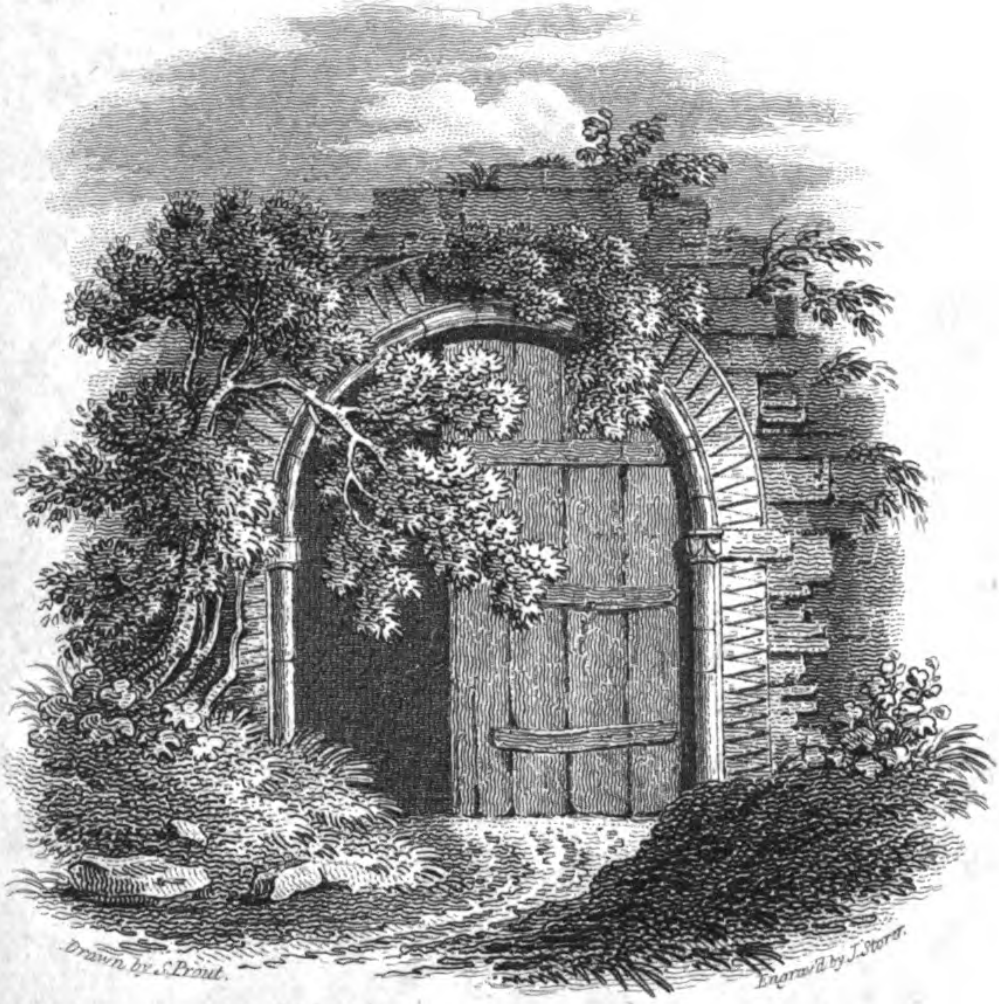
ANTIQUARIAN and TOPOGRAPHICAL Cabinet.

VOL. VI.



Remains of the Priory Plympton St. Mary's Devon.

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

THE

[illegible] GRAPHICAL

[illegible]

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

[illegible] ELEGANT VIEWS

OF THE

[illegible] INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

IN

Great Britain.

A [illegible] *with*

[illegible] DESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible] 91

LONDON

[illegible] for the Proprietors by W. [illegible] [illegible]
CARPENTER, [illegible] Street; [illegible] CHAPPLE, Pall Mall;
[illegible] WHITTAKER, Ludgate Hill, and
SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row.
1810.

[illegible] Printed by [illegible], *Little Carter 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.

VOL. VI.

LONDON:

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

1809.

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

INDEX TO VOL. VI.

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

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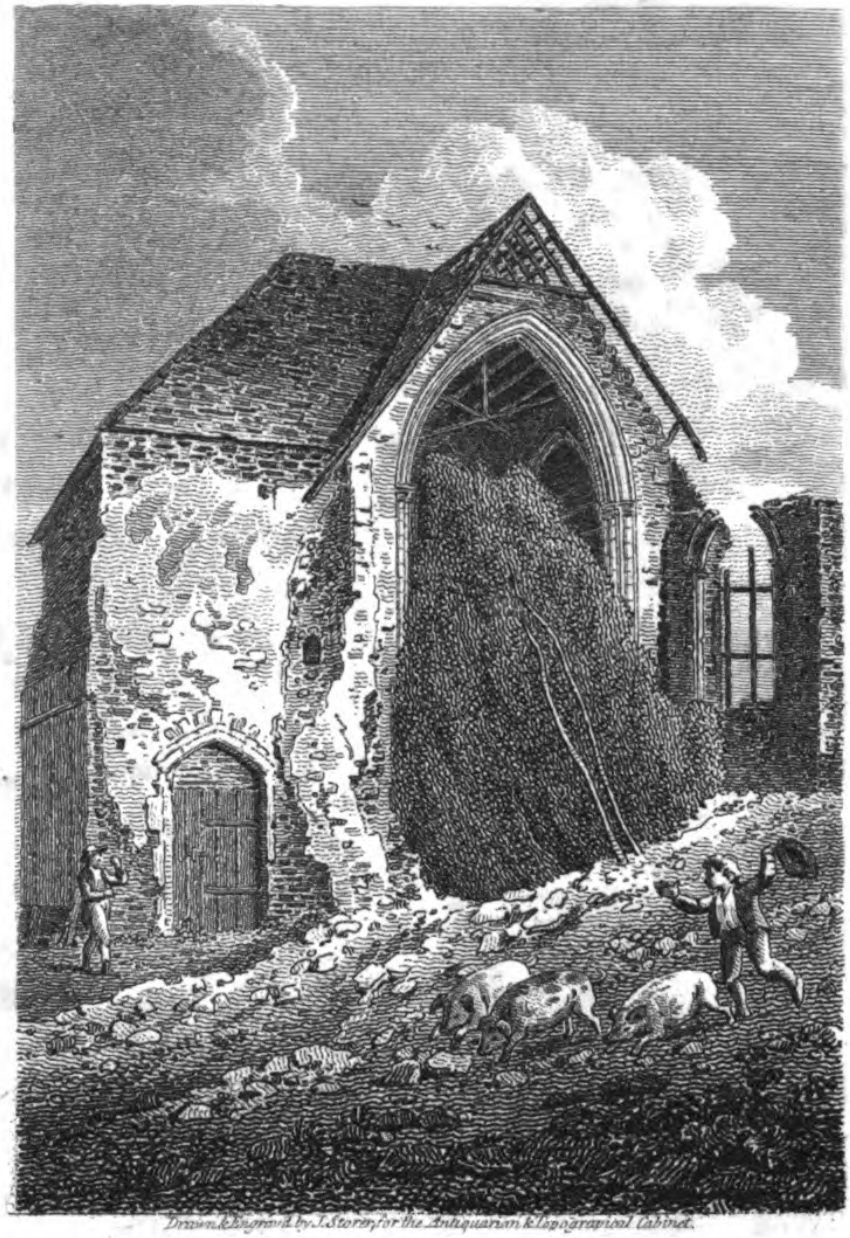
LIST OF PLATES.

COE, Printer, 10, Little Carter Lane, St. Paul's, London.



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

View of Latton Priory Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old B. and S. June 1.1800.

LATTON PRIORY,

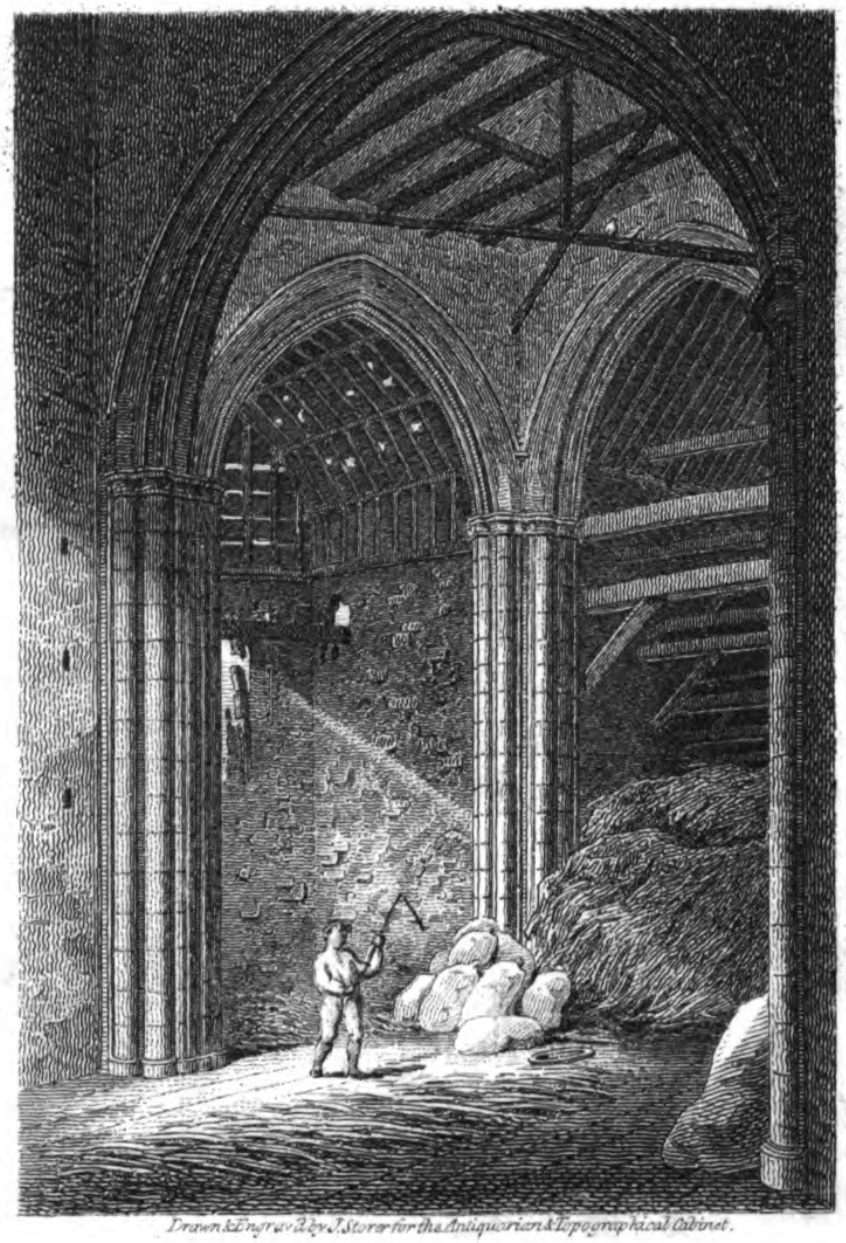
ESSEX.

LATTON Priory was erected for canons of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. John Baptist; but by whom it was founded, and the time of its foundation, are not precisely known. It stands about three miles south of the parish church of the same name, and half a mile west of the road from Epping to Harlow. The ground that seems to have been the site of the Priory is surrounded with a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones have been frequently found, a circumstance which points out the ancient burial-place. At a short distance from the moat, east of the church, appear somewhat like the remains of an entrenchment: the interspace between this and the moat is called by the neighbouring peasantry the Monk's Bowling Green.

According to Doomsday, St. Edmund's Bury abbey held lands in the parish of Lattuna, and it is conjectured that these lands were afterwards the endowment of Latton Priory. Morant dates its foundation before the year 1270; and Tanner says that it was in being antecedent to the twentieth of Edward I. because mentioned in the Lincoln taxation. The history of few religious foundations is less known than that of Latton Priory; it is supposed

that the society was never very numerous, nor the revenue considerable, as the bishop of London frequently appointed a prior, for want of a statutable number of canons to elect. At the dissolution the site of this establishment was granted to sir Henry Parker and his heirs, to be held by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. It was afterwards in the possession of John Hitta, who, in 1556, sold it to John Titley, by whom, in the fourth of Elizabeth, it was conveyed to James Altham; his descendant and heir disposed of it to Wm. Lushington, esq. who, by his mother, is nearly related to the Altham family: it was lately sold by this gentleman to Thomas Glyn, esq. the present possessor.

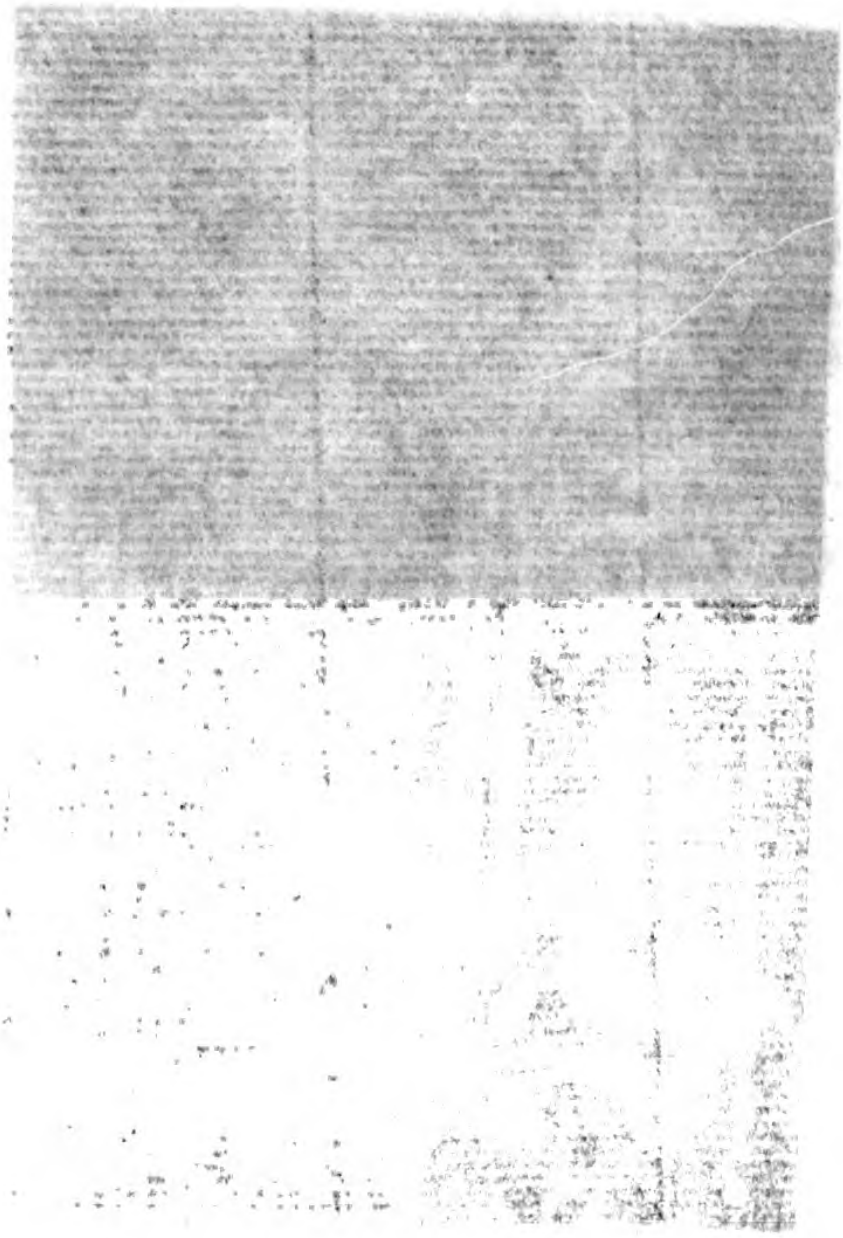
This Priory, though of inconsiderable note, possessed a handsome and rather spacious church, which in greater part is still remaining. It is built in form of a cross, the centre divided from the extremities by four lofty-pointed arches, resting on slender-clustered columns; the height of the columns is eighteen feet and a half. Before the fall of the south transcept the length of the building, from north to south, measured within the walls, was sixty-six feet; from east to west its length is fifty-four feet; the walls, which are composed of rubble flint-stones and the flat brick usually called Roman, are two feet and a half in thickness; the columns and arches are of freestone. About three years since the south transcept, as before hinted, fell to the ground, leaving but a small part of the eastern wall. In this fragment is the remains of an elegant window; its



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

Interior of Latton Priory, Essex.

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



outer moulding is terminated on each side by a corbel head, and the arch is supported by two slender columns. The fall of this part of the building has exposed the interior to the injuries of the changing atmosphere, and perhaps the period is not very remote when this venerable pile will become an untenable ruin. The proprietor of the farm has endeavoured to repair the damage with an enormous mass of pea-straw, but this futile substitute bends with every wind; and as the withered foliage waves to and fro, the rustling murmur echoes round the walls, presaging the approach of their final desolation.

> How mourns the mind, viewing the ravages
> Of all-destroying Time on vaulted roofs
> And consecrated fanes.——
>
> SKURRAY'S Bidcombe Hill.

The parish of Latton lies west of Harlow, and being very long, extends southward as far as the parish of Epping. The name seems to be formed from *Late Town*, denoting a town or parish lately erected out of the Forest; meaning, according to Morant, the same as New Town. In Saxon times, the owners of the lands here were Turgot, a freeman; Ernulf, also a freeman; and another. At the time of the Survey the lands were held by St. Edmund's Bury abbey, by Eustace earl of Bologne, with his under tenant Adelolf; and by Peter de Valoines, and his under tenant Turgis. Eustace's part took its name

from his under tenant, Adelolf de Merc, from whence arose the name of Mark Hall, now the property of Montague Burgoyne, esq. as are nearly all the manors in this parish. The part of Peter de Valoines came by a female heiress into the family of Fitzwalter, and was in time incorporated into the other estates adjoining. In 1165 Ralph de Latton held one knight's fee and a quarter of Robert de Valoines.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground. Adjoining to the north side of the chancel is a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, built by sir Peter Ardun, serjeant at law, chief baron of the exchequer, and justice of the king's bench, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. wherein was founded a chantry by him and dame Catherine his wife.

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

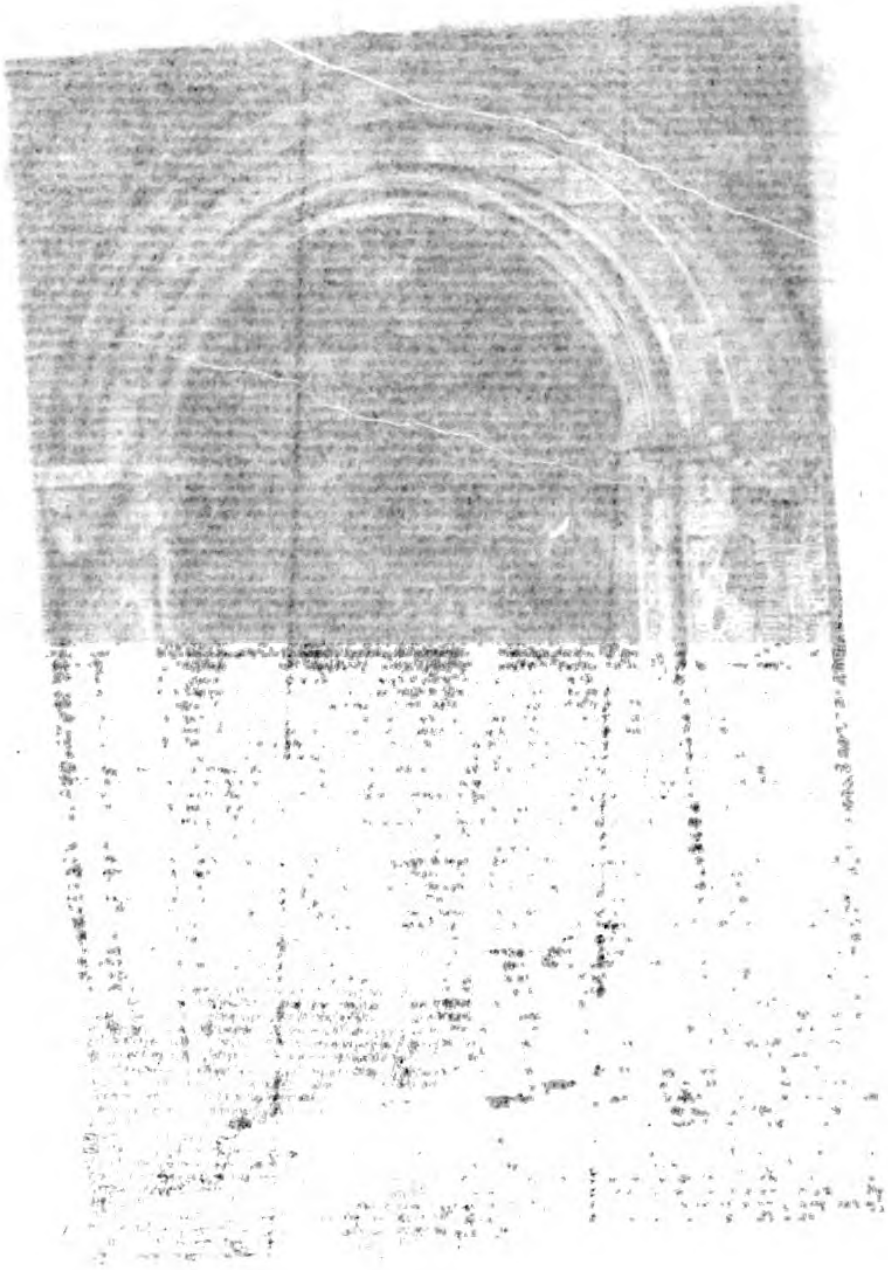
N. Door of the Chapel, on the Manor of Harlowbury, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, June 22 1800.

[illegible]PEL OF HARLOW-BURY MANOR.

ESSAY

[illegible] interesting [illegible] or ancient manor-house built a [illegible] north-east from the church of Harlow, in the manor [illegible] Harlow-Bury, [illegible] the abbot of [illegible] Mandeville Bury [illegible] reign of [illegible] and the [illegible], being on the road from Bury to the parliament, when [illegible] in London, [illegible] that frequently made his [illegible] at [illegible] place, and the Chapel was no doubt erected for the [illegible] of his [illegible] and his [illegible]. It is principally [illegible] for the door on its north side [illegible] Norman architecture, and consists of an arch with a cipher [illegible] a mullion, [illegible] which [illegible] there, have [illegible] shafts [illegible] the shafts [illegible] the side of the door the basement [illegible] occupied as [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] repaired. The windows [illegible] are [illegible] small [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] long, [illegible] usually [illegible] within [illegible] open [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] feet [illegible] composed of [illegible] and [illegible] with a

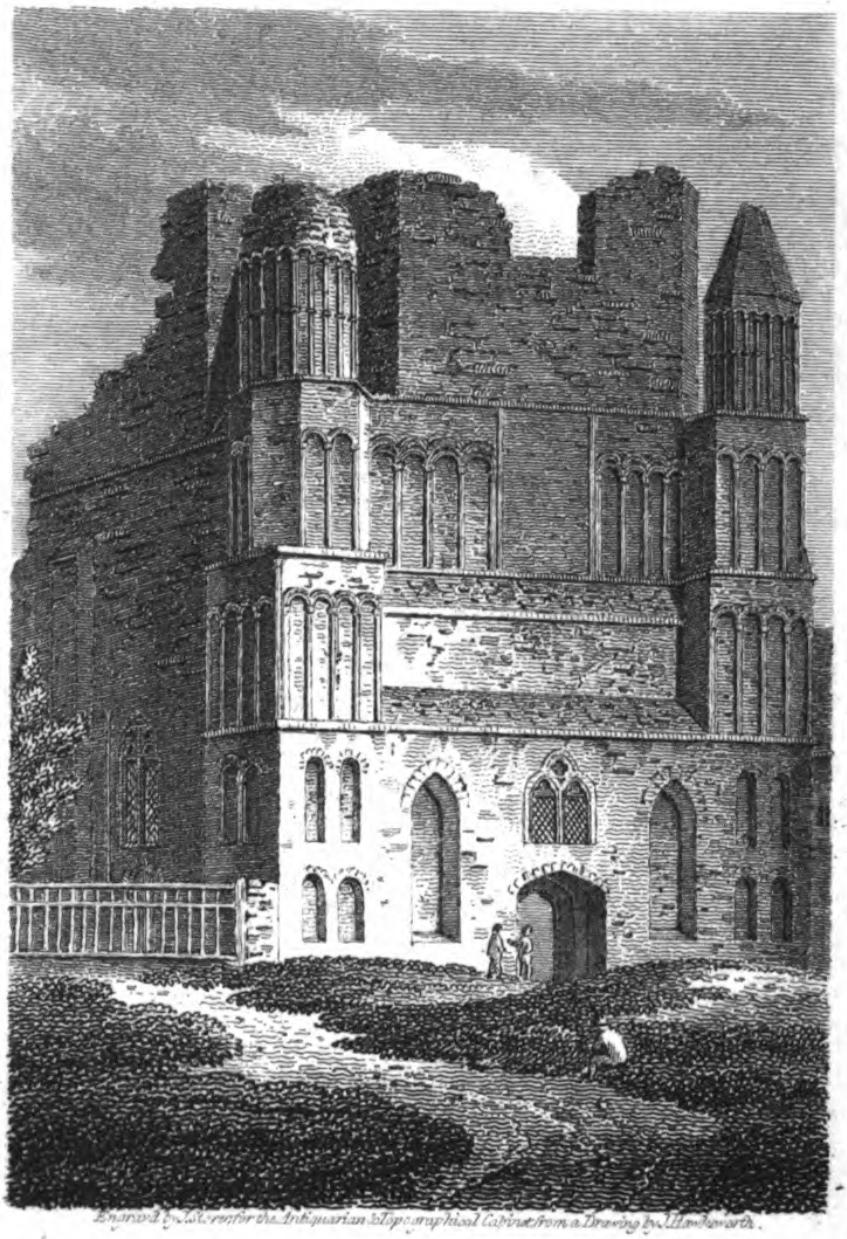


CHAPEL OF HARLOW-BURY MANOR,

ESSEX.

THIS interesting relic of antiquity stands about half a mile north-east from the church of Harlow, on the manor of Harlow-Bury; which manor was given to the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and being on the road from Bury to the parliament, when holden in London, the abbot frequently made his inn at this place, and the Chapel was no doubt erected for the accommodation of him and his suit. It is principally remarkable for the door on its north side, which is of Norman architecture, and consists of an arch with a number of plain mouldings, resting upon two capitals on each side; the inner ones, which are much less than the others, have their shafts remaining, though in a mutilated state; from the two larger ones the shafts are entirely gone: on the left side of the door the basement is so much decayed as to threaten a speedy dissolution to the arch, unless prevented by timely repair. The windows of this chapel are particularly small and narrow, being but six inches wide and two feet and a half long without; they are considerably larger within, as they open gradually in passing through the walls, which are two feet and a half in thickness, composed of brick and pebbles, mixed with a

strong cement. The interior still retains apparently its ancient timbers, five strong rafters, with their ends laid upon the north and south walls support as many slender columns, which reach to the top of the gable; from each side of these rises a piece of timber that intersects the roof two or three feet below its point; in other respects the interior has been much altered for the convenience of its possessor, being near the farm-house: it is now used as a granary. Its extreme length is forty-two feet, breadth twenty-one.



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

West front of Malling Abbey Church, Kent.

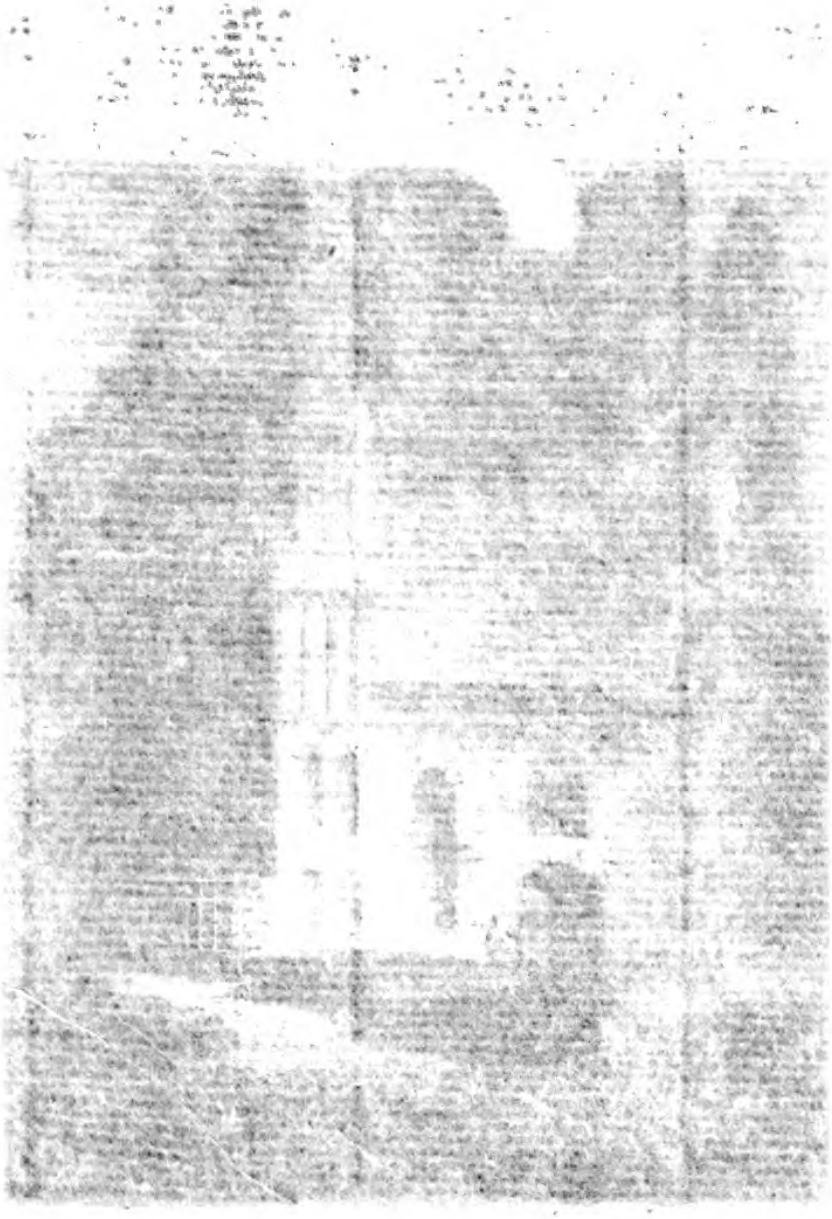
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & W. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1. 1800.

WEST MALLING ABBEY,

KENT.

WEST MALLING, commonly called Town Malling, is [illegible] miles south-east of Wrotham, and thirty miles from [illegible], pleasantly situated near a rivulet that runs into [illegible]. From an obscure village it became a place of note, and under the auspicious piety and beneficence of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in the fourth year of William Rufus an abbey of black nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, was founded here.

East Malling, which had been given in 1019 by King Edmund to the cathedral church of Rochester, was settled upon the monastery by its founder, who also united to it the parish church of West Malling, and the chapel of St. [illegible]nard, in this parish. Hamo de Hithe, bishop of the same see, made divers other donations to this nunnery in 1[illegible]; and Henry I., King John, Anselm and Baldwin, archbishops of Canterbury, not only confirmed its first revenues, but added to them several considerable demesnes. Both the town and nunnery were burnt in the reign of Richard I. 1190, and rebuilt by royal munificence, aided by the contributions of pious persons. This religious house was dissolved Oct. 29, 1539, the eighth of Henry VIII., the surrender was made by Margaret, then abbess, and ten of her nuns, and valued at £[illegible] 19 : 8½.



WEST MALLING ABBEY,

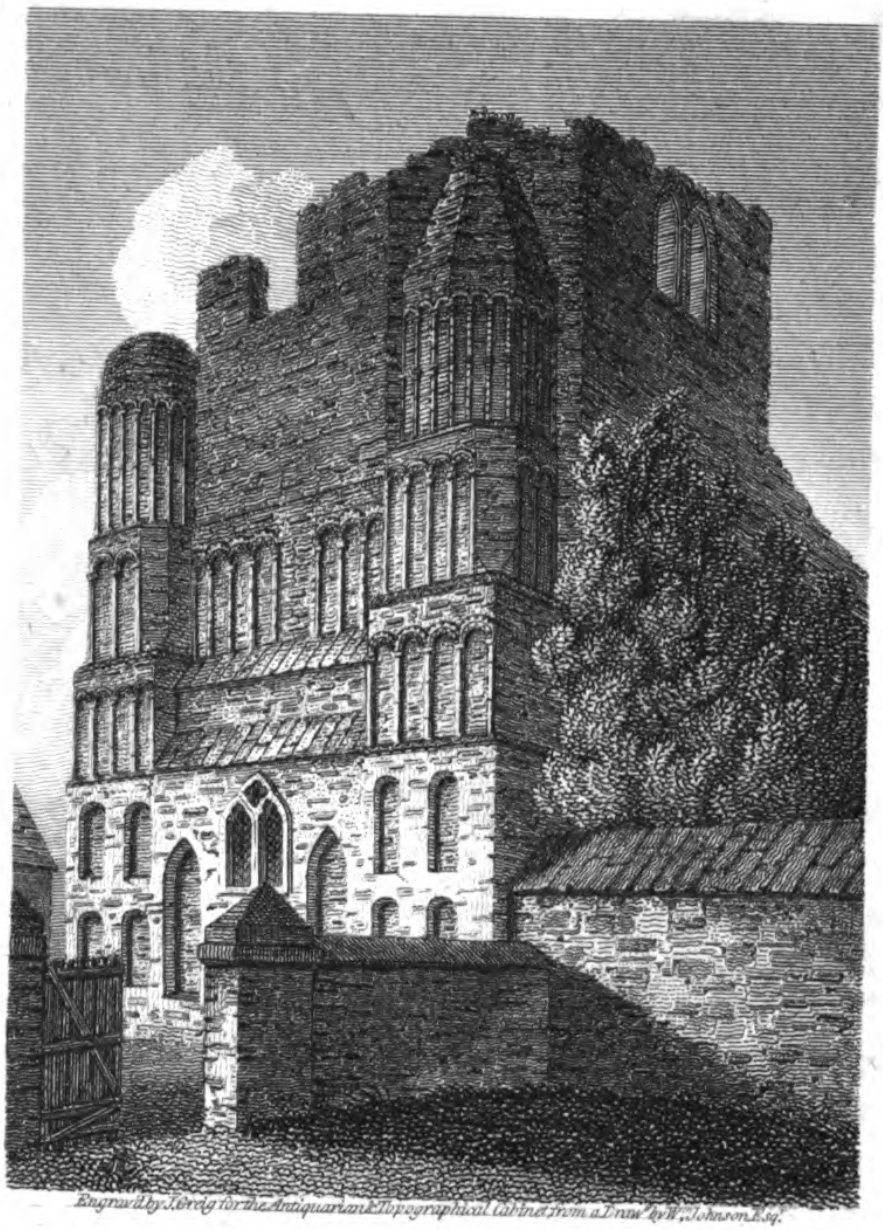
KENT.

West Malling, commonly called Town Malling, is four miles south-east of Wrotham, and thirty miles from London, pleasantly situated near a rivulet that runs into the Medway. From an obscure village it became a place of note, and under the auspicious piety and beneficence of Gundulph bishop of Rochester, in the fourth year of William Rufus an abbey of black nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, was founded here.

East Malling, which had been given in 710 by king Edmund to the cathedral church of Rochester, was settled upon the monastery by its founder, who also united it to the parish church of West Malling, and the chapel of St. Leonard, in this parish. Hamo de Hithe, bishop of the same see, made divers other donations to this nunnery in 1339; and Henry I. king John, Ansela and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, not only confirmed its first revenues, but added to them several considerable demesnes. Both the town and nunnery were burnt in the reign of Richard I. 1190, and rebuilt by royal munificence, aided by the contributions of pious persons. This religious house was dissolved Oct. 29, 1539, the thirtieth of Henry VIII.; the surrender was made by Margaret, then abbess, and ten of her nuns, and valued at £245 : 10 : 2½.

