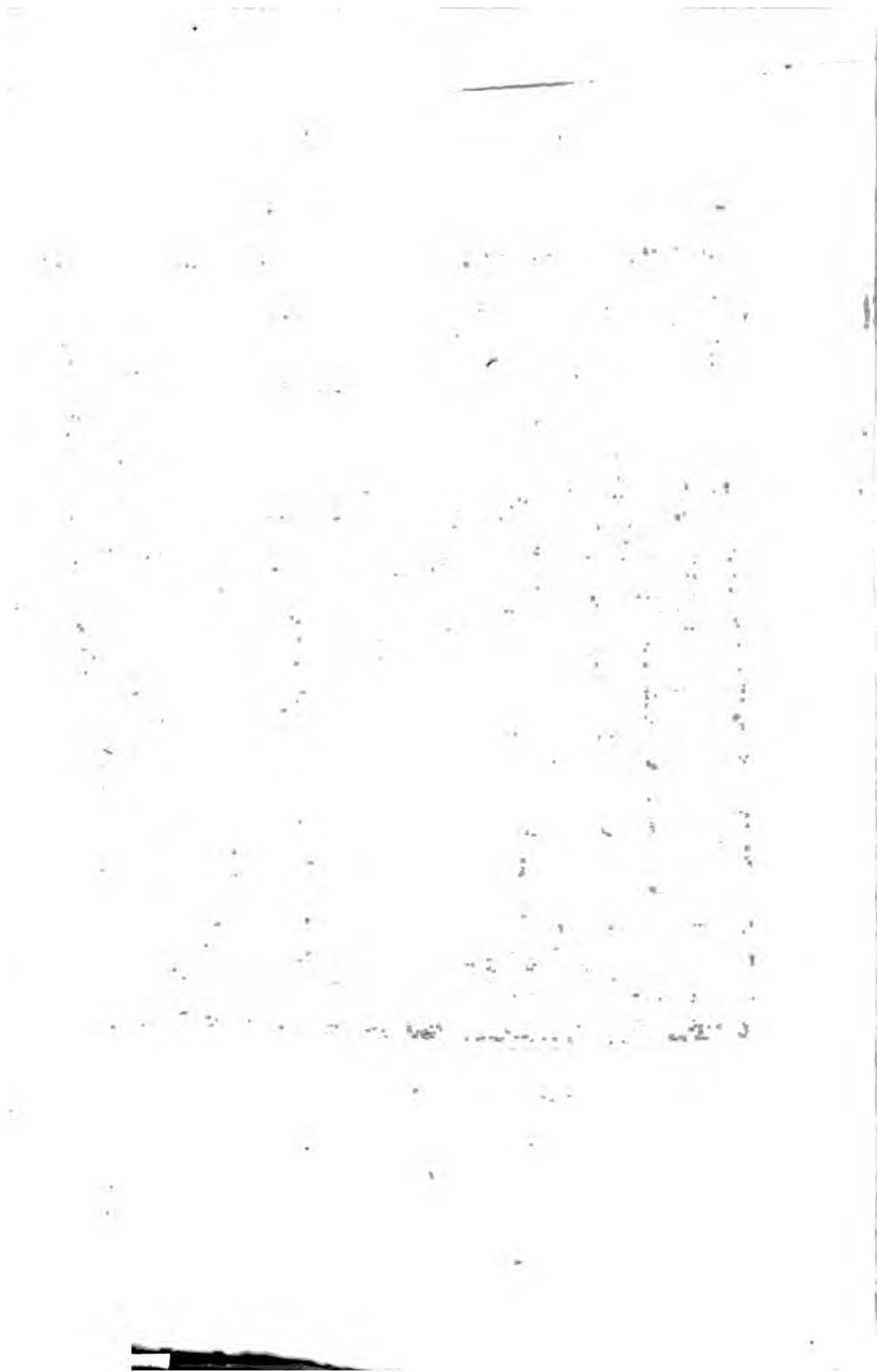


Engraved by J. Spring for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Panton Esq.

Door-way of Pen Church, Somerset-shire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 1821.

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THE SAXON DOOR-WAY OF PEN CHURCH,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

PEN is a small village on the borders of Somersetshire, near Stourton, at the extremity of that vast tract formerly called Selwood Forest, and is memorable for having been the scene of several bloody conflicts between the Britons and Saxons, and afterwards between the Danes and Saxons, of which the Saxon chronicle particularly records three that happened A. D. 658, 1001, and 1016. The tradition of the last battle, fought by Canute the Dane, with Edmund, probably near the spot on which the Church of Pen was founded, in gratitude, by the victor, seems to be confirmed in the ancient Door-way, the only remaining portion of the original structure, where the heads of two crowned monarchs have been placed as supporters to the arch, which is of the Saxon order, decorated with the usual zigzag ornaments, and a piece of rude emblematical sculpture in the centre.

