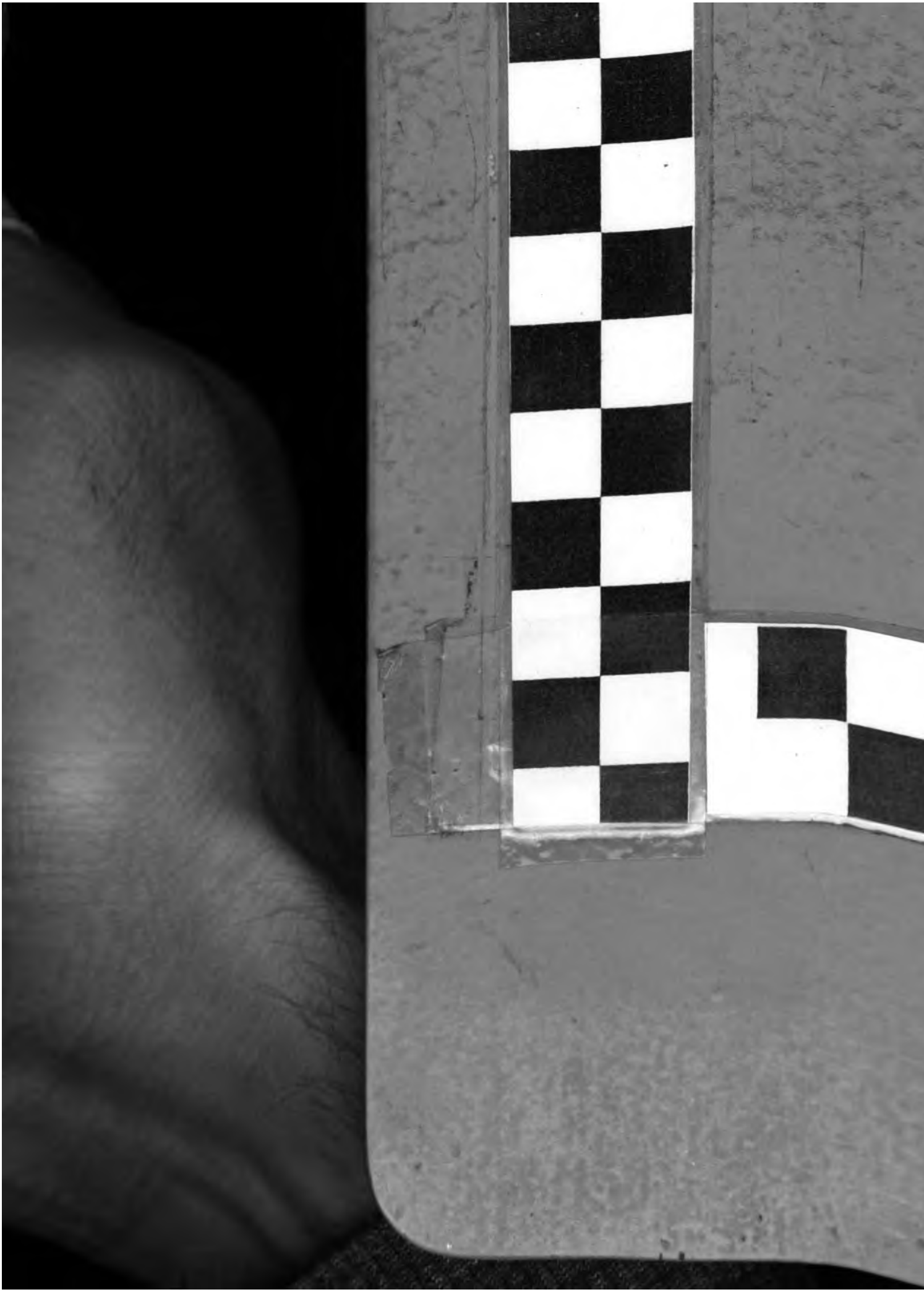

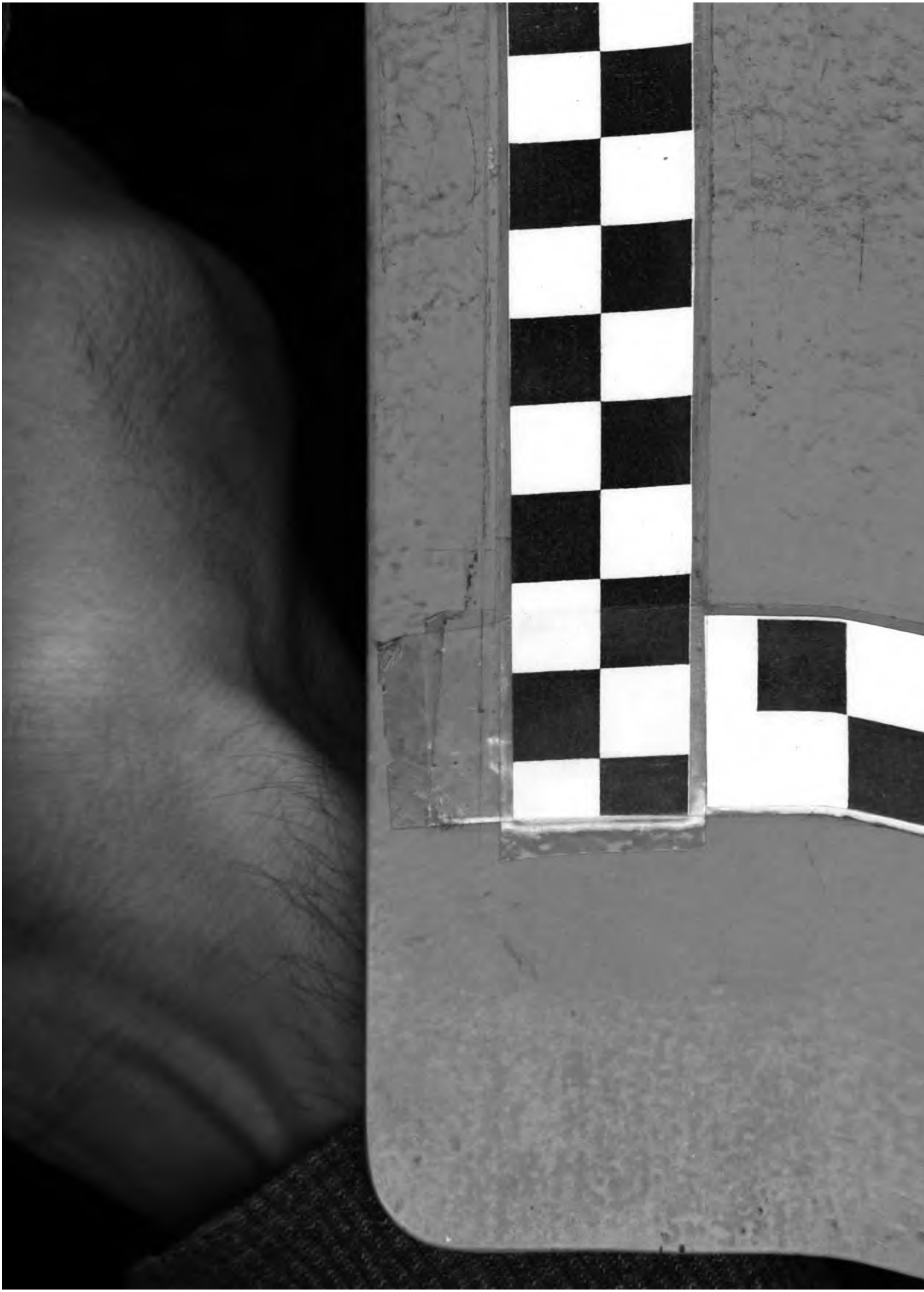

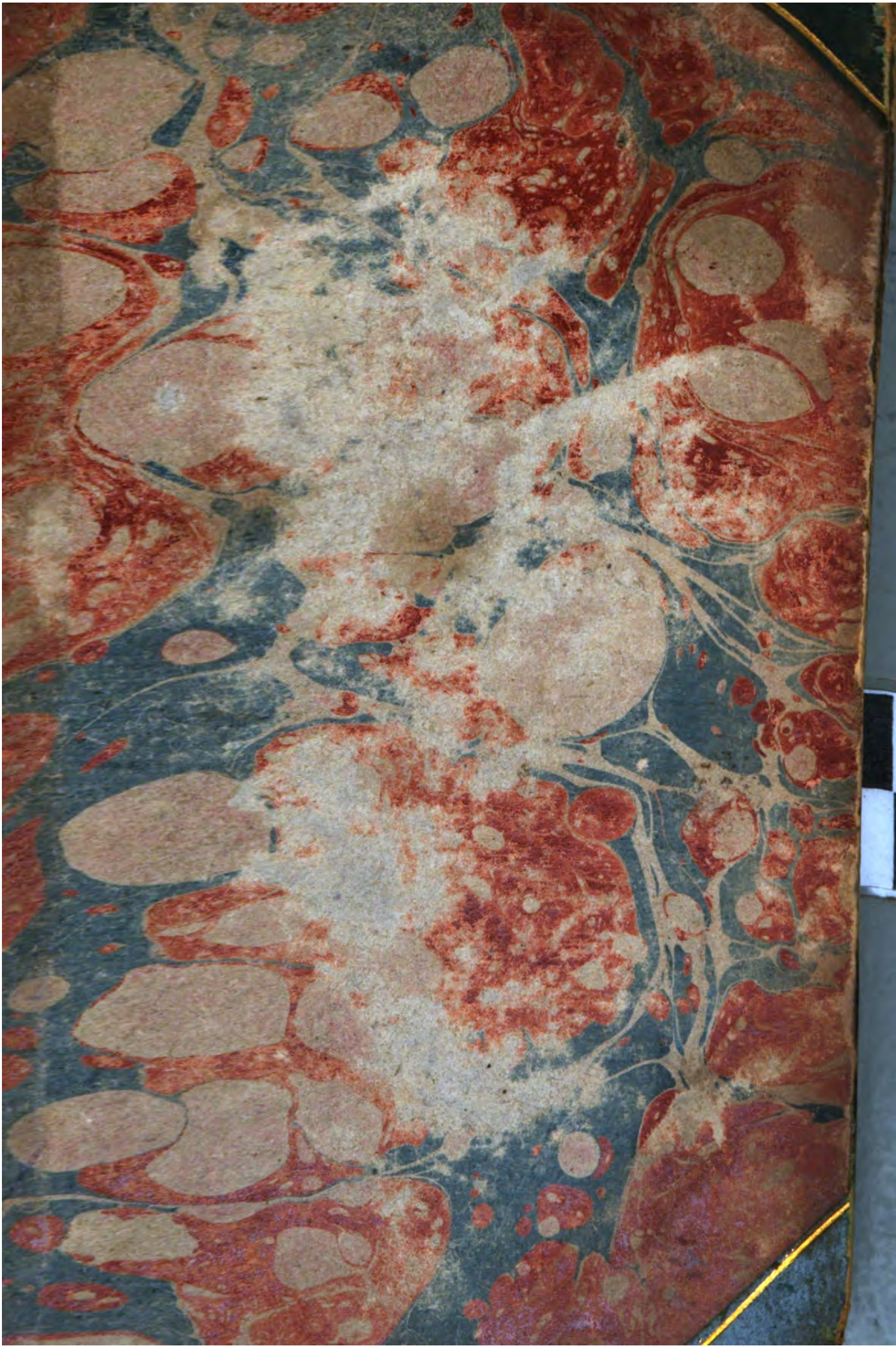

ANTIQUARIAN AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

Cabinet

VOL. VIII.

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

Dudley Castle from the Keep.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond Street & J. Sapinter 11 Bond Street Tunbridge.

# Antiquarian

AND

# TOPOGRAPHICAL CABINET,

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## *ELEGANT VIEWS*

OF THE

MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

IN

## Great Britain.

*Accompanied with*

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VOL. VIII.

*LONDON:*

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1810.