The site was granted in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury, the thirty-second of Henry VIII; but in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth was resumed, and in the twelfth of that queen granted to Henry Cobham, alias Brook, whose son, Henry lord Cobham, being attainted in the second year of king James I. the crown granted it on lease to sir John Fitz-James, who sold his interest therein to sir Robert Bret, by whose widow it went to Humphrey Delind; but the fee-simple remained in the crown till the twenty-first of James I., when it was granted to John Rayney esq. This grant was confirmed in the succeeding reign. It afterwards came into the possession of sir John Rayney, of whom it was purchased by Edw. Honeywood, esq. whose grandson, Frazer Honeywood, esq. a banker in London, succeeding to it, pulled down the old house, then occupied by one Segar, a feltmonger, and with the materials, at a considerable expense, erected the present seat, preserving, as much as possible, the ancient Gothic style and form. He also repaired the out-offices, and made it his residence; and dying without issue, devised it to sir John Honeywood, bart. of Elmsted, in this county, and his heirs by his first lady.

Malling Abbey was most delightfully situated, being washed by a fine stream, which rising at the hamlet of St. Leonard, runs by the side of the building and through the gardens. There were formerly in the meadows, which made part of the enclosure of the nuns, fish ponds,



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

S.W view of Malling Abbey Church, Kent

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street & J. Carpenter Old Street, June 2. 1809.

for the supply of their table, as appears from large square excavations still to be traced. Some of the original offices are yet remaining. An ancient chapel, which had been used as a meeting-house for dissenters, is now converted into a dwelling.

The Abbey consisted of two quadrangular courts with cloisters, a chapter-house, a spacious hall or refectory, and a dormitory above the whole. Over a gateway at the west end of the building was carved in stone a heart, distilling drops of blood; and on the other side, on an antique shield, the arms of some benefactor of this Abbey. In the square tower over the door leading to the cloisters, were two angels, with scrolls of scriptural sentences, cut in relievo. At some distance west of the Abbey is a very ancient stone building, coeval with this monastery; it has narrow windows, and walls of great thickness: this was the prison within the lady abbess's territorial jurisdiction.

The burying-place seems to have been on the south side of the church, as in digging there great quantities of human bones have been thrown up; as also two stone coffins, with skeletons in them: the bones were again interred, but the lids of the coffins were laid down as a pavement for the east entrance into the tower. On these are no inscriptions remaining, but they are ornamented with circles on the tops, and a right line running down the centre, crossed in two or three places with foliage. Divers rings and other trinkets, with pieces of

old coin, have been likewise found in clearing away the rubbish. The west front of the church affords in its present state an interesting specimen of Norman architecture; it has on either side a small tower that contains three tiers of round arches, some of which are exquisitely ornamented.

Gundulphus governed this Abbey himself during his life, and lying at the point of death he committed the charge to one Avice, to whom he would not deliver the pastoral staff, gloves, and ring, before she had promised canonical obedience to the see of Rochester, and had professed by oath that neither abbess or nuns should ever be admitted into this house, without the consent and privity of his successors. Gundulph died March 7, 1107.

The charter of king Edmund, amidst the respectable and reverend names of the king's brother and mother, two archbishops, several bishops and priests, who witnessed, has that of Ælfgefer, the king's concubine; her signature thus particularizes her station: *Ælfgefu Concubina Regis Affui.*—Concubinage was in those days considered a kind of legal contract, though inferior to that of marriage; it was permitted by several popes, and was deemed neither sinful nor dishonourable, or the name of Ælfgefer would not have been recorded on so solemn an occasion.

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

Font, Avebury Church, Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Tooke, J. Scott & C. Chapman, 121 Pall Mall, Jan. 1, 1813.

LEADEN FONT, AVEBURY [illegible]

[illegible]

Fonts made of lead are so, [illegible] be of [illegible] antiquity, and are very rarely to [illegible] with [illegible] country only five are known [illegible] Stockland, in Kent; at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire; [illegible] Wareham, in Dorsetshire; at [illegible] in [illegible]shire; and that at Avebury, in Wiltshire, [illegible] sented on the [illegible] Plate. This [illegible], which [illegible] vated on a [illegible] of stone, [illegible], and encircled round its upper compartment with a scroll, [illegible] resembling that which is frequently used in Greek architecture; below the scroll are twenty-two pillars, supporting intersecting [illegible] arches; the bases of the pillars rest upon a fillet which surrounds the font.

Mr. Stanley, in his History of Churches, [illegible] "That the first fonts were set up in private houses, and then, after Christians recovered from persecution and [illegible] and peace, these fonts were [illegible] little chapels from the church or oratory. Afterwards they were placed in the church porch, and lastly in the church itself, as they now stand, but near the entrance, because it is the sacrament of initiation, or admittance into the church, which hath ever since retained the name of

LEADEN FONT, AVEBURY CHURCH,

WILTS.

Fonts made of lead are supposed to be of high antiquity, and are very rarely to be met with. In this country only five are known to be in existence—one at Brookland, in Kent; at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire; at Wareham, in Dorsetshire; at Walmsford, in Northamptonshire; and that at Avebury, in Wiltshire, as represented on the annexed Plate. This Font, which is elevated on a basement of stone, is circular, and enriched round its upper compartment with a scroll, nearly resembling that which is frequently used in Grecian architecture; below the scroll are twenty-two pillars, supporting intersecting circular arches; the bases of the pillars rest upon a fillet which surrounds the Font.

Mr. Staveley, in his History of Churches, observes, "That the first fonts were set up in private houses; and then, after Christians recovered from persecution, in safe and peaceful times fonts were placed a little distance from the church or oratory. Afterwards they were placed in the *church porch*, and lastly in the *church* itself, as they now stand; but near the entrance, because this is the sacrament of initiation, or admittance into the church, and hath ever since retained the name of

font, or fountain, from the primitive use of baptizing in rivers and fountains. And anciently there was but one font in a city, and that in or near the principal church, which use is still continued at Pisa, Florence, and other cities in Italy. These fonts also were anciently adorned with the images of saints and holy men, to the end that such as were baptized might afterwards have before their eyes the representations of those persons eminent for holiness and virtue, whose actions they were to imitate."

Engraved by Tomkins for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawg. by W. Cowling Esq.r

The Peak Castle Derbyshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. June 22 1809.

THE PEAK CASTLE

DERBYSHIRE.

[illegible] of this Castle [illegible] considerable. Mr. [illegible] has minutely described it in the [illegible] [illegible] imagines [illegible] have been [illegible] of royal residence in the Saxon times [illegible] differ from him, so state it as [illegible] [illegible], built by William Peveril, natural [illegible] the Conqueror, to whom the traditions [illegible] should ascribe its erection, and its ancient [illegible] "Peveril's Pile in the Peke," commencing [illegible]. It was in the possession of Peveril at the [illegible] the Doomsday Survey, by the name of the [illegible] the honour and forest, and therefore [illegible] this county.

[illegible] elevated situation of this fortress, and the nearly [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the east and [illegible] called the cave which ranges [illegible] one room, and on the east [illegible] the west it is skirted by the precipice [illegible] the Peak cavern. The north side is the most [illegible] yet even here the path is made in a winding [illegible] to abbreviate the steepness of the ascent.

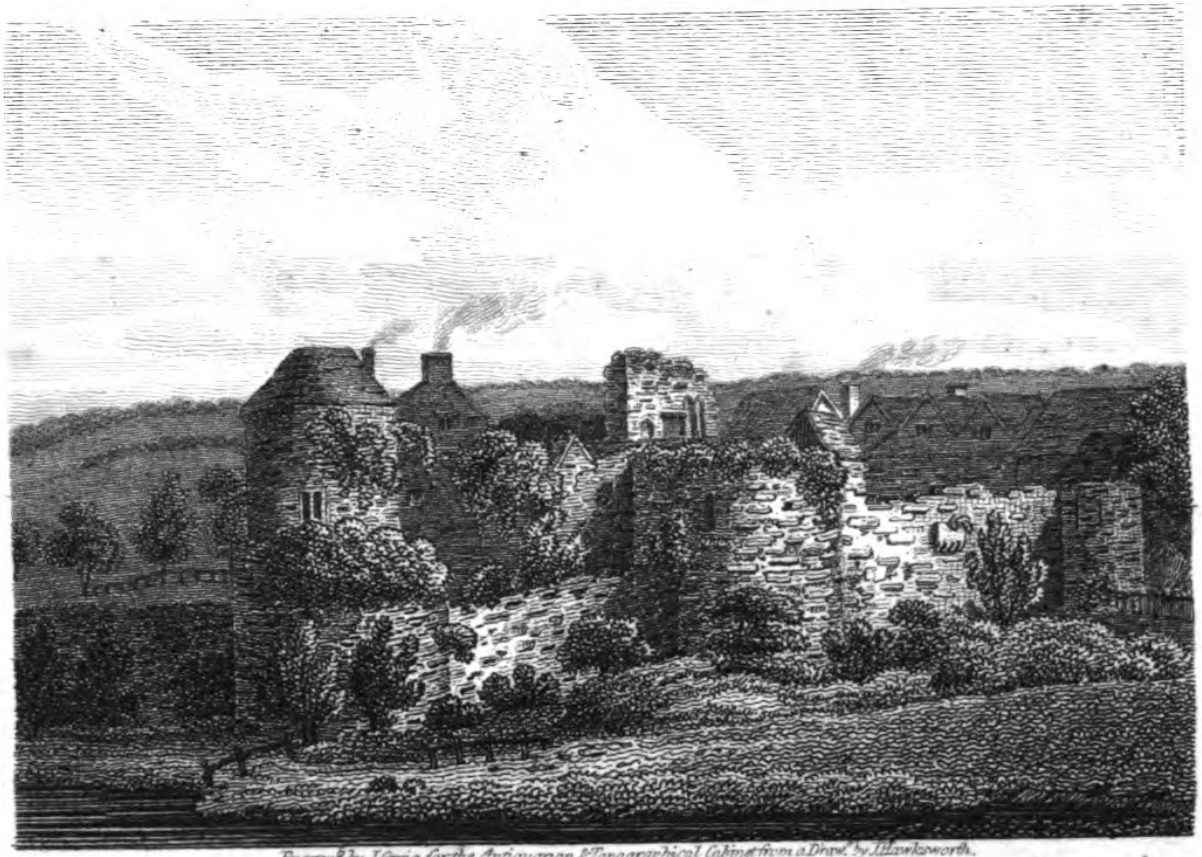
THE PEAK CASTLE,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE antiquity of this Castle is very considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the Archælogia, imagines it to have been a fortress and place of royal residence in the Saxon times; but other antiquaries differ from him, and state it as an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, to whom the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection; and its ancient appellation of "*Peverel's Place in the Peke*," countenances this opinion. It was in the possession of Peverel at the time of the Doomsday Survey, by the name of the "Castle of Peke," with the honour and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county.

The elevated situation of this fortress, and the nearly perpendicular chasms that almost insulate the eminence which it occupies, must, in early times, have rendered it impregnable: the east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet deep; on the west it is skirted by the precipice which overhangs the Peak cavern: the north side is the most accessible; yet even here the path is made in a winding direction to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The Castle yard is enclosed, and extends almost over the whole summit of the eminence; the wall is nearly in ruins: the entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the keep; the walls of this building on the south and west sides are nearly entire, and at the north-west corner are fifty-five feet high; the north and east are much broken. On the outside the keep forms a square of thirty-eight feet two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south twenty-one feet four inches, from east to west nineteen feet three inches; this difference arises from the walls being considerably thicker here than on the other sides. The interior of the keep is now a vacuity, but formerly consisted of two rooms, one on the ground floor and one above, over which the roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south; the lower room was about fourteen feet high, the other about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been on the south side of the upper room. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase, communicating with the roof, but now in a ruinous condition.



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

Allington Castle, Kent

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

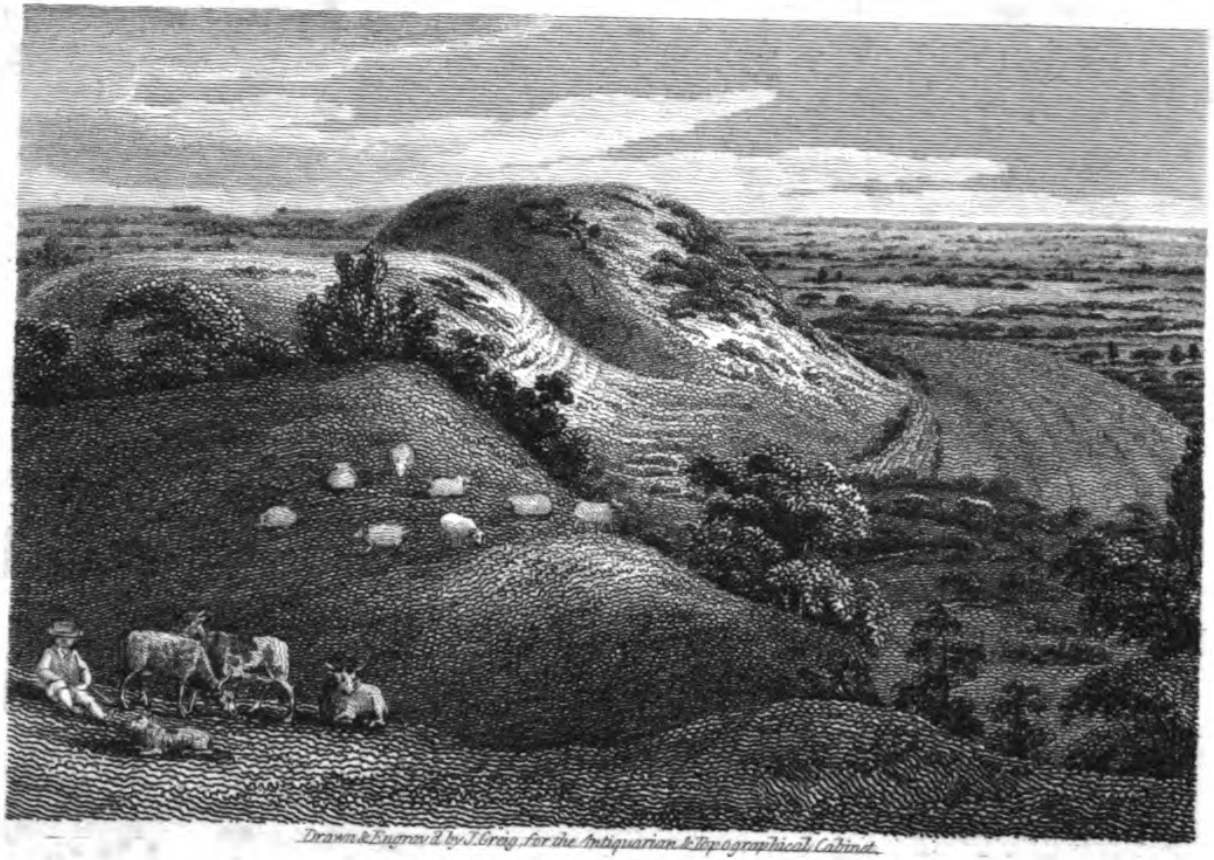
ALLINGTON CASTLE,

KENT.

NEAR the banks of the Medway stand the remains of Allington Castle, which was originally built by the noble family of *Columbarij*, but was destroyed by the Danes. Soon after the Conquest the manor was given to the great earl of Warrenne, who is stated to have rebuilt the Castle; but this is doubtful: history informs us that sir Stephen de Penchester, constable of Dover castle in the reign of Edward I. and then owner of this manor, had the king's licence to fortify and embattle his mansion-house here. The Castle afterwards came into the possession of the Cobhams, and from them it passed, in the reign of Edward IV. to the Brents, by whom it was alienated to sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a respectable Yorkshire family, who lost his liberty and most of his property for engaging in a plot against Richard III. in favour of the earl of Richmond. Afterwards, when the earl became Henry VII. sir H. Wyatt was released, and received from the king many honours; he made Allington Castle his chief residence; and here was born his son and successor, the accomplished sir Thomas Wyatt, styled by Anthony Wood, "The delight of the Muses and of mankind." He was equally renowned as a scholar, a soldier,

and a statesman. He died in his thirty-eighth year at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, of a violent fever, while on a journey towards Falmouth, in order to embark for Spain, whither Henry VIII. had appointed him his ambassador. His son, sir Thomas Wyatt, being deprived of his estates and life for treason against queen Mary, this Castle and manor became vested in the crown, and were afterwards granted on lease by queen Elizabeth to John Astley, esq. master of her jewels. From the Astleys it passed to the lords Romney, and is still the property of that family.

The remains of Allington Castle are extensive, and are now occupied by two tenements. The moat still exists, as does the entrance gateway, though much dilapidated, and portions of several round towers, one of which is very large. These ruins, though standing within a few yards of the river, are excluded from it by a range of trees. The church is a mean structure, but contains a few monuments of some note. Besides the tenements in the Castle, and the parsonage, there is only one house in this parish, though sir Stephen de Penchester is recorded to have procured a grant of a market weekly, and a three days annual fair for his manor of Allington.



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

Remains of Raleigh Castle, Essex.

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

RAYLEIGH,

ESSEX.

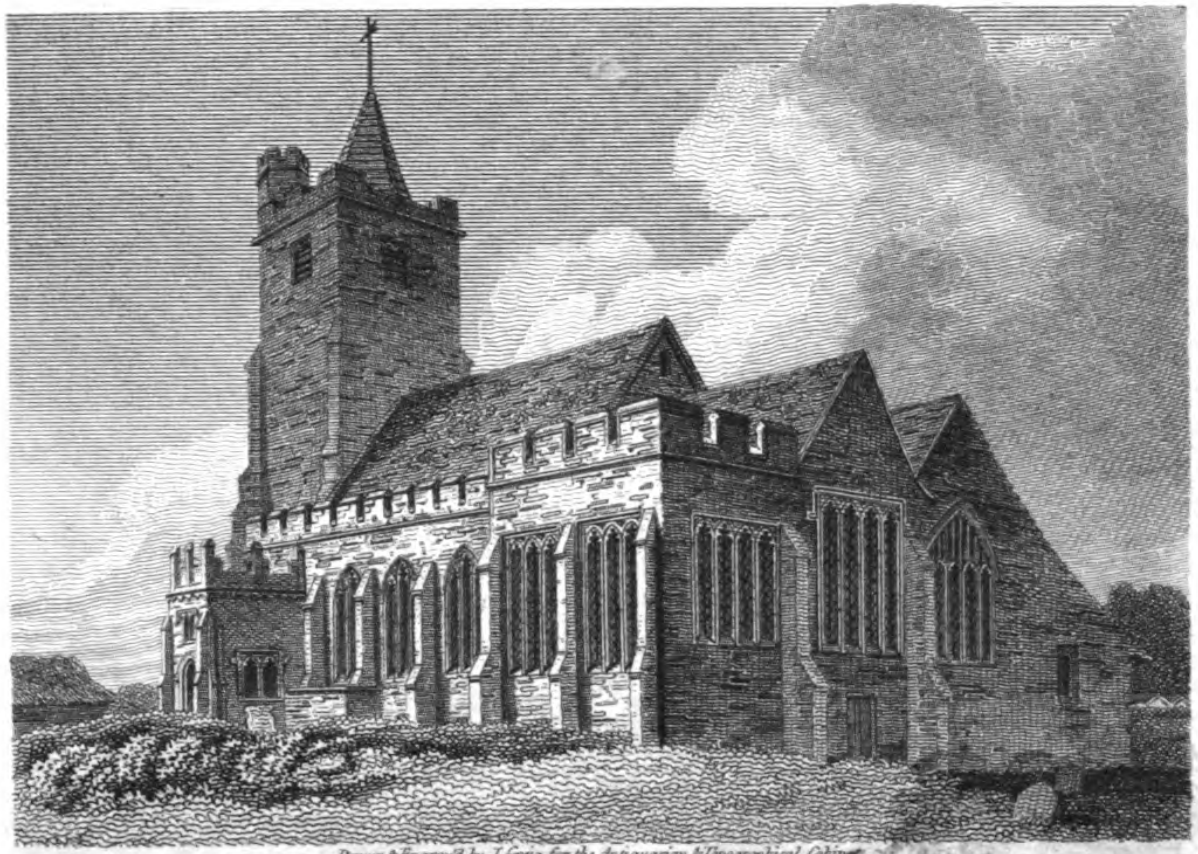
RAYLEIGH is situated in the hundred of Rochford, and was formerly a market town. According to Morant, its name is derived from the two Saxon words, *raa*, a roe-buck or wild goat, and *ley*, pasture; in ancient records it is written Regenia, Regheleia, Ragley, and Ragleigh, Ralegh, Raylee, Raylegh, and Raylil. It was formerly the most considerable town in this hundred, being the head of the barony of Suene, who was settled in England before the Conquest, and is by some writers called a Saxon, but by the name seems to have been of Danish extraction: he readily joined the Norman invader, who confirmed him in the possession of his lands. This lordship is reasonably supposed to have been a part of those lands, because no former possessor is mentioned in the Doomsday Survey. The castle, of which some important earth-works remain, is reported to have been the work of Suene. It consists at present of a mount, with an oval-shaped base, surrounded by a ditch, and this again by a rampart, and a second ditch defended by other embankments, particularly on the east side. The summit of the mount is divided; the western part is circular, and upwards of 100 feet high; the other is somewhat of an

oval form and lower; the principal ditch is from thirty-six to fifty feet wide, the interior vallum fifty feet high. In some places the works are much broken, and the ditches partly filled up. A large park was attached to this castle and honour, according to the Doomsday Book, together with six aspenni of vineyard, yielding in a good season twenty modii of wine. Henry de Essex, Suene's grandson, succeeded him; he was hereditary standard-bearer, and for cowardice in a great battle against the Welsh, was by Henry II. disinherited. This honour continued in the crown till Henry III. gave it to Robert de Burgh, lord chief justice, whom he created earl of Kent; but was afterwards so far displeased with him as to deprive him of the greatest part of this estate, yet allowed the whole to revert to the earl's son.

The honour of Rayleigh had its peculiar stewards, that were persons of note. In 1285 William Fitz-Warin held twenty-four acres here, by the serjancy of finding a man to keep the court of the manor of Reylegh. In 1370 Geffrey de la Rokele was steward of the honour of Rayleigh. In 1373 Geffrey de Dersham was steward of this honour, and of all the king's lands within the hundred of Rochford.

Some lands were holden by the following tenure: that the owners provided a bailiff to attend at the court of this honour, to serve summons, attachments, and executions, &c.

William Leyre, who died in 1366, held of the king,



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

Rayleigh Church, Essex.

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

[illegible] as of the homage of Reyle, [illegible] sixty [illegible] and six [illegible] wood in [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], jointly with John de [illegible] by the service [illegible] finding one [illegible] to serve [illegible] sessions in the [illegible] of Redleigh; and forty [illegible] of [illegible] eight of meadow, three of wood, and 5s. 6d. ob. [illegible] of the king, for the sixteenth [illegible] of a knight's fee, for which he paid suit every three weeks at Rochford hundred court; also one messuage, [illegible] 30 acres of arable, eight of meadow, 15s. 9d. ob. rent, by the service of [illegible] scutage, when levied in England; and thirty acres of the abbot of Colchester and Robert [illegible] Leye, by the service of 6s. 4d. [illegible]. Thomas, son of Joan de Lelhous, was his next heir.

The church is [illegible] to the Holy Trinity, [illegible] body and two aisles, the length both of [illegible] and chancel. [illegible] body of the church and chancel [illegible] aisles [illegible] and there is a [illegible] chancel. [illegible] is repaired [illegible] the parish.

[illegible] vestors being [illegible] to [illegible] manor, [illegible] October [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Pitlesfield of [illegible], in which [illegible] it continued [illegible] monasteries, [illegible] it came to the crown [illegible] Elizabeth granted [illegible] Henry [illegible] Mundeson [illegible] it in [illegible]

He [illegible] [illegible] Rich[illegible] [illegible] at Wakstock. From [illegible] passed to the

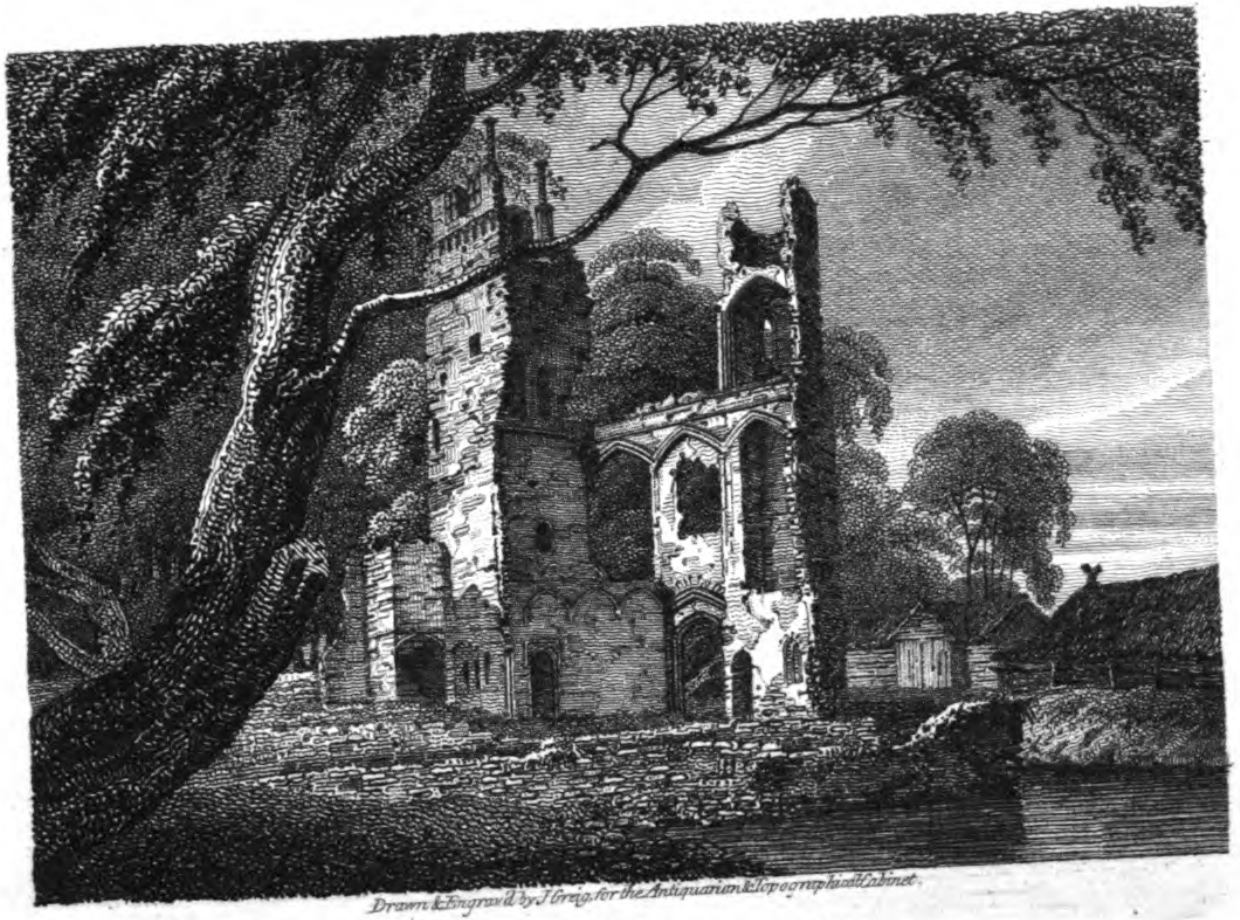
in capite, as of his honour of Reyle, one messuage, sixty acres of arable, and six of wood in Reilegh, for the term of his life, jointly with John de Belhouse, by the service of finding one bailiff to serve all executions in the court of Reileigh; and forty acres of arable, eight of meadow, three of wood, and 5*s.* 6*d.* ob. rent, of the king, by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, for which he paid suit every three weeks at Rochford hundred court; also one messuage, 180 acres of arable, eight of meadow, 15*s.* 9*d.* ob. rent, by the service of 3*d.* scutage, when levied in England: and thirty acres of the abbot of Colchester and Robert de Teye, by the service of 6*s.* 4*d.* *per annum.* Thomas, son of John de Belhous, was his next heir.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of a body and two aisles, the length both of church and chancel. The body of the church and chancel is tiled, the aisles leaded. At the west end there is a lofty tower, with a spire shingled. The south chapel of the chancel is repaired by the owner of the castle.

This rectory being appendant to the capital manor, was given by Robert de Essex, son of Suene, to the priory of Prittlewell of his foundation, in whose gift it continued till the suppression of monasteries. Then it coming to the crown, queen Elizabeth granted it to Henry lord Hundsdon, who presented it in 1593. His younger son Henry conveyed it with the manor in 1621 to Robert Riche, earl of Warwick. From him it passed to his

successors, earls of Warwick; and then to one of the coheirs, Daniel earl of Nottingham; who sold both manor and advowson to Robert Bristow, esq. one of whose descendants is, we believe, the present lord of the manor.

There was a chantry in this parish, as likewise a chapel, but where the chapel was situated is uncertain; by king Edward VI.th's grant of the lands belonging to the chapel, it seems to have been also for the use of the chantry priest: the contents of the grant were, "the site of the chapel of Raleigh; four acres of arable and pasture in Estwood belonging to that chantry; messuages and lands called potters, &c. with appurtenances." Edward VI. granted them in 1549 to Edward Bury and his heirs.



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

Remains of Nether Hall, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. July 22 1809.

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NETHER HALL,

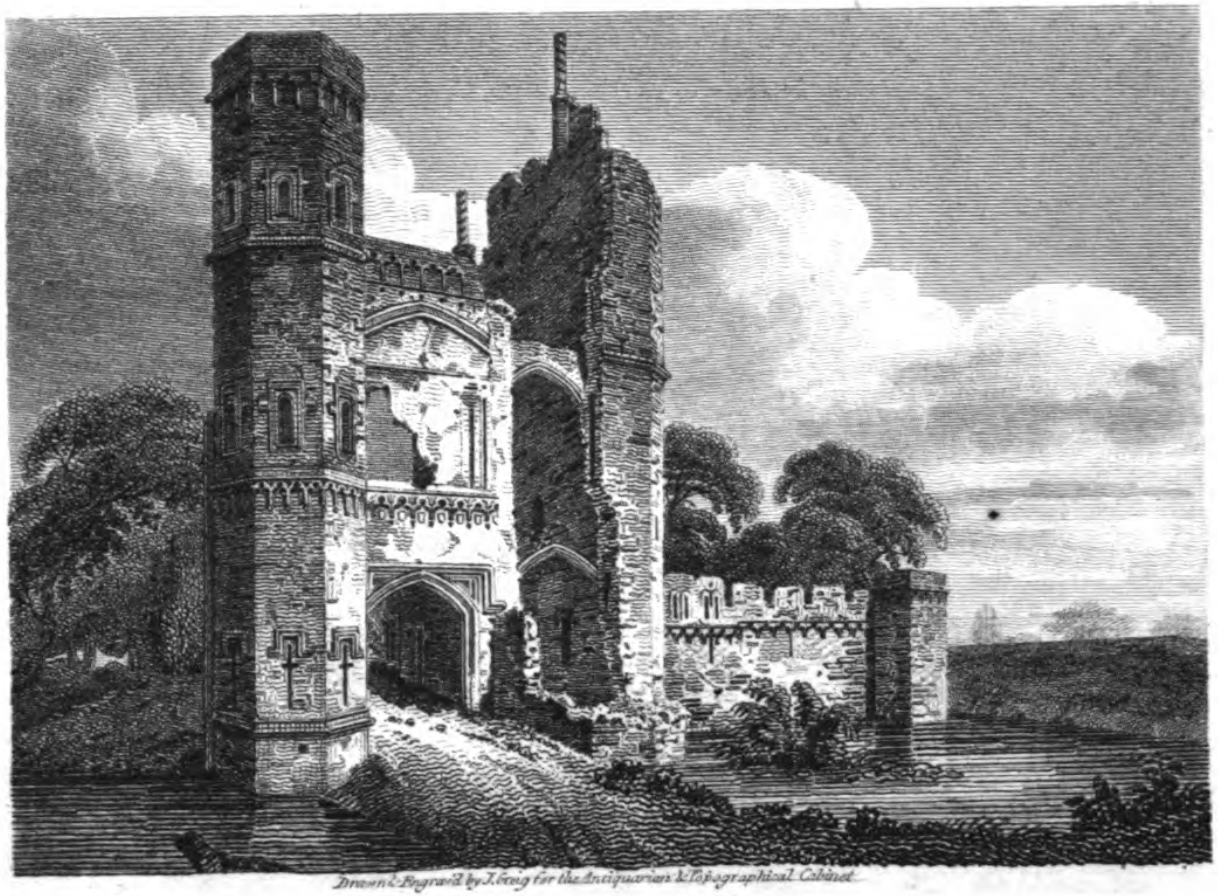
ESSEX.

Is so named from the low situation of the house near the confluence of the rivers Lea and Stort. It is situated in the parish of Roydon, about a mile and a half south-west of the church, and was formerly the seat of the Colt family, which appears to have been settled here as early as the reign of Edward IV.: from what family or in what way the manor came into the possession of the Colts is not known. It was first noticed as a manor in 1401, when Thomas, son of John Organ, conveyed it to Nicholas Collorn and Thomas Prudence. The ancient mansion, which had been converted into a farm-house, was demolished about the year 1773, the gateway and some portion of the walls only being left standing through the strength of the brick-work, which rendered their destruction too expensive. The whole building was surrounded by a moat, and the moat encompassed with a wall.

The gateway, which consists of two floors, is of brick, with a half hexagon tower on each side of the entrance; nearly the whole of one of them has fallen in, and the space between them is in a very ruinous condition. Each floor is occupied by only one room,

measuring about twenty-seven feet by twenty-three and a half, formerly lighted by large and elegant windows; the upper story is nearly destroyed. The ceiling of the lower story is of wainscot, sustained by arches of the same material, resting in front on three blank shields, and a truss composed of a radiant rose; and at the back, on four trusses, the first and third of which represent griffins, the second and fourth a bear and ragged staff: the westernmost shield is supported by two horses, the second is held by a spread eagle, supported by a lion and unicorn, and the third rests on a lioness and bull, ducally crowned. The room has been wainscotted to about the height of eight feet; above, on the plaster, are rudely painted in compartments various figures, purporting to be representations of some of the most eminent persons in sacred, profane, and fabulous history, whose names are thus added in the eastern bow—"Hercules, Georg for Ing." In the western bow, "Godfery of Bulen, Charl the Great." There was formerly another figure in this compartment, now erased. On the west wall, over a window, is a black figure blowing bubbles, dividing this sentence: "Time tarrieth for no man. Hector." On the north, David between two figures, nearly erased. On the east wall, "Julious Seaser" and "Judus Maccabæus."

On the summit of one of the side walls of the gateway are considerable remains of two curiously twisted chimnies: a trefoil ornament appears to have nearly surrounded the upper part of the gateway; it is again intro-



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

Entrance Gateway of Nether Hall, Essex.