Adjoining the site of this Church are those singular excavations called *Pen Pits*, evidently the work of human art, which extended over a surface of ground not much short of 700 acres, if we include those nearly filled up in the course of progressive cultivation. These



THE SAXON DOOR-WAY OF PEN CHURCH.

pits are of various depths, from sixteen to eighteen feet, in form of an inverted cone, unequal in their dimensions, and in some instances double, divided only by a slight partition of earth. The spot they occupy, together with the corresponding portion on the Zeals side of the little river Stour, though nearly levelled, yet retaining faint traces of what it was, appears, at a very early period, to have been cleared from the great forest of Selwood, to be a rendezvous of the population of that age, and continued to later times the capital of that extensive district.





Engraved by G. Kneller, for the Society of Antiquaries, from a Drawing by J. Kneller Esq.

Peter's Pump, Stourhead, Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Pall Mall Street, May 1. 1811.

PLATE I

THE HOUSE AT BRISTOL

The best view of the exterior of the house is from the west, as seen from the garden, where it stands near the church of St. Andrew, in the city of Bristol, exactly opposite the church of St. James, which was the site of the old castle of the city. The point out of which the water flows is the same as in the case of the house at the Bourne, which is the only one of the kind in the house by the name of the Bourne, the only one being perhaps an original.

Bristol, at the present day, has a very fine collection of architecture that had my attention drawn to it as if, by some accident, it gave the best view of the city, fully adapted to the purpose, and considered all the English houses as the most perfect of the kind, being built with great taste and with the most judicious selection of materials.

This very appropriate and judicious selection of materials gave notoriety to a building, which, by its use, serves as a body to the principal part of the monument of one of the principal architects of the city.



PETER'S PUMP, STOURHEAD,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

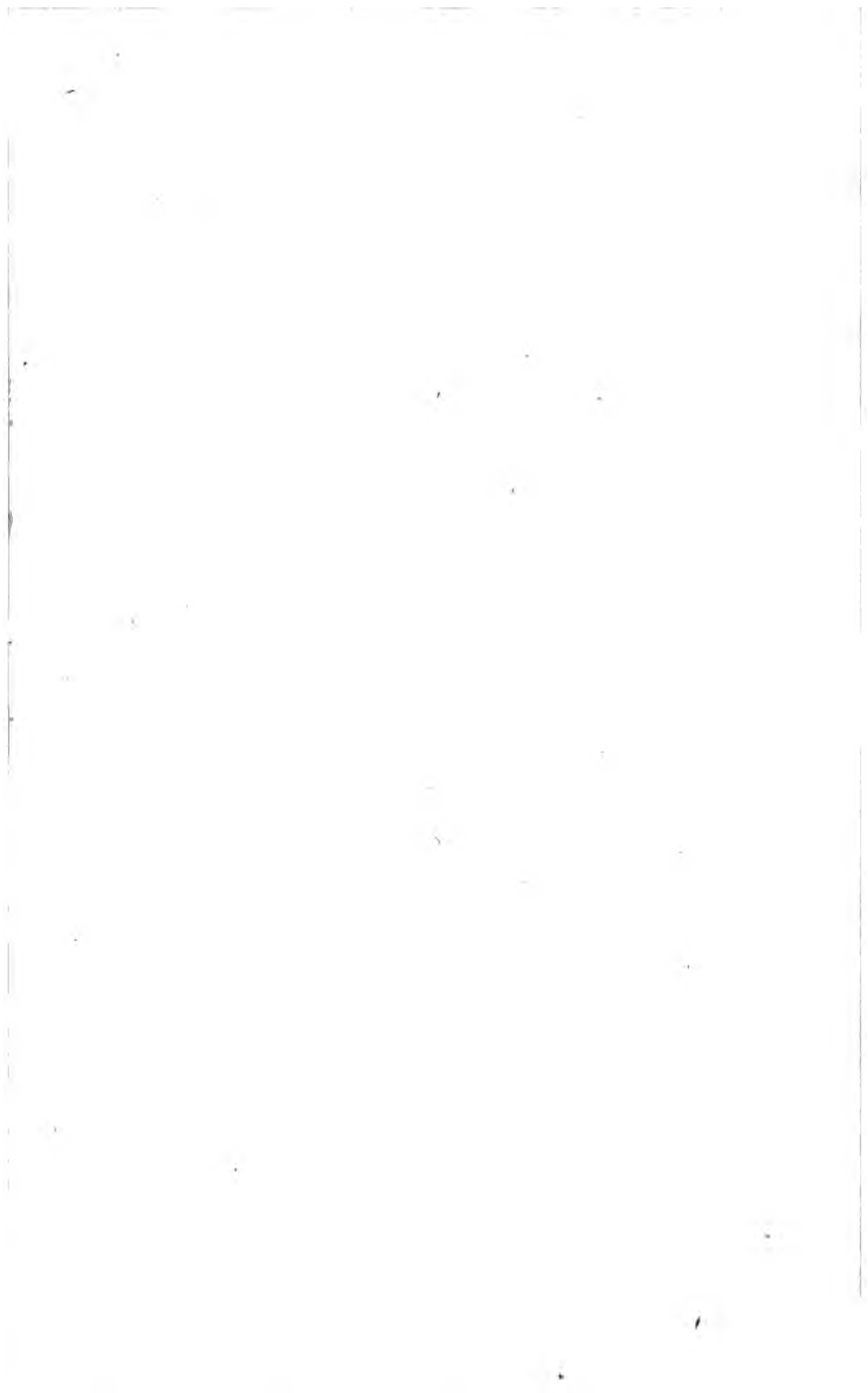
THIS beautiful little structure, situate in the grounds of sir R. C. Hoare, bart. formerly ending in a cross, once stood near the churchyard of St. Peter's, in the city of Bristol, exactly opposite to an almshouse, now destroyed, which was built by Robert Aldworth, and there served to point out the well of St. Edith, remarkable for its fine water, as in its present translation it does the source of the Stour, which rose from six wells, borne as the badge of their house by the Stourton family, than which no heraldic bearing perhaps can shew so singular and characteristic an origin.