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

# INDEX TO VOL. VIII.

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

## INDEX.

# LIST OF PLATES TO VOL. VIII.

## LIST OF PLATES.



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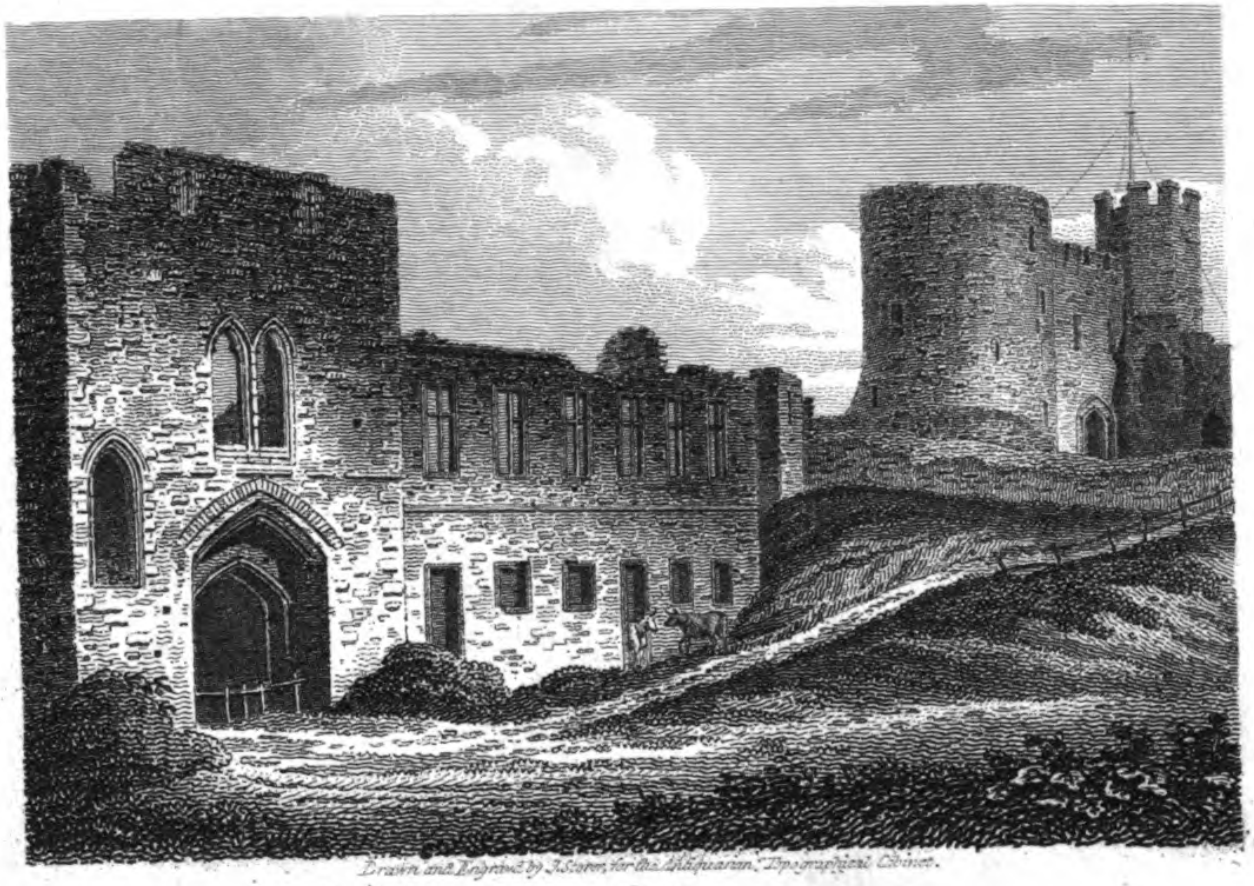

Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian, Topographical Cabinet.

Dudley Castle, Staffordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Jr. Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. [illegible]

# DUDLEY CASTLE,

## *STAFFORDSHIRE.*

Dudley Castle is said to have been built about the ye[illegible] 700, by Dido, or Dudo, a Saxon; its present appellati[illegible] being probably a corruption of his name. According to Doomsday Book, it was given, at the conquest, to W[illegible] Fitz-Ausculph, who, in the same county, possessed twen[illegible] five manors. During the contention between king S[illegible]phen and the empress Maud, this Castle was held [illegible] Gervase Paynel, who fortified it for the purpose of res[illegible]ing Stephen. In the reign of Henry II. Paynel resid[illegible] here, but taking part with prince Henry in the insu[illegible]rection against his father, the Castle was dismantled [illegible] order of the king. The heiress of the Paynels marryi[illegible] John de Somery, brought this estate into that fami[illegible] In the seventeenth of Henry III. the honour of Dudley w[illegible] adjudged by the king, Roger de Somery, its owner, [illegible] neglect, or refused, to appear when summoned to receiv[illegible] the dignity of knighthood. The writ for that purpose [illegible] preserved in Madox's History of the Exchequer, [illegible] thus: "Because Roger de Somery, at the feast of Pent[illegible]cost last passe has not appeared before the king, to

# DUDLEY CASTLE,

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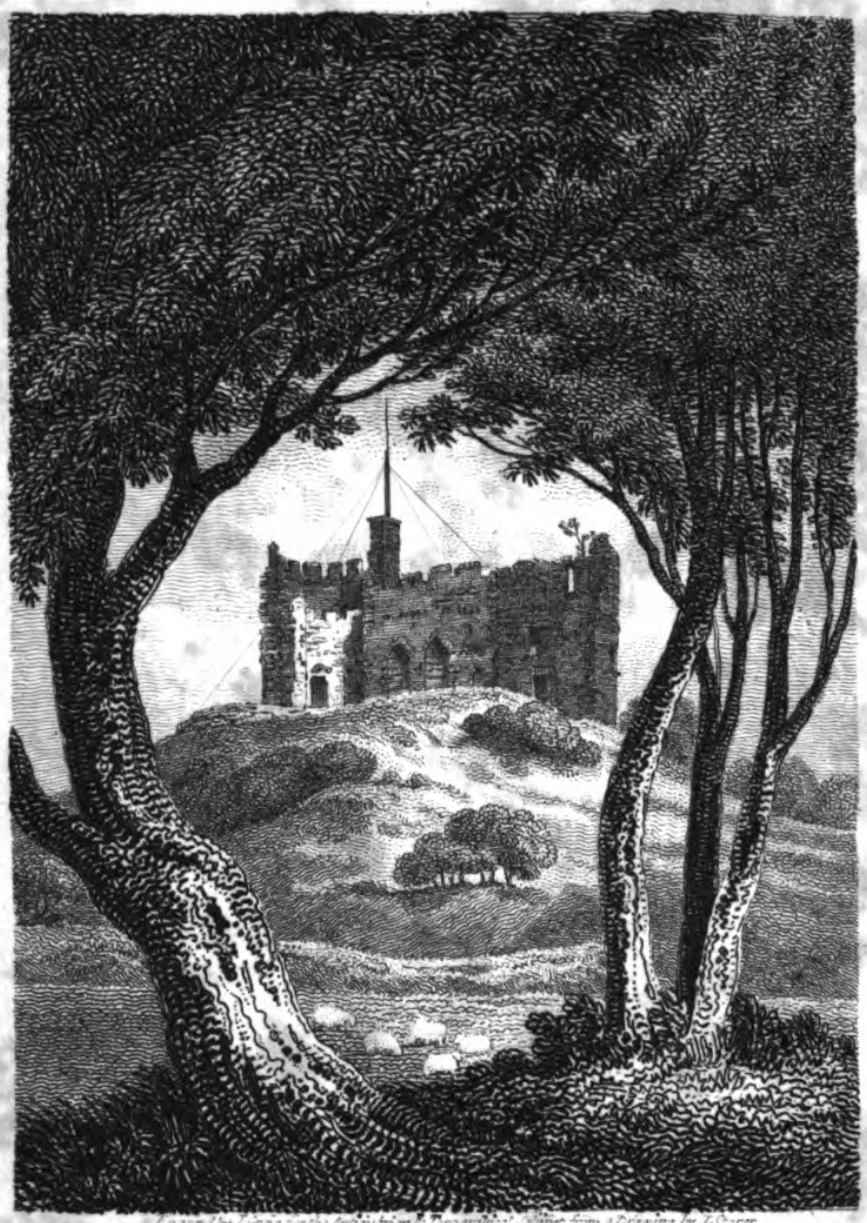
Dudley, and all the other lands of the said Roger, within his jurisdiction, for the king's use, and to keep them, with all the cattle found upon them, so that nothing may be moved off without the king's permission.

"Witness, the king, at Wenlock, &c."

In the forty-eighth year of the same reign, Somery obtained the royal license to castellate his mansion at Dudley, which had probably remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled by Henry II. It continued in the family of Somery till the fifteenth of Edward II. when, on failure of male issue, it was transferred, by marriage, to the Suttons, who were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and on account of their owning Dudley Castle, one of them was summoned to parliament as lord Dudley, in the reign of Henry VI.: it continued some time with his descendants, but was at length transferred to the duke of Northumberland by John lord Dudley. The duke of Northumberland made great alterations, and repaired many parts of the Castle; his estates were afterwards forfeited by opposing the accession of queen Mary. The Castle was then granted to sir Edward Sutton, son of John lord Dudley, who had formerly alienated the estate. This, with other lands, was carried by Ann, the heiress of sir Ferdinando Sutton, in marriage, to Humble Ward, esq. son and heir of William Ward, esq. a wealthy goldsmith, and jeweller to the queen of Charles I. On the 23d of March, 1643, Humble Ward was created a baron, by the title of lord Ward, of Birmingham,



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

*Keep of Dudley Castle.*

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

[illegible]

in Warwickshire. In the civil wars this Castle was a royal garrison: it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved on the 11th of June by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester, who, with small loss to themselves, slew an hundred men of the parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards. This affair is, however, differently related by Oldmixon, in his History of England, who says, "His majesty being informed that the earl of Denbigh, colonel Mytton, and sir Thomas Middleton, had besieged Dudley Castle, in Staffordshire, he sent the lord Wilmot, with the earl of Northampton and the earl of Cleveland's brigade of horse, with one thousand foot, to raise the siege. Wilmot charged the parliament's forlorn, under Mytton, with such fury, that his forces were all like to be cut off; and several officers advised Denbigh not to quit his trenches, to relieve his friends, but there to abide the coming of the royalists. The earl, who had sent out Mytton to meet them, resolved, at all ventures, to assist him, and drawing out his troops, led them on in person, giving the cavaliers so smart a charge that he not only relieved his friends, but repulsed the king's party." Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire, has preserved copies of several warrants that were issued in consequence of this siege, which give an affecting picture of the extortions and imposts to which a country, being the seat of civil discord, is exposed: the following are extracts:

" SEISDON HUNDRED.