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

[illegible] called [illegible] in the [illegible] book [illegible] of the to[illegible] [illegible] upon the [illegible] the gateway is [illegible] [illegible] the tre[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has been is [illegible] to be seen. [illegible] ancient manorial mansion are almost [illegible] dilapidations [illegible] the lands [illegible] considerable [illegible] [illegible] rats supply the place of gravel [illegible] [illegible] ways to the [illegible] Many noble [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] which we understand [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas Colte, esq. who was [illegible] [illegible] IV. [illegible] of this manor [illegible] [illegible] on his monument [illegible] church [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] before it was [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] epitaph is [illegible]

"Nobilis ille Thomas Colte, arm[illegible] [illegible] requiescit,
Edwardi [illegible] [illegible] honorabilis
Prudens, [illegible], fortis, [illegible] quam
Armis, vis tal[illegible] quis reperire [illegible]
Filius soboli[illegible] dneq. [illegible]
Stirpis prae[illegible] umbra da[illegible] est [illegible]

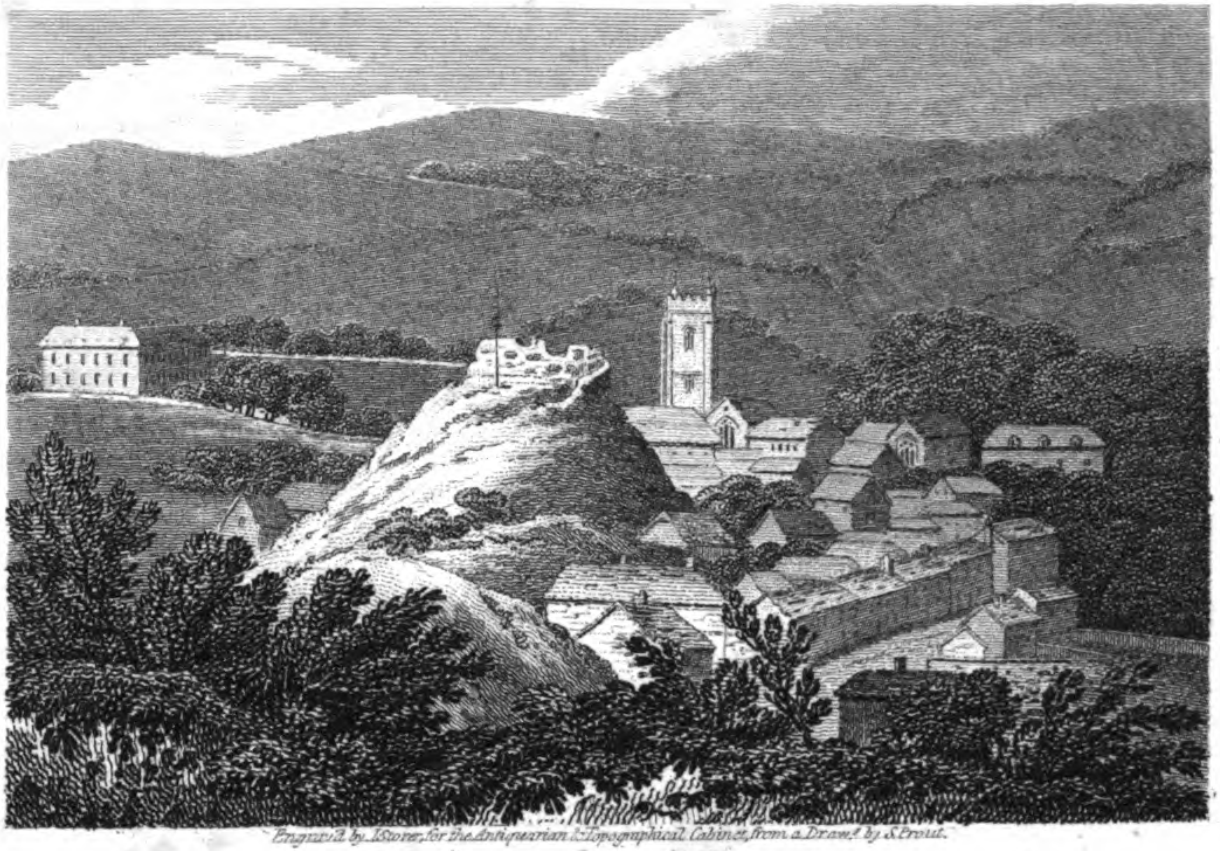
duced beneath the windows, and round the towers, upon a parallel with their bases in the lower story; the brick-work of the towers is in many parts tessellated, as it is likewise upon the most perfect part of the adjoining wall: the gateway is embattled, and has a square projection at the corner; the trefoil ornament is here continued. Above the entrance is a machicolation, and the place where the portcullis has been is yet to be seen. The remains of this ancient manorial mansion are almost every day suffering dilapidations for the purposes of the tenant who now holds the lands around it; considerable quantities of the materials supply the place of gravel on the roads and cartways in the vicinity. Many noble trees still stand near the moat, which we understand are marked for the axe.

To Thomas Colt, esq. who was employed on some foreign embassy by Edward IV. is attributed the erection of this manor-house, as representations of both the coats on his monument in Roydon church were to be seen on a doorcase in the farm-house before it was destroyed, viz. a fess between three colts (colt), impaling gerroné of eight (trus-butt). His epitaph is as follows:

" Nobilis ille Thomas Colte, armiger, hic requiescit,
Edwardi regis consul honorificus.
Prudens, discretus, fortis, tam consiliisquam
Armis, vis talem quis reperire potuit
Illius sobolu sponse dneq. Johanne,
Stirpis præclaræ tumba dat effigiem.

s anno
MC quater semel lxv bis et xi probus iste
s die
Augusti mensis x bis et i bis obiit."

In Holy Cross or Westgate Church, Canterbury, there is a memorial of Robert Colt, a common brewer, and from his armorial bearings, which are three colts, he was probably one of the same family. He died Dec. 6, 1444.



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

Plympton, Devon.

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

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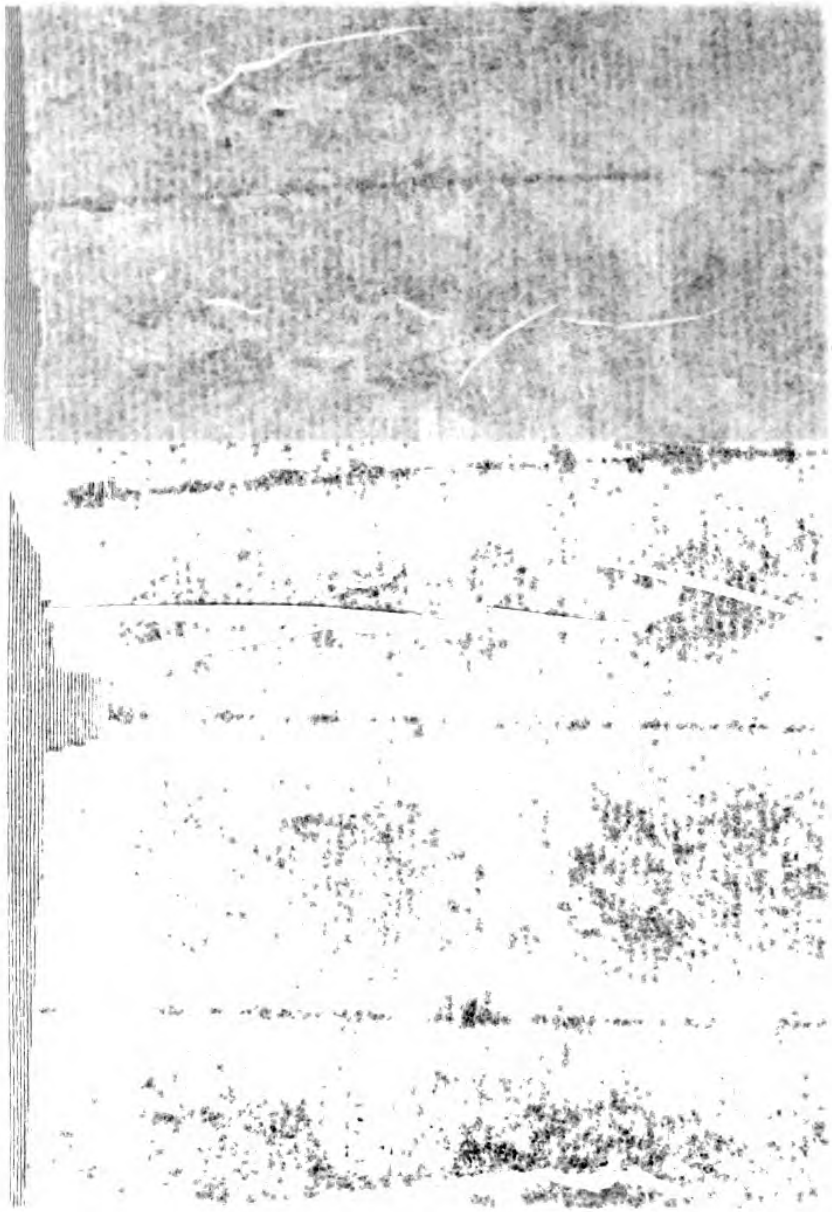


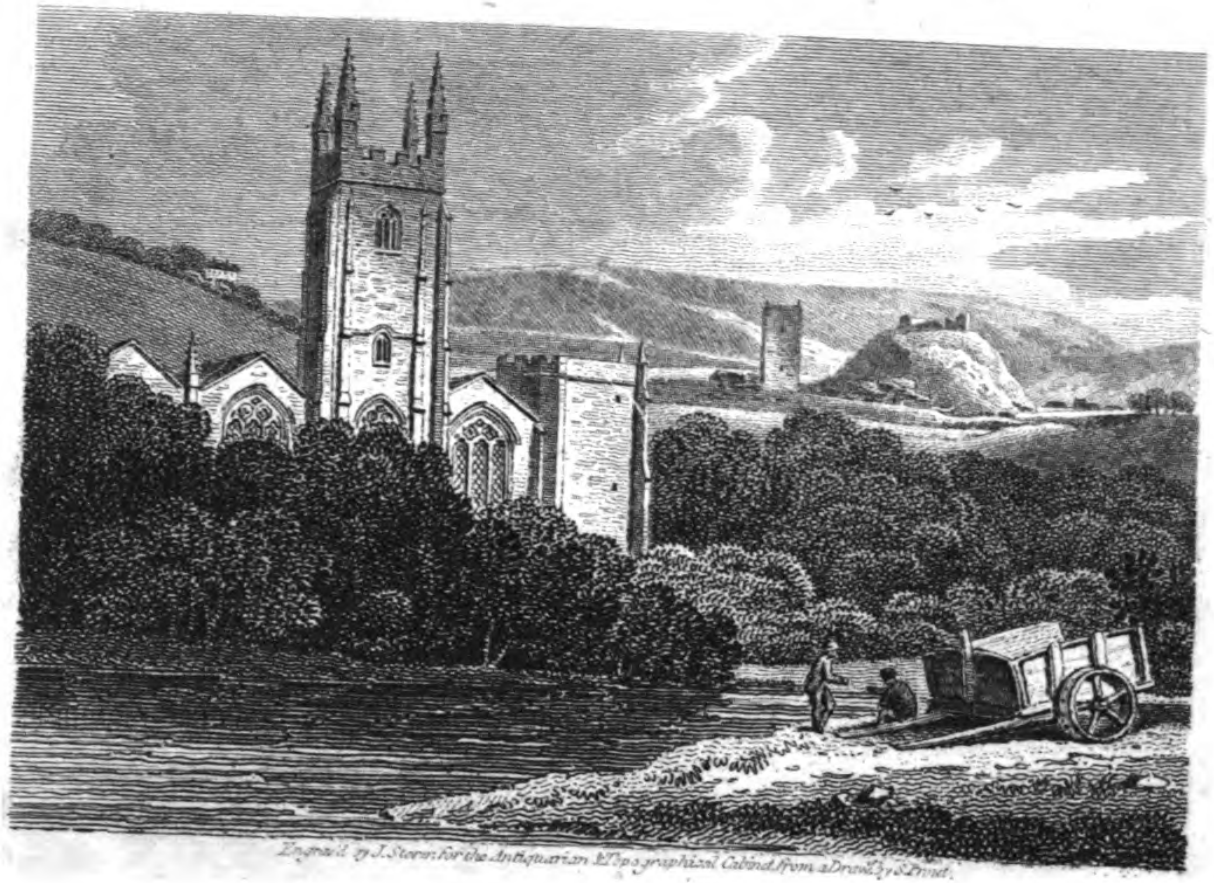
PLYMPTON, OR PLYMPTON EARLS,

DEVON.

PLYMPTON is situated in a beautiful vale, about a mile from the river Plym, on the south-east side. It is a market-town, and was formerly part of the honour of Plympton, to which eighty-nine knights' fees were annexed. This honour was granted by Henry I. to Richard de Rivers, afterwards earl of Devon, who made it the capital of his barony. His chief residence was the castle, which stood on the north side of the town, and included a space of nearly two acres: it was surrounded by a high rampart and a ditch of great depth; these are still remaining, together with an artificial mount seventy feet high and 200 in circumference; some fragments of walls are yet standing upon its summit, which are of great thickness. There are few other vestiges of this once formidable fortress; and it may almost be said of it, that there is extant

"——— no honorable note,
No chronicle of all its warlike pride,
To testify what once it was, how great,
How glorious, and how fear'd."

The family of Rivers invested the town of Plympton with many considerable privileges; its charter of incorporation, according to Dr. Brady, was granted by Baldwin de Rivers, and afterwards confirmed by Edward III. Richard II. and other succeeding monarchs. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and eight principal burgesses. The first return to parliament was made in the reign of Edward I. The town consists of two principal streets; the number of houses is little more than 200. The parish church is a very lofty and handsome structure, built entirely of hewn moor-stone; it has a fine porch on the south and three large aisles, and two smaller ones on each of its sides; the tower is square and nearly 130 feet in height. This church is esteemed one of the most spacious in the county; it is appendant to that at Plympton St. Mary, which will be hereafter noticed. Near the church is a free-school, erected in the year 1664 by one of the executors of Elizeus Hele, esq. of Fardel, who bequeathed £1500 *per annum* to be expended in charitable uses. This school was the first essay in the art of drawing of the great sir Joshua Reynolds, who has rendered Plympton interesting in the annals of literature, as being the place of his nativity. He was born on the 16th of July, 1723, and was for some time instructed in the classics by his father; but at an early age his inclination for that art, of which he afterwards became so celebrated a professor, began to display itself, and his imperfect attempts at



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

Plympton from Plympton St. Mary, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Carter New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond Street, July 22 1809.

[illegible] and had a small collection of [illegible] prints. The young artist's first essays [illegible] several little things done by two [illegible] who had likewise a turn for the art; [illegible] copied such prints as he met with [illegible] books, particularly those which were [illegible] edition of Plutarch's Lives, published by [illegible] principal fund of imitation was Jacob [illegible] which his great grandmother by [illegible] Dutch woman, had brought with her [illegible] When he was but eight years old, he [illegible] avidity and pleasure *The Jesuit's Pass*, [illegible] which happened to lie on the window-[illegible] parlour, and made himself so com-[illegible] of it, that from the information given [illegible] particular friends, he never afterwards had [illegible] any other treatise on that subject. He [illegible] to draw the wood of Plympton, a build-[illegible] stone pillars; and he did it so well, that [illegible] Now this exemplifies what the author [illegible] perspective asserts in his preface—that, by [illegible] rules laid down in his book, a novice may do [illegible] this is wonderful.

[illegible] not quite above seventeen years of age, he [illegible] under Hudson, the most distinguished [illegible]

delineation were encouraged by his father, who was himself fond of drawings, and had a small collection of anatomical and other prints. The young artist's first essays were made in copying several little things done by two of his elder sisters, who had likewise a turn for the art; and he afterwards copied such prints as he met with among his father's books, particularly those which were given in the translation of Plutarch's Lives, published by Dryden. But his principal fund of imitation was Jacob Cat's book of Emblems, which his great grandmother by the father's side, a Dutch woman, had brought with her from Holland. When he was but eight years old, he read with great avidity and pleasure *The Jesuit's Perspective*, a book which happened to lie on the window-seat of his father's parlour; and made himself so completely a master of it, that (from the information given to one of his particular friends) he never afterwards had occasion to study any other treatise on that subject. He then attempted to draw the school at Plympton, a building elevated on stone pillars; and he did it so well, that his father said, "Now this exemplifies what the author of the 'Perspective' asserts in his preface—that, by observing the rules laid down in his book, a man may do wonders; for this is wonderful."

When not much above seventeen years of age his father placed him under Hudson, the most distinguished artist of that time.

In 1749 he was carried by captain (afterwards lord)

Keppel to Italy, where he stayed three years, but of the course of his studies while he remained there little can now be known. On his return from Italy he hired a large house in Newport Street; and the first specimen he gave of his abilities is said to have been a boy's head in a turban, richly painted in the style of Rembrandt, which so attracted Hudson's attention, that he called every day to see it in its progress; and perceiving at last no trace of his own manner left, he exclaimed, "By G—d, Reynolds, you don't paint so well as when you left England."—A whole-length portrait of his friend and patron admiral Keppel, exhibited such powers, that he was at once considered to be at the head of his profession. Little remains to be added, but that he was one whom the most rare and enviable prosperity could not spoil, his whole life to the time of the failure of his sight, being passed in the diligent and unwearied pursuit of his art, at once his business and his pleasure, uninterrupted by sickness or misfortune. The hours necessary for relaxation were chiefly spent in the company of his numerous friends and acquaintance: and at his table, for above thirty years, were occasionally assembled all the taste, talents, and genius of the three kingdoms; men who were remarkable for their attainments in literature or the arts, for their exertions in the pulpit or at the bar, in the senate or the field. As an author, a character in which he appears scarcely less eminent than in that of a painter, we probably owe his exertions to his situation in the Royal

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

The Free School Plympton Devon.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. July 1, 1829.

[illegible]

[illegible] in the institution of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Leicester [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with by [illegible] Carnw.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Academy of Arts, in the institution of which, in the year 1769, he had a principal share; and, being unquestionably of the first rank in his profession, he was unanimously elected the president.

He died after a confinement of near three months, at at his house in Leicester Fields, on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, 1792.

Plympton St. Mary, at a short distance from Earls Plympton, is the most extensive parish of any in the county of Devon, being near six miles long from south-west to north-east, and more than five from south-east to north-west. It is bounded on the south by part of Plymstock and Brixton, on the east by part of Brixton and Ermington, on the north by part of Cornwood, and on the west by part of Shaugh, Bickleigh, and Eggbuckland. The north side of this parish is very highly situated, and affords very grand views of the sea, and other interesting objects. Leland says,

" Plymptoun Marie is so caullid bycause the Chirch there is dedicate onto Our Lady. The glory of this towne stoode by the priorie of blake chanons, there buildid and richely endowid with landes.

" The original beginning of this priorie was after this fascion: one William Warwist, bisshop of Excester, displeasid with the chanons or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the fundation of the Saxon kinges, because they wold not leve theyr concubines, found meanes to dis-

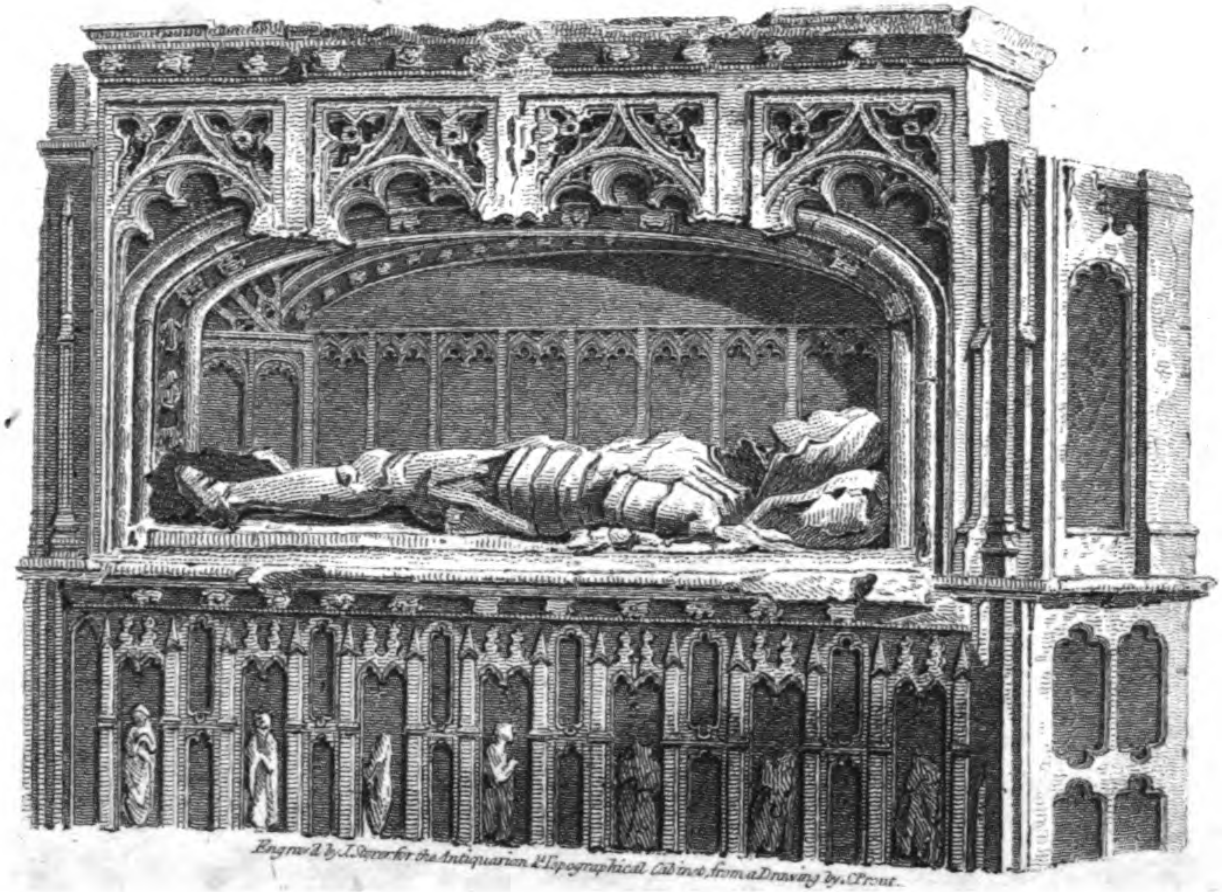
solve their college, wherin was a deane or provost, and four prebendaries, with other ministers.

" The prebende of Plympton self was the title of one, and the prebend of S. Peter and Paule at Sultown, now caullid Plymmouth, another. Bisshop Warwist, to recompence the prebendaries of Plymton, erectid a college of as many as wer ther at Bosenham in Southsax, and annexid the gift of them to his successors, bisshops of Excester. Then he set up at Plympton a priorie of canons regular, and after was ther buried in the chapitre house.

" Diverse noble men gave after landes to this priorie, emong whom was Walterus de Valle torta, lord of Tremerton, in Cornewal, and, as sum say, of Totenes, but yet I know no certentie of that. I know that he was a man of fair possessions about Plymmouth, and that he gave onto Plymtown priorie the isle of S. Nicolas cum cuniculis, conteyning a two acres of ground, or more, and lying at the mouthes of Tamar and Plym ryvers.

" There were buryed sum of Courteneis and diverse other gentilmen in the chirch of the priorie of Plymtoun.

" Plymtown Mary stondith not upon Plym river: for it is distant almost half a mile from it. But it stondith on Torey brooke by the est rissen of it, wherby the lower and first buildinges of the court of the priorie be almost clene chokid with the sandes that Torey bringgith from the tynne workes."



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

Tomb in Plympton St. Mary's Church, Devon.

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

[illegible]

That the priory of Plympton St. Mary was demolished soon after the reformation, seems evident from Leland's saying "the church that there a late stood." The revenues of this monastery, says Browne Willis, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, were valued, at the dissolution, at £12:12:8 *per annum.* And here too were impropriated the tithes of this parish, which now belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, by gift of Edward VI. who, in the first year of his reign, granted to that college the rectory and church of Plympton, with the chapels of Plymstoke and Plympton St. Maurice, late parcel of the lands of this dissolved priory.

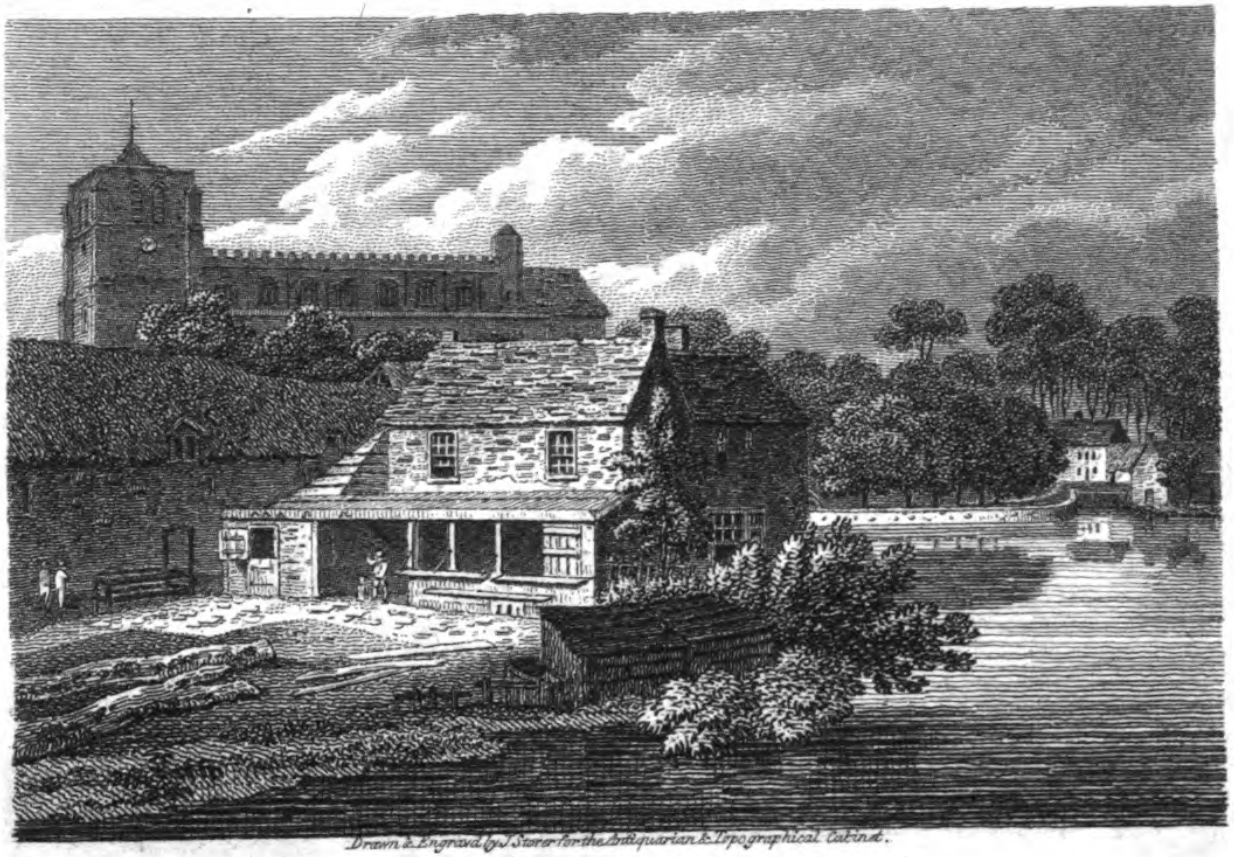
In the south aisle of the church near the east end is an ancient tomb without an incription; tradition however reports that it was intended to commemorate one of the family of Stroude, that have long had their residence in this neighbourhood.

The ancient manor-house is in great part standing, and at present tenanted by a farmer; many of the rooms are kept in repair, and display in their vast carved chimney pieces, the magnificent taste of former ages. A handsome mansion has lately been erected on the estate, to which the family have removed; this is known by the name of New Newnham, to distinguish it from the ancient Newnham house.

In the churchyard are some remains of the priory of Plympton St. Mary worthy of notice; among them, on what was the north side of the building, is a small door

of beautiful workmanship, having on each side a twisted column; and on the south side in a garden, nearly enveloped with foliage, is a round-headed door, having a broad band of chevron work, and resting on two slender columns, with ornamented capitals, as seen in the Title to Vol. VI. Besides these the churchyard is strewed with fragments of clustered columns, rich capitals, embattlements, and various other pieces of sculpture, which give no inadequate idea of the original splendour of the building.

> "But where is now the venerable pile?
> Where all his skill the architect display'd?
> Alas! in wrecks it lies."



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

Church of Newport Bucks.

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

NEWPORT PAGNELL,

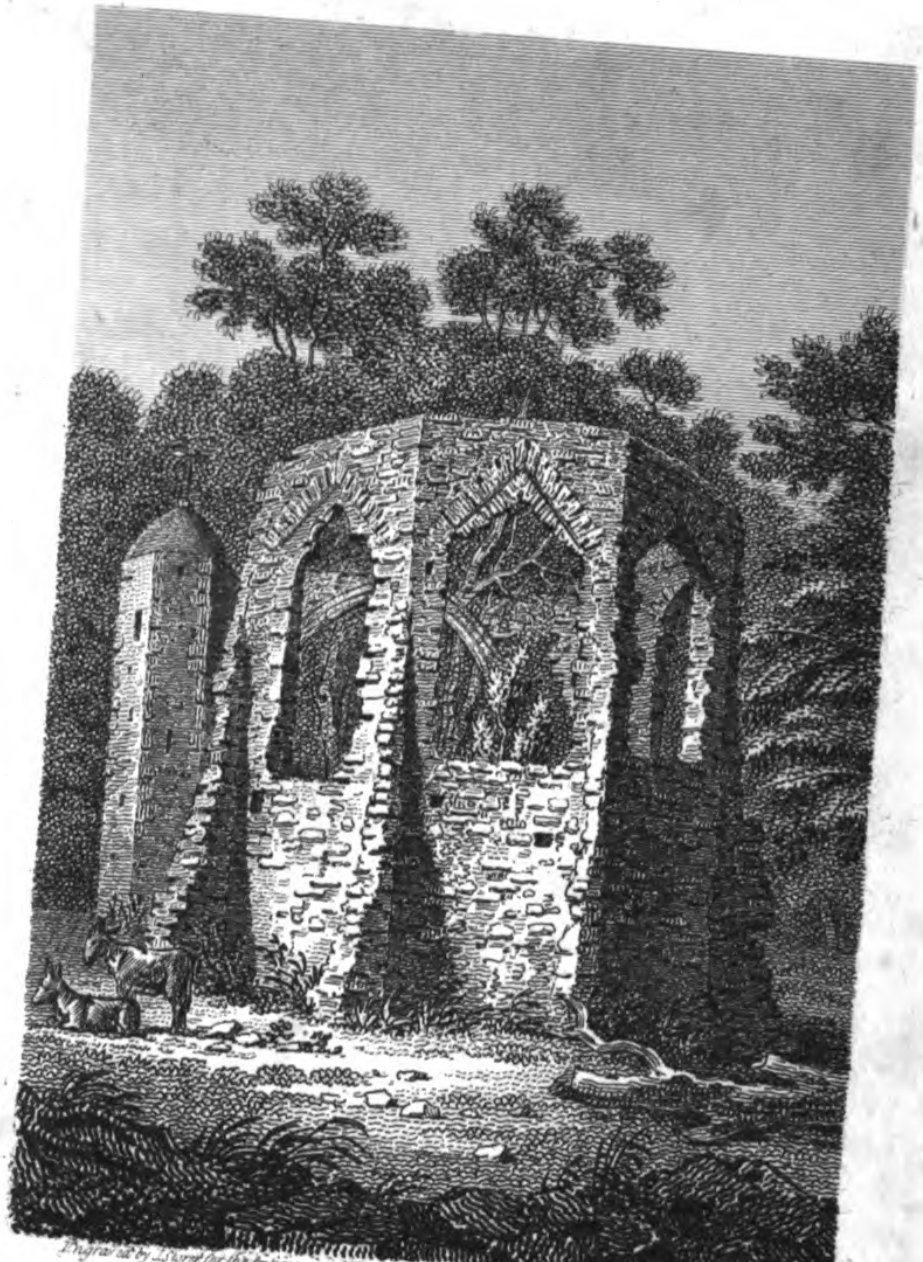
BUCKS.

NEWPORT is a large market town, situated on the north side of the river Ouse; it is divided into two unequal parts by the small river Lovet, and contains a considerable population. Its name is probably derived from the Paganels or Painels, who obtained it from William Fitz Ausculph in the reign of William II. and kept possession of it for upwards of a century. In the reign of Richard I. the manor became the property of John de Somerie (who married the daughter and heiress of Gervase Paganel), and continued in his family till the time of Henry III. when Roger de Somerie was dispossessed of his lands for refusing to obey a summons to receive the honour of knighthood. It was then granted for life to Walter de Kirkham, with several valuable privileges. In the reign of Edward II. it was conveyed by marriage to Thomas de Botetourt; from this period the succession is unknown. Mention is made by Leland and Camden of a castle that formerly stood here, but no traces of it are now to be discovered, nor are any particulars recorded, but that it remained a place of defence till the time of the civil wars. Three hospitals were in former times founded at Newport; one of them endowed by John de Somerie for six poor men and women still remains.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.

The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, dedicated to the Saints Peter and Paul; it has nothing peculiar in its architecture, but its elevated situation renders its appearance extremely picturesque as seen from the bridge, from which point the accompanying View was taken. In the churchyard, upon the cover of a vault, is this inscription, composed by the late William Cowper, esq. to the memory of Mr. Hamilton.

Pause here, and think: a monitory rhime
Demands one moment of thy fleeting time.—
Consult life's silent clock, thy bounding vein;
Seems it to say, "Health here has long to reign."
Hast thou the vigour of thy youth? an eye
That beams delight? an heart untaught to sigh?
Yet fear—youth oft-times healthful and at ease,
Anticipates a day it never sees;
And many a tomb, like Hamilton's, aloud
Exclaims, "Prepare thee for an early shroud."



Engraved by J. Sweet for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by D. Blaine Esq.

Remains of the Monastry of Grey Friars at Winchelsea Sussex.

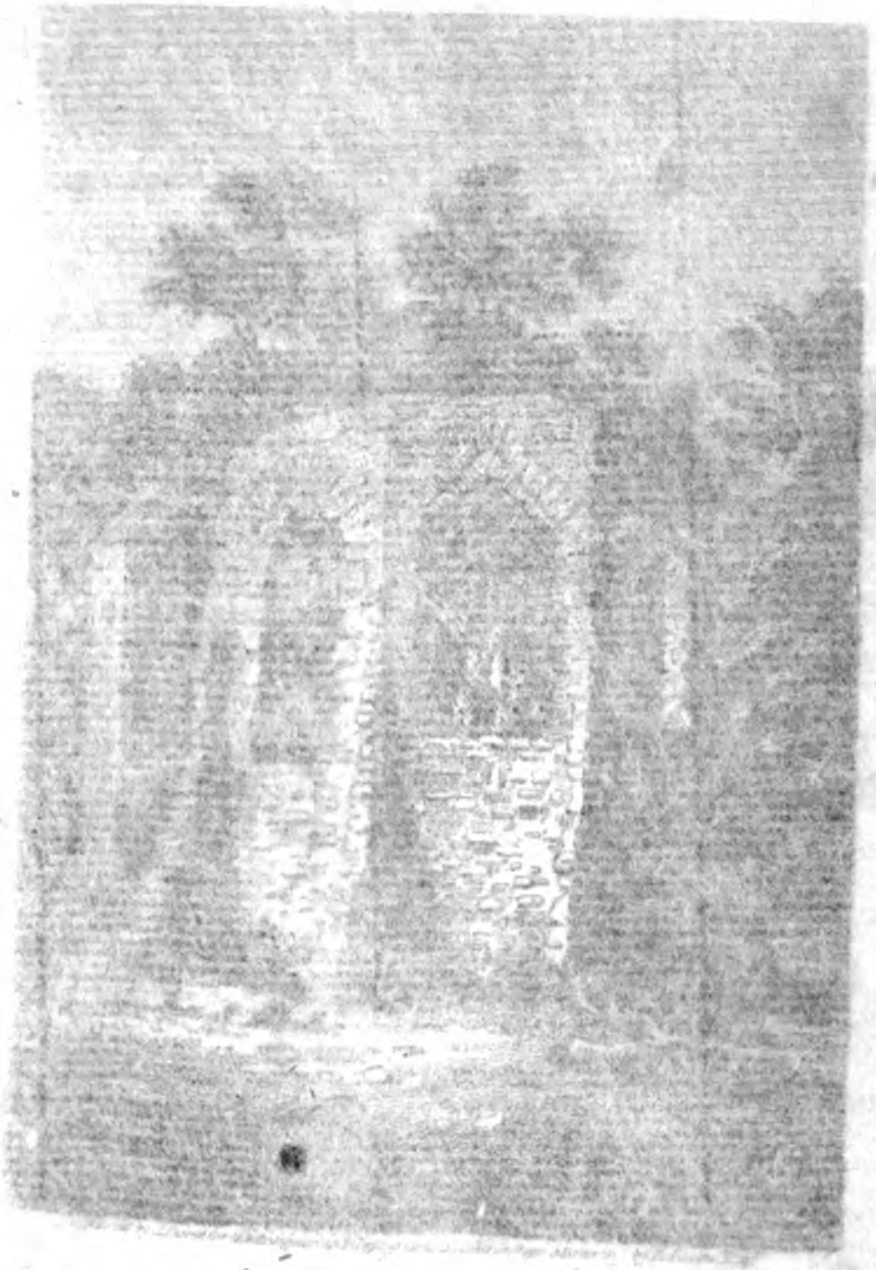
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1809

[illegible]NCHELSEA.

[illegible]

[illegible] Monastery is reported to have [illegible] William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to [illegible] Mary; its possessions were confirmed [illegible] Besides this its history is extremely [illegible] the dissolution in the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII. [illegible] was granted to William Cecil [illegible] The annexed View is taken [illegible] on which is a staircase for descending [illegible] was here erected by the [illegible] advantage of an extensive prospect [illegible]

The town of Winchelsea stand[illegible] a rising ground, about two miles [illegible] united to the main land only [illegible] cept in that part, it was formerly [illegible] ing tide; walls and ramparts [illegible] which it stood, [illegible] at full-sea rise from the water [illegible] hour, perfectly secure from the [illegible] times, paved superiorly over [illegible] flourished, buildings increased, [illegible] Henry VIII. for its defence [illegible]



Monument of the Memory of Jacob Van Wassenaer Obdam Esq.

MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS, WINCHELSEA,

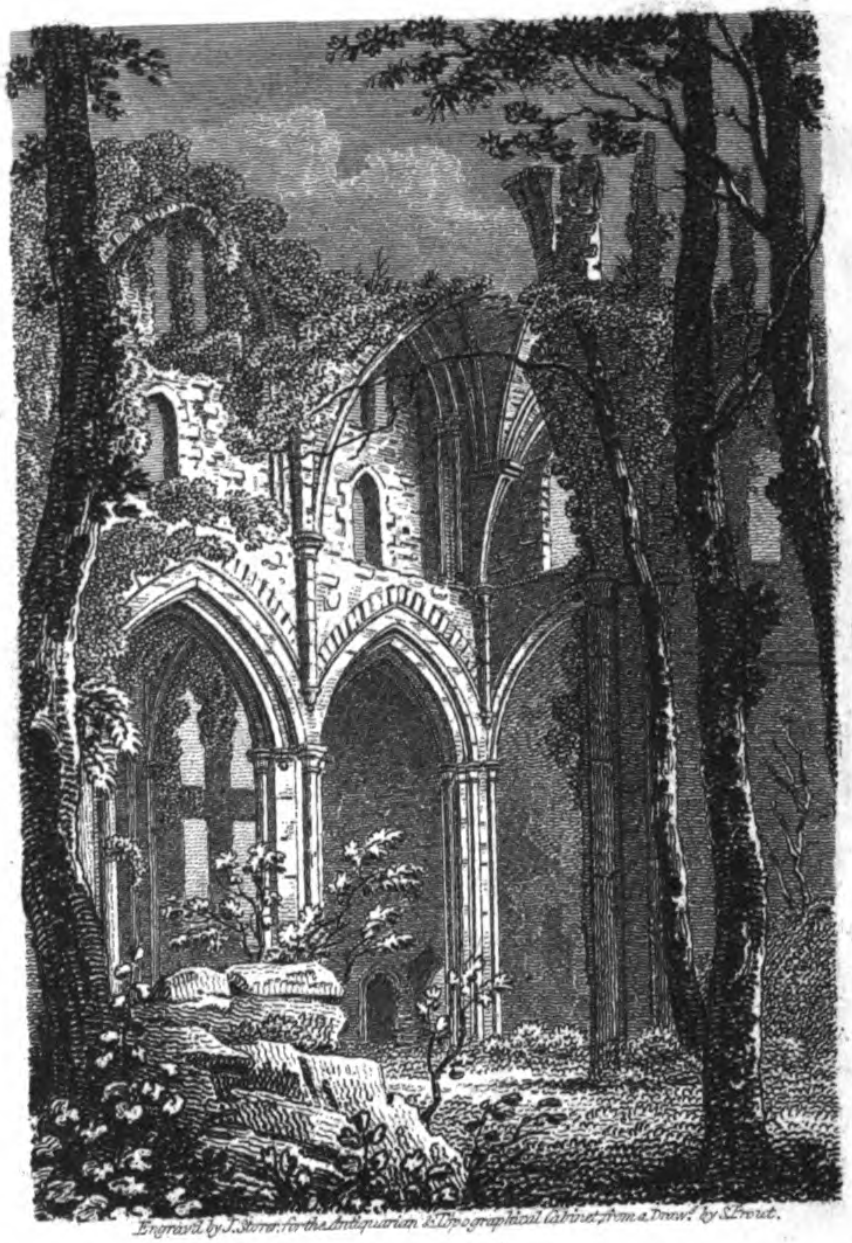
SUSSEX.

THIS Monastery is reported to have been founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; its possessions were confirmed by king Edward III. further than this its history is extremely obscure. After the dissolution in the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII. its site was granted to William Clifford and Michael Wildbore. The annexed View is part of the church, with a turret, in which is a staircase for ascending to the roof; a stand was here erected by the custom-house officers for the advantage of an extensive prospect along the coast.

The town of Winchelsea stands upon the flat summit of a rising ground, about two miles in circumference: and united to the main land only by a narrow isthmus. Except in that part, it was formerly surrounded by the flowing tide; walls and ramparts it needed none; the hill on which it stood, was edged with perpendicular rocks, and at full sea rose from the water's edge. An excellent harbour, perfectly secure from the piratical attempts of those times, gave it superiority over all the cinque ports. Trade flourished, buildings increased, and a castle was built by Henry VIII. for its defence. In short, it grew into a

town of greater splendour than any town in England, except the capital.

About the end of Elizabeth's reign the calamity of a retiring sea began to be felt. The channel which led ships to the harbour was first choked, and by insensible degrees the whole coast was deserted. From this circumstance Winchelsea declined apace, the churches became ruins, and desolation prevailed over the whole compass of the hill, insomuch, that a town once spreading over a surface of two miles is now shrunk into a few houses in a corner of its ancient site: its extensive streets, laid out at right angles, may still be traced.



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

Part of the N. Transcept Netley Abbey, Hampre.

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

[illegible]LEY ABBEY,

[illegible]AMPSHIRE.

[illegible] ecclesiastical magnificence are situated [illegible] of three miles from Southampton to the [illegible] the declivity of a hill, gently rising from [illegible] encompassed with trees as to be entirely [illegible] still a very near approach. Netley [illegible] called Netley, or Pleasant Place, and also [illegible], which latter name occurs in a charter [illegible] 1134, who, according to some writers, [illegible] founder of the Abbey. It was afterwards [illegible] with valuable possessions by Roger de Clare [illegible]. Among its subsequent benefactors were Edward [illegible] Cornwall, Robert Vere, and Walter de Burg, the [illegible] who invested it with lands in the county of [illegible] at the feet of the king in [illegible] by [illegible] endowing him with a headpiece [illegible] and a pair of gilt spurs. The monks of this [illegible] were of the Cistercian order, and had been [illegible] from the neighbouring abbey of Beaulieu. The number at the dissolution was thirteen, and the [illegible] of their possessions, according to Speed, was [illegible].

[illegible] Church bade my cloister ring,
[illegible] Religion's haunt. At Henry's voice,
[illegible] and gave place, and left my seats

NETLEY ABBEY,

HAMPSHIRE.

THESE ruins of ecclesiastical magnificence are situated at the distance of three miles from Southampton to the south-east, on the declivity of a hill, gently rising from the water, but so encompassed with trees as to be entirely secluded from view till a very near approach. Netley was formerly called Letley, or Pleasant Place, and also Edward-stow, which latter name occurs in a charter granted by Henry III. who, according to some writers, was the founder of the Abbey. It was afterwards endowed with valuable possessions by Roger de Clare in 1242. Among its subsequent benefactors were Edmund earl of Cornwall, Robert Ver, and Walter de Burg, the latter of whom invested it with lands in the county of Lincoln, which he held of the king *in capite*, by the service of presenting him with a headpiece lined with fine linen, and a pair of gilt spurs. The inmates of this Abbey were of the Cistercian order, and had been originally brought from the neighbouring abbey of Beaulieu. Their number at the dissolution was thirteen, and the annual value of their possessions, according to Speed, was £160:2:9¼.

" A Monarch bade my cloister'd fanes ascend,
Severe Religion's haunt. At Henry's voice,
The banish'd cowl gave place, and left my seats

To coronets, and nobles throne-allied.—
Now on my scatter'd towers stern Ruin sits,
And grimly smiles at Time's obscuring hand;
While my rent pillars, and my ivy'd arches,
Preach the vicissitudes of human things."

From Leland's Collectanea it appears, that the monks of Netley were not much addicted to books, as their library consisted of no more than one solitary volume, the Rhetorica Ciceronis. The site of the Abbey was granted in the year 1537 to sir William Paulet, afterwards marquis of Winchester; from his family it passed, probably by right of purchase, to that of the earls of Hertford, as Edward Seymour, son of the protector Somerset, who was restored by queen Elizabeth to the titles of earl of Hertford and baron Beauchamp, made his residence here in the year 1650, and entertained the renowned Elizabeth in the month of August in Netley castle; a circumstance corroborated by an entry in the register of St. Michael's parish at Southampton, as follows: "The queen's majesty's grace came from the castle of Netley to Southampton on the 13th day of August, and she went from thence to the city of Winchester on the 16th day, 1560."—Towards the end of the following century it became the property of the marquis of Huntington, and has since reverted through several families to sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. who obtained it by marriage with the widow of the late N. Dance, esq. The demoli-

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

South Transept Netley Abbey

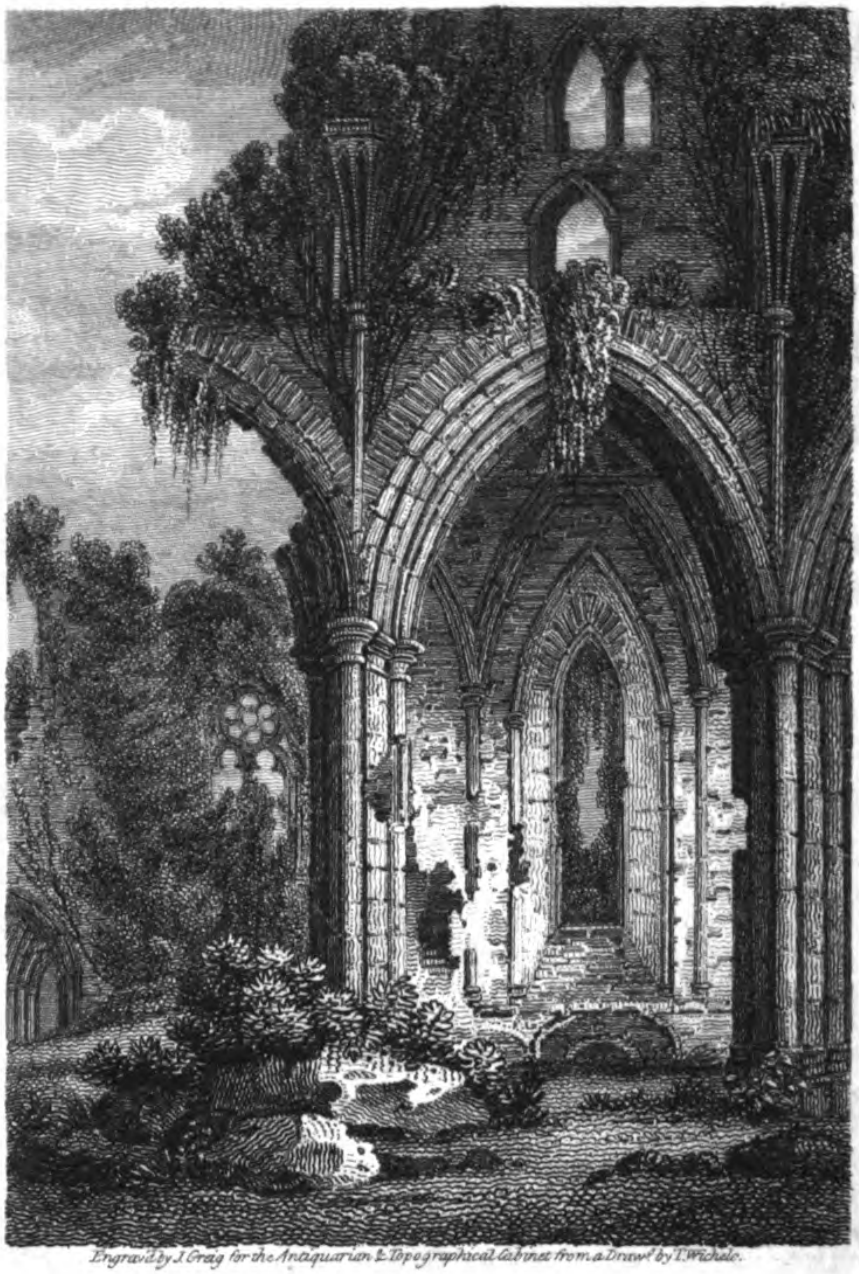
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1809.

[illegible]

tion of the Abbey church began about the time that it was in the possession of the marquis of Huntington, who converted the nave into a kitchen and offices. Sir Bartlett Lucy, or the marquis, sold the materials of the whole structure to Mr. Walter Taylor, a builder of Southampton, soon after the beginning of the last century, for the purpose of removing them for the erection of houses in divers places. Mr. Brayley, in his "Beauties of England and Wales," relates an accident which befel Mr. Taylor, apparently in consequence of this purchase, which led to his death. "After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be concerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. These words impressed his memory so strongly, that he dreamed that in taking down the Abbey the keystone of the arch over the east window fell from its place and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts (father of Dr. Isaac Watts), who advised him not to have any personal concern in pulling down the building; yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assisting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily realized; for on endeavouring to remove some boards within the east window to admit air to the workmen, a stone fell upon and fractured his scull. The fracture was not thought mortal, but in the operation of extracting a splinter the surgeon's instrument entered the brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this accident occasioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition

of the Abbey, is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom which it generated has had an evident tendency to the preservation of its ruins in more modern times."—The church was built in the form of a cross in the most elegant style of English architecture; its roof was adorned with numerous ramifications, extending from the intersections of the groining, but is now fallen in. The walls of the church are still in many parts as high as their original terminations, in which remain the windows and other mural decorations, though much of the tracery of the former is destroyed. The northern transcept is so entirely gone, that scarcely any appearances of its existence are discoverable.

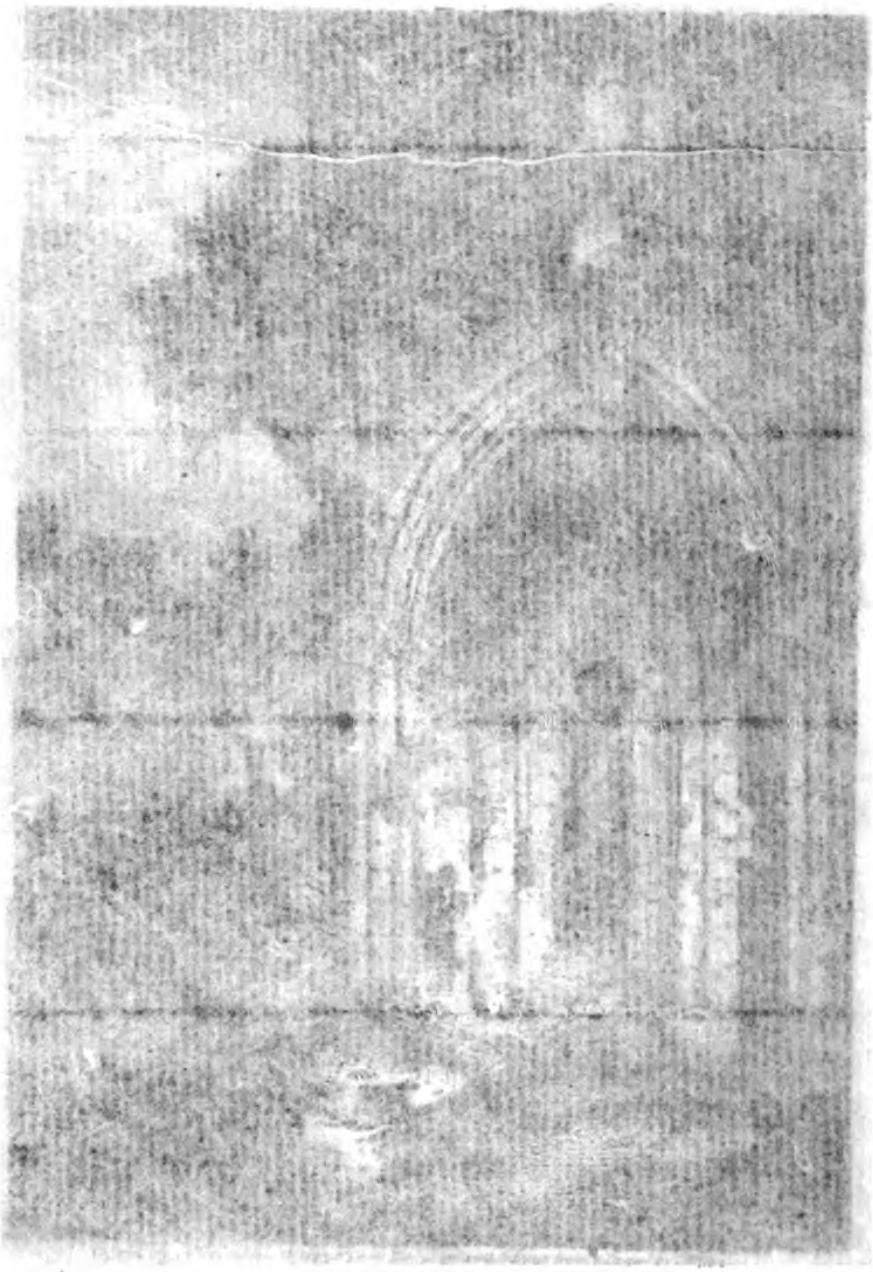
"Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate;—
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
Through each lone arch, like spirits that complain,
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
Of those that once might proudly, in their prime,
Have stood with giant port; till, bow'd by time
Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,
They might have sunk, like thee: though thus forlorn,
They lift their heads, with venerable hairs
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn
Of mortal vanities and short-liv'd cares;—
E'en so dost thou, lifting thy forehead grey,
Smile at the tempest, and time's sweeping sway."



Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawg by T. Wichelo.

Part of the Transcept & East Window Netley Abbey.

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



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

The columns and arches composing the aisles are fallen into prodigious masses of undistinguishable ruin, and it is with difficulty that the precise arrangement of the nave, central tower, and choir can be made out; there is no indication that there ever was a chapel of the Virgin Mary east of the choir, as common to other abbey churches. The southern transcept and the east end are the most perfect parts of the building; the columns and arches that remain are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. On the north side of the intersection of the transcept are the remains of a spiral staircase that led to the upper part of the tower, which is said to have been ornamented with pinnacles, and served as a mark for mariners. Among the ruins with which the ground is strewed, may be discerned various devices and armorial bearings of the benefactors to this Abbey. Many parts of the walls are beautifully mantled with ivy and other evergreens; and the various trees and shrubs that have vegetated among the mouldering walls contribute to the picturesque appearance of the whole. Several other parts of the monastic building still remain, but all of them much dilapidated; among them is an ancient crypt, known by the name of the abbot's kitchen, which is forty-eight feet long and eighteen broad; this is a curious vaulted chamber, probably adapted to the use of a kitchen by the earls of Hertford during their residence here.

The chimney or fireplace in this apartment is of a very peculiar form: nearly opposite to it is an aperture or vault,

that terminates in a coppice at some distance from the Abbey. The chapter-house, which is a square of about thirty-six feet, and the refectory, with some other apartments, may also be distinguished. These buildings appear to have formed a quadrangular court, of which the chapel bounded the south side. A moat that surrounded the Abbey may still be traced, and at a short distance two large ponds overhung with trees and underwood: these no doubt supplied the monastery with fish.

Netley Abbey has furnished a theme for much poetical description—Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles, have exercised their respective powers in lamenting the fallen splendour of this foundation.

" Now sunk, deserted, and with weeds o'ergrown,
  Yon prostrate walls their harder fate bewail;
Low on the ground their topmost spires are thrown,
  Once friendly marks to guide the wandering sail.

" The ivy now with rude luxuriance bends
  Its tangled foliage through the cloister'd space,
O'er the green window's mouldering height ascends,
  And fondly clasps it with a last embrace.

" No more these hoary wilds, these darkening groves,
  To vocal bands return the note of praise,
Whose chiefs (as slow the long procession moves)
  On the rear'd cross with adoration gaze!—

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

East Side of the South Transcept Netley Abbey.

Pub. [illegible] Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. [illegible]

[illegible]

And while, to neigh[illegible]
[illegible] gle[illegible]
[illegible] sailor [illegible]
suspend[illegible], and [illegible]

Thus musing, oft I pace [illegible] mossgrown [illegible]
[illegible] low-brow'd vaults, each dark recess [illegible]
[illegible] the bleak wind howls through the sh[illegible]
[illegible] breaker [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] mar[illegible]
[illegible] ead,
[illegible] ad [illegible] ments re [illegible]

" And while, to neighbouring waves, the unwonted show,
  Each parting bough and opening glade reveals,
The awe-struck sailor checks the hastening prow,
  Suspends his oar, and wonders what he feels.—

" Thus musing, oft I pace the moss-grown isle,
  Each low-brow'd vault, each dark recess explore;
While the bleak wind howls through the shatter'd pile,
  Or wave hoarse-murmuring breaks along the shore.

" No other sounds, amid these arches heard,
  The death-like silence of their gloom molest,
Save the shrill plaints of some unsocial bird,
  That seeks the house of solitude to rest.

" Save when their tinkling leaders, to the shade
  Of these cool grots, invite the fleecy folds,
Whereof the sated ox, supinely laid,
  With lowing herds a distant converse holds!

" Or where the Gothic pillar's slender form
  (Unequal to the incumbent quarry's weight)
Deserts its post, and reeling to the storm,
  With sullen crash resigns its charge to Fate.

" While the self-planted oak, within confined
  (Auxiliar to the tempest's wild uproar),
Its giant branches fluctuates to the wind,
  And rends the wall whose aid it courts no more.

" Mute is the matin bell, whose early call
Warn'd the grey fathers from their humble beds;
No midnight taper gleams along the wall,
Or round the sculptured saint its radiance sheds!

" No martyr's shrine its high-wrought gold displays,
To bid the wondering zealot hither roam;
No relic here the pilgrim's toil o'erpays,
And cheers his footsteps to a distant home!"

" The pleasing melancholy inspired by contemplating the mouldering towers and ivy-mantled walls of ancient buildings, is universally felt and acknowledged by observers of every sort and disposition: but these scenes receive a double solemnity when the remains are of a religious kind, such as churches and monasteries.

" In considering a decayed palace or ruined castle, we recollect that it was the seat of some great lord or warlike baron, and recur to the history of the gallant actions which have been achieved on that spot, or are led to reflect on the uncertainty of all human grandeur, both perhaps from the fate of its lordly owner, and its own tottering state: but these are subjects which are like to affect the generality of beholders but very slightly: persons in the middling walk of life, happily for them, being almost excluded from those violent convulsions and sud-

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

East Window Netley Abbey.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 22. 1809.

NEVILLE'S ...

[illegible] which [illegible] and which [illegible]
[illegible] generated [illegible]
[illegible] not only [illegible] but [illegible]
[illegible] awe, which the [illegible]
[illegible] always commu[illegible]
[illegible] equally appli[illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] being impossible [illegible]
[illegible] of which [illegible]
[illegible] like [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] into, that [illegible]
[illegible] every tenemen[illegible] consid[illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] moment o[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]ct from trial [illegible]
[illegible] most disap[illegible] and of [illegible]
[illegible] ghts on [illegible]
[illegible] hence. [illegible]
[illegible] The style of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]

" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of this country, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] ideas just [illegible] [illegible] For [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible]

den reverses to which men of a more elevated rank are frequently subjected, and which is a sufficient retribution for all their so much-envied superiority.

" Religious ruins not only strike pious persons with that reverential awe, which the thoughts of their original destination must always command, but as places of sepulture excite ideas equally applicable to all ranks and opinions, from the monarch to the beggar, whether believers or sceptics, it being impossible to walk over a spot of ground, every yard of which covers the remains of a human being, once like ourselves, without the intrusion of the awful memento, that we must soon, very soon, occupy a like narrow tenement of clay: a consideration which will for a moment overcloud the most cheerful temper, and abstract from trifling pursuits, at least for a while, those of the most dissipated turn, and oblige them to bestow some thoughts on that inevitable moment, when they are to depart hence. Over and above these, there is something in the style of the building more particularly gloomy than that either of castles or mansions, occasioned by the peculiarity of the Gothic windows, the number of the arches and recesses, and the long perspective of the aisles.

" Netley Abbey is eminently distinguished among the monastic ruins of this country, for its peculiar fitness to excite the solemn ideas just mentioned. For this it is indebted not only to the elegance of its construction, size, and extent, but also for the profusion of ivy with which

it is overgrown, and which half closes its figured windows, serving by its sober colour to set off the more lively green of a variety of trees and shrubs that have spontaneously grown up within its walls, and out of the huge fragments fallen from its fretted roof, so as to form a sort of grove in the body of the church, which by limiting the spectator's view, *husbands* out the beauties of the scene, and in appearance trebles its extreme magnitude."

Antiquarian Repertory.

Engraved by Jno Hill for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Sketch by J.C.

Beauchief Abbey Derbyshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 22. 1809.

BEAUCHIEF [illegible]

DE[illegible]

[illegible] of Beauchief Abbey [illegible] within a short distance of [illegible] midst of [illegible] valley, near the northern boundary of the coun[illegible] Derbyshire, beautifully [illegible] with wood a[illegible] [illegible], which range in fine [illegible] of the ground.

The Abbey was founded by Robert [illegible] of Alfreton, between the [illegible] and 1176, [illegible] regular canons of the Premonstratensian order, and [illegible] to Thomas à Becket and [illegible] Mary. [illegible] by some writers, from [illegible] [illegible] been found [illegible] [illegible]ously. Of the [illegible] of Beauchief [illegible] from its foundation to the [illegible] of the [illegible] reign of Henry VIII. [illegible] when surrendered, [illegible] at £[illegible].

But few remains of this establishment [illegible] consist chiefly of a part [illegible] [illegible] name [illegible]

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY,

DERBYSHIRE.

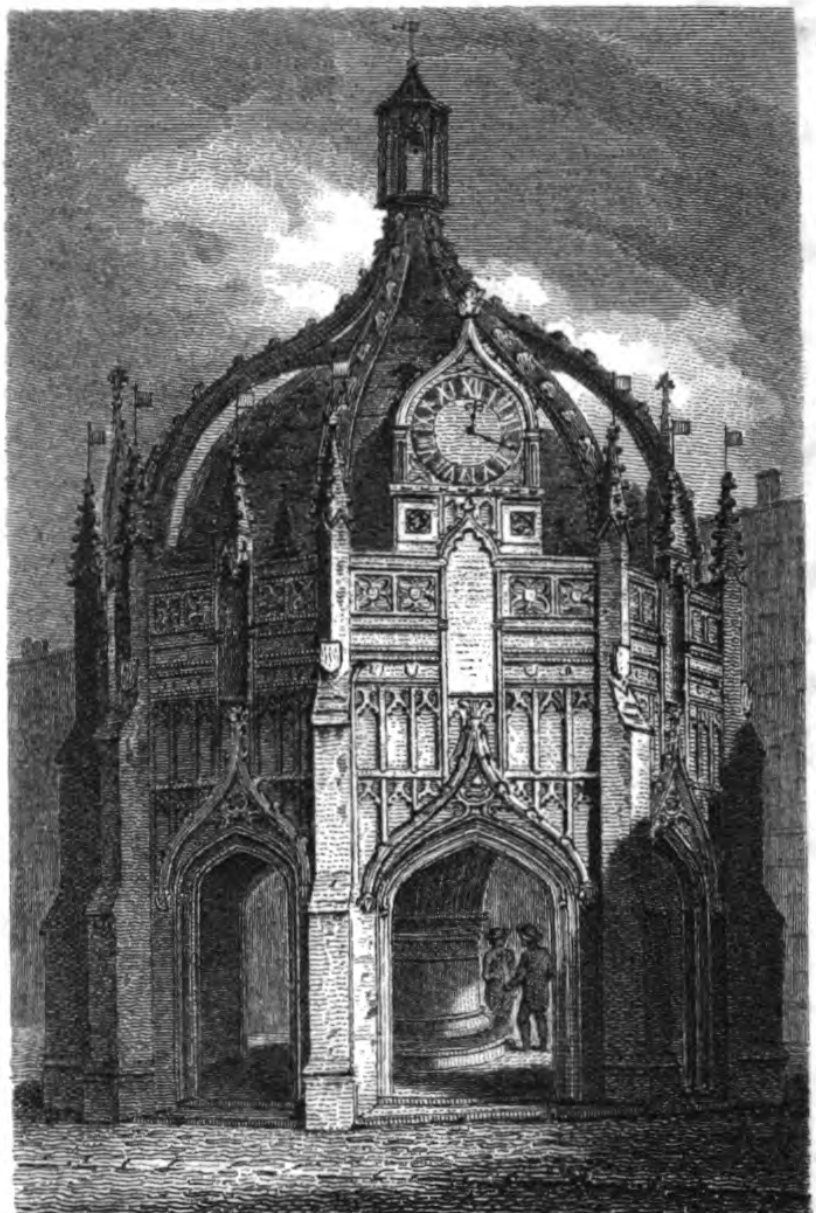
THE situation of Beauchief Abbey is truly romantic; it stands within a short distance of Sheffield, in the midst of a small valley, near the northern boundary of the county of Derbyshire, beautifully diversified with wood and corn fields, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground.

This Abbey was founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, between the years 1172 and 1176, for regular canons of the Premonstratensian order, and was dedicated to Thomas à Becket and the Virgin Mary. It is supposed by some writers, from its dedication to the former patron, to have been founded in expiation of his murder, but erroneously. Of the history of Beauchief Abbey, from its foundation to the time of the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. little is known: its revenues, when surrendered, were estimated, according to Dugdale, at £126:3:4.

But few remains of this establishment are now existing; they consist chiefly of a part of the Abbey chapel, and some fragments of the outer walls; the architecture is light and in the pointed style. The interior of the building does not display any elaborate ornaments, and

from the state of vegetation in and about the ruins, no monumental remains or inscriptions are to be traced.

" ——— Are there no ties
To bind our gratitude to cloister'd cells?
Can we forget the day when Vandal rage
Against the Sciences waged brutal war?
When to these seats secure Wisdom retir'd,
A friendless outcast, with her learned train,
And hid the treasure which had 'scap'd the wreck
Of hands barbarian midst these holy walls?"



Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer, from a Sketch by J. Valentine for the Antiquarian & Typographical Cabinet.

Chichester Cross, Sussex.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Worcester stands now [illegible]
[illegible] four principal [illegible]
[illegible] seventh [illegible]
[illegible] within the last [illegible]
[illegible] but the increased population of [illegible]
[illegible] a more extensive area for that purpose [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] But the city is likely to be [illegible]
[illegible] medium of such a proceeding by the [illegible]
[illegible] individual, who purchased [illegible]
[illegible] demonstration [illegible]
[illegible] and to enclose in several [illegible]
[illegible] fewer; by this means its beautiful [illegible]
[illegible] from the rude assaults of [illegible]
[illegible] much to be [illegible]
[illegible] extended to the [illegible]
[illegible] that surrounds the [illegible]
[illegible] its modern termination.

Dra

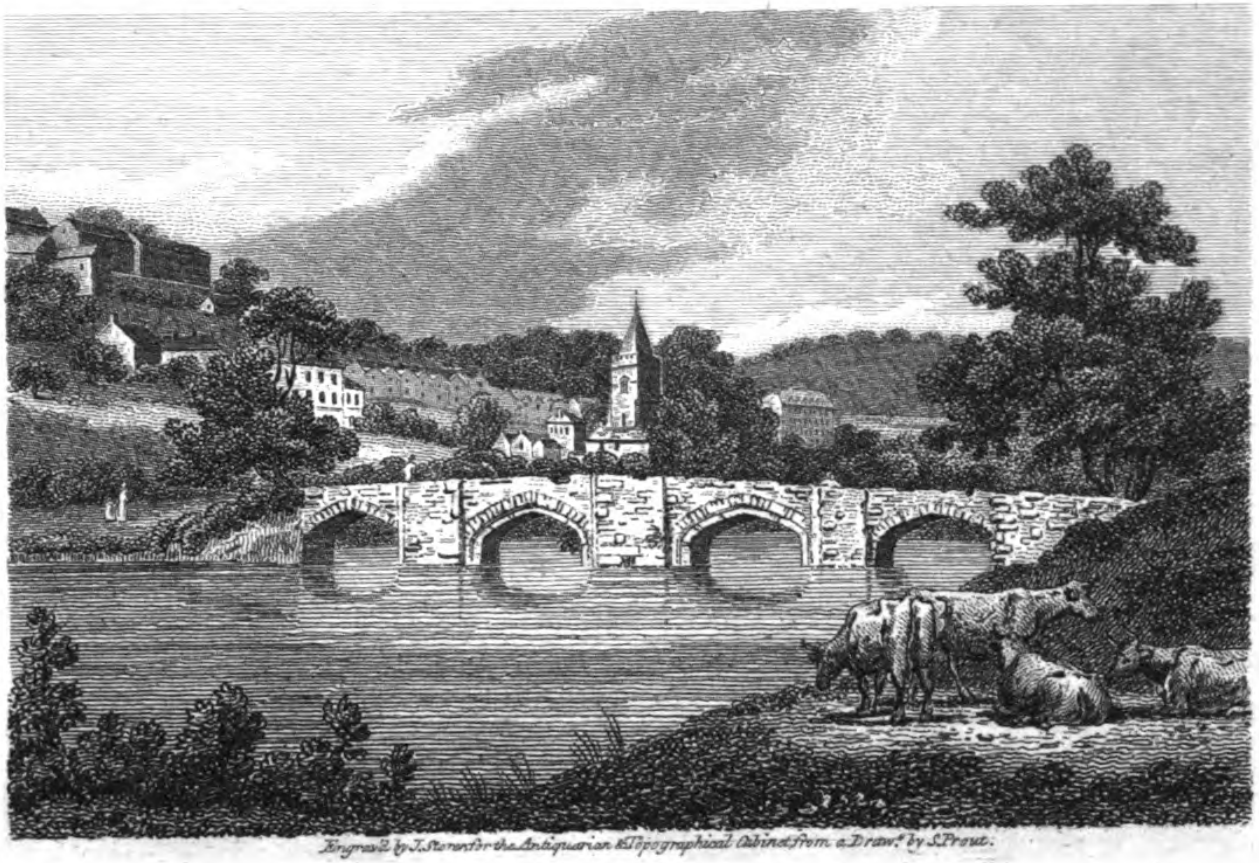
CHICHESTER CROSS,

SUSSEX.

THE Cross at Chichester stands near the cathedral, at the intersection of the four principal streets of the city. It was erected in the fifteenth century by bishop Edward Story, and was, till within the last two years, used as a market-place; but the increased population of Chichester requiring a more extensive area for that purpose, a large and convenient market-house, has recently been built in the north street, on the completion of which it was proposed to take down the ancient market cross, then considered as a nuisance. But the city is likely to be exempted from the odium of such a proceeding by the public spirit of an individual, who purchased certain houses on the north side of the Cross, intending to widen the street on that side by their demolition: it is likewise in contemplation to restore the ornamental parts of the Cross where they are decayed, and to enclose its several entrances with an iron fence; by this means its beautiful interior will be preserved from the rude assaults of the clowns that continually infest it. It is much to be wished that these improvements may be extended to the removal of the clumsy modern turret that surmounts the Cross, and the restitution of its ancient termination.

CHICHESTER CROSS.

Chichester Cross is one of the most elegant buildings of the kind now existing in England; its form is octangular, having a strong butment at each angle, surmounted with pinnacles; on each of its faces is an entrance through a pointed arch, ornamented with crockets and a finial. Above this, on four of its sides, is a tablet, inscribed to commemorate its reparation in the reign of Charles II.: above each tablet is a dial that presents the hour to three of the principal streets; the fourth is excluded from this advantage by standing at an angle. In the centre is a large round column, the basement of which forms a seat; into this column is inserted a number of groinings, that, spreading from the centre, forms the roof, beautifully moulded; the central column appears to continue through the roof, and is supported without by eight flying butments that rest on the several corners of the building.