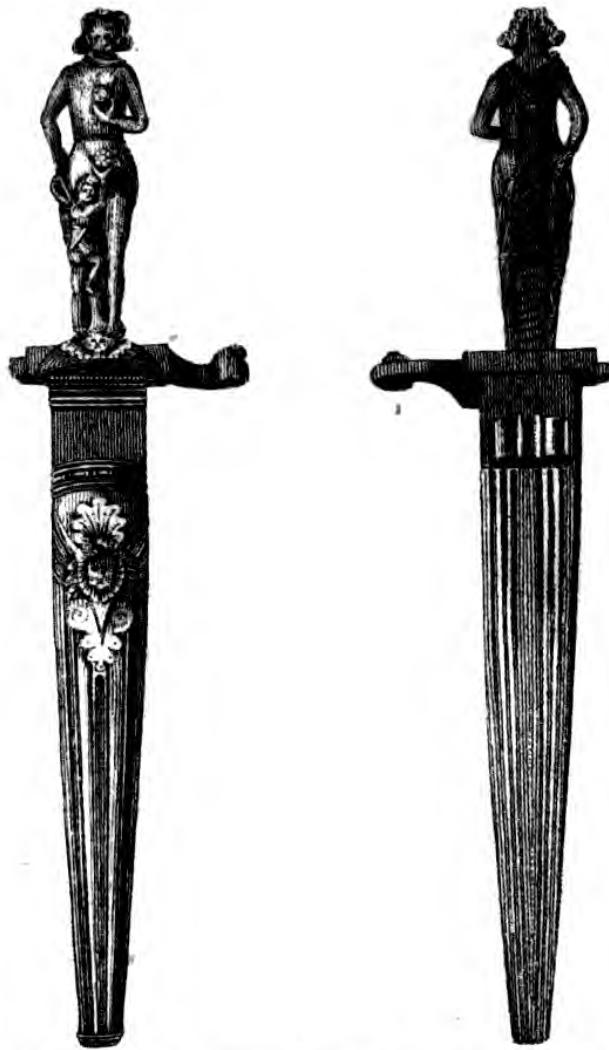
Bristol, at the period this was removed, seems to have contracted an inveterate enmity to all the ancient relics of architecture that had any allusion to the cross, as if, by so doing, it gave the best proof of having totally abjured Romish errors, and consigned all its Popish lumber to Stourhead, where it has been adopted with great taste, without any suspicion of heresy.

This very appropriate little building, first raised to give notoriety to a fountain, and here applied to the same use, stands in a lovely hollow, the commencement of one of the principal vallies, the so much-ad-

PETER'S PUMP, STOURHEAD.

mired scenery of Stourhead is composed of, from which the brilliant Stour issues, and a little below expands into a noble lake, in whose crystal mirror those classical buildings the Pantheon and the Temple of Flora, that ornament its banks with the richly variegated landscape are reflected, its waters, till they are lost in the ocean, through all their course, continuing to be the property of the possessor of the Fountain, whence they take their rise.





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

Ancient Dagger, at Cillgeran, Pembrokeshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, May 1. 1821.

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THE DAGGER

*Supposed to be the Model of those which ministered to
the Massacre of the Britons at Stonehenge,
Found in Wales.*

THIS curious little weapon was found in the vicinity of Cillgeran, in Pembrokeshire, and appears to be the very same which was shewn to the reverend Theophilus Evans, author of a much-esteemed work in the *British* language, entitled "*A View of the Primitive Ages*," first published in 1739, wherein he exactly describes it, agreeing in almost every particular with what is here represented, for he says, "The blade was seven inches long, and more than half an inch wide, double edged, five inches of the seven. The handle was of ivory, of minutely skilful workmanship, having on it the figure of a naked woman, with a round ball in her left hand, and her right resting on her hip; on which side stood the figure of a boy with the sun-beams (*a glory*) round his head: the sheath was also of ivory, and very curiously ornamented." This is a translation of Mr. Evans's description, and is very accurate, as far as his conception of the figures went, but he entirely mistook that of the boy, which is clearly a Cupid, by the side of his mother, having every attribute that ancient mythology usually