" *To the constable of Wrottesley.*

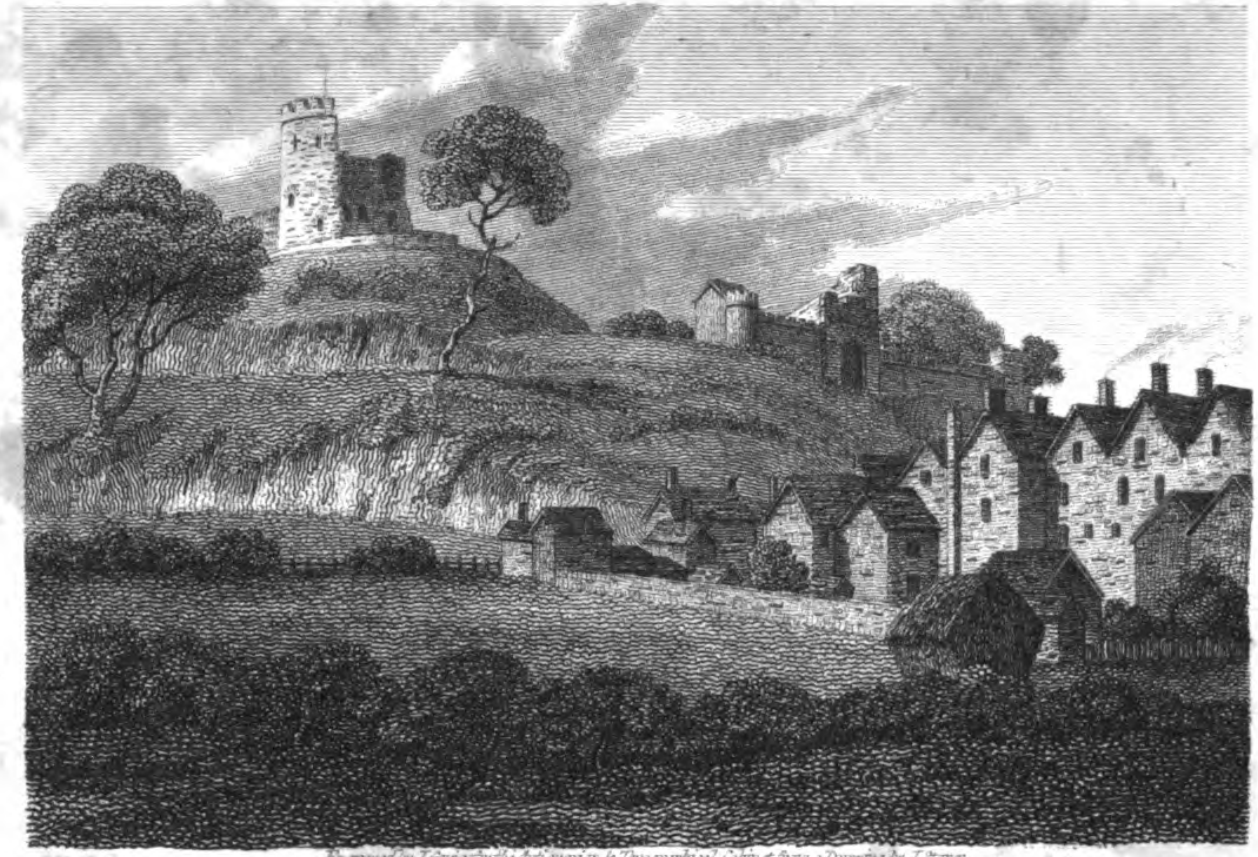
" According to a warrant from colonel Leveson to me directed, these are, in his majesty's name, to charge and command you to levie and gather within your constablewicke, your ratable parte of £300 in this hundred, for and towards the paying a greater number of soldiers than formerly, now lately raysed for the defence of the Castle of Dudley, and country adjacent; and that you make payment of the same unto the said colonel, or his lawfull deputye, at the said Castle of Dudley, at or before the 13th day of December next ensuing the date hereof; and that you return the names of such as neglect or refuse to pay their ratable proportion of the aforesaid payment. Hereof fail not at your perills.

" Nether Penn, the 21st of this instant, November, 1643,

" FRA. CARTWRIGHT, high constable."

" *To the same.*

" I have received a warrant from colonel Leveson, wherein he doth charge and command me to issue forth my warrants to all the pettie constables within the several divisions, thereby charging and commanding them, weekly, to bring into his majesty's garrison at Dudley Castle, twelve quarters of oats, well dressed and winnowed, and you shall be allowed sixpence per strike, and you are to bring the same weekly, upon Thursday, to Mr. John Byrch, who will be ready to receive the said



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

Castle Hill, Dudley, Staffordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Cooper & Co. Milk Street, Jan. 1st 1815.

[illegible] same [illegible] that [illegible] you will [illegible] you will [illegible]

[illegible] tablewicke [illegible] enough [illegible] Alfton, according to [illegible] directly [illegible] all the [illegible] to be [illegible] at his [illegible] upon [illegible] next, [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] possible.

[illegible]

[illegible] Whereas, I have [illegible] ted, [illegible] charge [illegible] warrant [illegible] all the petty [illegible] tables [illegible] strictly charging [illegible] columns [illegible] bring [illegible] the [illegible] table [illegible] hundred, and to [illegible] the same to [illegible]

oats, and give payment for the same. Allsoe, the said colonel sayth, in the said warrant, that if you fail in performance hereof, you will enforce him to send his troops to quarter at your houses for want of provision. These are therefore to require and charge you to do according as aforesaid, as you will answer the contrary at your perills.

" I suppose the colonel meaneth your ratable part in your constablewicke of twelve quarters of oats in this hundred, though it be not soe expressed in the said warrant to me. Allsoe, according to a warrant from the said colonel to me directed, these are to charge and command you to charge all the teames within your constablewicke, to be ready at his majesty's garrison at Dudley Castle uppon Fryday next, being the 15th of December, by seaven of the clock in the morning. Thereof fail not at your perills.

" Nether Penn, the 13th December, 1643.

" F. C. CASABROOK."

" *To the same.*

" Whereas, I have received a warrant from colonel Leveson to me directed, wherein he doth, in his majesty's name, strictly charge and command me to issue forth my warrants to all the pettie constables within my several devisions, hereby charging and commanding them to bring in their ratable parte of seaven schore bedds, within this hundred, and to bring the same to his quarter-

master, Marke Davies, to his lodging in Dudley, at or before Saturday next, being the 25th of November. These are therefore to require you to doe according as aforesaid, as you will answer the contrary at your perills.

"Nether Penn, the 21st November, 1643.

"FRA. CARTWRIGHT, high constable."

"*To the same.*

"Whereas, I have received a warrant from colonel Leveson to me directed, wherein he doth, in his majesty's name, charge and command me to issue forth my warrants to all the pettie constables within my several devisions, thereby charging and commanding them to send into the Castle of Dudley, on Saturday next, 27th of this instant, January, one hundred and forty feather-bedds within the whole hundred, together with sheets, blankets, and bolsters, with all things necessary belonging to the same, there to be delivered to Mark Davies, quartermaster to the said colonel's regiment of foote. These are therefore to charge and command you to send in your ratable parte of feather-bedds and furniture as aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, as you will answer the contrary at your perills.

"Nether Penn, 25th January, 1643."

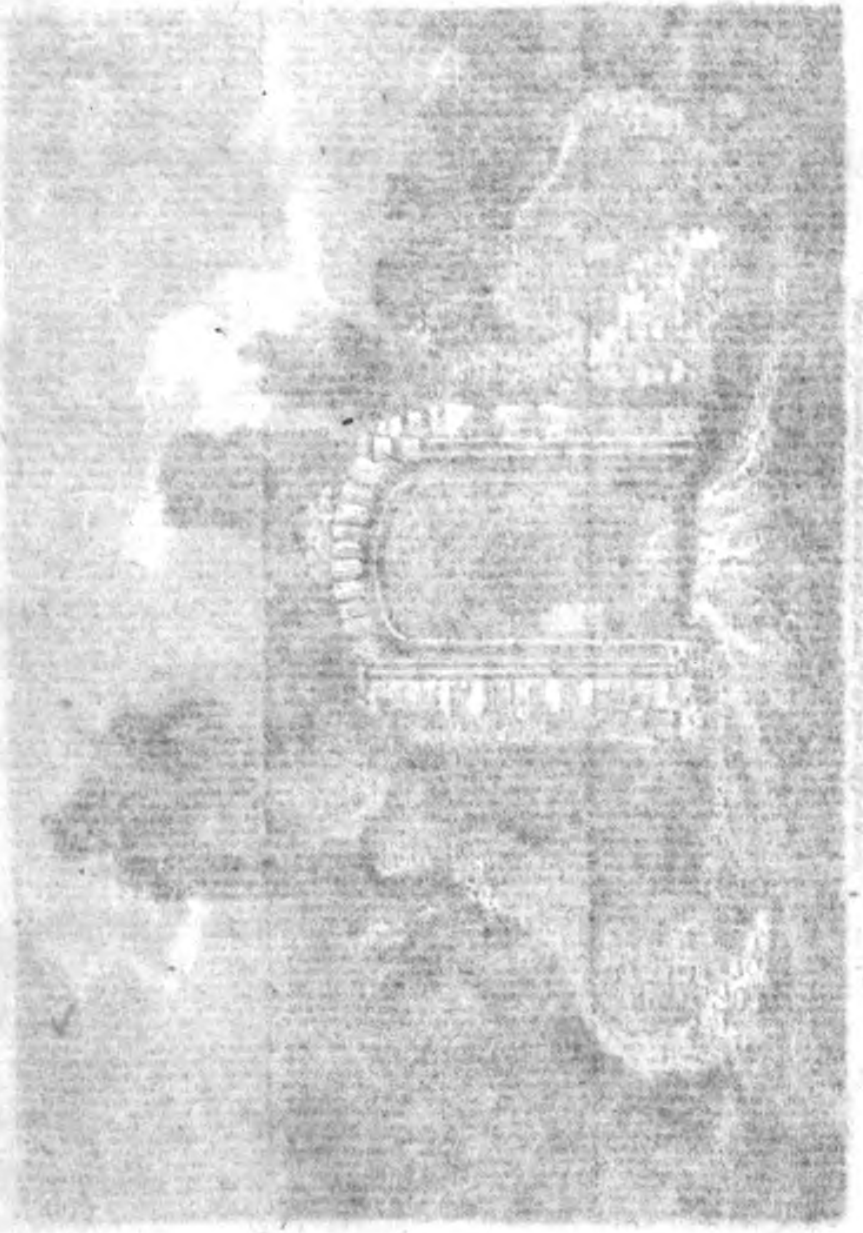
"FRA. CARTWRIGHT, high constable."

There are likewise several other requisitions from the same high constable to the same constable, about bringing oats and teams to the said garrison.

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

*Entrance to the Court, Dudley Castle.*

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



## DUDLEY CASTLE.

This Castle was one of the last which held out for the unfortunate monarch, and was maintained for him till the 13th of May, 1646, when colonel Leveson surrendered it to sir William Brereton, the parliamentary general.

Several cannon-balls, some of them thirty-two pounders, have been found at different times about the ruins. Between the keep and the priory are some traces of an entrenchment, thrown up at the time of the siege: The Castle was, for several years after the rebellion, inhabited by the lord Wards; the plantations were kept in good order, and the park well stocked with deer. It afterwards became neglected, and served as a retreat for a crew of coiners, who, on the eve of St. James's fair, July 24, 1790, set fire to the buildings, but whether accidentally or with design, is not known. In the great hall was an oak table, seventeen yards long, and one broad, of one entire plank, which originally measured twenty-five yards; but, being too long for the place it was intended to occupy, the superfluous part was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring gentleman.

Dudley Castle consisted of a variety of buildings, partly encompassing an area about an acre in size; it was surrounded by an exterior wall, flanked with towers: the keep, which stands on a considerable eminence, in the south-west angle of the area, has evident marks of great antiquity, and is probably the only part remaining that was built by Dodo, the original founder. Doctor

Booker, master of the free-school of Dudley, and minister of St. Edmund's church, wrote the following pleasing lines, on his planting some ivy round these towers:

"Wind, gentle evergreen, thy spreading arms,
Round Dodo's ancient tow'rs; and, from the blast
Of winter, shield them with thy mantling charms,
That they to time's remotest morn may last.
Lodg'd in thy leaves, the birds of various wing
Shall, unrestrain'd, their mossy mansions form,
And round each pond'ring visitant shall sing,
Safe from the truants' schoolboy and the storm.
Spread, gentle evergreen! thy branches kind,
O'er Dodo's castle—aweful in decay;
Let them around his loftiest turrets wind,
And deck with sober green his ruins grey."

Some time since, lord Dudley and Ward employed a number of workmen in restoring part of the keep to its original state, and raising the mutilated tower to the heighth and form of its corresponding one. The vast heap of limestone which was battered down in the civil wars, and which filled up the area, being now taken away, exhibits the original form in which Dodo is stated to have erected it. This massy structure is of an oblong shape, having at each corner a lofty tower, with staircases and communications from one to the other, all built of the same durable limestone, dug from the rock below. The bases of each of these four towers gradually increase

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

Dudley Castle, from the Court.

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

to the foundation, and those on the south side, which are now laid bare, seem to unite with the formation of the mount itself: on examining the base apartments cleared from rubbish, instead of windows, appear loop-holes, having a flight of steps ascending to the apertures, similar to those of Rochester Castle. Next to the keep, in point of antiquity, is the chapel (of which two fine Gothic windows remain, one of them is of the lancet form) and the great gateway, with the apartments over it: this entrance appears to have been very strong; the walls are nine feet in thickness, having a portcullis at each end. Under the chapel is a large vault, arched over, which is commonly called the prison, but the brick-work being broken, it now affords shelter for cattle, as does every other accessable part of the Castle: these vaulted cavities may probably have been used, at times, as a prison, though not originally constructed for that purpose. The other parts of the Castle appear to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. or of queen Elizabeth. In the kitchen, which is on the east side, are two enormous chimnies, the fire-place of one measures four yards and a half in width.

The prospect from the Castle is singularly beautiful, and so entensive, that, on a clear day, the eye may discern the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, and Hereford, and part of Wales.