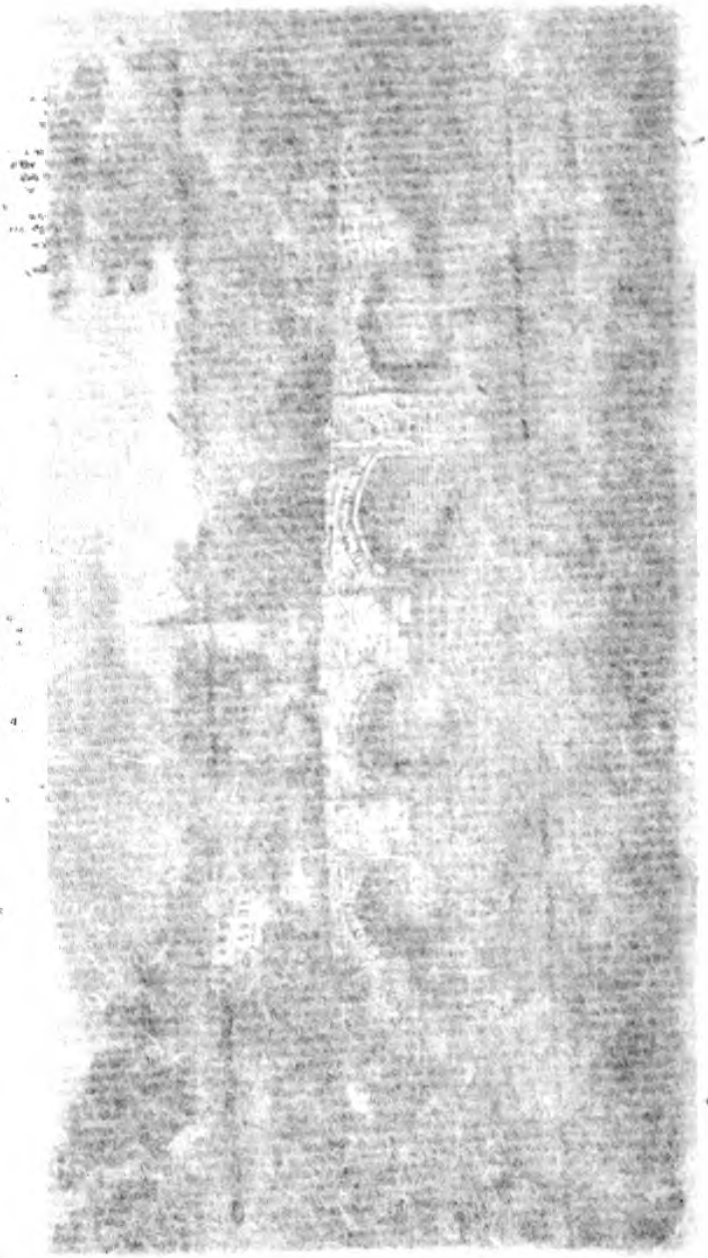
Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawg. by S. Prout.

Town of Bradford Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Sept. 1st 1819.

WILTS.

The town of Bradford is situated near the middle of the western boundary of the county of Wiltshire, on the banks of the Avon. Its name is probably derived from the Saxon Bradenford, or broad ford, which the city crossed the water in the place where the bridge has since been erected. This bridge [illegible] and commands from its centre a [illegible] of the [illegible] scenery. The town is for the most part built [illegible] of a hill; many of the houses are [illegible] and elegant, being inhabited by [illegible] possessing large capitals in the woollen trade. The houses are [illegible] stone, but the streets are [illegible] irregular. The church is a large and ancient [illegible] having windows of painted glass, but so much defaced by mischievous hands that the designs are scarcely [illegible] ascertained;—depredations of this sort have of [illegible] very generally lamented, though it must be acknowledged that, besides examples of great talent in [illegible] decoration, many of our church windows [illegible] absurdity of design, attended with a [illegible] tion that rendered them unworthy of their [illegible] The church contains several monuments, that [illegible]



BRADFORD,

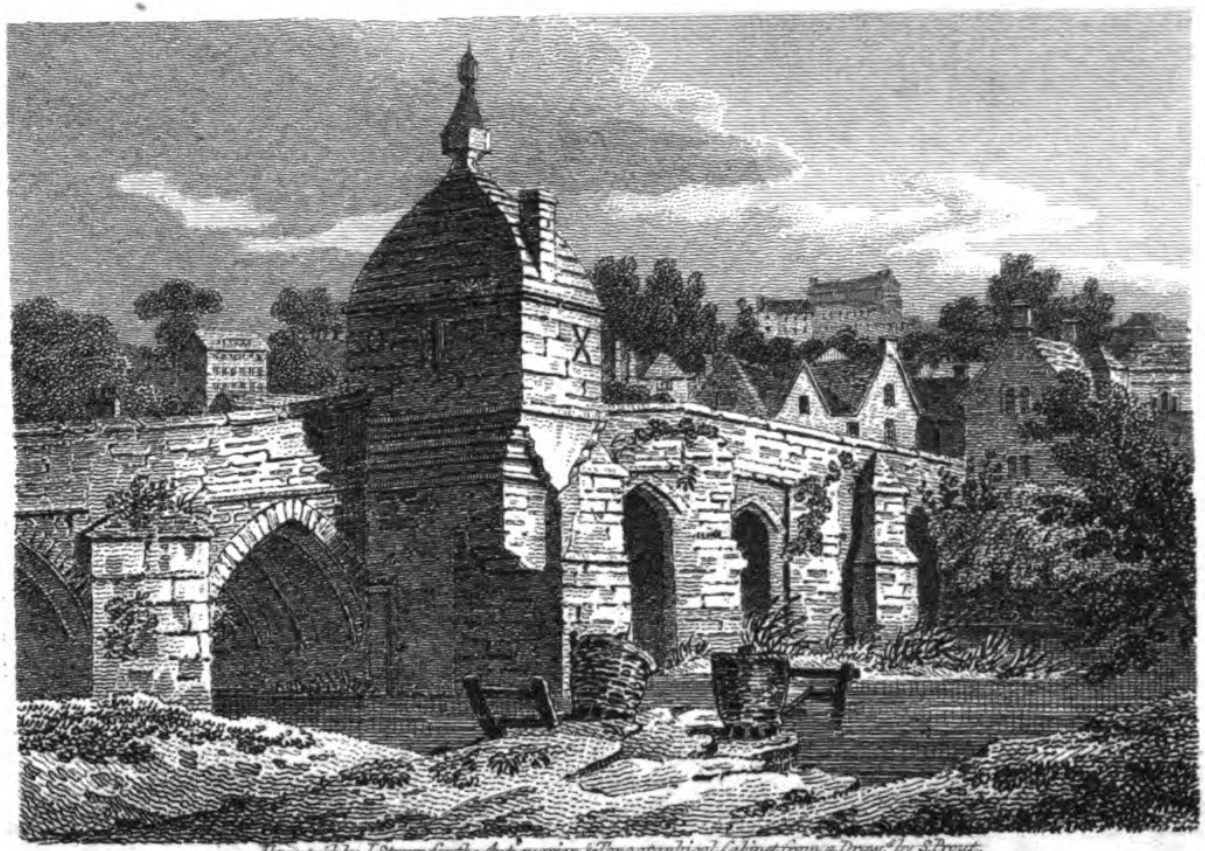
WILTS.

THE town of Bradford is situated near the middle of the western boundary of the county of Wiltshire, on the banks of the Avon. Its name is probably derived from the Saxon Bradenford, or broad ford, which formerly crossed the water in the place where the bridge has since been erected. This bridge consists of nine arches, and commands from its centre a prospect of the most beautiful and romantic scenery. The town is for the most part built upon the declivity of a hill; many of the houses are spacious and elegant, being inhabited by persons possessing large capitals in the woollen trade: the houses are built of stone, but the streets are narrow and irregular. The church is a large and ancient structure, having windows of painted glass, but so much defaced by mischievous hands that the designs are scarcely to be ascertained:—depredations of this sort have of late been very generally lamented, though it must be acknowledged that, besides examples of great talent in this species of decoration, many of our church windows displayed an absurdity of design, attended with a meanness of execution that rendered them unworthy of their situation. The church contains several monuments that deserve attention.

A number of hamlets are included in this vicarage; Westwood, which is one of them, is a rectory, and manages its own poor. The poor of Bradford are very numerous, and are governed by a general overseer, who is elected by housekeepers paying a certain rate: the place is for life, with a salary of £500 *per annum*. The health of this class of the community is committed to the care of a surgeon, who is allowed by the corporation 250 guineas yearly, exclusive of 2*s*. 6*d*. for every inoculation and delivery. Mr. Britton, in his Beauties of Wiltshire, observes, that numerous instances of scrofula are to be found among the poor at Bradford, which he attributes primarily to the dissoluteness of their habits; but, as a collateral cause, mentions the quality of the water that is drank, most of which is impregnated with fixed air and magnesia.

Near the church is a charity-school for the education of sixty-five children, supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. At the west end of the town is an almshouse, founded by John Hall, esq. the last of a family that had resided at Bradford from the time of Edward I. This town is remarkable for its woollen manufactory, which is the largest of any in the county; but, owing to the introduction of machinery, fewer hands are employed than formerly, and a great number of the labourers have been induced to seek for other means of subsistence.

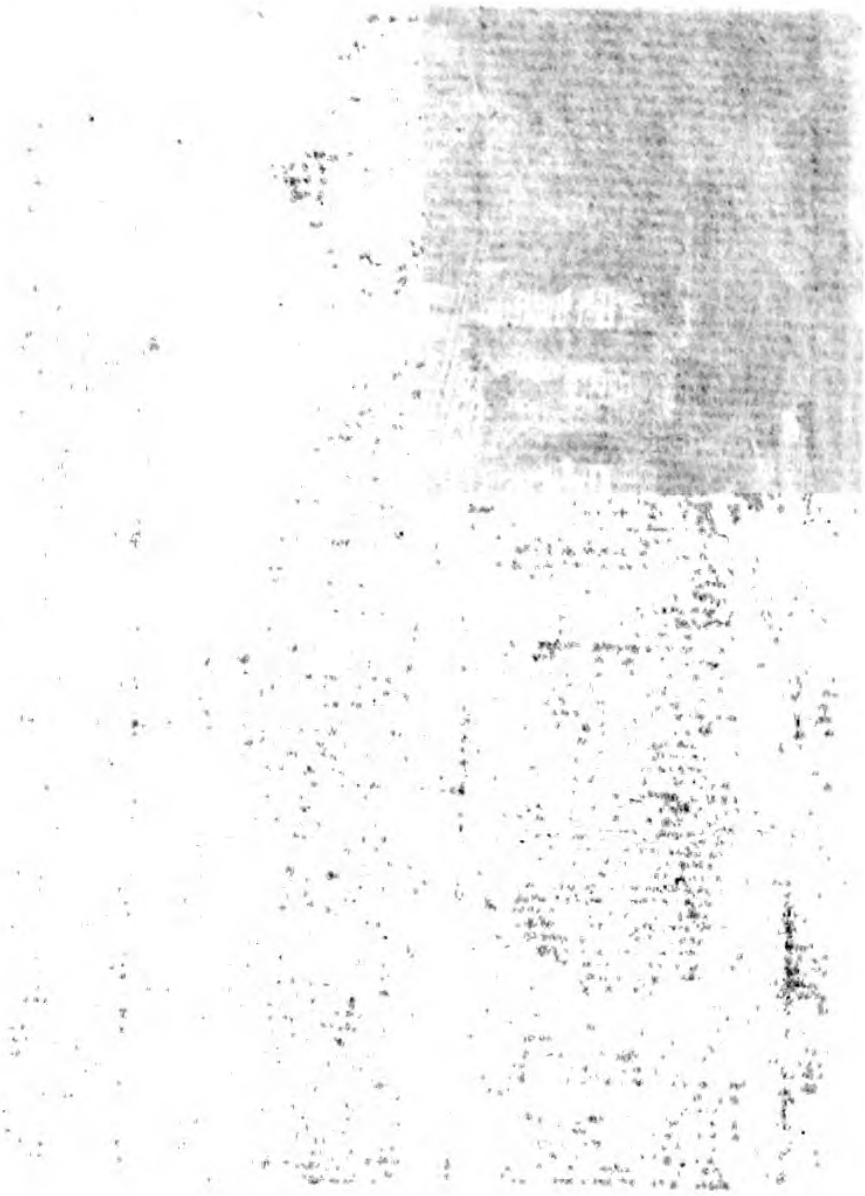
"The manufactories of Bradford," says Mr. Britton, "are almost wholly confined to the clothing trade; it is



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

Bradford, Wilts.

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

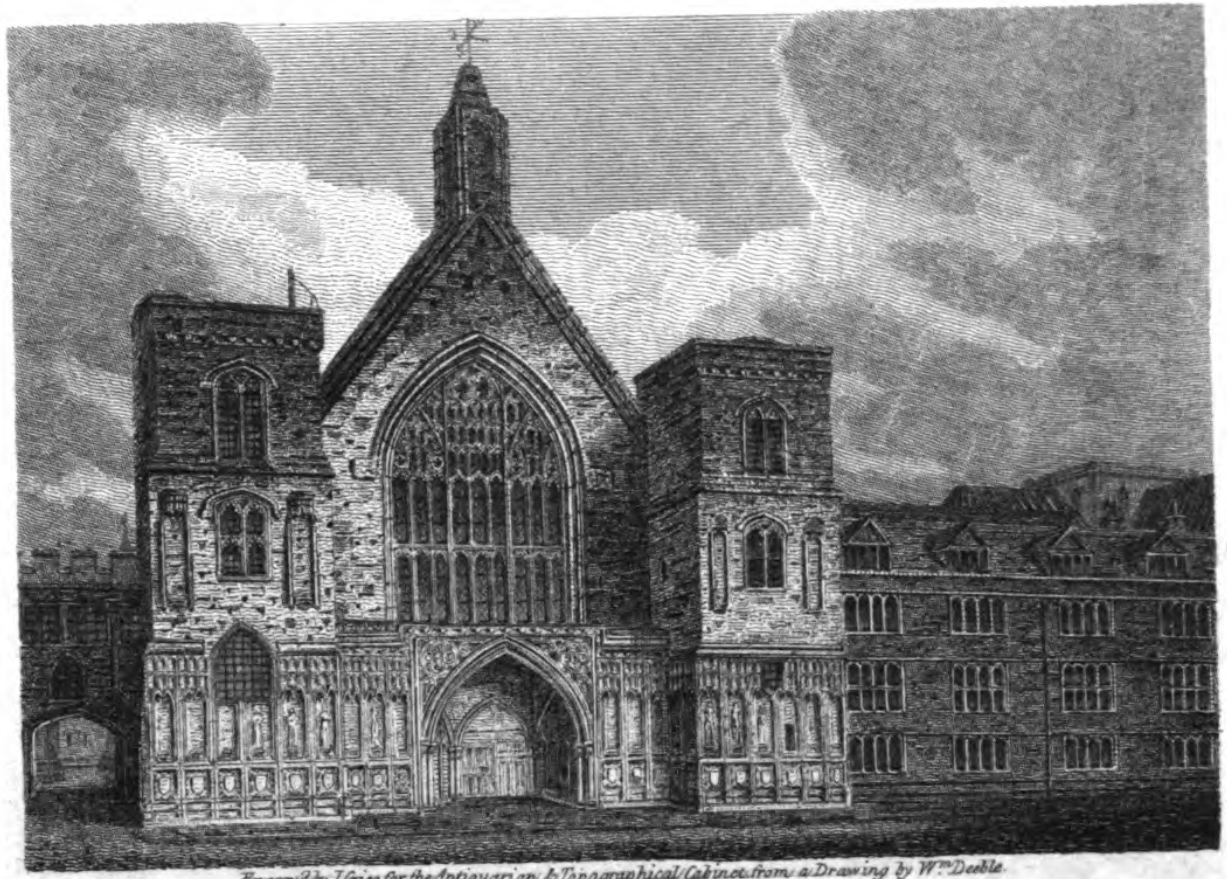


the largest and most regular in its manufacture of any in Wilts, perhaps in the kingdom; one manufactory alone employs from 1000 to 1500 persons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the making of fine broad cloths; from ten to 12,000 pieces being sent away annually. A few clergy, or ladies cloths, are made here, and also some kerseymeres and fancy pieces; but the manufacture of these articles is carried to a much greater extent in the neighbouring town of Trowbridge.

"The first stage the wool goes through is, trying; this is performed by women. They cut off the pitch, and cleanse the wool from all kinds of hair and impurities. The next stage, it is scowered in a hot lye, made of urine and water; pearl-ashes are sometimes used, but urine is preferable. It is then well washed in the river, near the dye-house, where buckets are placed for the purpose. The next day it is dyed, and the day after washed, by some; others let it remain in the liquor it is dyed in a day longer, that the colours may be firm, and the wool more hollow, not being thrown out of the furnace too hot. It is then dried, picked, (by women) and weighed, in order to ascertain the waste. Afterwards it is oiled with Gallipoli oil, scribbled, carded, slabed, and spun. From the spinner, it is sent to the weaver, who steeps the chain in a size made of glue, dries it, and has it spuled by women. In the next stage, it is warped to the desired length, and the sheet, or abb, dipped in water, for a boy, who winds it on bobbins, to supply the shuttle. It is then

wove, brayed, burled, milled, spuled, drawn, and dressed, fit for the consumer.

"The number of hands employed, men, women, and children, is very great, notwithstanding the advantage of machinery. A person making ten cloths weekly, employs from 130 to 150 people of every description. In this town, the number of clothiers is between sixty and seventy, each house manufacturing to the extent of its capital."



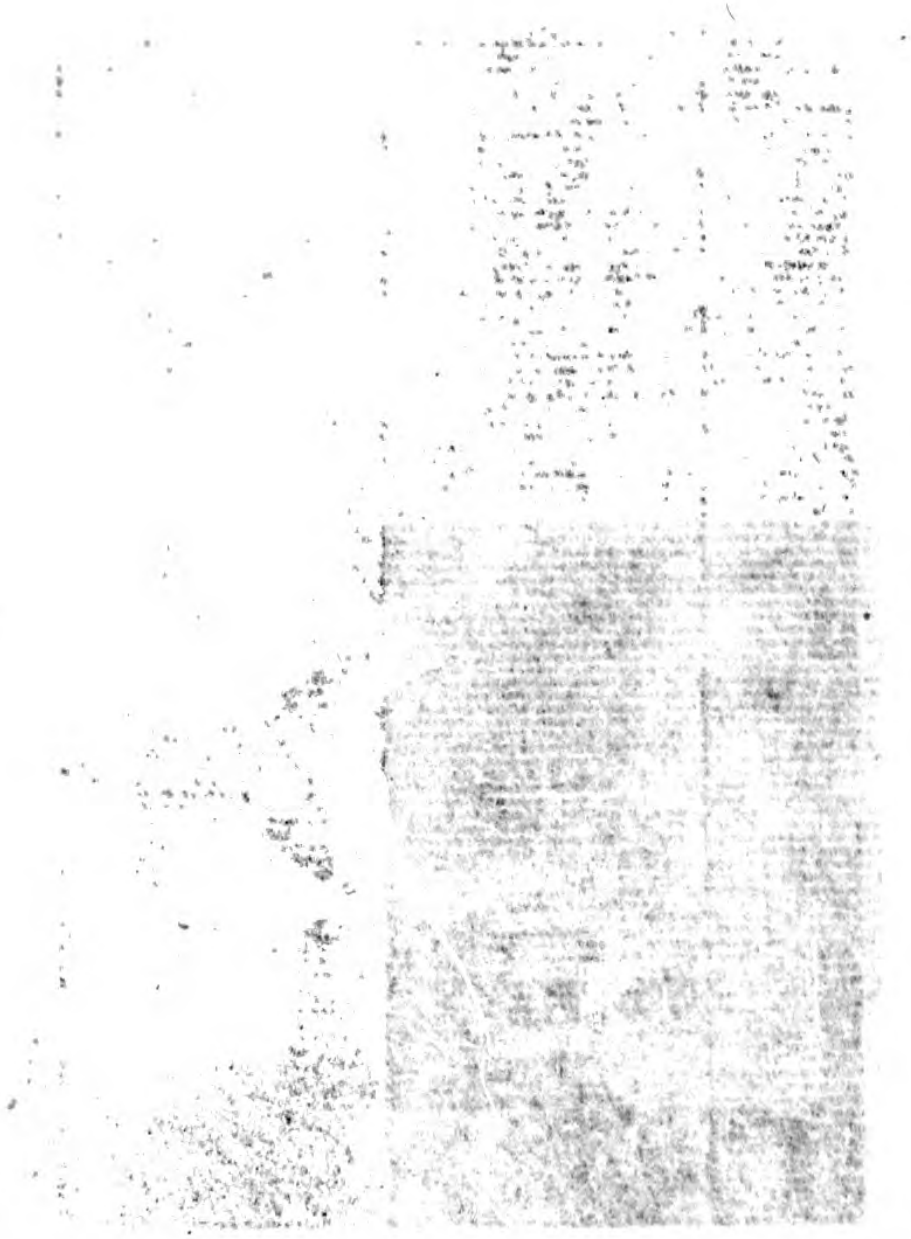
Engraved by J. Grieg for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Wm. Deeble.

Westminster Hall.

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

[illegible] of which this stately [illegible] great antiquity. As [illegible] of either record or [illegible] it occurs in the time of [illegible] Edward, [illegible] learn from the testi- [illegible] his royal court at [illegible] was buried in the monas- [illegible] long before this period [illegible] the present site is uncertain; [illegible] probable, we [illegible] considerable place. [illegible] residence of the sove- [illegible] or added to it so very [illegible] posterity the honour [illegible] The Hall was rebuilt by [illegible] perfect specimen of the [illegible]

[illegible] palace [illegible] still distinguished by [illegible] and New Palace Yard, [illegible] number of buildings destined [illegible]



WESTMINSTER HALL.

The royal palace of Westminster, of which this stately relic formed a part, is of exceeding great antiquity, its origin extending beyond the reach of either record or tradition. The first mention of it occurs in the time of Edward the Confessor, who, as we learn from the testimony of Ingulphus and others, kept his royal court at Westminster, and dying there, was buried in the monastery which he had built. How long before this period a regal mansion existed on the present site is uncertain; though if such did exist, which is highly probable, we may suppose it to have been but an inconsiderable place. Edw. I. established it as the regular residence of the sovereign, and either totally rebuilt it, or added to it so very largely as generally to claim with posterity the honour of being the original founder. The Hall was rebuilt by Richard II. and remains a most perfect specimen of the architecture of his time.

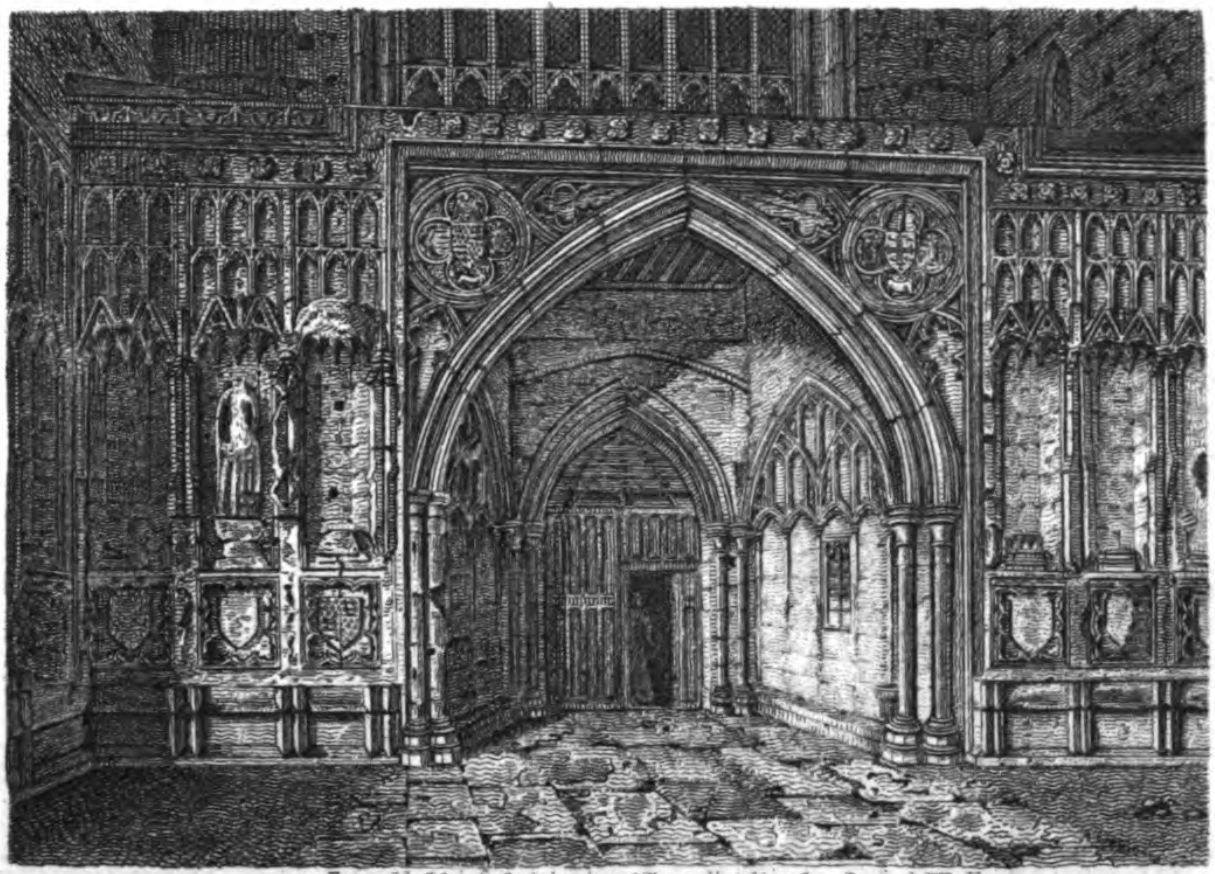
This magnificent and extensive palace occupied the two large areas or courts still distinguished by the names of *Old Palace* Yard and *New Palace* Yard, and consisted of a great number of buildings destined to various purposes. The two courts were bounded on the east by the river Thames, and on the west by the abbey of St. Peter, St. Margaret's church, the little and great Sanc-

tuaries, &c. and were entered on the north and south by gates.

Many parts of the ancient palace exist to this day, "sunk into other uses." The chief of them are the great Hall, St. Stephen's Chapel, the House of Peers, the Courts of Law and Star Chamber, the Court of Requests, the Prince's Chamber, &c.: most of the other erections were destroyed by fire in the year 1512.

The principal entrance to the Hall is in New Palace Yard. Opposite to it, in old times, was a handsome conduit or fountain, from which, at coronations and other great triumphs, wine was made to run out of divers spouts; and on the other side was the *Clochard*, a high square tower with a pyramidical roof. The latter may be seen in Hollar's prints, and in most old plans of London.

The keeping of this clock, the bell of which might be heard at a great distance, was, with the tower, called the *Clock Tower*, given by Henry VI. unto William Walsby, dean of St. Stephen's, with the wages of sixpence the day out of his exchequer. This court was enclosed, aud had three principal entrances. On the east side of it was an arched gate and landing-place leading to the Thames, still called *Palace Stairs:* a second portal, embattled, separated the two palace yards; and the western side had likewise a gate begun by Richard III. in the year 1484, rising to a great height with lodgings above, but left by him unfinished, called the High Tower at Westminster.



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

Entrance to Westminster Hall.

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

The front of the Hall is extremely grand. It is bounded on each side by projecting square towers with small turrets at the corners. The towers have elegant pointed windows, and beneath are niches with canopies, beautifully carved, but much injured, in which were numbers of statues standing in rows above each other: these are now mostly lost. Between the towers is the body of the Hall, rising with a high pointed roof, and terminated by a pinnacle; and beneath is a window, extremely large and magnificent. The porch is spacious, and its interior is beautifully ornamented in a style corresponding with the rest of the building. At the two upper extremities, on the outside, are the arms of Edward the Confessor and Richard II. with other sculptures.

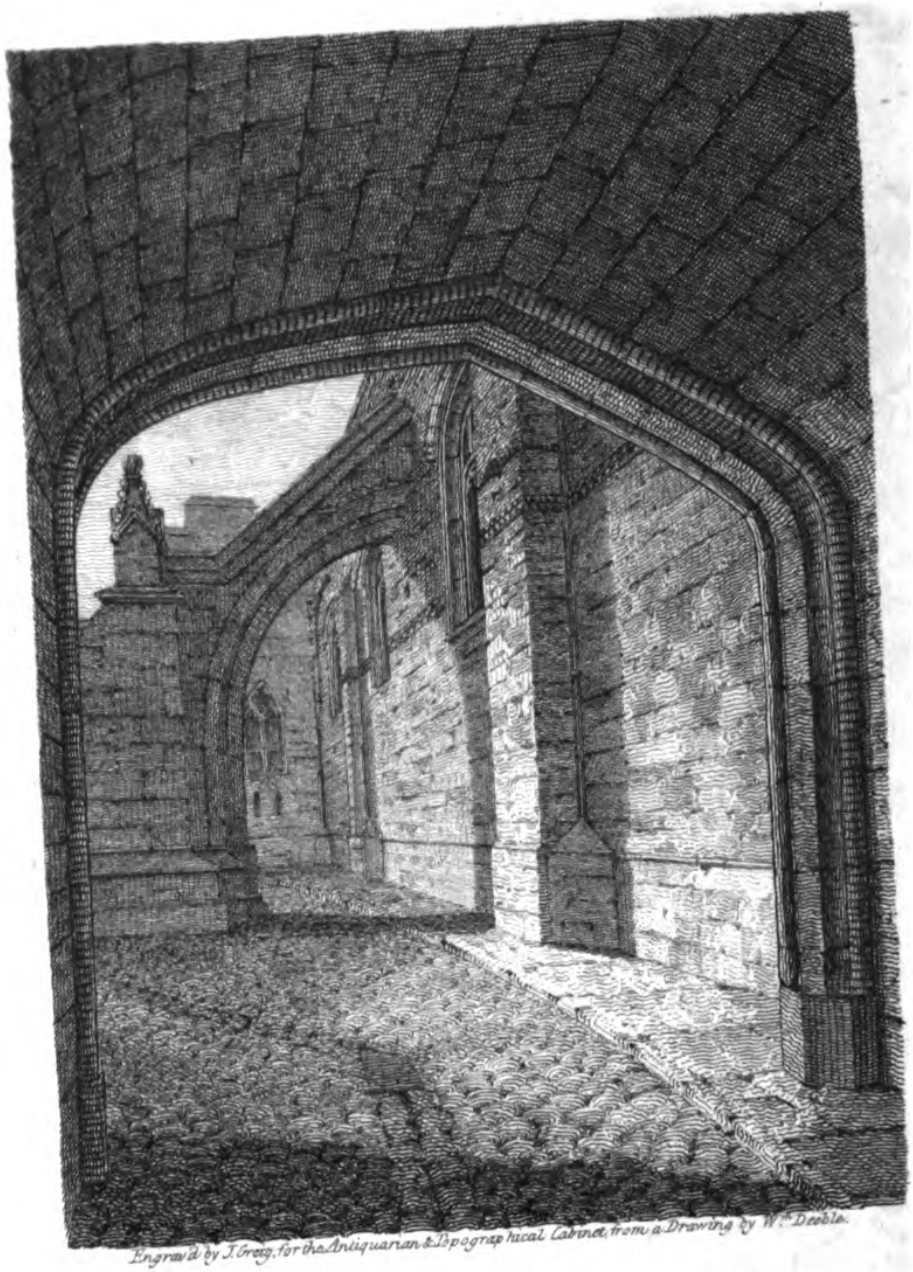
Westminster Hall has long been reputed to be the greatest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars; its length, as stated by Stowe, being 270 feet, breadth seventy-four, and the height in proportion: but the size may be better estimated when we are told that Henry III. entertained in this Hall, and other rooms, on New Year's day 1236, for the honour of the king and queen, 6000 poor men, women, and children.

It became ruinous before the year 1397, when Richard II. began to repair it, causing the walls, windows, and roof of the old fabric to be taken down and new made. It was two years in building, and the expense, we are informed, was defrayed by money levied of strangers banished, or flying out of their countries, who obtained

license to remain here upon paying certain fees to the king.

The roof is constructed with wonderful art, and most elaborately carved. It is said to be formed of *chesnut tree*, but by others of *Irish oak*, to which cause is attributed its freshness, and having so long resisted worms and vermin. It consists of a sort of ribs or buttresses, which spring from the side walls, and meeting in the midst at top, the whole sweep forms a beautiful pointed arch. The projections at the lower extremities of this vaulting are enriched with great carved figures of angels, supporting the arms of Edward the Confessor and Richard II. as is the stone moulding that runs round the Hall, with the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II.

In 1399, on the building being finished, the founder, Richard, kept his royal Christmas in it with his accustomed prodigality, " with daily justings and runnings at tilt, whereunto resorted such a number of people, that there was every day spent twenty-eight or twenty-six oxen, and 300 sheepe, besides fowle out of number." The quantity of the guests daily who sat down to meat was 10,000 people, whose messes were told out from the kitchen to 300 servitors; and not less than 2000 cooks, well skilled in their profession, we are told, were employed by this luxurious monarch, to furnish the requisite number of dishes. The king himself frequently presided at the feasts held in this Hall, clothed in a robe of gold



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

Part of Westminster Hall.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sep. 22 1809.

[illegible] Hall. [illegible] Richard [illegible] a temporary [illegible] adjoining [illegible] all sides [illegible] all who might [illegible] hear what [illegible] freedom of debate, he surrounded [illegible] Cheshire archers, with bows [illegible] ready to shoot, which fully [illegible] sacrifice was made to the royal [illegible] and parliament held in the new Hall [illegible] afterwards, wrested the crown from the head [illegible] misguided [illegible]

[illegible] office, [illegible] of crown [illegible] which [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] Chancery are [illegible] they are separated [illegible] They are ornamented [illegible] are statues of [illegible] shields of the [illegible] Court [illegible]

garnished with pearl and precious stones, to the value of 3000 marks, and having commonly about him thirteen bishops, besides barons, knights, and esquires.

Parliaments were often held in this Hall. During its rebuilding in 1397 Richard II. erected a temporary shed for that purpose, adjoining it, open on all sides and at both ends, that all men might see and hear what passed; "and to secure freedom of debate, he surrounded the house with 4000 Cheshire archers, with bows bent and arrows nocked ready to shoot, which fully answered the intent, for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure." A second parliament held in the new Hall but a short time afterwards, wrested the crown from the head of this weak and misguided prince.

The seats of justice, or courts of common law and chancery, which both before and after the Conquest followed the sovereign, were in the reign of Henry III. made stationary, and appointed to be held at Westminster Hall.

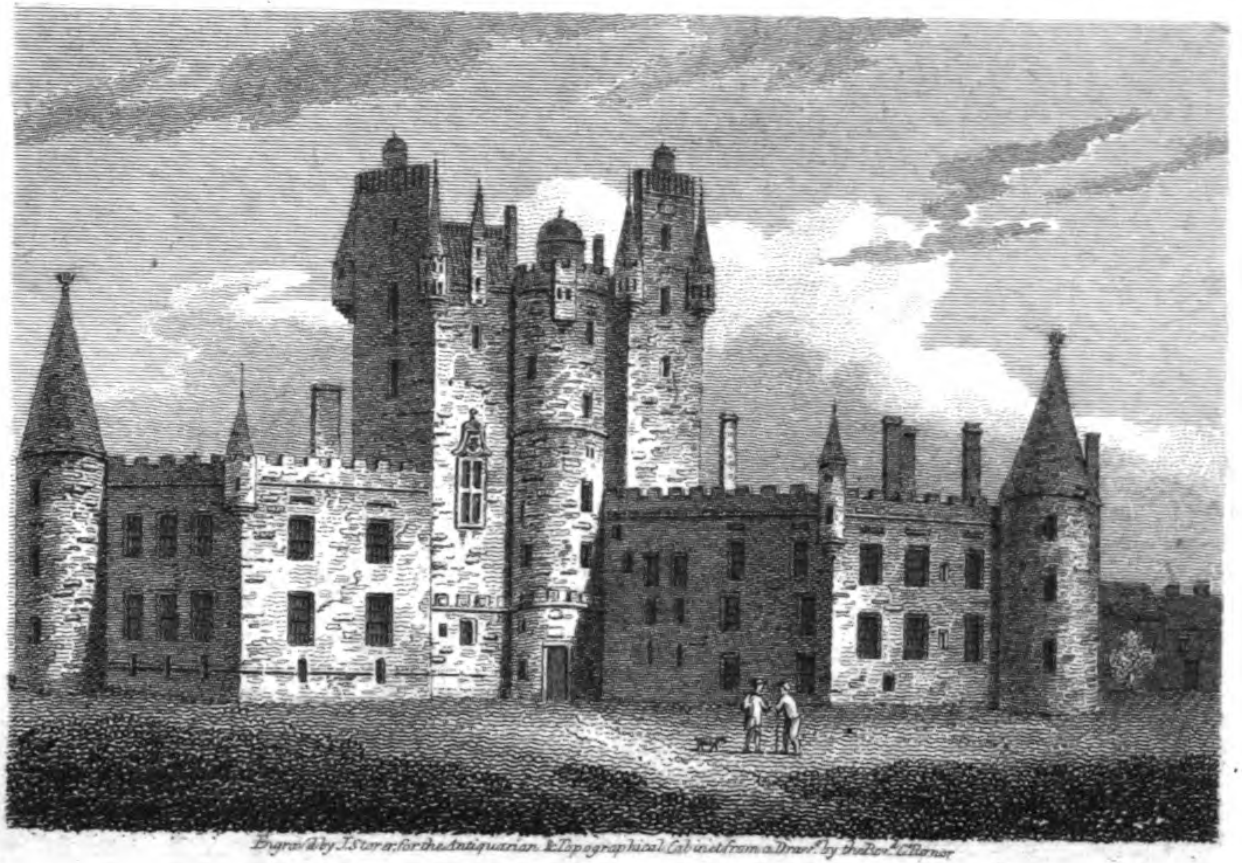
The courts of King's Bench and Chancery are at the upper end of the Hall, from which they are separated by a magnificent timber Gothic screen. They are ornamented withinside with the royal arms, and above are statues of some of our early monarchs. In the middle of the Hall, on the right hand, is the Court of Common Pleas, a small chamber, with a gallery and seats for the judges, decorated in a nearly similar manner.