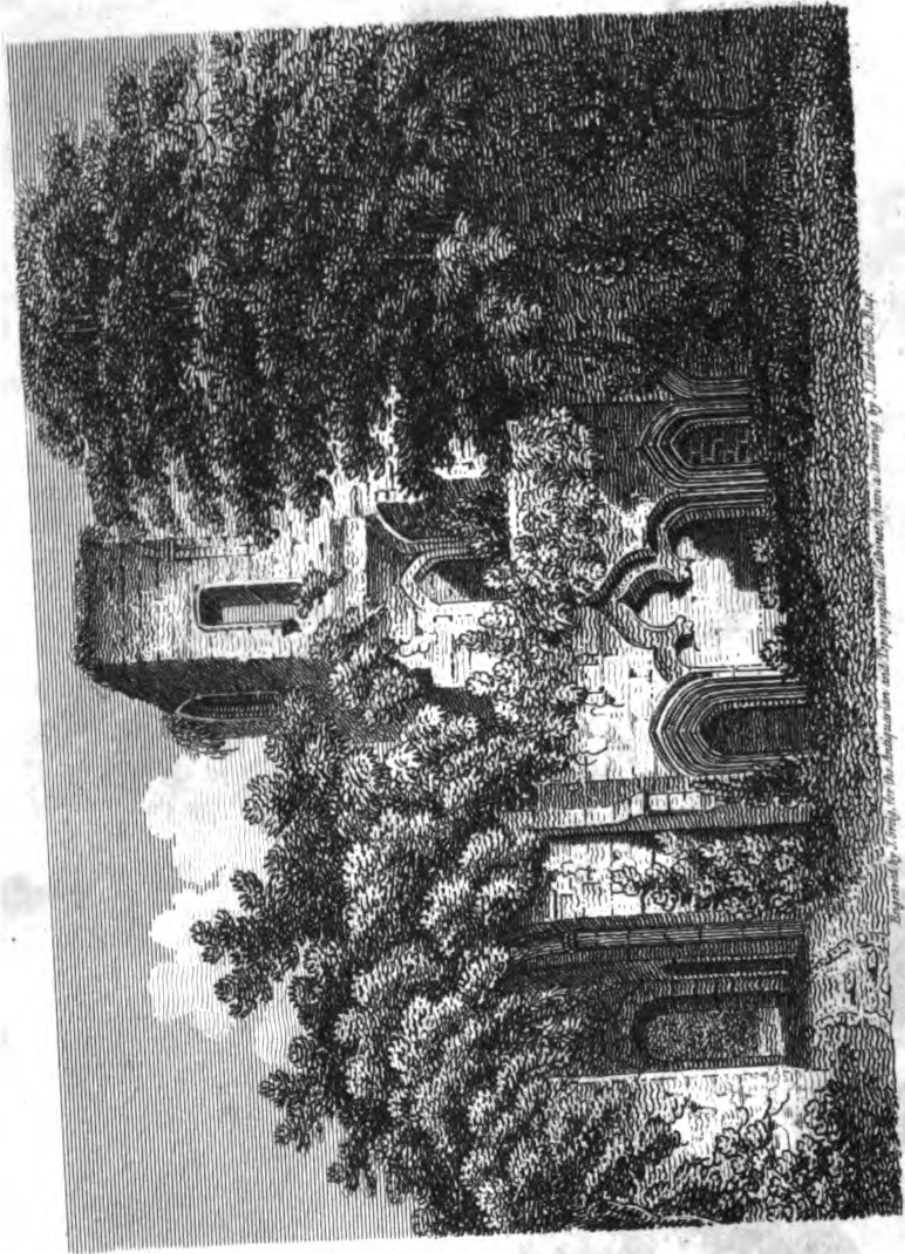
THE DAGGER.

invests the son of Venus with, the wings, the bow and quiver. The supposed massacre at Stonehenge, Mr. Evans, in the running-title of his book, calls "*the treachery of the long knives,*" and the story of this horrid slaughter is to be found in the most authentic and most ancient Welsh MSS. and even in the writings of those contemporary with Jeffrey of Monmouth, who rejected his fables. The scene of this treacherous plot is laid on Salisbury Plain, which, from its extent and central situation, was well calculated for great national conventions, at which it was not lawful for even the prince to appear armed; a favourable circumstance, which the wily Saxon availed himself of, the better to accomplish his murderous design without suspicion.

The original of the weapon here represented is preserved in the museum of John Symmons, esq. of Paddington House.

The Proprietors of this Work are obliged to John Fenton, esq. the author of an "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," for this, and the two preceding descriptions.

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Engraved by G. Legg, for the Subscribers and Proprietors, at the Office of W. Clarke, No. 11, Strand, London.

Remains of the Cattedral of St. Andrew, Lincoln.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and L. Carpenter, Old Bond St. M.DCCCXXXI.



Illustration of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, London

Printed and Published by W. G. & Co. 15, South Street, London, W.

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE situation of the Episcopal Palace at Lincoln, is on the south side of the hill, near the summit, which Leland describes as hanging in declivio.

This once magnificent structure was began by bishop Robert de Chisney, to whom the site was granted by king Henry II. being the whole of the land including the foss, from the wall of the Bail of Lincoln, by St. Nicholas' church, to that of St. Andrew, and from thence east to the city wall; free and quit of landgavel par-tage, and all other things, with free licence to break a gate through the bail wall for his passage to and from the church. This bishop also founded St. Catharine's priory, but, by his public spirit in building and other munificent acts, he involved his see considerably in debt: he gave up the patronage of St. Alban's abbey, by which act the see of Lincoln lost that and fifteen parishes, whose manors belonged to it. He died January 26, 1167, and was buried in the cathedral.