Nor is the prospect more extensive than full of variety, comprising hills and dales, woods and villages, populous towns, and busy seats of manufacture; a scene that may justly be termed—" of various view, warm and alive with human habitations." The stupendous hills of Malvern (though at the distance of about forty miles), bounding the horizon towards the south, are noble features in the scene; as are also those of Clent, Abberley, the Cleys, and the Wrekin:—

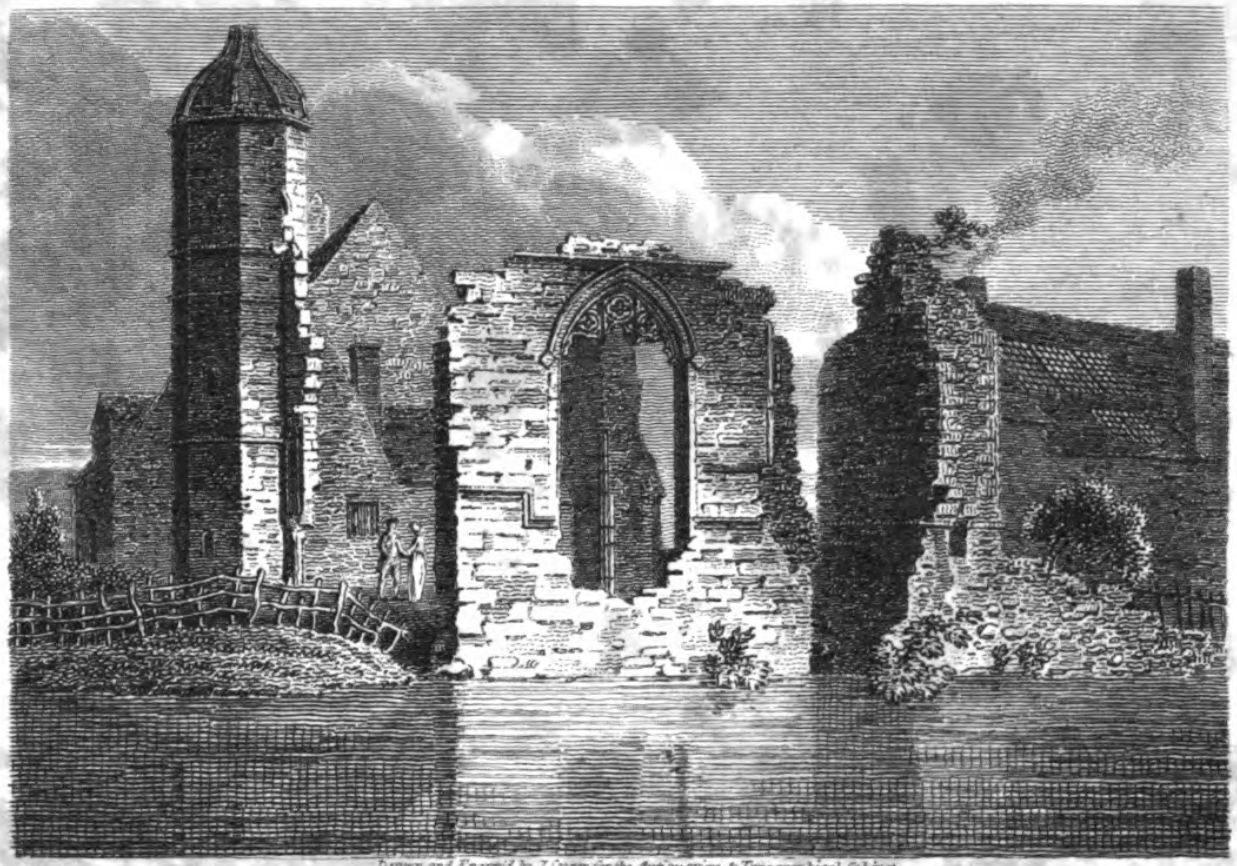
" Mountains, on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do often rest."

The eminence upon which the Castle stands was formerly so well covered with trees, as to obtain it the appellation of the " Castle in the Woods."

" Departed grandeur! could these stones assume
Historic pow'r to tell thy pristine fame,
The torch of truth should thy dark reign illume,
And bright description kindle from the flame.

" Then each mute witness, hasting to decay,
Might tell what scenes were whilom here display'd;
What ancient dames here sung th' heroic lay,
Mov'd in the dance, or nightly masquerade!

" What titled warriors grac'd the splendid ball,
In all the pride of chivalry and show;
What trophies hung within the sounding hall,
The blood-stain'd spoil of some illustrious foe:



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

Dudley Priory, Staffordshire.

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

" What rich possessors fed the neighbouring poor;
What tournaments they fought, and how they fell;
—These, with numerous tales and deeds of yore,
The moss-grown reliques of the pile might tell.

" But sadly silent, they keep mouldering on,
Shaken full oft by Ruin's iron hand;
And when some fleeting seasons more are gone,
No wreck of pride or grandeur here shall stand.

" Thus, worn with age, must thou, O man! become
A walking ruin, on life's shelving shore;
At last to perish in the oblivious tomb;
But, summon'd thence, thou shalt decay no more."

# DUDLEY PRIORY,

## *STAFFORDSHIRE.*

THE venerable ruins of DUDLEY PRIORY stand about half a mile from the town of Dudley. It was a Priory of Benedictine Monks, of the order of Clugne, founded near the site of St. James's church, and dedicated to that saint by Gervase Pagnell, in pursuance of the intention of his father Ralph. It afterwards became a cell to Wenlock, a monastery of the same order, in Shropshire. In 1190 pope Lucius confirmed the monks in various privileges and possessions. In 1300 pope Boniface granted an indulgence to all who should pray for the soul of Roger de Somery, a benefactor to this house, and buried here. In the thirteenth year of Edward I. the prior had licence to unpark a heath in the forest of Kinsare, adjoining to the manor of Wodeford. Erdeswicke, in his History of Staffordshire, mentions several monuments erected within the Priory, to the Somerys and Suttons, but no traces of these are now visible; the principal fragments of the building are a handsome Gothic window, with the upper part of its tracery almost entire, and an elegant little tower, of an octangular form: a considerable part of the building was taken down some years since, for the convenience of the manufactory into which

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

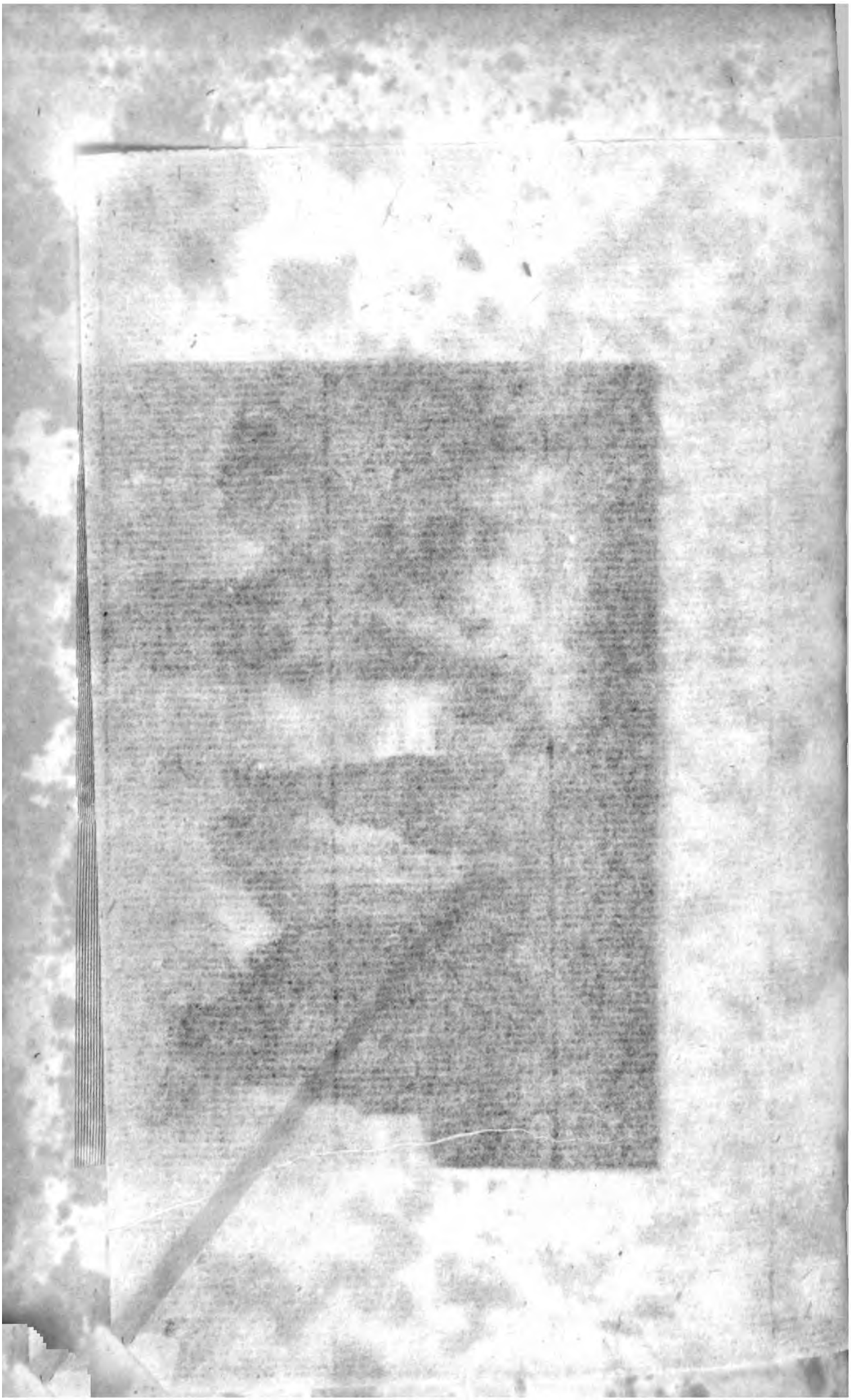
*Remains of Dudley Priory.*

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke & Son, Bond St. & by J. Carpenter & J. Bond, St. James's.

[illegible] d. [illegible] dissol[illegible]

[illegible] Swinbock, was granted to sir [illegible] was confirmed by queen [illegible] and Dudley. It was valued, in [illegible] clear yearly value being [illegible]

[illegible] Dudley are two churches, one dedi- [illegible] the other to St. Thomas; they [illegible] vicarage. Bishop Stanley's Survey [illegible] parish church, and St. Tho- [illegible] thereon; and in the bull of [illegible], dated [illegible], among other [illegible] Dudley, are mentioned the chapel [illegible] St. Thomas's, as annexed to the [illegible] church [illegible] During the civil [illegible] St. Edmund's was [illegible] taken from the parish [illegible] the church of St. Edmund being [illegible] between, in 16[illegible], both parishes [illegible] St. Thomas, and became as one in [illegible] in their officers, within a few [illegible] register-book, because one also, [illegible] the 16th Feb. 1616, Mr. Jno. [illegible] vicarage of Dudley, and had [illegible] the church of St. Thomas on the [illegible] also, on the [illegible] Sept. 1665, [illegible] it was ordered [illegible] com-



the tenable remains are converted. At the dissolution, this Priory, as parcel of Wenlock, was granted to sir John Dudley, which grant was confirmed by queen Mary to Edward Sutton, lord Dudley; it was valued, in the whole, at £36:3, the clear yearly value being £33:1:4.