The solemn trial of Charles I. was held in this Hall:

it has long been the place likewise for the trying of all peers of the realm, and other eminent persons arraigned as criminals. The great earl of Strafford heard in this place the fatal sentence but a short time before his royal master. The most celebrated trials that have taken place here in modern times, are those of Warren Hastings, esq. the late governor-general of Bengal, and lord Melville.

The court of Exchequer adjoins the west side of the Hall, and is a long pile of building, chiefly of brick, with square stone windows, and projecting octagon towers. Much of it was destroyed in widening Parliament Street. This part of the palace appears of a comparatively modern date.

St. Stephen's Chapel, on its surrender in the reign of Edward VI. was assigned as a place of meeting for the Commons of Great Britain, who before held their assemblies in the chapter house of the Abbey. The inside is adapted to its present use, and *plainly fitted up;* on removing, however, the oaken wainscot in October 1800, to enlarge it against the first meeting of the Imperial Parliament, an opportunity was afforded of investigating the former splendour of this *ne plus ultra* of ancient art.



Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawg. by the Revd. C. Flamer

Glamis Castle Forfar.

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

GLAMES CASTLE,

FORFARSHIRE.

GLAMES, or Glammis Castle, originally consisted of two rectangular towers, with walls of great thickness, connected by a square projection, and together forming a figure something like the letter Z; saving that in the Castle all the angles were right ones.

It is a place much celebrated in history, principally for the murder of Malcolm II. who fell here by the hands of assassins, in a passage still shewn to strangers. It might at the time be part of the possessions of the family of the famous Macbeth, who tells us through the mouth of Shakespear,

"By Sinel's death I know I am Thane of Glames."

This Sinel being, as Boetheus informs us, father to the tyrant. Probably after Macbeth's death it became forfeited, and added to the possessions of the crown; for, on the accession of Robert II. it was bestowed on sir John Lyon.

The most ancient part of this Castle remaining is a tower, which has received the addition of little round turrets, with grotesque roofs; and a great round tower in

one angle, which was built in the year 1606 by the restorer of the Castle, Patrick earl of Kinghorn, in order to contain a spiral staircase, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the upper story.

On the great gate of the inner court are ballustrades of stone, adorned with statues; and in the court are four brazen statues, larger than life, on pedestals: James VI. of Scotland and I. of England in his stole; Charles I. as painted by Vandyke; Charles II. in a Roman dress; and James II. as at Whitehall. The house is very high, consisting of a tower in the middle with two wings, and a tower at each end; the whole above 200 feet broad. The stairs from the entry to the top of the house consist of 143 steps, of which the great stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six, each of one stone. On the first floor are thirty-eight rooms. The hall, which was finished in 1621, is a handsome room with a covered cieling, and is adorned with family pictures; behind the hall is a chapel, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture.

This Castle stands in the middle of a well-planted park, with avenues cut in various directions to the house.

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

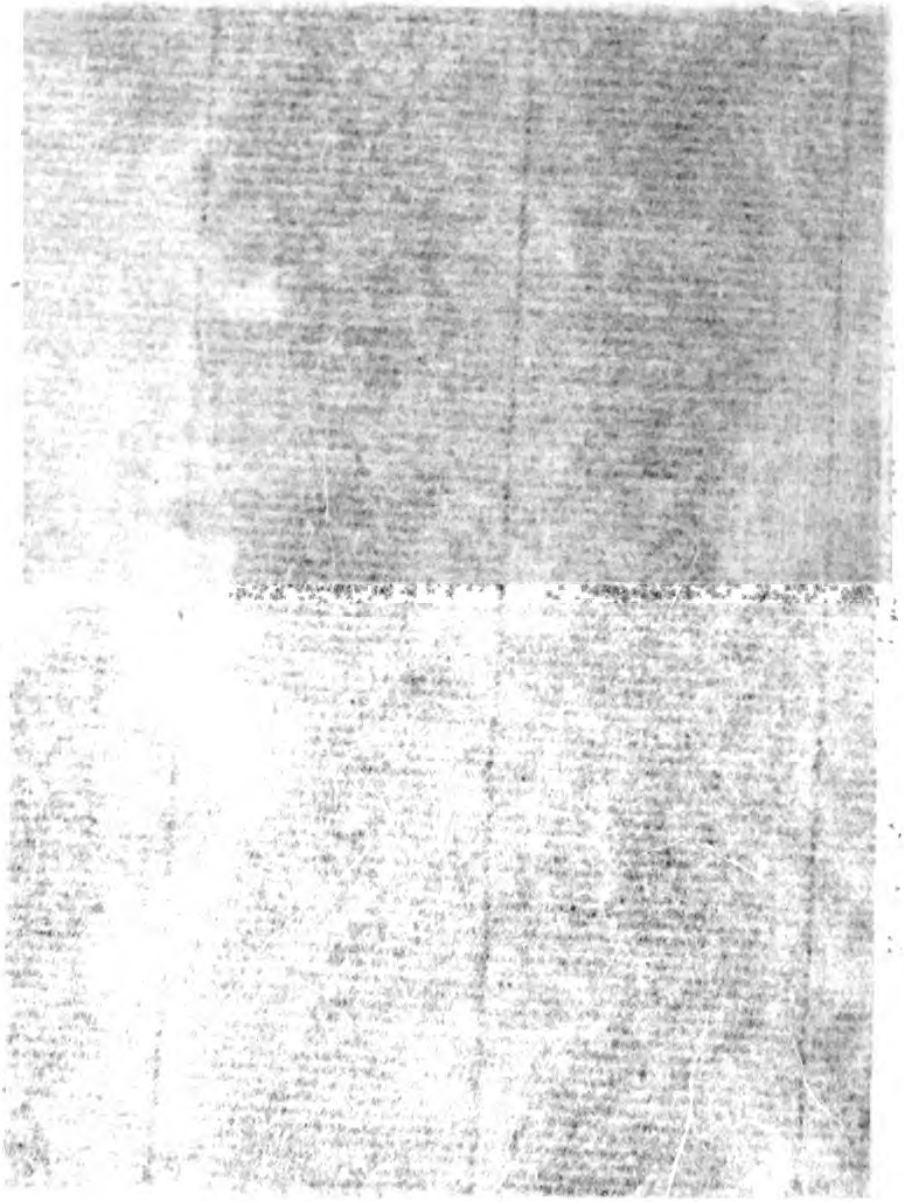
Warkworth Castle, Northumberland.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] stands upon an eminence adjoining the [illegible] of Warkworth, and overlooks the [illegible] about the distance of a mile [illegible] According [illegible] with [illegible] of ground [illegible] gate [illegible] two polygonal towers, defended [illegible] keep, [illegible] very [illegible] secret apartments, [illegible] part [illegible] is a square [illegible] with [illegible] middle of each face of [illegible] these projections [illegible] of the keep. [illegible] overhanging an [illegible] [illegible] by the service [illegible] by King [illegible] II. [illegible] daughters and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Warkworth [illegible]



WARKWORTH CASTLE,

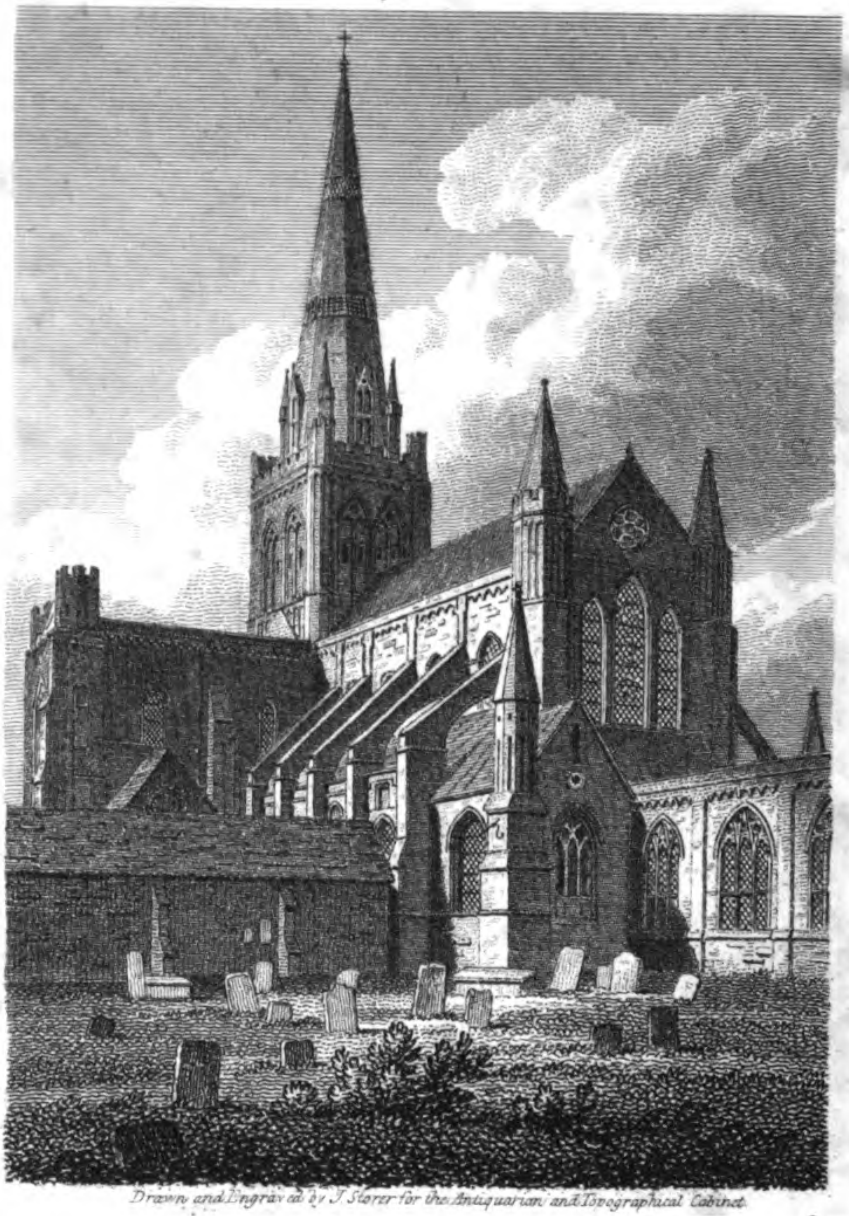
NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence adjoining the south end of the town of Warkworth, and overlooks the river Coquet, which, at about the distance of a mile, empties itself into the sea. According to an ancient survey, the Castle of Warkworth, with its moat, contained near five acres and a quarter of ground. Its great gate is on the south side, between two polygonal towers, defended with machicolations. The keep, which is very lofty, and contains some magnificent apartments, forms part of the north front; its figure is a square, with the angles rounded off: near the middle of each face of this square is a turret, projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon: these projections are of the same height as the rest of the keep. Above it rises a high watch-tower, commanding an almost boundless prospect.

Warkworth was formerly the barony of Roger Fitz-Richard, who held it by the service of one knight's fee: it was granted to him by king Henry II. He married Eleanor, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry de Essex, baron of Rayleigh and Clavering: Fitz-Roger, his son, was confirmed in the grant of the fee of inheritance of the Castle and manor of Warkworth by king

John. His great grandson, Robert Fitz-Roger, was at his death succeeded in the possession of this Castle by his son John, who took upon him the name of Clavering, leaving the ancient fashion of framing surnames out of the Christian names of their fathers: this, according to Camden, was in obedience to an order made by Edward I. John de Clavering, in consideration of a grant for life of certain crown lands in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, made over to Edward II. the reversion in fee of his baronry and Castle of Warkworth, provided he should die without issue male. This reversion Edward III. in the second year of his reign, granted to Henry de Percy and his heirs, to be held by the accustomed services, and has, with some partial intermissions, remained a portion of the possessions of the Percys to the present time.

The beautiful situation of this Castle rendered it for many ages the residence of the Percy family. Most of the earls of Northumberland down to the 16th century, appear to have resided here when their affairs required their presence in Northumberland; and their larger castle of Alnwick was then used rather as a military fortress than as a place of domestic abode.



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

S.E. View of Chichester Cathedral, Sussex.

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

[illegible]

[illegible] stands [illegible] on a small eminence [illegible] y
[illegible] of [illegible], in the centre part of the county
[illegible] the station of Hampden, [illegible] n
[illegible] these words, is part of a range [illegible] s
[illegible] from the Trap in the county of Hants; the
[illegible] St. Roche, and Bow Hills, [illegible] t
[illegible] beautiful prospects; on the former is a De-
[illegible] and on the latter are some barrows,
[illegible] discovered a few years since, which [illegible] one [illegible]
[illegible] of an uncommon sort, and other things usually
[illegible] barrows, were dug on.

[illegible] of time, it is impossible to ascertain
[illegible] when the city was founded; the [illegible] which
[illegible] were necessarily erected for the [illegible] some
[illegible] people have at various [illegible] dis-
[illegible] but it must be concluded from all
[illegible] that the city derived its origin from the
[illegible] it was erected [illegible] Neptune and [illegible]
[illegible] reign of the Roman emperor Claudius. This
[illegible] strengthened by the discovery of a [illegible] the
[illegible] by the workmen employed in laying the foun-
[illegible] present council chamber in the Fosse Street;

CHICHESTER,

SUSSEX.

The city of Chichester is erected on a small eminence situated in a pleasant plain, in the western part of the county of Sussex near the borders of Hampshire, sheltered from the north and north-east winds, by part of a range of hills which reaches from the Arun to the county of Hants: the highest of these, St. Roche, and Bow hills, command most extensive and beautiful prospects; on the former is a Danish encampment, and on the latter are some barrows, which were examined a few years since, when some military weapons of an uncommon sort, and other things usually discovered in barrows, were dug up.

At this distance of time, it is impossible to ascertain the period when the city was founded: the walls which surround it were certainly erected by the Romans; urns and coins of that people have at various times been discovered in them; but it must not be concluded from this circumstance that the city derived its origin from them. A spacious temple was erected here to Neptune and Minerva, in the reign of the Roman emperor Claudius. This fact was ascertained by the discovery of a stone in the year 1731, by the workmen employed in laying the foundation of the present council chamber in the North Street:

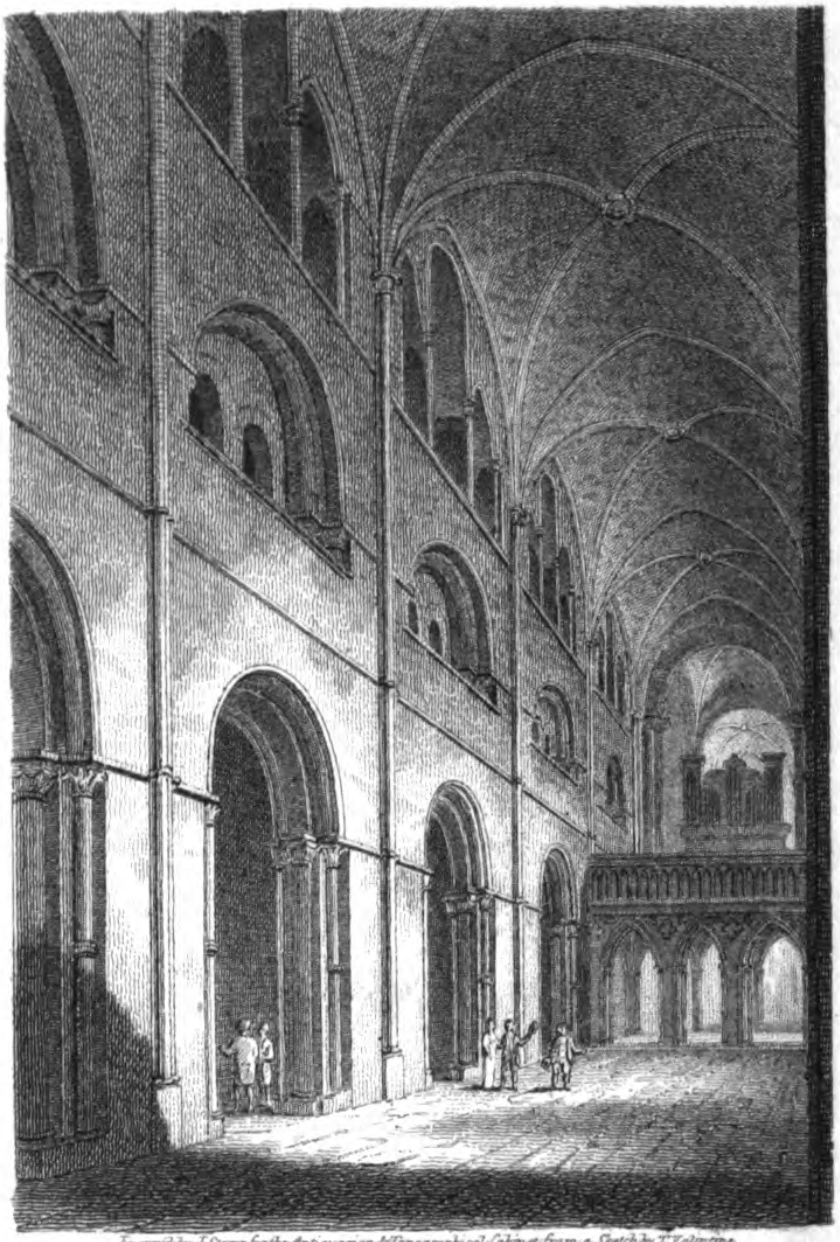
this stone was by the corporation presented to the then duke of Richmond, at whose magnificent seat at Goodwood it is still preserved. The inscription runs thus:

NEPTVNO.ET.MINERVÆ.TEMPLVM.PROSALVTE.
DOMVS.DIVINÆ.EX.AVCTORITATE.COGIDVBNI.REGIS.
LEGATI.TIBERII.CLAVDII.AVGVSTI.IN.BRITTANIA.
COLLEGIVM.FABRORVM.ET.QVI.IN.EO.E.SACRIS.VEL.
HONORATI.SVNT.DE.SVO.DEDICAVERVNT.DONANTE.AREAM.
PVDENTE.PVDENTINI.FILIO.

At the same time a Roman pavement was discovered, which was continued as far as the workmen had occasion to dig.

Chichester appears to have greatly declined in wealth and population, from the union of the heptarchy, in the early part of the ninth century, to nearly the end of the eleventh, at which time the episcopal seat was removed to this city from Selsea, where it had been fixed nearly 300 years. It was originally established there by St. Wilfred, who first converted the inhabitants of Sussex to the Christian faith: shortly after this removal the city began to flourish, and has been in a state of progressive improvement until the present day.

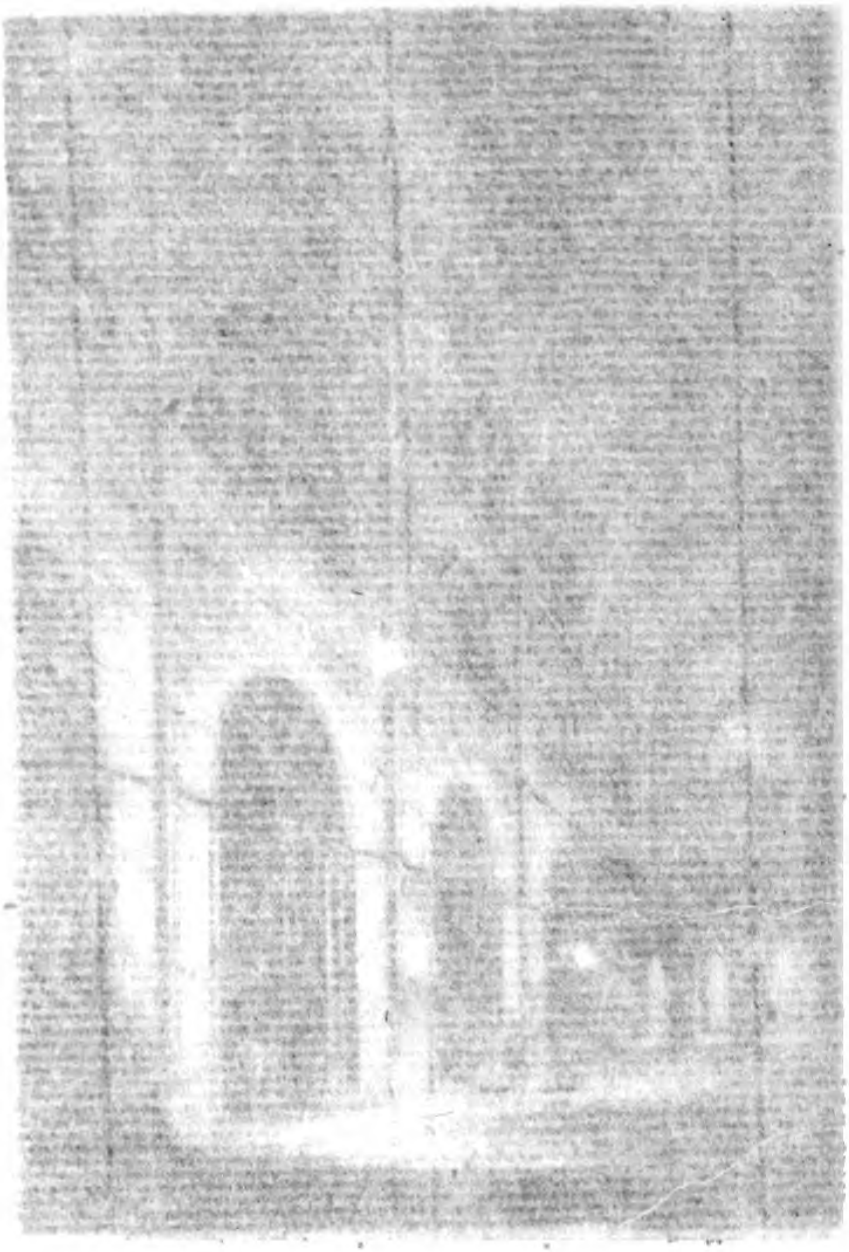
Prior to the translation, the only religious buildings of note in this city appear to have been the monastery of St. Peter, which is supposed to have occupied a part of the site of the present cathedral, and a little nunnery,



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Sketch by T. Valentine.

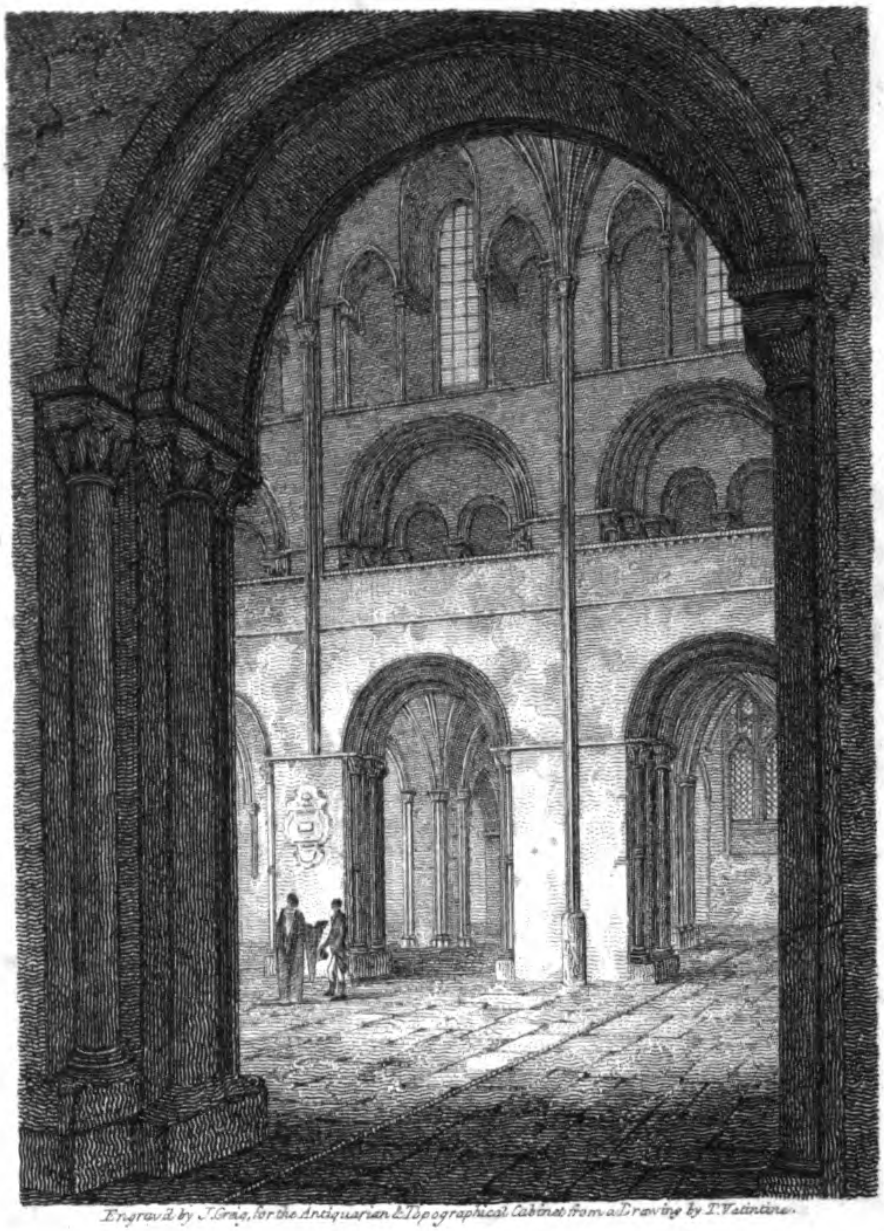
Interior of Chichester Cathedral

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



both of which are mentioned by William of Malmsbury. Such being the state of the religious edifices in the city at that time, it is probable that Stigand, who was a great favourite of William the Conqueror's, began either to enlarge the church attached to the monastery of St. Peter, or to erect a new one: his undertaking was finished by bishop Ralph. This church has been supposed to have been of wood, but it seems rather improbable that so long a time should have been occupied in erecting an edifice of such perishable materials. There are indeed many instances of wooden churches in use at this period, but they generally appear to have been only temporary erections, until some part of the great church was finished far enough to admit of the celebration of service in it. Whatever this church might have been, it was destroyed by fire in May 1114, upon which that munificent prelate Ralph, above named, immediately commenced the re-edification, in which he was assisted by Henry I. who was greatly attached to him; however, as bishop Ralph died in 1123, only nine years after the fire, some have imagined the second church also to have been of wood, and attributed the erection of the present edifice from its foundations to Seffrid II. A conflagration happened during his episcopacy in the year 1185, or in the year 1187; but from Novenden and other chroniclers of those times, it may be inferred, that that fire only destroyed the roof of the cathedral, and damaged the inside walls. It requires no great share of penetration to perceive that those walls

have been cased with a thin coat of stone, supported at the intercolumniations by Petworth marble pillars, which are in the style of the thirteenth century; of the same materials and age are the pillars which support the upper triforium, although the external arches of the windows are coeval with the lower part of the church, and are ornamented with the billet moulding. The fire, therefore, appears only to have injured the inside of the church, and its ravages have been afterwards concealed by the thin casing of stone above mentioned. The vaulting of the nave, choir, transcept, and the side aisles, is of the same date: it is most probable, that the church was not vaulted with stone at the time of the fire, but only ceiled with rafter-work, in the same manner as the transcepts of Winchester cathedral. These repairs, or the greater part of them, were probably made by bishop Seffrid II. of whom it is said, in the Chronicle of Winchester, "*Dedicata est ecclesia Cicestriæ a Seffrido ejusdem loci episcopo, A. D.* 1199, 2*d idus Septembris:*" and again, "*Obiit Seffridus episcopus Cicestriæ, A. D.* 1204;" but no mention is made of his buildings; and we can scarcely suppose that had he re-erected from its foundation so large an edifice as the present cathedral, a circumstance so much to his honour would have been omitted, particularly as churchmen were the authors of those annals. In an ancient MS. catalogue of the bishops of this church, which is still preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter, he is thus mentioned: "*Seffridus re-ædificavit Cicestriam et domos suas in pa-*



Engraved by J. Grais, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by T. Vatintine.

Nave of Chichester Cathedral.

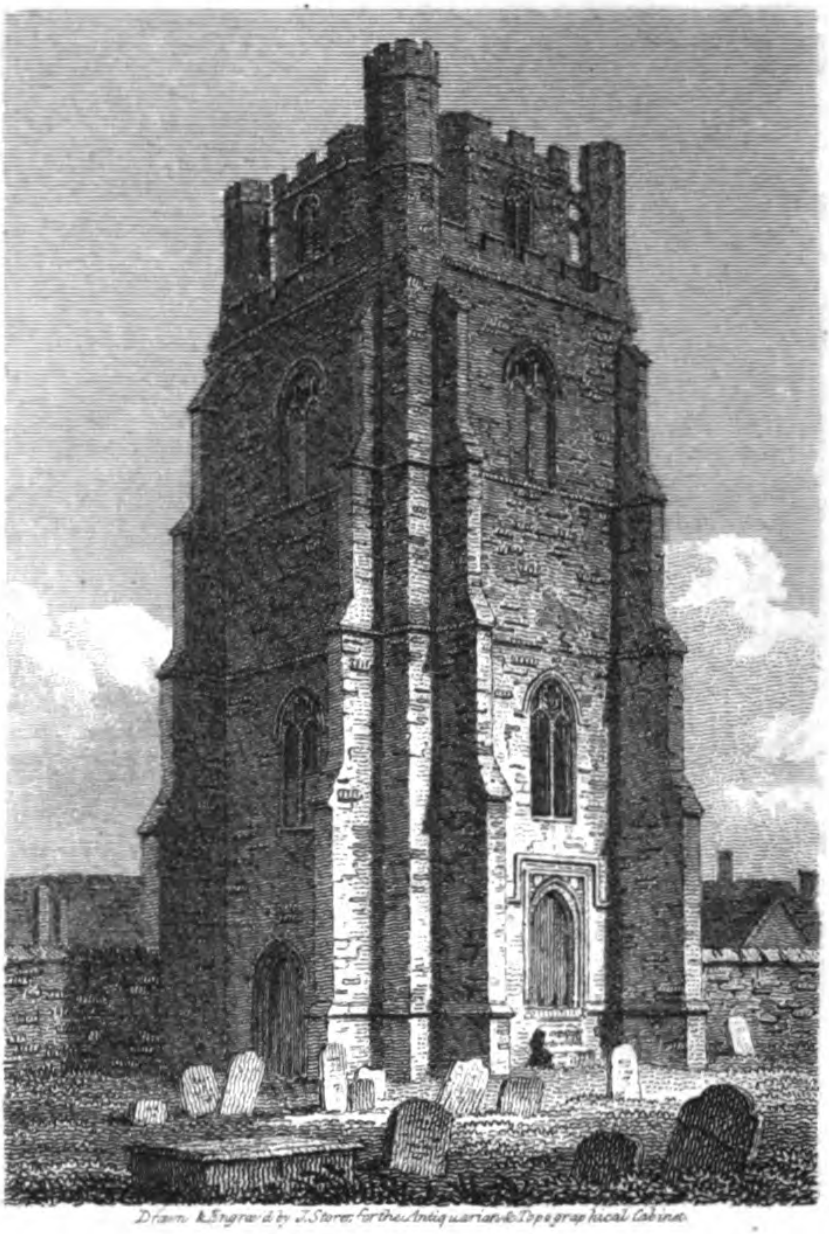
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1806.

latio :" but nothing is said about the church, which would most probably have been mentioned had it been entirely burnt down; nor indeed is it probable that such massy pillars and arches could have been destroyed by fire. From these circumstances it appears, that the structure of the present church was at the latest begun by bishop Ralph; although from the circumstance of his death so soon after the fire in 1114, he might not have lived to finish it entirely, or to dedicate it. The plain round arches and the pouch-headed pillars cannot certainly have been in use much later than his time. Seffrid II. only made the repairs above mentioned, with the exception of the vaulting and the space between the altar screen, and the entrance into the lady chapel, by which space it is easy to perceive the cathedral has been lengthened with work, the style of which goes farther into the thirteenth century: in this part the arches of the lower triforium are gorgeously ornamented with different devices, and the upper windows, which, as before mentioned, are circular throughout the rest of the church, are here pointed. These repairs and the additional buildings we may therefore infer, were carried on by bishop Aquila (a prelate of great private possessions, and of a noble family in this county), and completed by bishop Poore, who was the greatest builder of his age, and whose munificence is conspicuous in his having laid the foundation of the magnificent church of Salisbury, which he was only prevented from completing by his speedy translation to Durham, a circumstance which took place in the year 1218. He

had procured the pope's bull to remove the cathedral from Old Sarum to the Vale, at which time he erected a wooden chapel, and consecrated three altars for the performance of divine service, until the completion of the church.

The dedication of the church by Seffrid, taken notice of in the Annals of Winchester, does not militate against the assertion, that the repairs were not finished by him; for if bishop Ralph died without dedicating the church, which as above mentioned he probably did, it may be supposed that Seffrid dedicated it as soon as some part of it was sufficiently finished to admit of the performance of service in it.

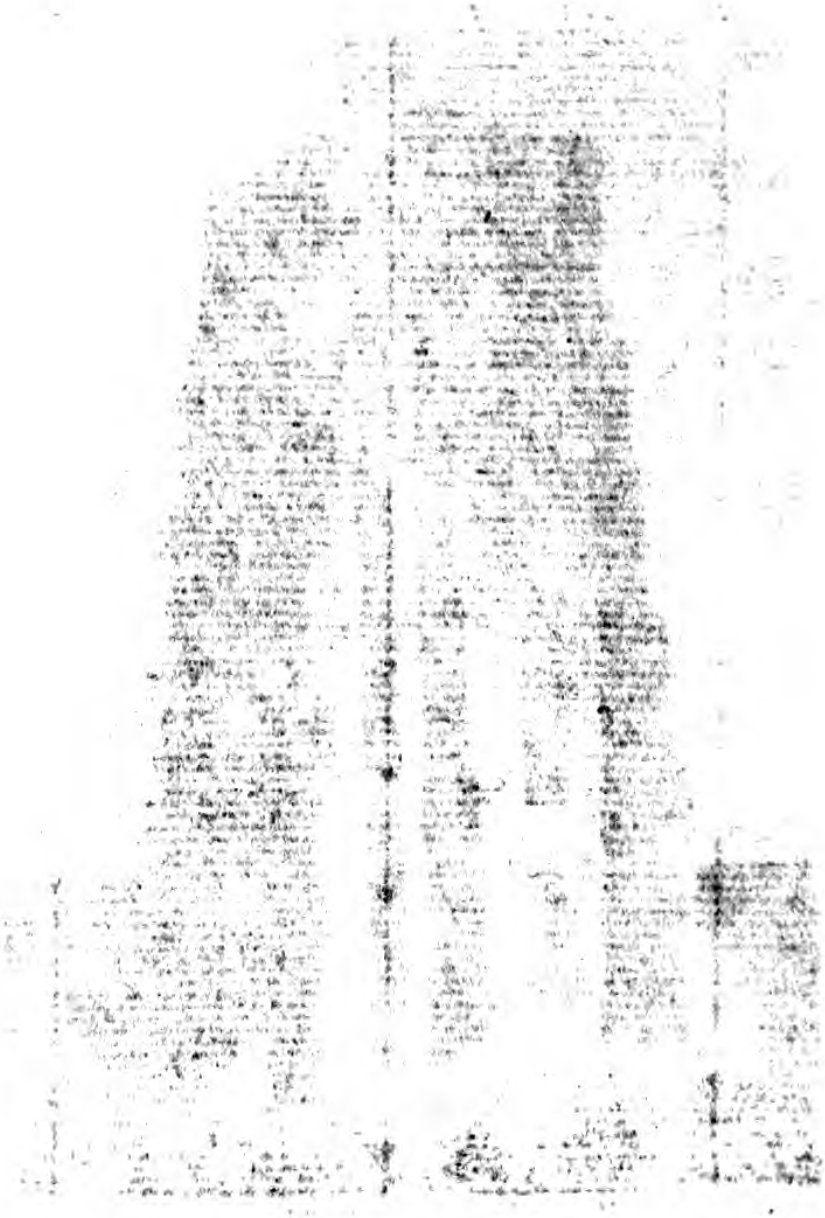
No subsequent alterations have taken place in the church, excepting the insertion of the large west window and those in the north and south transcepts; the latter of these, which is certainly for elegance of tracery and justness of proportion equal to any window in England, was erected by bishop Langton, early in the fourteenth century; it is justly styled in the table of the bishops, erected by bishop Shurborne, "*Magnam, et sumptuosam fenestram, australem, ecclesiæ Cicestrensis;* and indeed bishop Langton expended the sum of £310 in erecting and glazing this window with painted glass, which remained unhurt till destroyed by the fanatics in the great rebellion. The same venerable prelate built the bishop's chapter-house, and gave £100 towards the repairs of the church, part of which it is probable was employed in the erection of the opposite window in the north transcept, which is of the



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

The Bell Tower, Chichester Cathedral.