Hugh, commonly called St. Hugh Burgundus, who was consecrated September 2, 1186, enlarged this mansion with several apartments; some of which were of great magnificence: he began the grand hall, which

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

measures eighty-five feet in length from north to south, and fifty-eight broad, from east to west. The roof was evidently supported by two rows of pillars, of Purbeck marble: part of the pilasters, supported by corbel tables, are yet remaining at each end; these, being of octagonal shape, convey the opinion that the other pillars, as well as the materials, were of the same sort: the middle aisle, measuring from centre to centre of each pilaster, is thirty-three feet, and each side one twelve feet and a half. Four double windows on each side lighted this sumptuous room, and an elegant screen at the south end, of three pointed arches, now walled up with bricks, opened a communication with the principal apartments and kitchen, by means of a bridge of one large pointed arch. The grand entrance was at the south-west corner, through a beautiful regular pointed doorway, supported by clustered columns, with detached shafts and foliated capitals; two other recesses, with very high-pointed arches, one on each side, give peculiar spirit and elegance to the design. Attached to this entrance was once a porch, or vestibule, the present remains of which bespeak it to have been a structure of superior taste and elegance. This princely hall was finished by Hugh II. his successor, and doubtless furnished with all the pomp and magnificence peculiar to the age. Like many other works of architectural skill, it has, however, been obliged to submit to Time's unfeeling grasp, and the place where once the costly banquet stood arrayed in all

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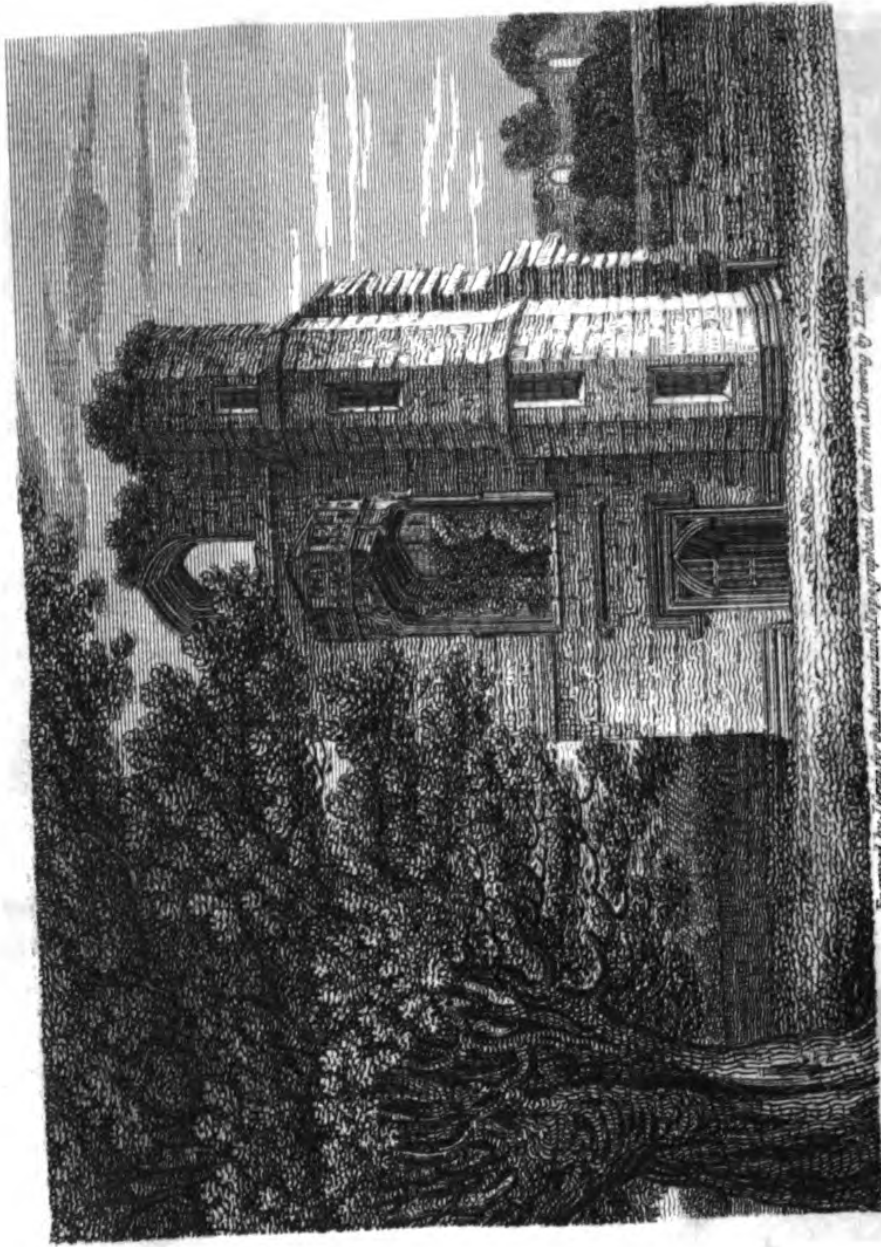
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Engraved by J. Long for the Birmingham and Exeter Engraving Co. Taken from a drawing by J. Long.