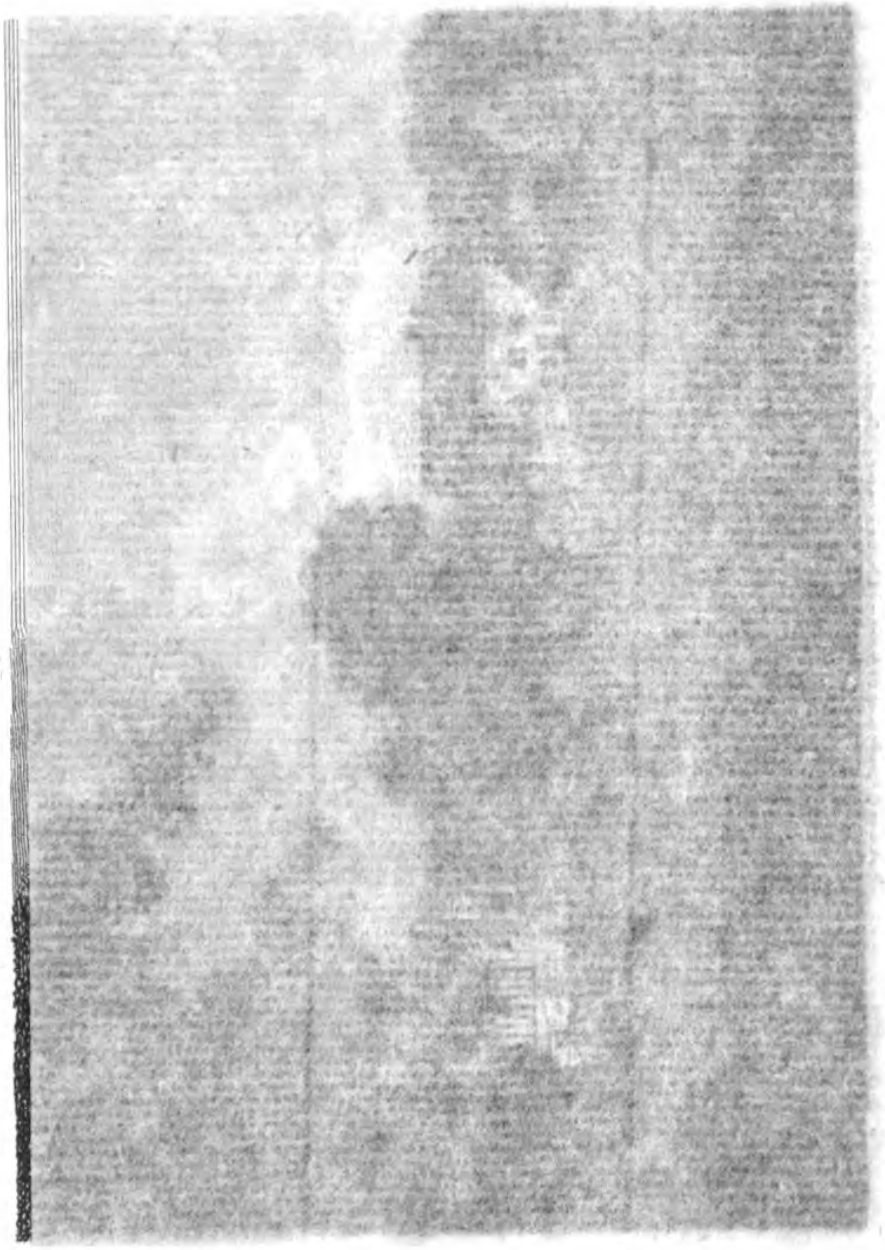
In the town of Dudley are two churches, one dedicated to St. Edmund, and the other to St. Thomas; they are both united in one vicarage. Bishop Sandy's Survey states St. Edmund's as the parish church, and St. Thomas as a chapel dependant thereon; and in the bull of pope Lucius abovementioned, dated 1190, among other possessions of Dudley Priory, are mentioned the chapels of St. Edmund's and St. Thomas's, as annexed to the mother church of St. James, in Dudley, which church must have been long since destroyed. During the civil wars the church of St. Edmund's was demolished, as appears by the following account, taken from the parish register:—" Note, that the church of St. Edmund being demolished by colonel Leveson, in 1646, both parishes did meet in that of St. Thomas, and became as one in all administrations, and so in their officers, within a few years after; so that the register-book became one also from thenceforth. On the 16th Feb. 1646, Mr. Jno. Taylor was settled in the vicarage of Dudley, and had possession given him of the church of St. Thomas on the 17th of the same month; also, on the 30th Sept. 1648, upon the people's petition, it was ordered by the com-

mittee for plundered ministers, that both parishes should repair the church of St. Thomas, and by another former order they were allowed jointly to meet for divine service therein." At a short distance from the Priory, towards the north, are these wonderful works of art, the tunnel and lime-quarries. The former is thirteen feet high and nine wide, and extends a mile and three-quarters, principally through a hard rock, and in some places upwards of sixty feet below the surface. This work was began and made navigable in about the space of four years, and affords a striking proof of the vast effects of human industry and perseverance. The stupendous caverns where the limestone has been worked out, are no less deserving the attention of the curious, who may there see this useful article brought from the bowels of the earth, and conveyed through the country by means of inland navigation, to serve the purposes of the husbandman as well as the architect.

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

The Charter House near Coventry, Warwickshire.

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



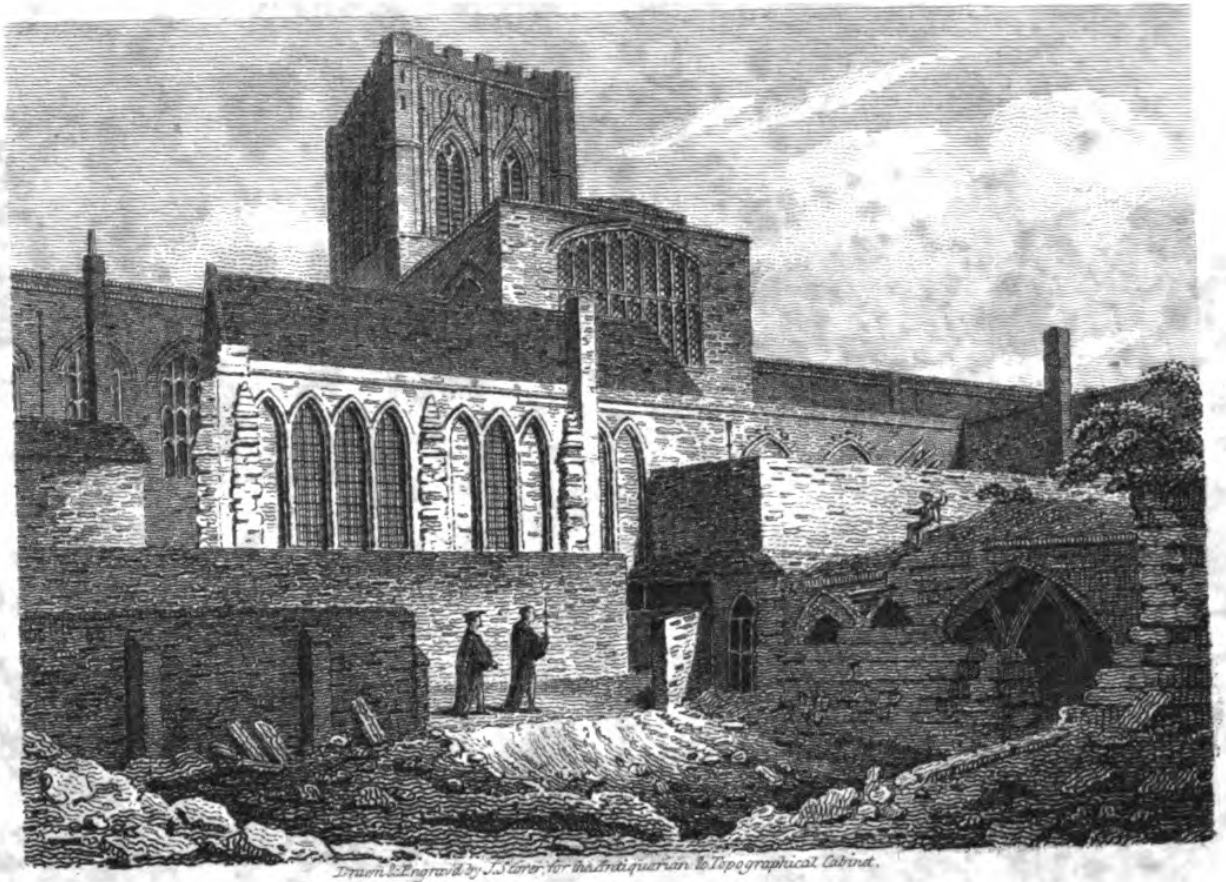
# CHARTER-HOUSE,

## *WARWICKSHIRE.*

About a mile from Coventry stands the Charter-House, now inhabited by —— Inge, esq.: little of the ancient building remains. The wall of the *precinct* is still standing; and in a wall in the garden are the marks of many small doors, which were the entrances into the cells of the austere inhabitants. This religious house arose from the pious intentions of William lord Zouch, of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire; who obtaining, in 1381, fourteen acres of land, in this place, from sir Baldwyn Frevile, the elder, determined on that to erect a monastery of Carthusians, and endow it with ample revenues. Death, however, prevented the execution of his purpose; but, in his last illness, he left £60 towards a future establishment.

The design was speedily completed by various pious persons. Richard Luff, a mayor of Coventry, and Richard Botoner, a fellow-citizen, bestowed 400 marks on the church choir, cloisters, and three cells; others followed their example. Richard II. on his return from Scotland, in 1385, assumed the honour of being the founder; and, at the instance of his queen, Anne, laid the first stone of the church with his own hands, declar-

ing, in the presence of his nobility, and of the mayor and citizens of Coventry, that he would bring it to perfection. After this it received considerable endowments, and at the dissolution was found, according to Dugdale, to be possessed of £131 : 6 : 8, above all reprizes. The prior made an easy surrender of the house, and seemed to be without the resolution generally found among this severe and conscientious order; for more of this than any other resisted the will of the rapacious monarch, and suffered persecution in support of their cause.



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

# Chester Cathedral.

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

# CHESTER CATHEDRAL,

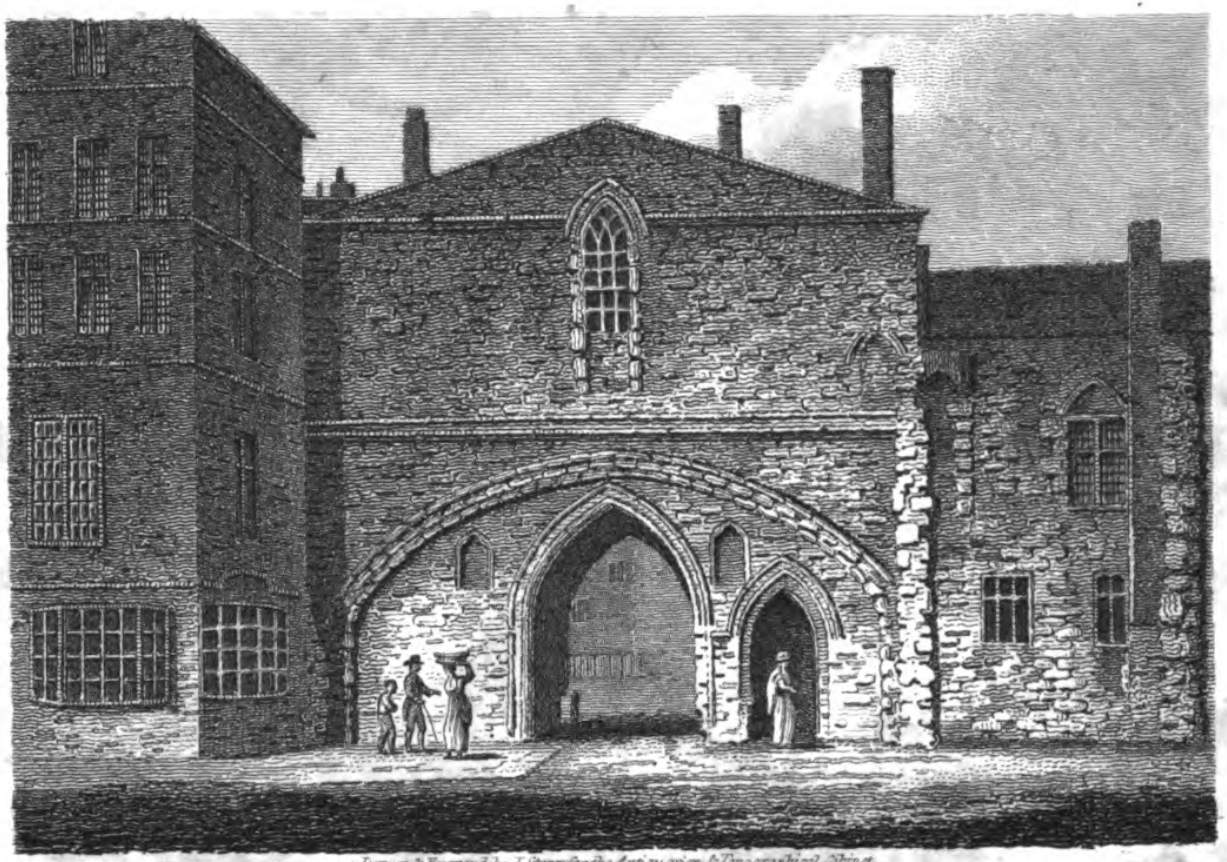
## *CHESHIRE.*

About the year 785 Peter, bishop of Litchfield, removed his episcopal seat from that place to Chester, making use of the church of St. John for his Cathedral. This translation, however, was of short duration, for his successor established himself in the former diocese, and Chester was without a bishop till after the suppression of monasteries; it was then restored to its ancient honour by Henry VIII. who made it one of the six new sees that were formed in 1541, at which time the dissolved abbey of St. Werburgh was converted into the Cathedral. The first new bishop, John Bird, recommended himself to his royal master by preaching most vehemently against Papal supremacy: this pliancy of humour caused his removal from Bangor to Chester, where he furthered the designs of the rapacious Henry, by granting the manors and demesnes to the king, and accepting impropriations and rectories in exchange; thus the see was deprived of all its possessions, and, with the exception of the single acre on which the palace stands, and the court beyond it, another house adjacent; a little orchard, called the Woodyard; two houses near St. John's church; a few small tenements in the city of

York; and some lands in Broughton and Childer Thornton, bequeathed in the year 1703: is completely divested of temporalities, and, though the greatest in extent of any in England, is of the smallest value.