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

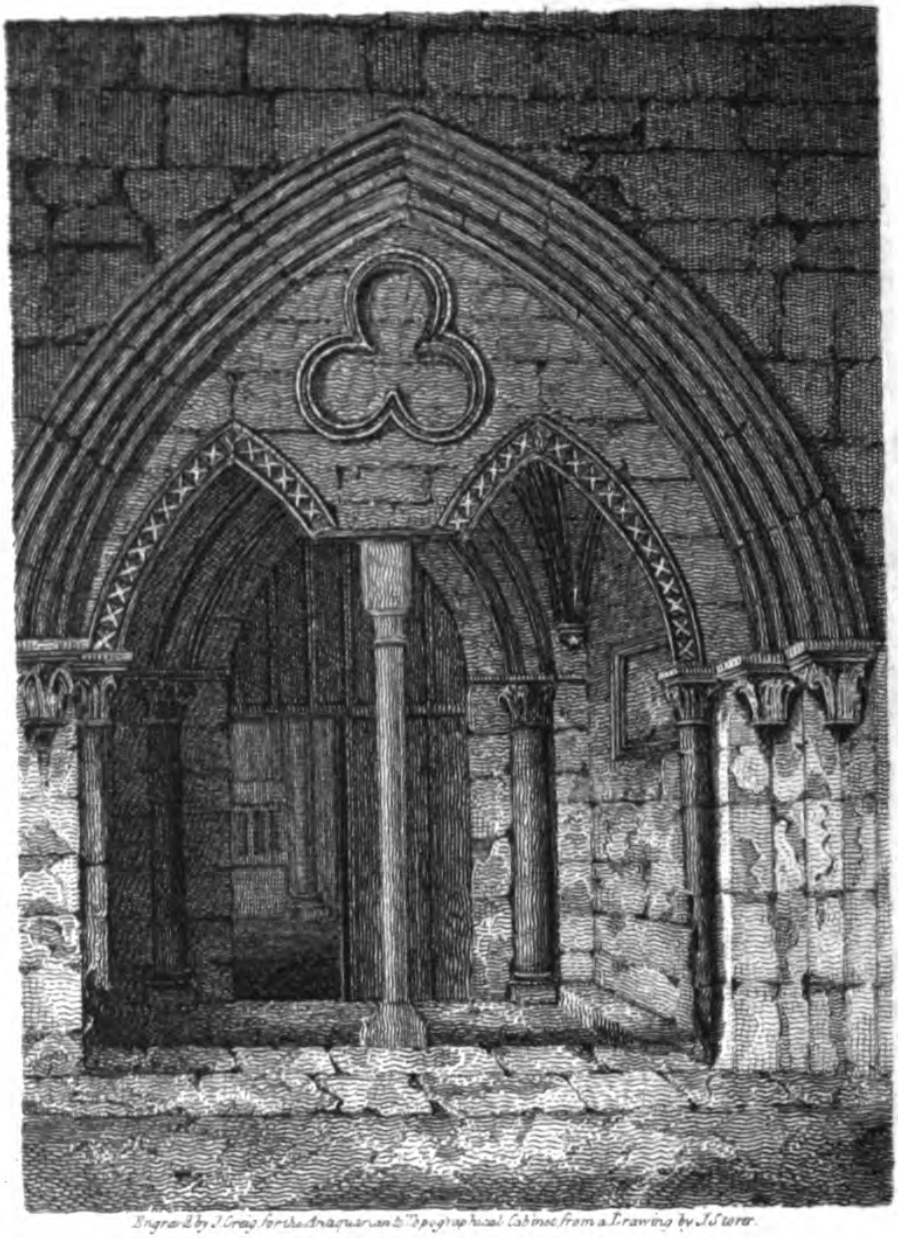


same dimensions, but more simple in its tracery. This bishop was archdeacon of Canterbury, treasurer of Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, prebendary of this church, with other preferments. In the year 1293 he was made lord chancellor of England by Edward I. and in the year 1305 consecrated bishop of this see; being a person of extraordinary prudence, in the year 1310 he was appointed to be one of those whose business was to be near the person of Edward II. to advise him concerning the government of his kingdom and of himself He died 19th of July 1377, having sat here thirty-three years; he lies buried beneath the great window which he built in the south transcept; his tomb was richly ornamented, and though much defaced, still retains some traces of its former elegance and beauty. It is remarkable that his figure has a horse at its feet; a lion or a dog is more generally placed in that situation.

Bishop Gilbert de Saneto Leofardo built and endowed the lady chapel at the east end of the cathedral; it is a beautiful building, but much injured by the filling up of its east window, which greatly disfigures the view of the cathedral at that end. This chapel is now elegantly and appropriately fitted up with bookcases, which contain a great number of valuable and useful books. Beneath it is the vault of the Richmond family, whose banners are suspended over the entrance, on the north side of which is a black marble tomb, with a mitre and crosier carved on the top, and the words RADVLPHUS

EPISCOPVS inscribed at the end of it. On the opposite or south side are two tombs of the same materials, and ornamented in the same manner; they are side by side, and stand under an arch, evidently made long after the tombs it covers—these are the monuments of bishop Seffrid II. and bishop Hilary, his patron.

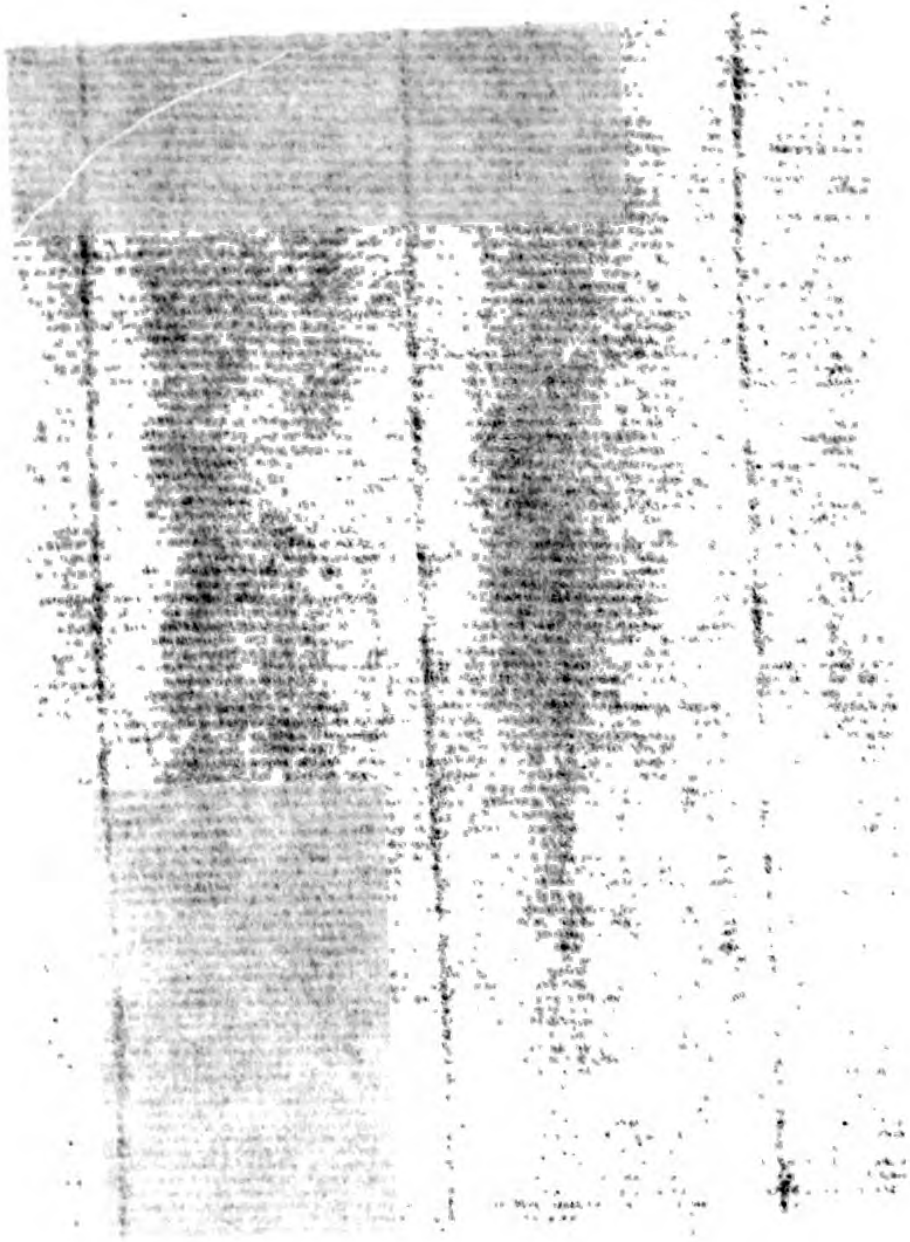
The choir of Chichester cathedral is most richly fitted up; the stalls are of brown oak, finely carved and gilt, with the names of the dignities and prebends painted in an ancient character over them: the miserere's are finely carved, and extremely curious: these stalls were erected by bishop Shurborne in the reign of Henry VIII. as was also the present altar-screen, which is constructed of the same materials as the stalls, and is exceedingly rich and beautiful: over it is a gallery, in which, in Catholic times, the choir was placed at the celebration of high mass; this is perhaps almost the only thing of the kind remaining in this country. The other parts of the choir are finished in the same style, the whole producing a *coup d'œil* much resembling foreign cathedrals; and as bishop Shurborne was for many years in the younger part of his life an ambassador in foreign countries, it is reasonable to infer, that he may have acquired his ideas from the buildings of the countries he visited. This prelate also caused the paintings in the south transcept to be executed by one Bernardi, an Italian, or as some assert, although without any degree of probability, by Holbein: the first represents the interview between St.



Engraved by J. Craig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Sturer.

N. West Entrance Chichester Cathedral.

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



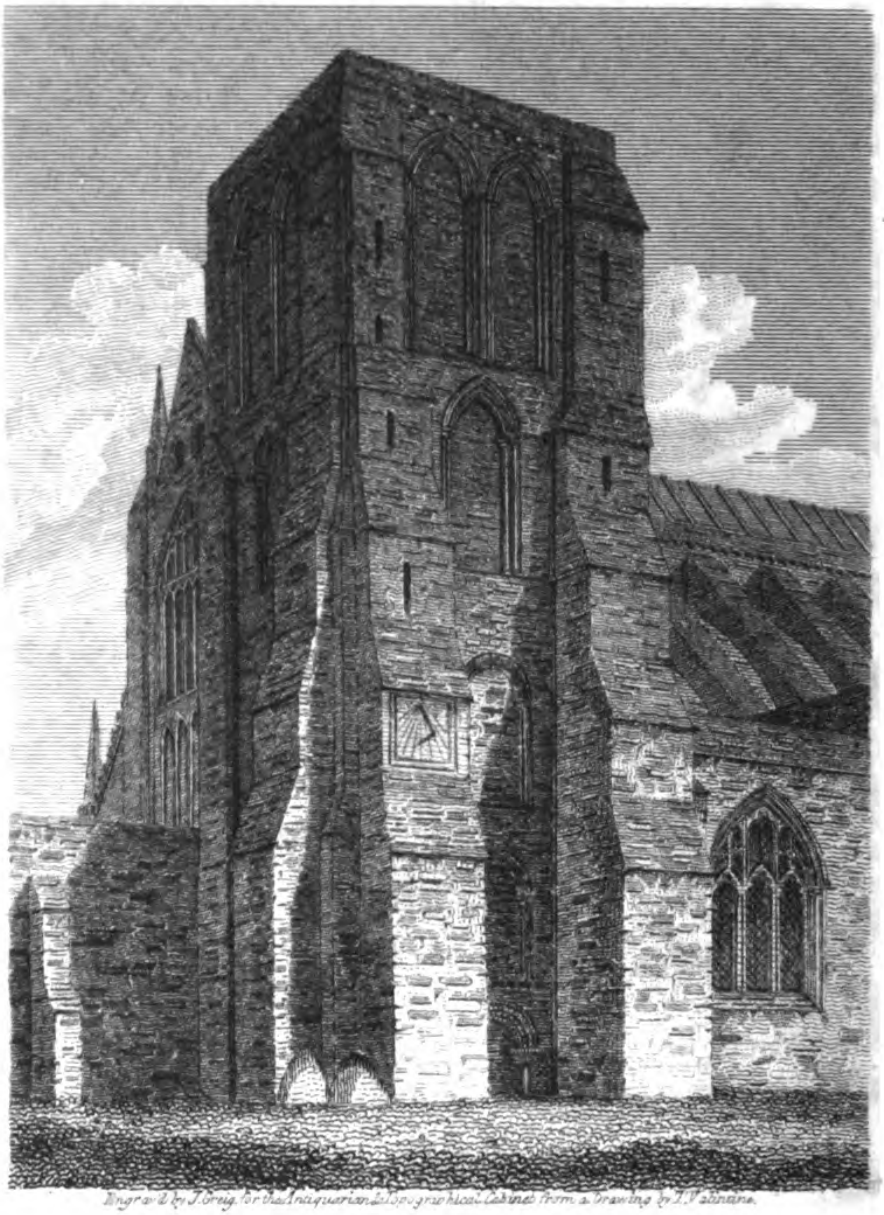
Wilfred and Ceadwalla, king of Sussex, the founder of the church of Selsea. St. Wilfred attended by his clergy is represented as coming to the king, who stands at the entrance of his palace surrounded by his courtiers, and addressing him in the following words, which are written on a scroll: *Da servis Dei locum habitationis propter Deum.* Ceadwalla's answer, which is on an open book held by an attendant, is *Fiat sicut petitur.* In the back ground is represented the peninsula of Selsea, the parish church as it is still standing there, and the sea, bounded by the blue hills of the Isle of Wight.

The next represents the interview between Henry VIII. and bishop Shurborne. The bishop thus addresses the king: *Sanctissime rex propter Deum decora ecclesiam tuam Cicestrensem jam cathedralem sicut Ceadwalla rex Sussex ecclesiam Selese olim cathedralem decoravit;* this is also written on a scroll; but the answer of Henry is on an open book; the words are as follow: *Pro amore* $\overline{\chi\rho\iota}$ *quod petas concedo.* Shurborne is attended by his clergy in the same manner as St. Wilfred: the king is standing at the entrance of the palace, with his attendants; and what is surprising, his father Henry VII. is standing on his right hand, an anachronism common in the paintings of those days. The architecture of the palace in this picture is by no means so correct as that in the other; it probably was altered by the painter employed to restore the injuries it received in the great rebellion: beneath this is the motto "*Credite Operibus.*" These pictures are

finely executed, and are extremely valuable as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age. On this side also are the portraits of all the kings of England, from William the Conqueror down to Henry VIII. which have been since continued down to George I.; some of these are well executed, particularly those of queen Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles.

On the opposite side of the transcept are the portraits of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester, prefaced thus: *Cathalogus reverendorum virorum ac sanctorum patrum episcoporu Selese et Cicestrens. tam ante conquestum Anglie quam post conquestum Anglie quorum nomina sequuntur, &c.* Under each bishop respectively is a short account of what he did for or gave to the church: these were also continued by Shurborne down to himself; since which time only John Christopherson, the last Catholic bishop, has been added. These paintings make a fine appearance, and contribute greatly to the grandeur of this part of the church, which would otherwise be rather too plain, the transcepts having no side aisles.

Bernardi, it is probable, painted the vaulting of the church, which appears to have been executed with great boldness of colouring; the ornaments are flowers and the arms of the founders and benefactors to the church, with scrolls of writing under each; William of Wyckham's are frequently repeated, with his motto "Manners makyth Man;" and the following addition, "Quod William Wykeham."



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

S. W. Tower Chichester Cathedral.

Published for the proprietors by M. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1804.

[illegible] Chichester, also founded four [illegible] in the choir, and increased the number of [illegible] to three in 1337, and is buried in the south [illegible] of the choir, under a white marble monument, [illegible] dressed in the episcopal habit; the [illegible] were not adorned, but they were much [illegible] as the remains of the vines are still remaining, [illegible] *Sacra in judicium cum*

[illegible] ROBERT SHERBORNE.

[illegible] St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, [illegible] transept, at the back of the stalls, [illegible] order occurs in Rymer's Foedera, in [illegible] of Edward I. *Pro facultate ad cupo-* [illegible] *Ricardus reoffgendis.* This statue [illegible] difficulties even since the Restoration, as [illegible] shows is on the 3d of April. This venerable [illegible] prelate, surnamed De la Wich, was a [illegible] having been admitted by the pope [illegible] was consecrated bishop of this [illegible] he is recorded to have [illegible] particular [illegible] [illegible] ld a [illegible] his hand, [illegible] the year [illegible]

[illegible] a mar [illegible] the inscript [illegible]

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This excellent bishop (Shurborne) also founded four prebends in the church, and increased the number of choristers; he died in 1533, and is buried in the south aisle of the choir, under a white marble monument, where lays his effigy dressed in the episcopal habit; the figure and tomb were richly adorned, but they were much defaced by the republicans; the arms are still remaining, and the following inscription, *Ne intres in judicivm cum servo tuo, DOMINE, ROBERT SHVRBORNE.*

The chantry of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, stands in the south transcept, at the back of the stalls, concerning which an order occurs in Rymer's Fœdera, in the eighth year of Edward I. *Pro focalibus re cuperatis feretro* BEATI RICHARDI *reoffigendis.* This shrine was visited by the Catholics even since the Restoration, on his anniversary, which is on the 3d of April. This venerable and holy prelate, surnamed De la Wich, was a Dominican friar, but having been admitted by the pope into the secular clergy, was consecrated bishop of Chichester in the year 1245; he is recorded to have worked many miracles in his lifetime, particularly to have fed 3000 people in a miraculous manner: it is also mentioned of him, that as he was officiating at the altar in his old age, he fell down through weakness with a chalice in his hand, the wine in which was not spilt. He deceased in the year 1253, and was buried in the cathedral.

There is in the north side aisle of the choir a marble monument with the effigies of a bishop, but the inscription

is taken away and the arms defaced; this is most probably the tomb of Adam Molin's, LL.D. who was slain at Portsmouth at the instigation of Richard duke of York, July 9, 1449. He gave some crimson altar-cloths of great value to adorn the high altar of his cathedral.

There are two plain tombs behind the high altar, one of which is said to be that of bishop Story, the other is perhaps that of George Day, who deceased in 1556: the above-mentioned tombs, with that of bishop John Arundel, who died in 1478, are the only tombs of prelates in this church prior to the reformation now remaining; there are also many sepulchral stones, some of them of an immense size, which were formerly adorned with brasses of bishops under stately canopies, as may still be traced by the places in which the brass was inlaid: many of these stones were most probably removed from the choir into their present situation, in the nave and side aisles, when the choir was paved with black and white marble about sixty years since. The republicans stripped the brass from these and all the other monumental stones in the church, which have been very numerous.

The nave of this cathedral is remarkable for having what now appears to be a double aisle on each side, but these additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels, in some of which are piscinas, and other traces of the altars formerly erected within them. In one of those in the north side is an ancient tomb with the effi-

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

Arches at the E. end Chichester Cathedral.

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

gies of a man in armour, with his lady at his feet; this is commonly supposed to be the tomb of the earl of Arundel; the head of the figure reposes on a coronet; on his breast is a lion rampant, the arms of those earls: this tomb appears at some period to have been moved. Opposite this is a neat tablet, executed by Flaxman, to the memory of the unfortunate poet Collins, who was a native of this city, and died in a house adjoining the cloisters: it is inscribed with an excellent epitaph, the joint composition of those elegant writers William Hayley and John Serjeant, esqs. the former of whom is a descendant from one of the deans of the cathedral. At a small distance is an old tomb, with the effigies of a lady thereon, but it is not known for whom it was erected.

The pavement of the nave and side aisles is laid in lines, which were to guide the processions which took place at the enthronement of a bishop, at the chanting the litanies, and at other times.

One of the west towers of the cathedral was thrown down, and the great west window beaten in during the siege of the town by the rebels in the great rebellion, who, upon their entrance into the city in the year 1643, under the command of sir William Waller, immediately began to wreak their wrath on the cathedral; by sir William's order they broke down the organ and defaced the ornaments in the choir; beat down the tombs in the church, carrying away the brasses; they plundered the sacramental plate, and seized upon the priests' vestments in the

vestry; they tore all the bibles, service books, and singing books belonging to the choir, scattering the leaves of them throughout the church and churchyard. The altar, both in the cathedral and sub-deanery (a parish church in the north transcept), they broke down, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, and in short every thing which was not proof against their pole-axes.

The spire of this cathedral is of stone, ornamented with pinnacles at its base; it seems to have been erected towards the middle of the thirteenth century, about which time Salisbury cathedral was finished. (There is a tradition here, that this and the spire at Salisbury was erected by the same workmen; and indeed it seems probable). In the year 1721 it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were precipitated from it with great violence; its fall, and the consequent destruction of a considerable part of the church were dreaded; but on a survey being made, it was discovered that although a breach was made about forty feet from the top, yet that the other parts were uninjured. It was therefore soon after repaired so completely that no traces of the damage can now be discovered.

It is not known who erected the great bell-tower on the north-west side of the cathedral; it is reported that William Ryman, esq. of Appledram (a small village about two miles from this place), being desirous of having a castle for himself in that village, was inhibited from so doing by Edward II. upon which he applied the materials he had collected for that purpose to this erection; but no

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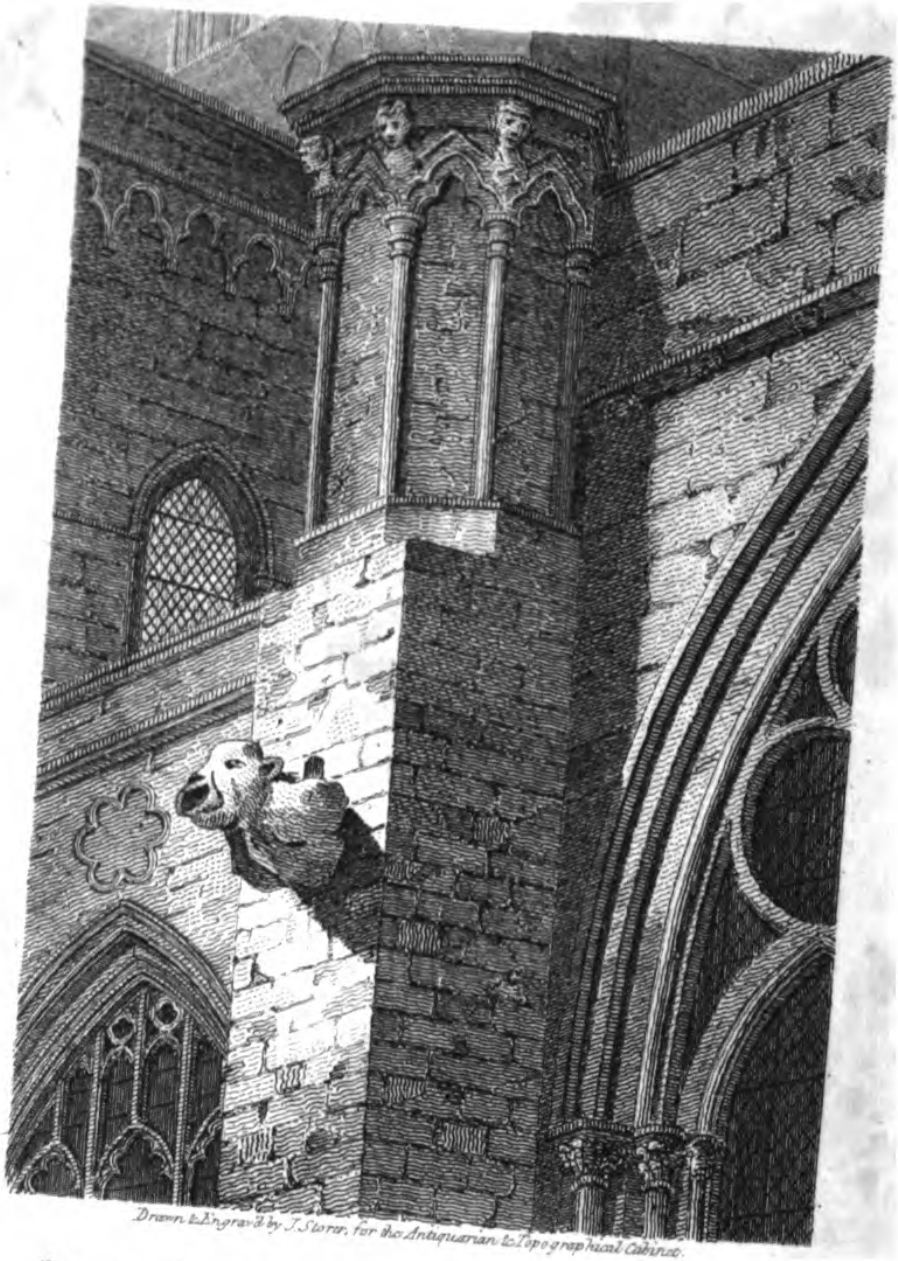


Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Buttress on the N. side Chichester Cathedral.

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

[illegible] chantry priests; [illegible] into the church [illegible]

[illegible] for canons regular [illegible]

[illegible] chancellor, treasurer, [illegible] the other at Lewes, [illegible] have ever been called to residence [illegible] residentiary, four vicars, and a suitable [illegible] have been eighty-eight bishops since the foundation of the see to the present time.

[illegible]

mention is made in the records of the church concerning this circumstance; it is possible that bishop Langton may have purchased the stones of him. The tower was evidently built about that time: before which the bells stood in the tower of the spire, though it was scarcely calculated to support so great a weight.

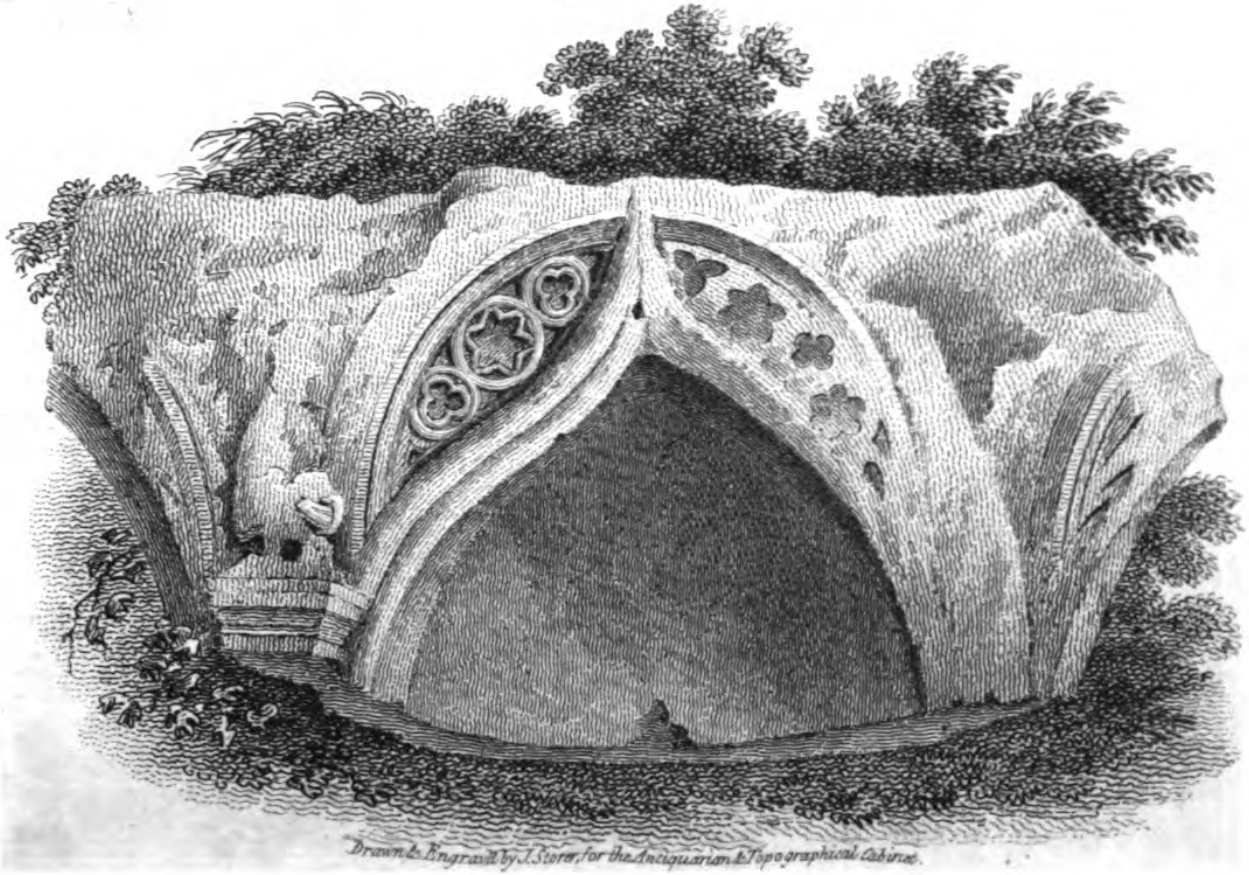
The north transcept of this cathedral is made use of as a parish church, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The vaulting of the chancel in this part is a curious specimen of the highly pointed arches of the thirteenth century, ornamented with the Saxon zigzag. On the outside of this are small portions of a building, which appear to have formed the residence of some chantry priests; the door by which they used to descend into the church to perform their offices still remains.

This cathedral has been for canons secular from the time of its erection, and therefore was not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, one of Chichester the other of Lewes, thirty prebendaries, four of whom have ever been called to residence and are styled canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir. There have been eighty-eight bishops since the foundation of the see to the present time.

The dimensions of this cathedral are as follow: total length from east to west, including the lady chapel, 410 feet; of the transcepts from north to south 227; the breadth of the choir and side at the east end is sixty-two;

of the nave and aisles, which have four rows of pillars, ninety-two. The height of the vaulting is sixty-three, of the spire 300, and of the bell-tower at the north-west side 127 feet. The cloisters which stand on the south side of the church are much injured by the filling up of the lower part of the windows; they form a quadrangle, the southern side of which is 120 feet long, the eastern 128, and the western side 100.

To Mr. THOMAS VALENTINE, of Magdalen hall, Oxford, we are indebted for the Drawings of Chichester Cathedral, and the foregoing Description.



Fragment at Ravenstone Bucks.

Published for the Proprietors by

[illegible]

[illegible] the county of Northamptonshire, [illegible] at the distance of about seven [illegible] from Northampton. [illegible] formerly a priory, [illegible] the abbey of Lavendon, [illegible] it is still apparent by the ine[illegible] of the church, that the conventual [illegible] are of [illegible] the pre[illegible] the abbey, but it is comparatively a modern [illegible] a stack of chimnies, that is probably [illegible] the demolition of some more ancient build[illegible] with the priory.

[illegible] priory was built and endowed by Hen. III. [illegible] the thirty-ninth year of his reign, out of the lands [illegible] Chalcoth, rector of Tringley, archdeacon of [illegible] master of the king's wardrobe. It was [illegible] and dedicated to the blessed Virgin. At [illegible] this house was surrendered into the hands [illegible] of Lincoln, as ordinary of the place. It was [illegible] 1534, and given to cardinal Wolsey, to [illegible] of his college; upon his disgrace [illegible] to the crown, and was passed thence, in the [illegible] Edward VI. to sir Francis Bryan, and in the

FRAGMENT AT RAVENSTONE,

BUCKS.

RAVENSTONE is near the borders of Northamptonshire, in the county of Bucks, at the distance of about seven miles from Newport Pagnell. Here was formerly a priory, said to have been dependant upon the abbey of Lavendon, in the same county; its site is still apparent by the inequalities of the ground, and the foundations that are at different times discovered: a farm-house upon the premises is called the abbey, but it is comparatively a modern erection, excepting a stack of chimnies, that was probably reserved from the demolition of some more ancient building, and incorporated with the present.

Ravenstone priory was built and endowed by Hen. III. about the thirty-ninth year of his reign, out of the lands of Peter de Chaceport, rector of Tringho, archdeacon of Wells, and master of the king's wardrobe: it was for Austin canons, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the dissolution, this house was surrendered into the hands of the bishop of Lincoln, as ordinary of the place; it was valued at £66 : 13 : 4, and given to cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his colleges; upon his disgrace it came again to the crown, and was passed thence, in the second of Edward VI. to sir Francis Bryan; and in the

fourth of queen Mary came to sir Robert Throgmorton. The church at Ravenstone has appearances of considerable antiquity, though it is not clear that it was the priory church. It consists of a body and aisle, separated by three pointed arches that rest upon short thick columns, having square capitals foliated; the arches are slightly ornamented with zigzag; one of the windows in the tower has a round-headed arch, ornamented likewise with a zigzag moulding. At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome monument, to the memory of Henage Finch, who was made lord high chancellor of England in 1675. His lordship is represented under a canopy, in a leaning posture, in the habit of his office; beneath is a long inscription, expressive of his virtues and descent. Near the farm-house already mentioned, is a well, called the Holy Well; over this is placed, in an inverted position, the Fragment represented in the Plate—probably the only existing vestige of the priory, which appears from this specimen to have been built in the florid style of English architecture. The measurement of the stone is four feet three inches by one foot eight inches; it seems to have formed the heads of three niches; one of them is almost entire, with its ornaments sharp and fresh; though the rib that composed the arch is on one side broken off, which gives it an appearance rather irregular: upon a bracket between the niches stood a figure; the hands are still perfect.

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

St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury Abbey, Somersetshire.