Gt. Tower, Episcopal Palace, Lincoln.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Stationer, No. 10, Tower Street, Old Broad Street, London.



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EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

the ostentatious luxury of ecclesiastic greatness, has now its mouldering walls covered with fruit-trees, and the centre appropriated to the purpose of a flower-garden. Bishop Hugh likewise built the famous kitchen in which were seven chimnies, the relics of gluttony, and once preludes to voracious gormandizing.

Bishop Le Bek contributed something towards improving this Palace, but no memorials exist to point out what these improvements were.

William Alwick, bishop of Norwich, was translated to the see of Lincoln in September 1436, and was a considerable benefactor to both cathedrals; to his munificence and taste the Palace was indebted for the great entrance, tower, and curious chapel. The tower, which is yet tolerably entire, is a specimen of excellent stone-work; it is a square building, with a large turret, at the north-west corner, in which is the remnant of a very fine, winding, stone staircase, leading to the rooms above: at some previous period, these were elegant apartments, but the ceilings have long since gone to decay, and the lower chamber is now filled with fragments of fallen battlements, intermixed with wild vegetation.

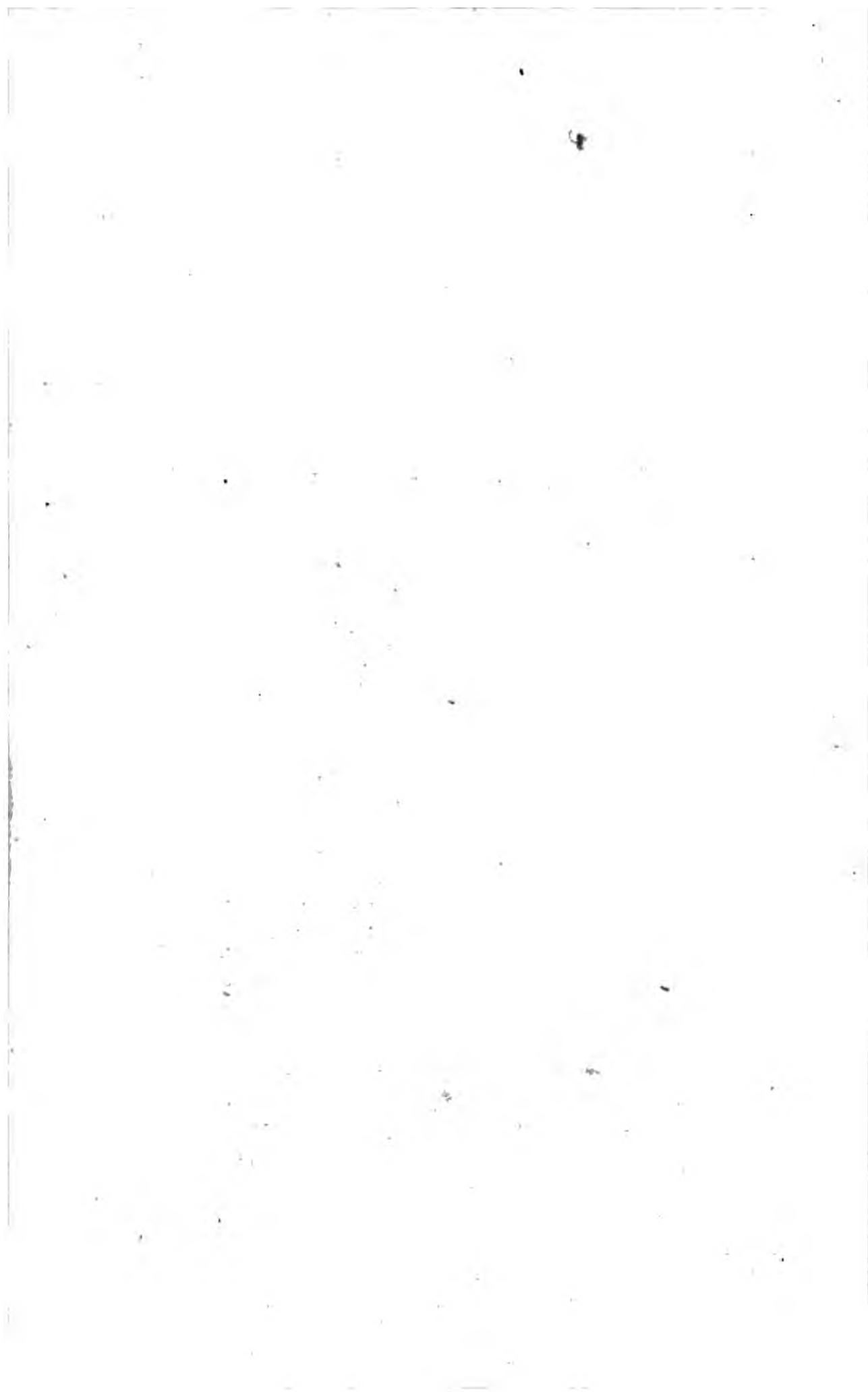
The bottom part of this tower has answered the purpose of a porch, or vestibule, and formed a communication with several apartments: the principal entrance is in the middle of the north side; on the south, and near the east corner, is another, leading at present into an