The precise time at which the abbey of St. Werburgh was founded, is not known; though it is unquestionably of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been a nunnery founded by Wulpherus, king of the Mercians, in the year 660: the duration of this community is uncertain, it was probably ruined by the Danes in 895, when they seized and defended Chester against Alfred. In the reign of Athelstan, the noble Ethelfrida established, in place of the nuns, a society of canons regular; she also restored the buildings which were afterwards repaired by earl Leofric, and more liberally endowed by the kings Edmund and Edgar. On the accession of Hugh Lupus to the earldom of Chester the canons were suppressed, and a colony of Benedictines, from Bec in Normandy, were placed in their room: frequent and extensive grants were made to the abbey by Lupus and his successors, and it continued to flourish till the general dissolution; when it was surrendered by Thomas Clerk, the last abbot. Its annual revenues were £1073: 17: 7.

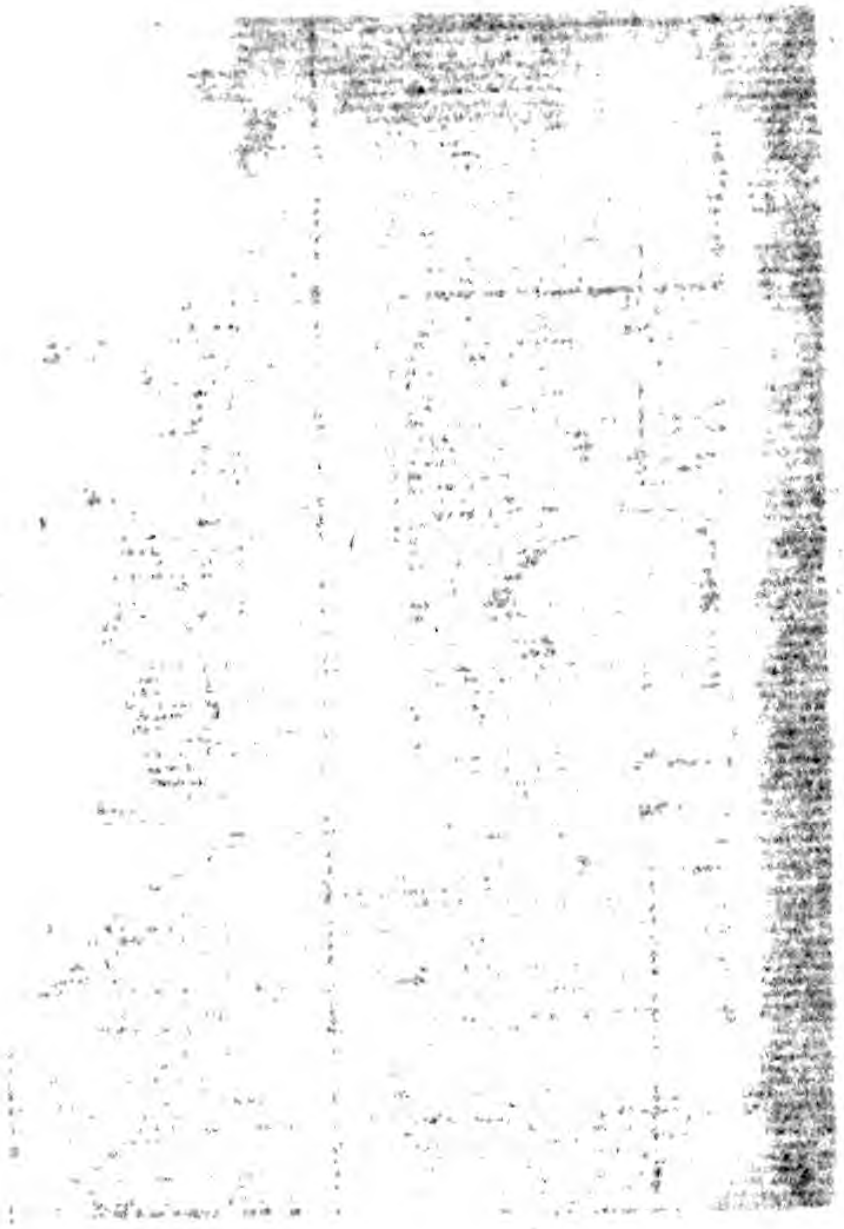
Considerable remains of the abbey buildings are still standing; the principal is the abbey gate: it consists of two pointed arches within a round one, of extensive span, and apparently of much earlier date. The abbey court is a small square, with a grass plot and an obelisk



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

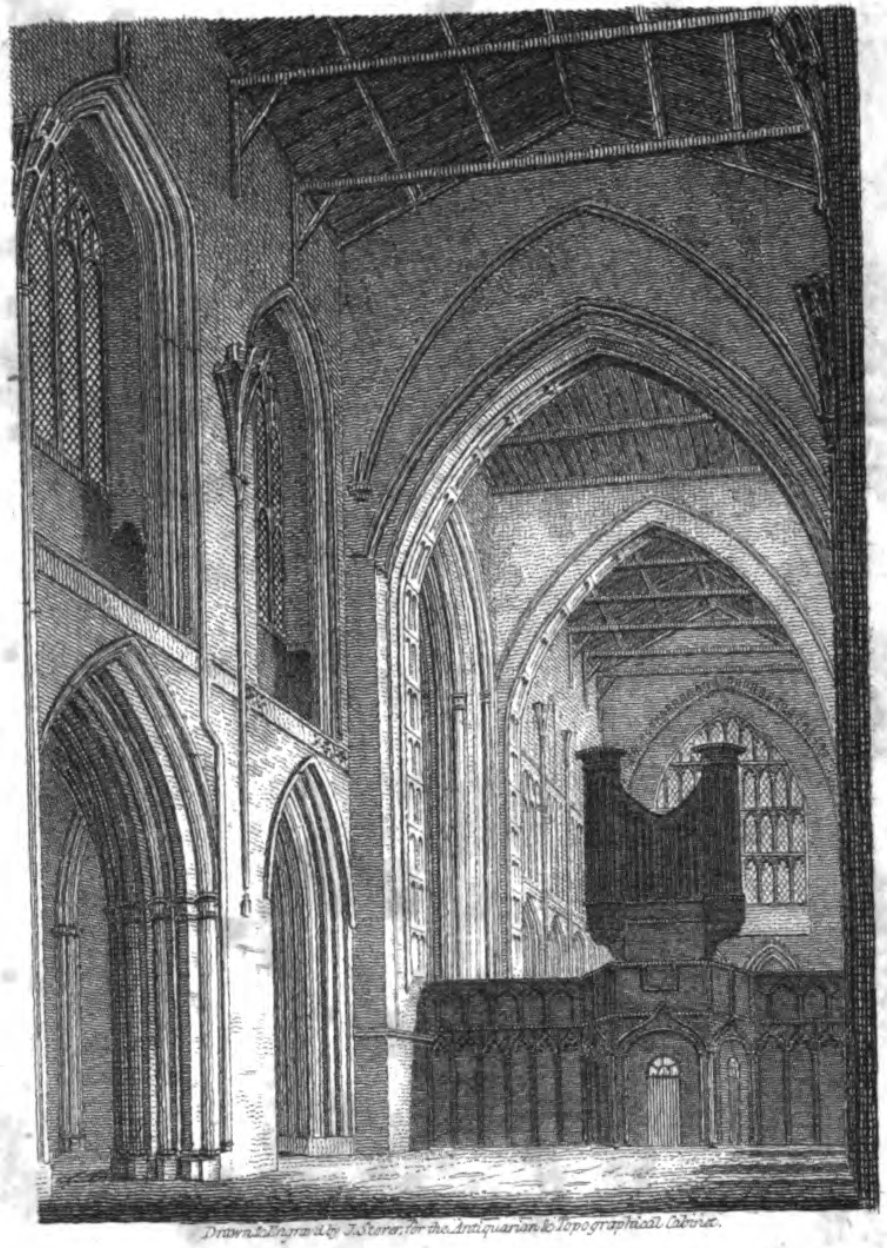
*The Abbey Gate, Chester.*

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



in the centre: two sides of the square are ornamented with rows of handsome houses, and on one is the bishop's palace, a handsome stone building, erected by bishop Keene in the year 1753. The deanery, which is in the same court, was built on the walls of a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas: the cloisters consist of only three walks on the north side of the Cathedral; in the wall of the south walk, which has long since been demolished, were deposited the remains of the first, second, third, and sixth abbots. The Cathedral is a large and heavy pile of irregular workmanship; its appearance is rude and broken, on account of the mouldering stone of which it is composed; the lower part of the wall has a row of arches, now filled up; this, with a vestige of the north transcept, appears to be the most ancient part of the building, though these are of no very high antiquity, the works of the Saxons and of its refounder being entirely gone. The middle aisle and the tower were finished by the abbot Simon Ripley, the initials of his name are to be seen interlaid in ciphers, on some of the capitals of the pillars. The body is supported by six pointed arches; above is a gallery with a neat stone balustrade, and a row of large pointed windows. Excepting the parts already noticed, most of the building seems to have been erected in the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. The west front, which is richly ornamented, was began in 1508. The window above the door is filled with tracery, and the doorcase is decorated with a variety of sculpture; on

the walls of the nave and its aisles are the springs of the arches, from which it appears that the architect intended to have vaulted the roofs, but, from some unknown cause, the design was abandoned. The choir is filled with stalls that have tabernacle-work above them, carved in a superior style; the arches in the galleries are separated by slender pillars, probably the work of the fifteenth century. In the chancel are four stone stalls for the priests; and about the walls are inserted the monuments of several illustrious churchmen. The bishop's throne stands on a stone base, and is a remarkable piece of sculpture: its form is an oblong square, each side most curiously ornamented with arches and pinnacles; round the upper part is a range of small images intended to represent the saints and kings of the Mercians, each figure held a scroll on which the name was inscribed; many of these scrolls and figures were mutilated by the fanatics, during the great rebellion, but in 1748 the figures were restored, though in a most injudicious manner, some of the females having male heads placed on their shoulders, while the masculine figures were ill-matched with female heads: the original number of statues was thirty-four, but four of them are lost. In the year 1749 Dr. William Cooper published a pamphlet containing a description of these figures, and the history of the persons they represented; the profits of which he presented to the Blue-coat Hospital. Behind the choir is St. Mary's chapel, and on each side an aisle: in the north aisle is an altar-