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

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

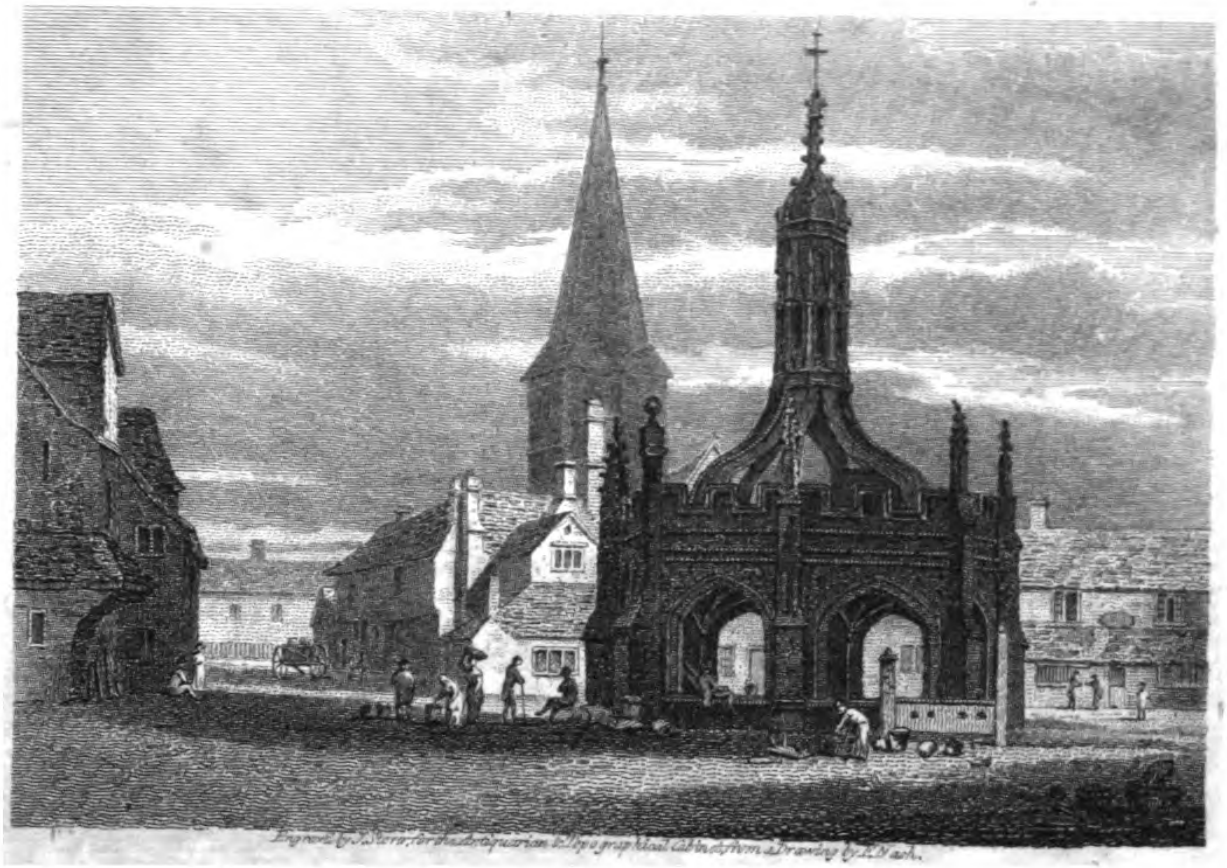
THE following particulars relative to Glastonbury Abbey, are in addition to the description already given in a former part of this Work:

"This Abbey was situated on the south side of the High Street of Glastonbury, leading from Wells to Bridgewater, and was surrounded on all sides by a high wall of wrought freestone.

"The foundation plot of ground on which the Abbey and its offices were erected, comprised no less than sixty acres within the walls. The nave of the great church, from St. Joseph's Chapel to the cross, was, in length, 220 feet; the choir was 155 feet long; and each transcept forty-five feet in length; the tower was also forty-five feet in breadth. The chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, contiguous to the west end of the great church, was 110 feet long, and twenty-four feet broad; under the floor thereof, was a large and handsome sepulchral vault, having at the south-east corner an arched passage leading to the Tor, which has been traced a considerable way. Under the body of the church there were three large vaults, supported by two rows of strong massive pillars, in which

lay entombed many of the most illustrious personages. The cloisters adjoined to the church on the south side, and were a square of 220 feet. The whole church, including the chapel of St. Joseph, was 530 feet in length. It contained five chapels, St. Edgar's, which stood just behind the choir; St. Mary's, in the north aisle; St. Andrew's, in the south aisle; on the north side of the nave, the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; and, at the south angle, the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. The floors were inlaid with Norman tile, inscribed with Scripture sentences, and the names of kings and benefactors.

"Of this immense range of buildings scarce a vestige is now to be seen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are some fragments of the church, St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbots' kitchen: the rest is reduced to a heap of rubbish, loading the surface of its site with unseemly ruins. Some of the south walls of the choir are still standing, as are also some pieces of St. Edgar's, St. Andrew's, and the Loretto chapel, with the two east pillars of the tower, and a west arch leading into St. Joseph's chapel: this last-mentioned chapel, except the roof and floor, is pretty entire. It was a most elegant structure, having on each side six windows, under which were very rich compartments of zigzag arches of fine pillars and their spandrils, adorned with roses, crescents, and painted stars."



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

Malmsbury; Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Taylor, Architect, Old Bond St. Novemb. 1809.

The town of Malmsbury is situated on an eminence, almost circumscribed by two streams, that unite to form the river Avon. Being situated on the road from London to Bath and Bristol, the town was formerly a considerable thoroughfare, but a new road having been made some years past, Malmsbury is less frequented than formerly. Though it is at present surpassed by many in neatness and elegance of appearance, yet there is reason to believe that a few centuries ago, its magnificent abbey, its castle, and its fortifications, combined, with the other buildings, to render it equal to any town in the county. The arrangement of the principal streets is regular and convenient. The High Street, commencing at the market cross, immediately opposite the south front of the abbey, passes some way in a straight line, then bending towards the east, crosses a bridge over the Avon, and terminates at the extensive building raised by F. Hill, esq., for the purpose of carrying on the clothing manufacture. The isolated steeple of the parish church of St. Paul is situated at its western termination. The only remaining street of importance is one called the Abbey Row, which, commencing not far from the west end of the abbey, leads

MALMSBURY,

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THE town of Malmsbury is situated on an eminence, which is peninsulated by two streams, that unite to form the lower Avon. Being situated on the road from London to Bath and Bristol, the town was formerly a considerable thoroughfare, but a new road having been made some years past, Malmsbury is less frequented than formerly. Though it is at present surpassed by many in neatness and elegance of appearance, yet there is reason to believe that a few centuries ago, its magnificent abbey, its castle, and its fortifications, combined, with the other buildings, to render it equal to any town in the county. The arrangement of the principal streets is regular and convenient. The High Street, commencing at the market cross, immediately opposite the south front of the abbey, passes some way in a straight line, then, bending towards the east, crosses a bridge over the Avon, and terminates at the extensive building raised by F. Hill, esq., for the purpose of carrying on the clothing manufacture. The isolated steeple of the parish church of St. Paul is situated at its western termination. The only remaining street of importance is one called the Abbey Row, which, commencing not far from the west end of the abbey, leads

through west port, dividing at length with two branches; one of which terminates in the road to Glocester, and the other to Bristol. The Cross is a handsome building of its kind, supposed to have been erected about the end of the fifteenth century. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "There is a right fair and costely peace of work in the market place, made al of stone, and curiously vaulted for poore market folks, to stand dry when rayne cummeth; there be eight great pillars and eight open arches, and the work is eight square; one great piller in the middle beareth up the voulte. The men of the towne made this peace of work in hominum memoria."

Engraved by J. Craig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by S. Brooke.

Longtown Castle, Herefordshire.

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

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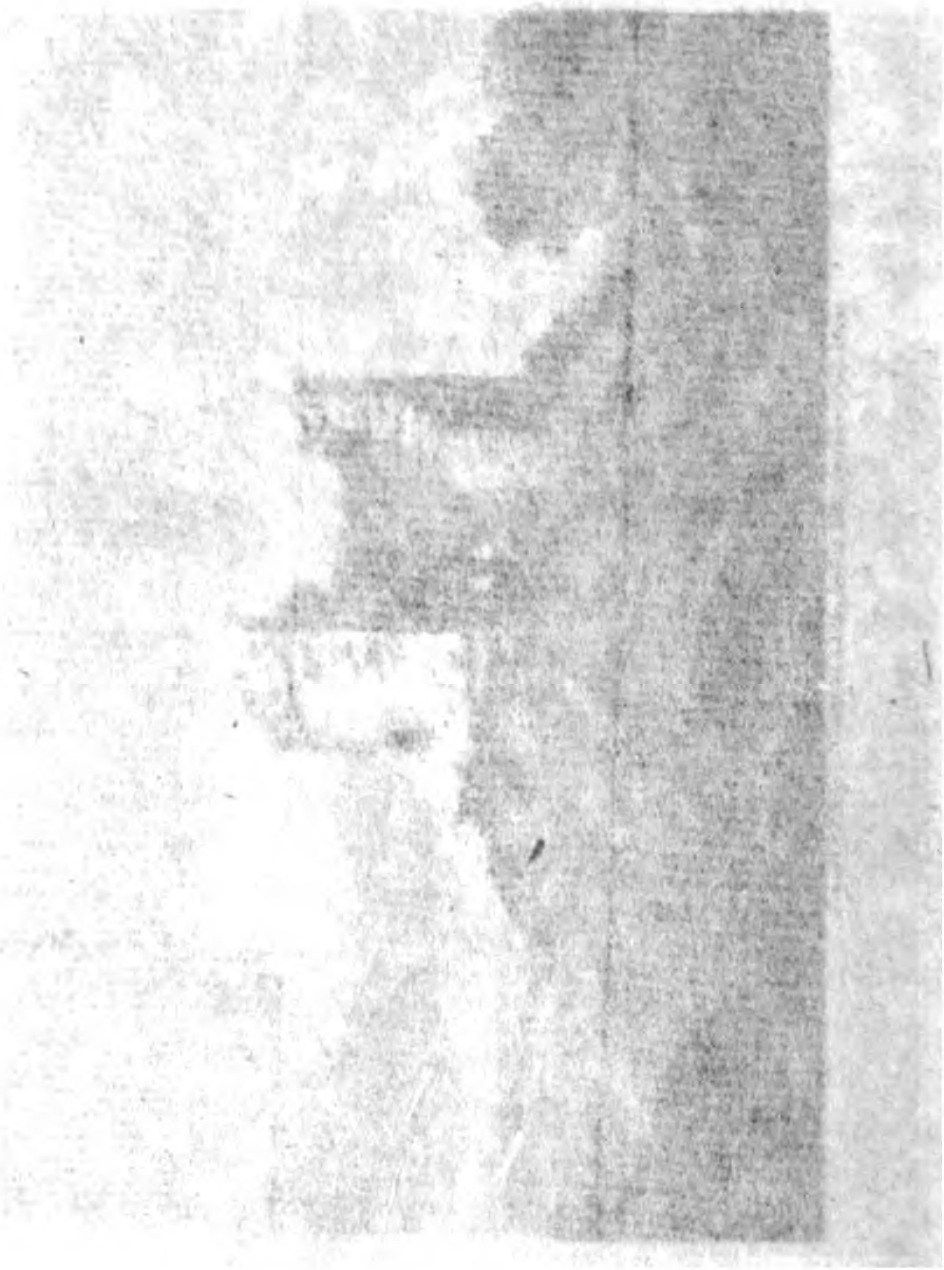


LONGTOWN CASTLE,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

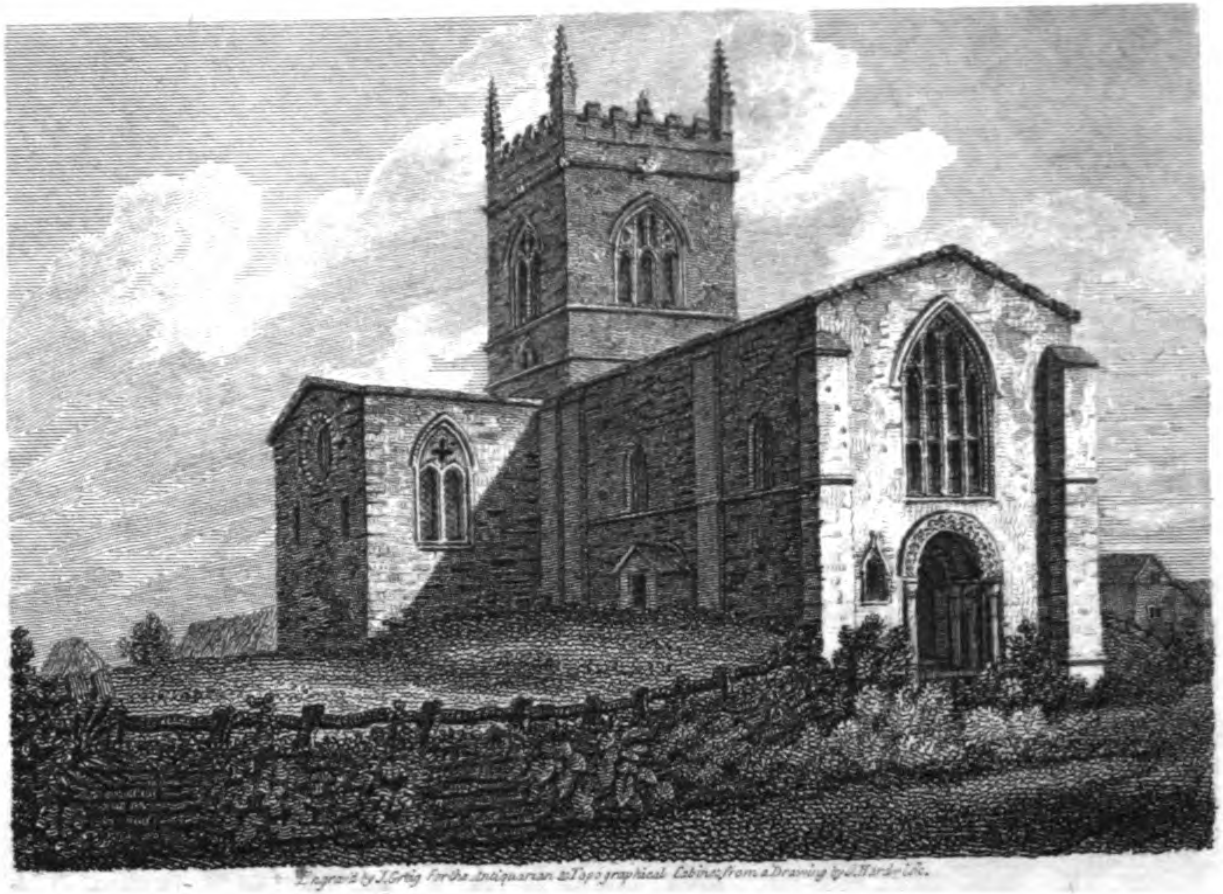
LONGTOWN stands in a most secluded and romantic situation, on the banks of the river Munnow, near its junction with the Escle and Olchon, which have their sources not far from each other, and give beauty to the country through which they flow, in a direction from north to south.

In Taylor's Map of Herefordshire, Longtown is marked as the Roman Blestium, most probably from mistaking the place meant by Camden, who fixes that station (though erroneously) at Castle Hen, or Old Castle, on an eminence, between two and three miles to the south, and which is actually in Monmouthshire, though almost insulated by the lands of this county.

The village of Longtown is in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy, in the parish of Cloudock, and has a chapel dedicated to St. Peter, of the value of £16 *per annum*, in the patronage of W. Wilkins, esq. The resident population in this village in 1801 was 768. It is situated seventeen miles in a south-westerly direction from Hereford, in the neighbourhood of the Hatterell hill, or black mountain, on the borders of the county, near Brecknockshire.

Of the Castle, but a portion of what appears to be

the keep remains: it stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a ditch, which is encompassed by a rampart. Its situation is commanding, over the adjoining country, and the prospects generally delightful. History is silent as to the founder of this Castle, and the date of its erection is unknown. Though not extensive, it has the appearance of having been very strong, and probably was used as a place of defence against the incursions of the Welsh.



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

Stow Church, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov. 23 1819.

STOW,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Stow, though now but a small village, is an archdeaconry, its jurisdiction comprehending the whole division of Lindsey. It is about ten miles north-west from Lincoln, and is supposed by many authors to have been the ancient Sidnacester, though others have contended against this opinion. Mr. Bridon, upon reviewing the controversies on this subject, says, "The reasonings of bishop Gibson for placing Sidnacester at Stow, are the strongest of any hitherto adduced; and his conclusion is not decisive, extremely plausible. Eadnorth, the bishop of Sidnacester, who died A. D. 1050, built St. Mary's, or the church of Our Lady, at Stow. 'Where then can we imagine,' says Gibson, 'a bishop of Sidnacester should so probably build a church as at Sidnacester? or whence should he sooner take his pattern or platform than from his own cathedral of Dorchester?'—The see of Leicester, or Leicester, is concluded to have been where St. Margaret's now stands, and as that is a prebend, and an archdeaconry, so is Stow. Besides, the present ecclesiastical privileges of this place are greater than any hereabouts except Lincoln, and they have formerly even exceeded that. For there it was forbidden

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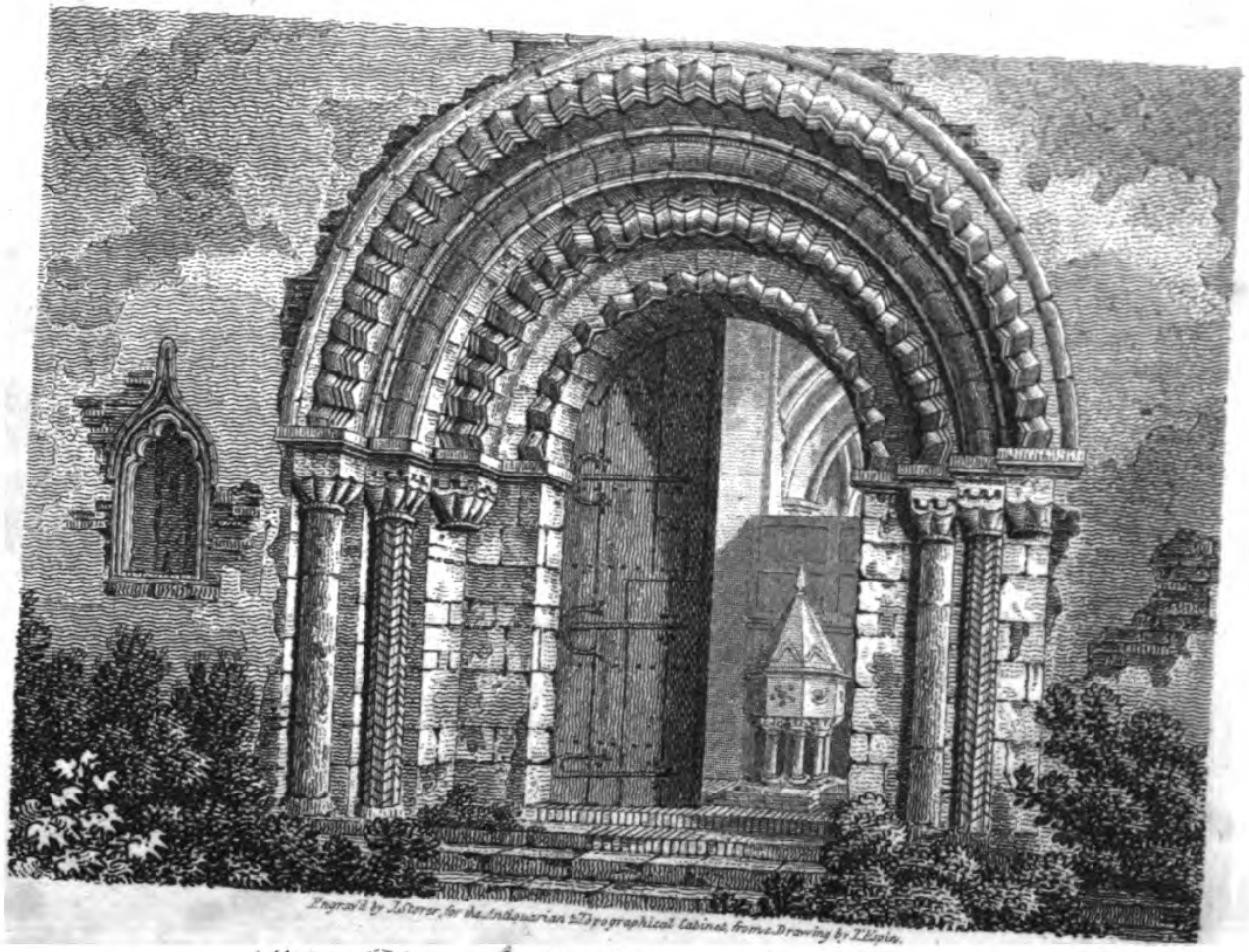
before Lincoln, and was a bishop's see, is beyond dispute; and it is a common notion in those parts, both of learned and unlearned, that Stow was the mother church to Lincoln."—According to Bede, Paulinus, after converting the Northumbrians, came into the northern part of the kingdom of Mercia; successful in preaching the Gospel here, he converted Blaecca, the governor of Lincolonia, or Lincoln, and baptized many people of this district in the river Trent. Paulinus having established a kind of spiritual dominion, ordained a bishop; one of whose successors, as before observed, built St. Mary's, or the church of Our Lady, in Stow.

This church is a large structure, in the form of a cross; the exterior exhibits altogether an indifferent appearance, being built of ordinary materials: to conceal this defect, or to preserve it from the injuries of the weather, the walls have been, at different periods, covered with plaster. However, notwithstanding this unfavourable general appearance, some parts of the fabric are highly interesting to the antiquary. The western entrance is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, the circular arches are richly ornamented with the mouldings peculiar to that age; on each side they were supported by three retiring columns, with sculptured shafts, some of which are now broken away. This door is six feet six inches in width, and seven feet in height: in the wall, on its north side, is a recess, with a cinque-foil head; in this probably stood a statue of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the



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

West Door of Stow Church, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov. 1. 1819.

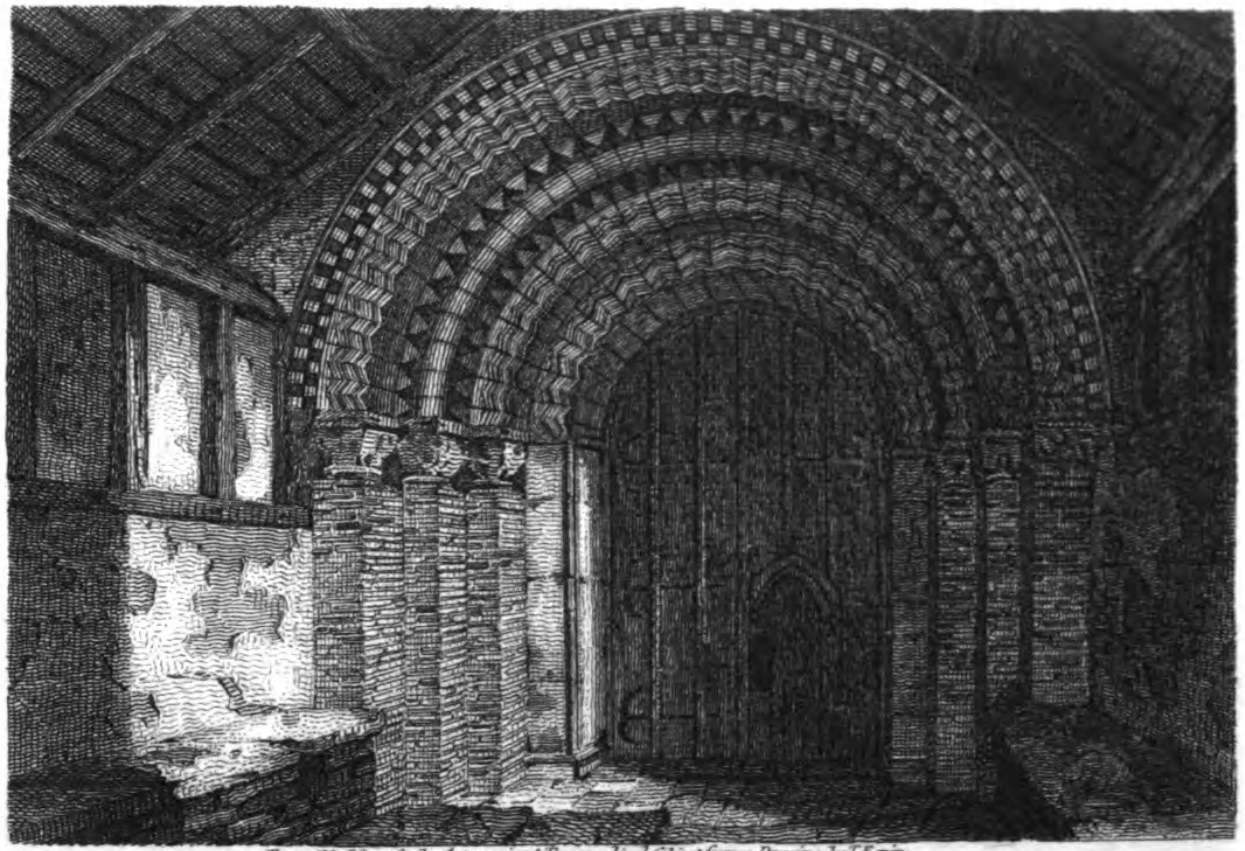
[illegible] The [illegible] nave, [illegible] [illegible] hibits a more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] ing. The door is six feet [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the church [illegible] doorway [illegible] those [illegible] mentioned, but [illegible] [illegible] the original [illegible] [illegible] small [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arch [illegible] tower [illegible] [illegible]

The

also the

church was dedicated. The south entrance, which is sheltered by a wooden porch, exhibits a more splendid display of Saxon ornament, together with a massive grandeur that renders it peculiarly striking. The pillars that sustained this arch have long since submitted to relentless time: their places are now occupied by brickwork of many years standing. This door is six feet wide, and from the threshold to the impost seven feet three inches. On the north side of the church is a doorway of very inferior dimensions to those just mentioned, but the ornamental parts are equally well executed; the original aperture has been walled up, and a very small obtuse pointed opening left as its substitute; most of the arch is obscured from view by a formal porch, which is omitted in the accompanying Vignette, in order to afford a representation of the whole. The church has an embattled tower, that appears of more modern date than any other part of the building. This tower is a very plain piece of workmanship, contracting as it advances in height; it is supported by polygonal buttresses or pillars, built against the Saxon columns, with pointed arches in front of the circular ones; probably the original covering of this part was only a lanthorn, and required little strength to support it: when, however, a large heavy tower was to be erected, it became necessary to have a more substantial foundation; therefore the inner pillars, with their pointed arches, and the present tower, must be considered as coeval. The nave and transcepts are without side aisles, as is also the

chancel. The former have plain flat walls, without ornament; the latter has a circular headed arcade, running along both sides and the east end; these have been supported by circular-columns; few of them are now remaining: the east end contains eight recesses, seven of which are of one size; that at the north-east corner is considerably smaller: the arches are carved with a zigzag frieze, excepting one near the centre, which is ornamented with embossments; on the north side are thirteen recesses, and on the south fourteen, making in the whole thirty-five. Against each side-wall are two clusters of columns, which are continued above the tops of the lower windows, and are surmounted with Saxon capitals: these have given rise to a conjecture, that they once supported a stone vaulting, but no traces of this exist; nor is there any appearance of work of any kind having been attached to the walls above these pillars: it is more probable that the capitals once formed corbels for a roof of timber; for as the walls are composed of bad materials, and strengthened only with external butments, projecting but a few inches from them, it may be fairly concluded that they never were sufficiently strong to support a roof of stone. The chancel is lighted on each side by three fine circular-headed windows, the two end ones on the south side are enriched with a bold embattled frieze; that in the middle is surrounded by a zigzag; those on the north side are exactly the reverse, the middle one being embattled, and the two others ornamented with the zigzag moulding, so that, in



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

South Door Stow Church, Lincolnshire.

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

traversing round, they become alternate. The east window is pointed, the upper part pierced with three quatre-foils, the lower divided into three lights by two very clumsy mullions. Against the south wall is a small monument, with this inscription:

"Neare unto this place lyeth buried the bodyes of Mr. Thos. Holbeech, that sometyme dwelt in Stowe Parke, with Anne his wife, daughter of Anthony Yoxley, of Mellis, Esq. which said Anne deceased the 7th day of Sept. Ann. Dom. 1581, and the sd. Thos. deced. the 16th day of Aprill, 1591. And they left issue one only son, named Edward."

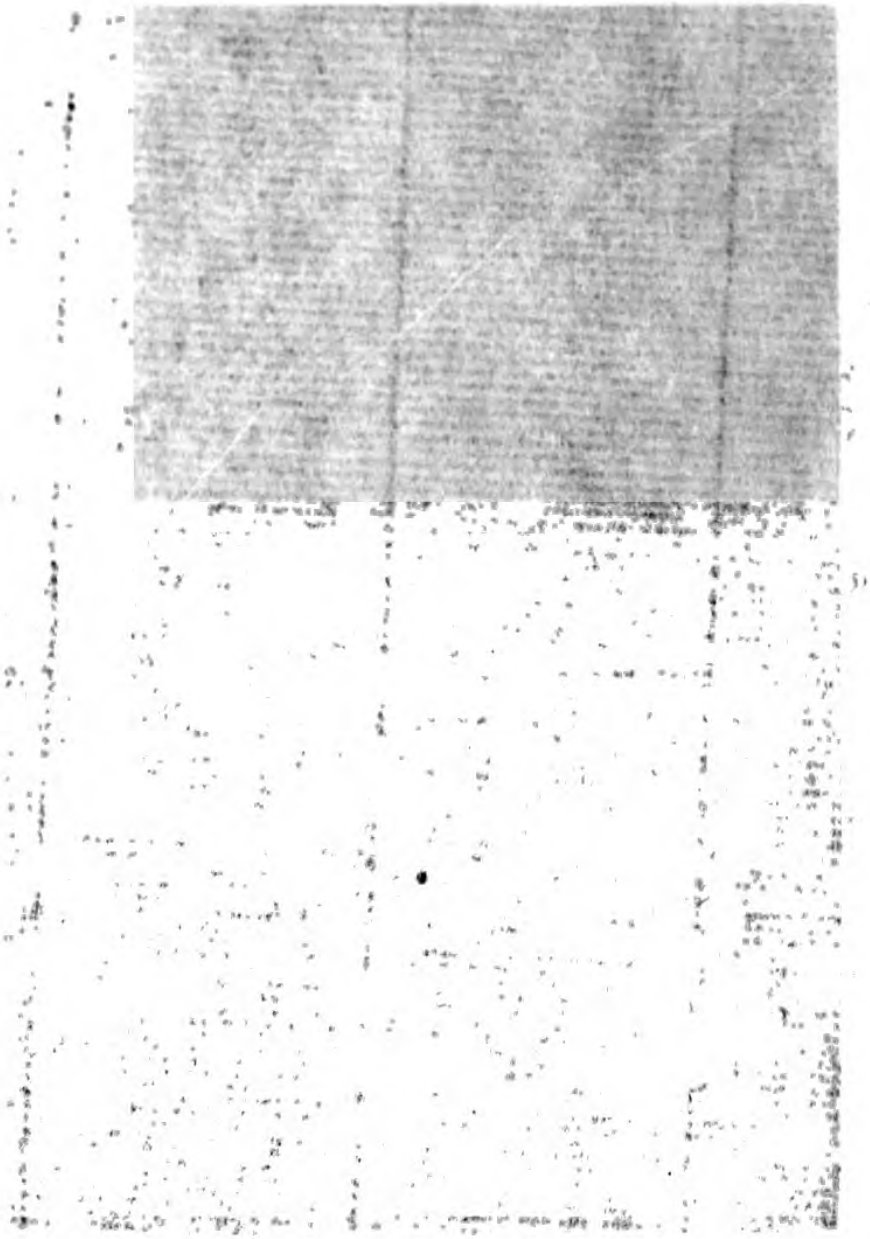
On the floor is an ancient monument, of coffin shape, with a half bust in a circular excavation; round the edge, in a border, are these letters:

+ ALLEN - - - - STOE ;
N - ERU - - ID

Two or three monuments of a similar kind lie in different parts of the church, but their inscriptions are totally obliterated. Against the pillar that supports the tower on the north-east corner is a plate of copper, or brass, on which is [illegible] as follows:

"[illegible]

"In this [illegible] Richard Burgh, of Stowe-hall, Esq. [illegible], descended fm.



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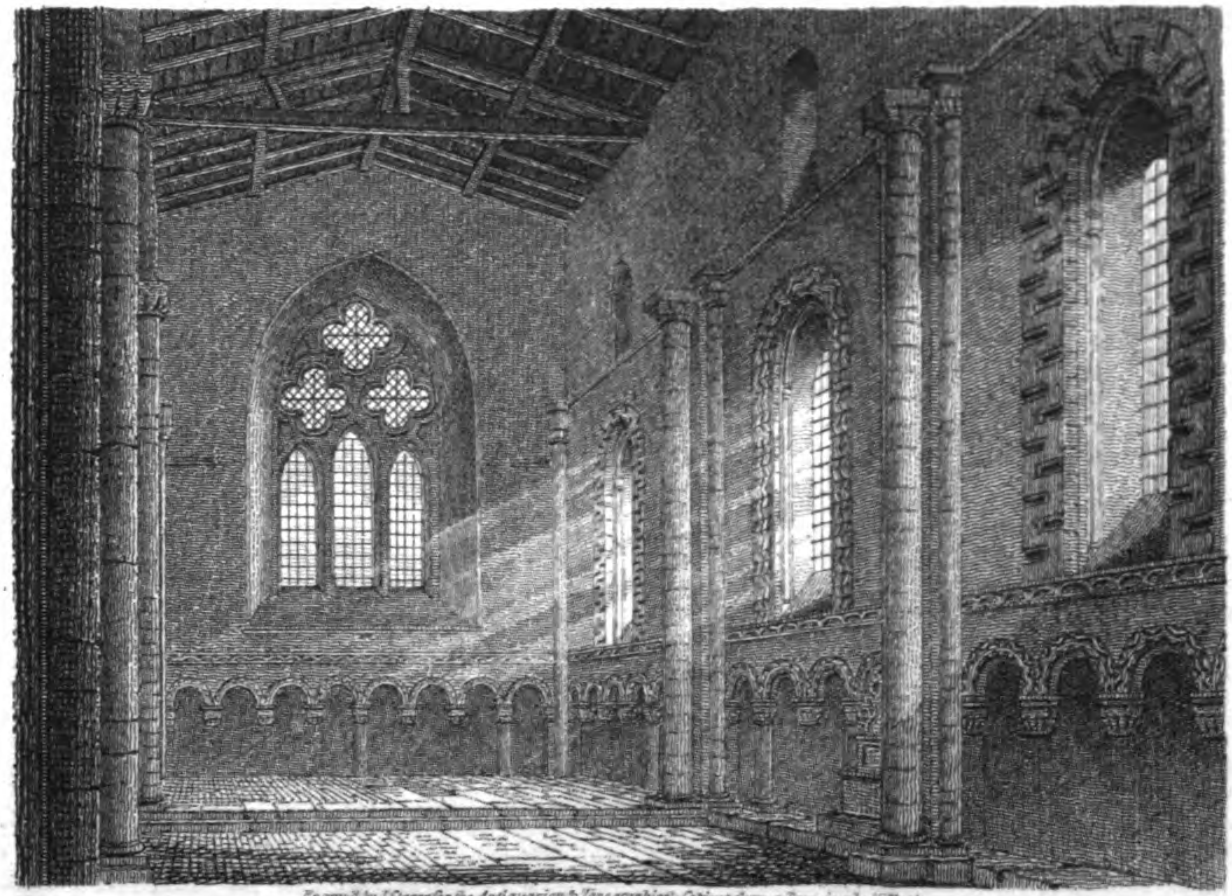
"ASPICE, RESPICE, PROSPICE.

"In this channcel lyeth ye bodies of Richard Burgh, of Stowe-hall, Esq. and Anne his wife, descended fm.

the anct. & noble familie of the Lord Burgh, Baron of Gainsborough, & next heyr male of that familie; & the sd. Ane was the eldest daughter of Anthonie Dillington, of Knighton, in ye Isle of Wight, Esq.; had 4 sons, viz. that noble and valiant soldyer Sir John Burgh, Collonel Gen'rall of his Majs. forces to the Isle of Rhe, in France, where he was slaine, A.D. 1627."

The transcepts are separate from the nave by a screen of indifferent workmanship, and most probably were anciently used as chapels; they have each a plain circular window at the end; the windows throughout the church possess no remains of painted glass. The dimensions of this ancient fabric are as follow: interior length of the whole building one hundred and forty-six feet, length of the chancel fifty feet, width twenty-four, length of the transcept eighty-six feet, width twenty-four: the breadth of the nave is twenty-eight feet. Within the church, under the tower, was a large tablet, inscribed, in old letters, M,CCC,II. The font, though of considerable antiquity, is evidently of more recent date than the church; and as Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, seems of opinion, that some of the rude figures in the west front of Lincoln cathedral, were removed from a more ancient edifice; it may likewise be within the range of probability that the old marble font, now standing in a chapel of that cathedral, might once have been an appendage to the mother church of Stow. The present font



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

Chancel of Stow Church, Lincolnshire.

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

in Stow church stands upon a platform, ascended by two steps; its base is square, having sculptured upon it the figure of a dragon, intended as a personification of Satan, and alluding to his defeat by the virtue of Christian baptism. The shaft is circular, surrounded by eight short pillars, with capitals foliated. The upper part is octangular, with a device on each face. Near the church is the re-

North Door of Stow Church Lincolnsh.

mains of a quadrangular moat, which it is conjectured surrounded either the old manor-house, or a palace of the bishop. It is certain that the bishops had, in former times, a palace in this parish, some records being still preserved, with the signature of the diocesan at his palace of Stow.