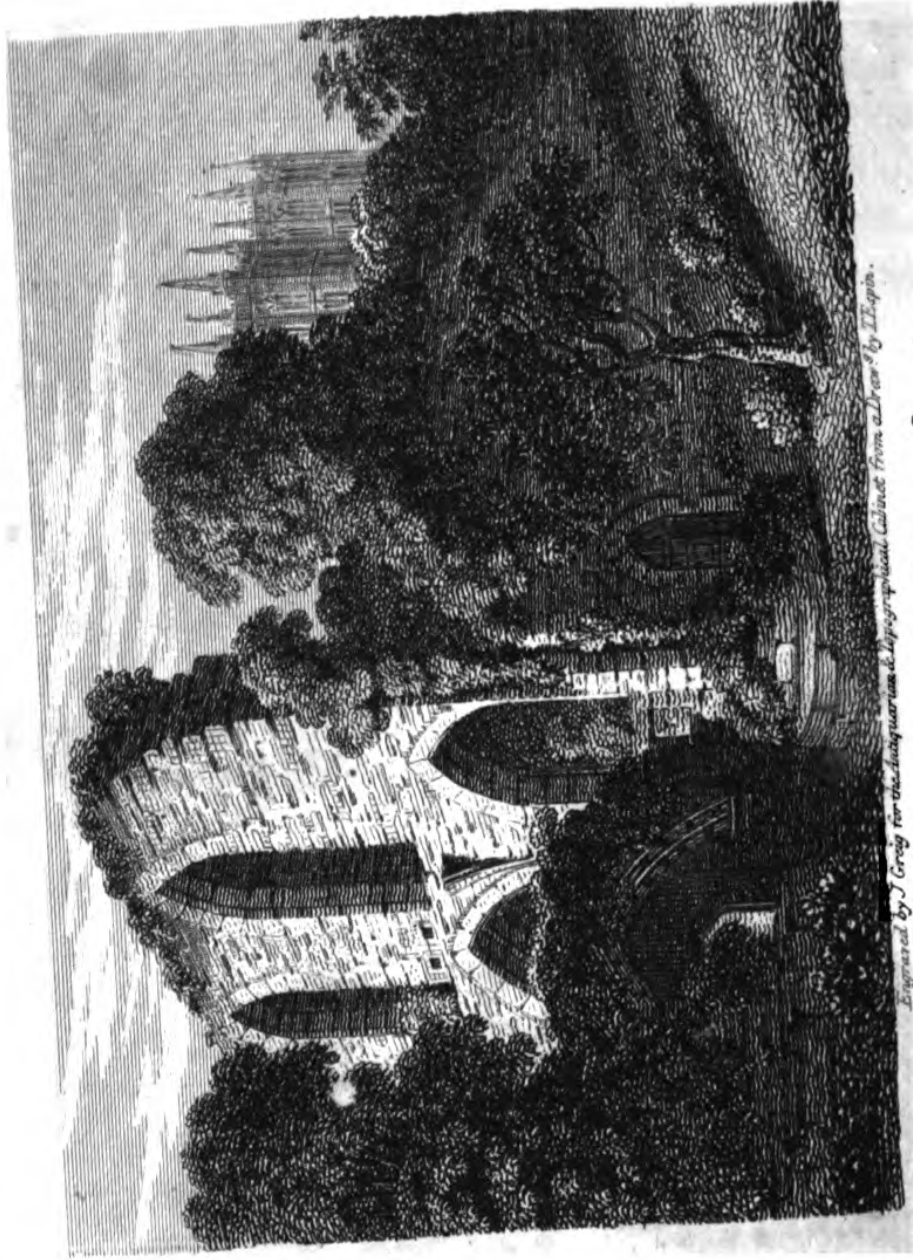
EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

open court, but probably at some period to different parts of the building; that on the west led to the grand hall, and another, on the east side, into a most elegant vaulted passage, which appears to have opened into the chapel. This porch has plain walls, but the roof is finely groined; the ribs spring from the middle of each side, and from a small clustered pillar, in each corner. The arms of bishop Alwick, a cross moline, are on the spandrils of the entrance arch, and also, upon the ancient wooden door; they likewise serve to ornament the bow window, which has been a piece of exquisite workmanship.

The curious chapel, built by the same munificent prelate, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had, in one of the windows, lines commemorating the saint and the founder. The walls and roof were almost entire in 1727, but since that period it has been destroyed, and all the materials removed; sufficient, however, has escaped the ruthless mallet, to shew that it once exhibited a beautiful specimen of pointed architecture.

Those parts of the ruins next the city show three ponderous buttresses, supposed to have been built by bishop Williams, dean of Westminster, and keeper of the great seal, who was consecrated bishop of Lincoln November 17, 1621. Few years, however, elapsed before the sanguinary civil war carried terror and desolation wherever it directed its course, and smote down, with fanatic frenzy, many works of labour and of art. During





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

Ruins Episcopal Palace, Lincoln.