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

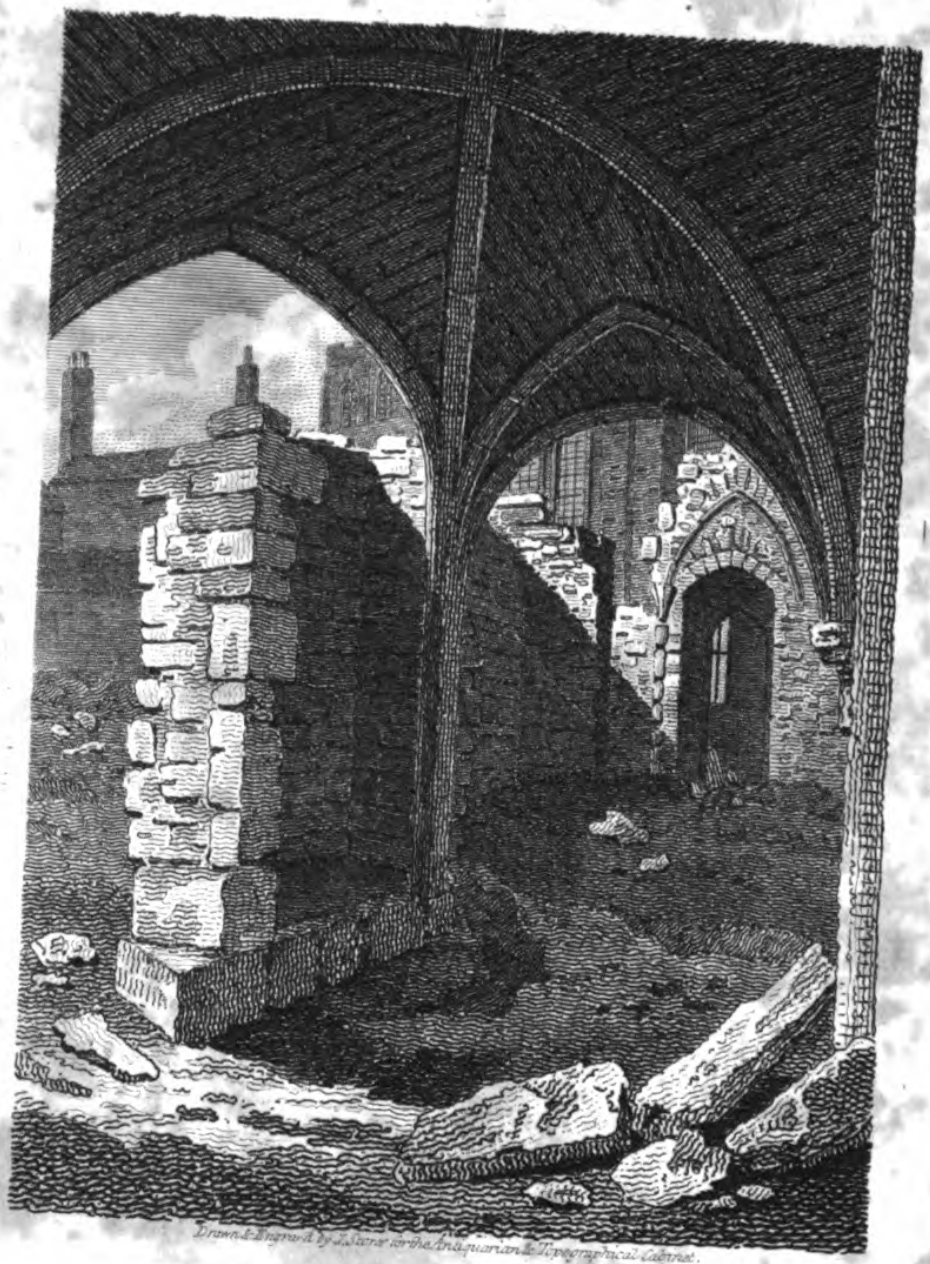
# Interior of Chester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. July 12 1810.

tomb ascribed to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who is said to have escaped from his troubles, and to have resided in Godshall Lane in this city, where he died, and was buried in the abbey. The transcepts are different in form, and of unequal extent; the north one is very large, dedicated to St. Oswald, and is in the parish of that name: this is reported to stand on the site of the first church of St. Peter and Paul, which was afterwards changed to that of the Holy Trinity, and, finally, to the name it now bears. This transcept was designedly enlarged, on rebuilding the church, and allotted by the monks to the neighbouring inhabitants, who were mostly their servants or tenants. At first the religious wished to have the whole for themselves, and on that account built a chapel at a distance, called St. Nicholas's, and endowed it with a vicarage for the use of the laity; but at the request of the inhabitants, and by composition between the mayor and abbot, they were restored to the use of the church of St. Oswald. The chapel falling into disuse, was purchased by the citizens, and converted into a common hall for the dispatch of public business, since which it has been changed into a magazine for wool, and part into a theatre, under licence of Parliament. The chapter-house is a most beautiful edifice, and stands in the east walk of the cloister; the vestibule is arched, and supported by four columns, each surrounded with eight slender pilasters, without capitals, which converge near

the top of the column, and spread over the roof. The dimensions of this room are thirty-three feet four inches by twenty-seven feet four inches, the height is twelve feet nine inches. The chapter-house is fifty feet long, twenty-six feet broad, and thirty-five feet high; at the upper end is a window, consisting of five lancet-shaped divisions, and on each side is another of three; a narrow gallery runs along three parts of the room, divided from the windows by a triplet of elegant and lofty pillars. The roof is of stone; the springs of the arches which secure it are supported by neat pilasters, with palmy capitals. The entrance, both from the cloisters and between the vestibule and chapter-house are Gothic, but apparently of a later date than either of those rooms.

This chapter-house appears to have been erected in the time of Randle, earl of Chester, whose first care, after it was completed, was to remove the body of his uncle, the great Hugh Lupus, from the churchyard of the abbey where it had been interred, into this building. Here his remains continued unmolested till the year 1724, when, in digging within the chapter-house, they were found in a stone coffin, wrapped in leather, with a cross on the breast: at the head of the coffin was a stone, in shape of a T, with a wolf's head engraven on it, in allusion to his name. In Willis's Cathedrals, the following epitaph on the earl is quoted, from an old MS.



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

Part of Chester Cathedral.

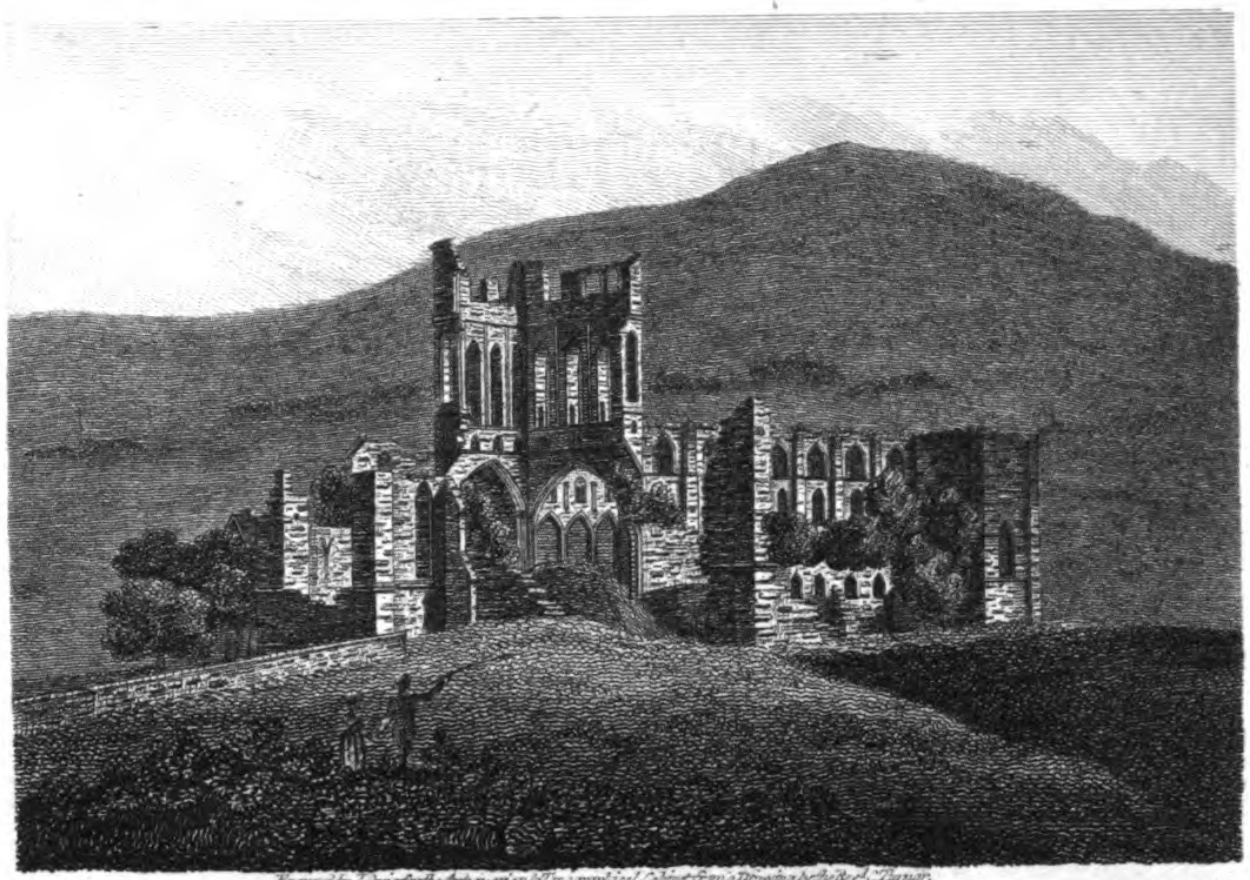
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & T. Carpenter 72 Pall Mall S.t July 1.st 1812.

"Although my corps it lies in grave,
And that my flesh consumed be,
My picture here now that you have,
An earl sometyme of this cittye;
Hugh Lupe by name,
Sunn to the duke of Brittayne:
Of chivalrie then being flower,
And sister's sonne to William Conquerour,
To the honour of God I did edifie
The foundation of this monastery;
The ninth year of this my foundation,
God changed my life, to his heavenly mansion;
In the year of our Lord being gone
A thousand one hundred and one,
I changed this life verily,
The XVII daie of July."

The privilege of sanctuary appears never to have belonged to the abbey so fully as it was possessed by other religious houses, but was merely temporary during the feast in honour of St. Werburgh. Hugh Lupus ordered that no malefactor should be attached or punished at the time of the fair held upon this occasion, unless he committed some new offence. The great concourse of loose people that assembled through this indulgence proved of singular advantage to the earl Randle, who, being surrounded in the castle of Rhudland by a Welsh army, and in great danger, dispatched a messenger to

Roger de Lacy, his constable, for assistance. This officer was at that time attending the fair, and being assisted by Ralph Dutton, his son-in-law, collected immediately a numerous body of the rabble, who had met together in consequence of the privilege: with this motley company, he advanced, in battle array, to the castle, and the Welsh, who discovered him at a distance, supposing themselves too few to engage the multitude that followed him, made a hasty retreat.

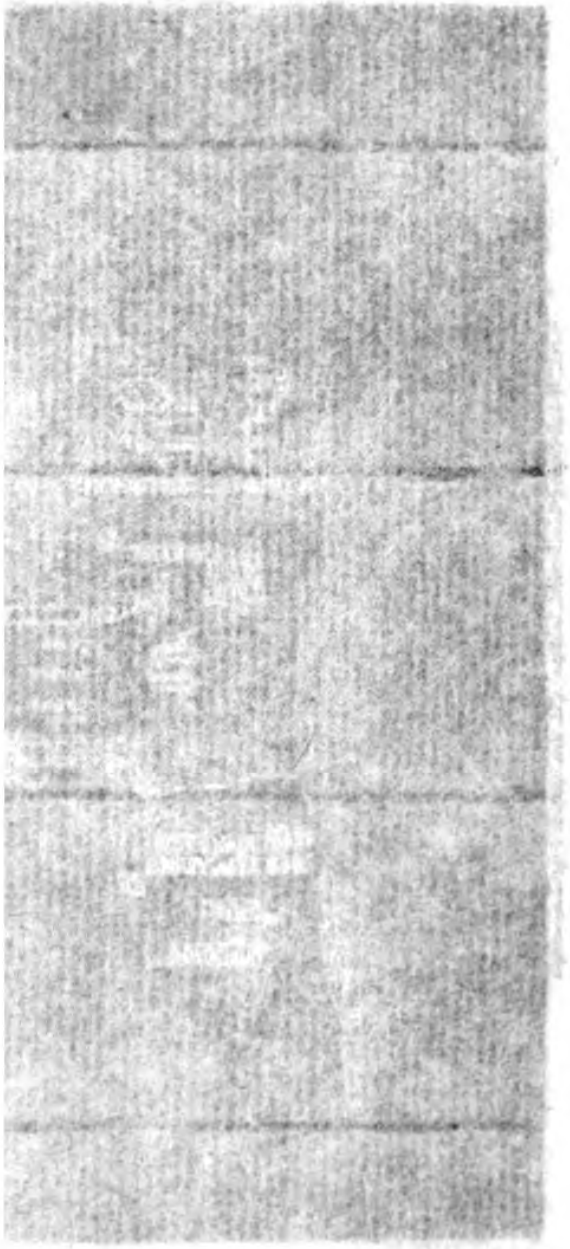
Besides the Cathedral and St. Oswald's, Chester contains eight parish churches, the principal of which is St. John's: it stands without the walls on the east side of the city, and is said to have been founded in the year 689, by king Ethelred, who was admonished, in a vision, to erect it on a spot where he should find a white hind. This church was formerly a magnificent pile, in form of a cross: great part of the east end was destroyed by the fall of the centre tower, in 1574; the north and south transcepts are likewise demolished: on one side of the tower, at the west end, the legend relative to the foundation of this church is represented by the figures of a man and a hind.