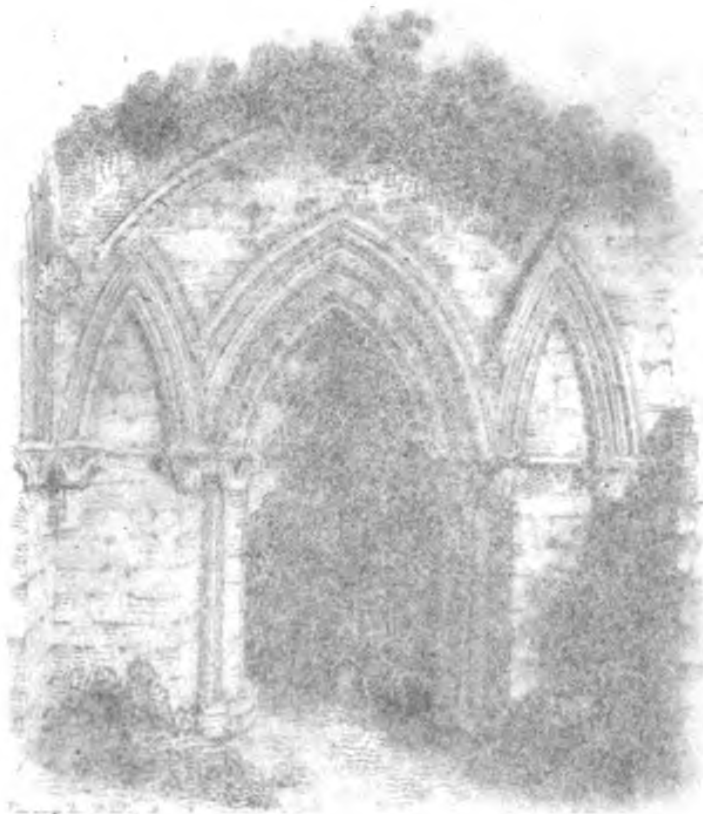
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. May 1834.

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

In the unhappy contest, the Palace of Lincoln was plundered of its riches, its beauty destroyed, and many of its existing towers levelled with the ground, never more to rise to their former height.

The late Dr. Northcote obtained a lease of the site, and built a good stone house of old materials; it is now the property of the University of Lincoln.

The venerable man who built it, overhung with



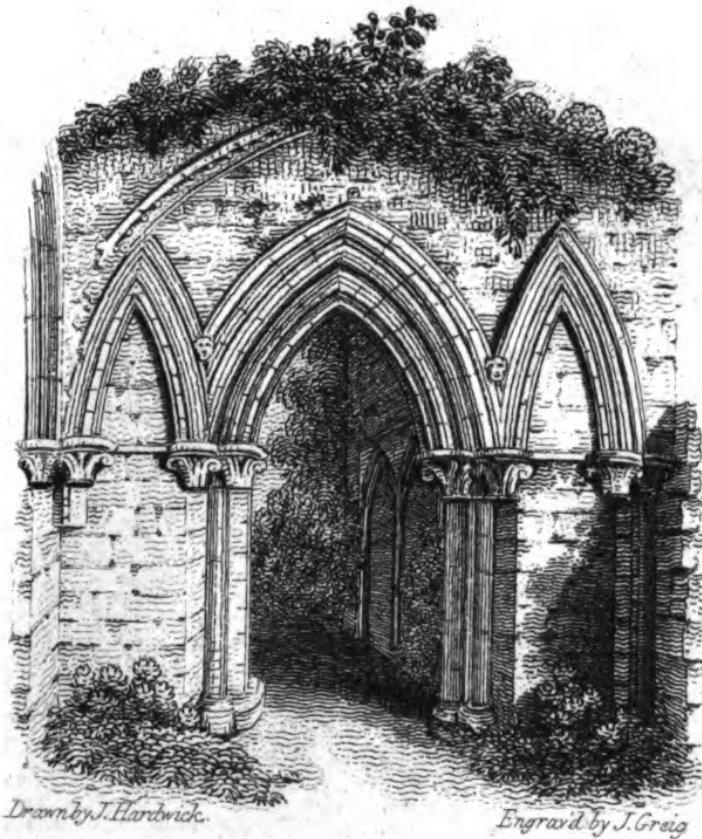


EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

this unhappy contest, the Palace of Lincoln was plundered of its riches, its beauty destroyed, and many of its exulting towers levelled with the ground, never more to raise their humbled heads.

The late Dr. Nelthorpe obtained a lease of the site, and built a good stone house of the old materials; it is now the property of lady Ingoldby Amcotes.

The venerable ruins of the Palace, overhung with



Entrance to the Great Hall, Episcopal Palace, Lincoln.

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

ivy, forms one of the most picturesque subjects that this ancient city can boast. The gloomy vaults, broken arches, and ruined towers, decorated with creeping evergreens, commanding a prospect over the lower town and five neighbouring counties, render the Palace garden one of the most delightful, as well as picturesque spots, that can be found in a range over the whole extensive county of Lincoln.