Engraved by Lowry for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Walter A. Tanner.

# Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire.

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



# LLANTHONY ABBEY,

## *MONMOUTHSHIRE.*

THE remains of this once beautiful and extensive Abbey are situated in the deeply-secluded vale of Ewais, encircled by the barren summits of the Black Mountains. It was a Cistertian house, founded by Walter de Lacy in 1103, and afterwards endowed liberally by Milo, earl of Hereford. The ruins are venerable and grand, but wholly devoid of ornament: they partake of the character of the surrounding scenery. Not a single tendril of ivy decorates the massive walls of the structure, and but a sprinkling of shrubs and light-branchy trees fringe the parapets, or shade the broken fragments beneath. The area of the church is not very extensive; the length is 212 feet, the breadth fifty feet, and it measures 100 feet across the transcept. The roof has long since fallen in, and a great part of the east end and south side lie prostrate; but the view afforded of the interior, in consequence, is grand. A double row of pointed arches, reposing on massive piers, separate the side-aisles from the nave, above which is a series of small circular arches. Two lofty arches, rising from the middle of the church, still sustain a massive

portion of the tower. The west end is extremely grand and beautiful.

Many portions of this Abbey appear in detached heaps, near the church, particularly a bold arch, now used as an entrance to a barn, and which appears to have formerly served as a principal opening to the Abbey.

The mountains of Ewais, now called the Hatterel Hills, rise above the monastery of Llanthony, and join the Black Mountains of Talgarth at Capel y Ffin, or the chapel on the boundary, near which the counties of Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth, form a point of union.

Drawn & Lithog. for the Antiquarian Lithographical Cabinet from a Drawing by the Revd. C. Turner.

# Brecon? Brecknockshire?

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & Carpenter Old Bond St. July 1. 1815.

# BRECKNOCK,

## *BRECKNOCKSHIRE.*

Brecon, or Brecknock, is delightfully situated upon a gentle swell above the Usk, overlooking a fertile, highly-cultivated valley. On one side of the town, beneath the majestic hanging groves of the priory, the impetuous Honddy loudly murmurs, and unites with the Usk at a short distance beyond Brecon bridge.

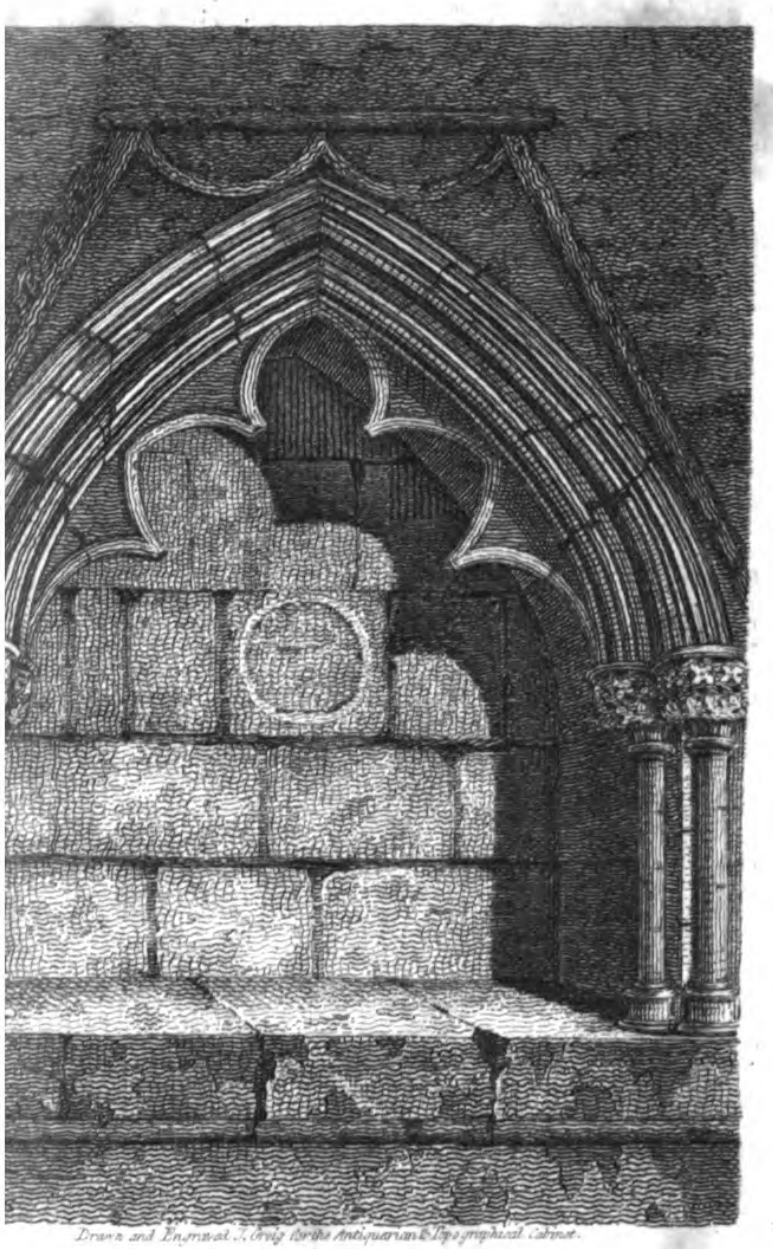
This county-town consists of three handsome streets, in the most spacious of which stands the town-hall and market-place. The magnificent castle, built by Bernard de Newmarche, in the reign of William Rufus, standing in the suburbs, and isolated by the river, is now curtailed to a very insignificant ruin, and that little is so choked up and disfigured with miserable habitations, as to exhibit no token of its ancient grandeur. This castle was besieged by Llewellyn, in 1233, but not taken. Some broken walls and a solitary tower compose its remains. Within the town are three churches, the most considerable of which is St. David's, a grand cruciform building, 200 feet in length by sixty in width: it has an embattled tower ninety feet high, rising from the centre of the building. A cloister extends from the church to the priory-house. One of the

most fascinating attractions of the town is its delightful walks, the one traced on the margin of the noble Usk, the other, called the priory walk, a luxuriant grove, impendant over the brawling Honddy.

Brecon is built on the site of a Roman station, and was originally called Aber Honddy. It was strongly walled, and had four gates. The principal remnants of its fortifications are to be seen by the water-side.

Brecon, and its immediate neighbourhood, are much inhabited by gentry of easy fortune. It is governed by a bailiff and fifteen aldermen, and sends one member to parliament. The markets are well but not cheaply supplied.

The Monuchdenny, or Penervaen, is a very high mountain on the south side of the town, which, from the quickness of its ascent and pointedness of its summit, bears a miniature resemblance to Cader Idris.

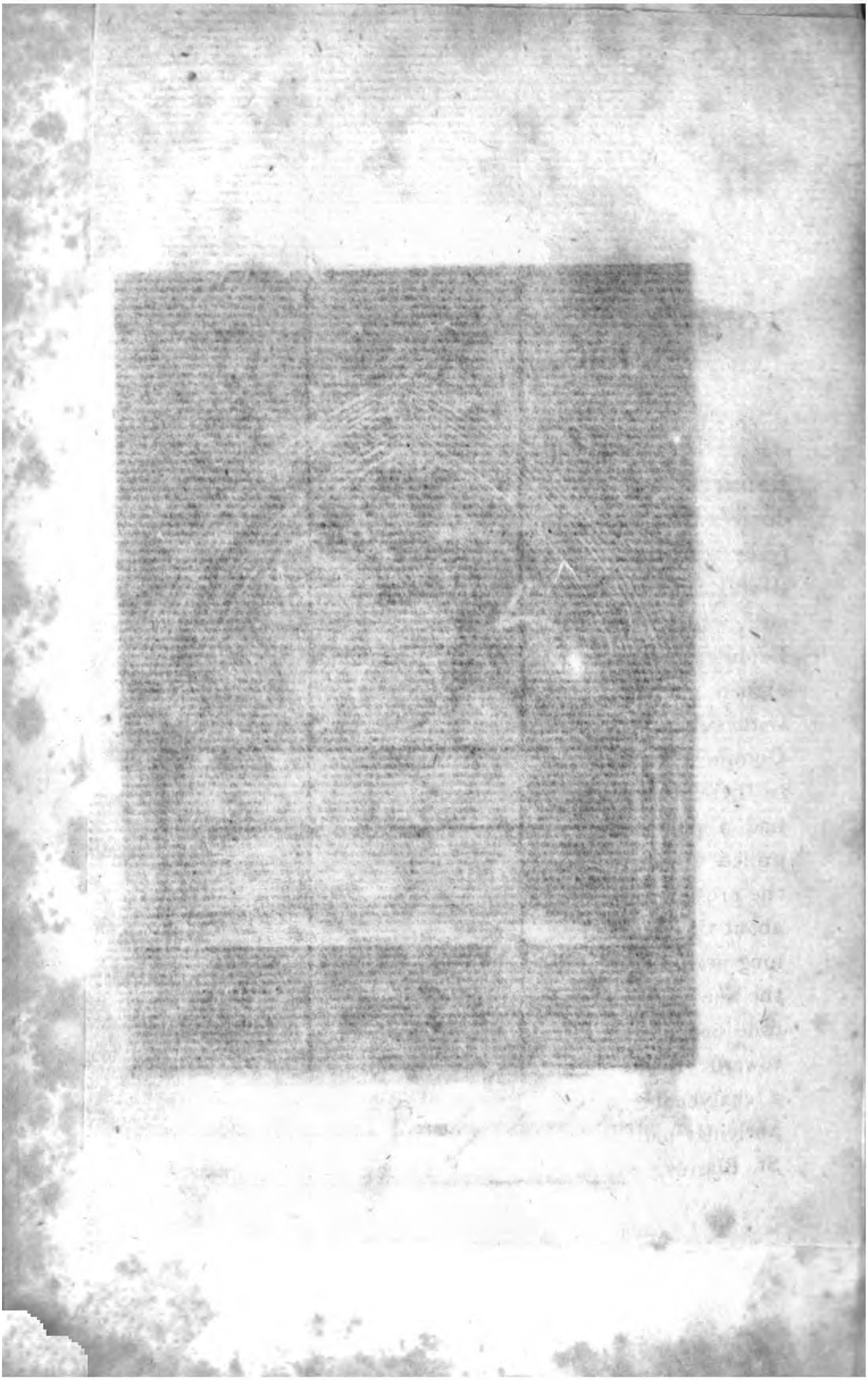


Drawn and Engraved J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

nt. Monum.t Bromley Church Kent.

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

[illegible] respectable market-town, [illegible] word Broom-leag, [illegible] of broom; and the [illegible] at the waste places [illegible] this etymology [illegible] the bishops of [illegible] by Athelbert, king [illegible] interruption about [illegible] during the Protectorate [illegible] the present time. [illegible] very early [illegible] the late bishop, Theo[illegible] plain, brick mansion [illegible] 1777. This is now, and [illegible] only principal residence [illegible] Bishops. It stands [illegible] of the town, on the [illegible] Bickenham and [illegible] spacious, [illegible] which was much [illegible]



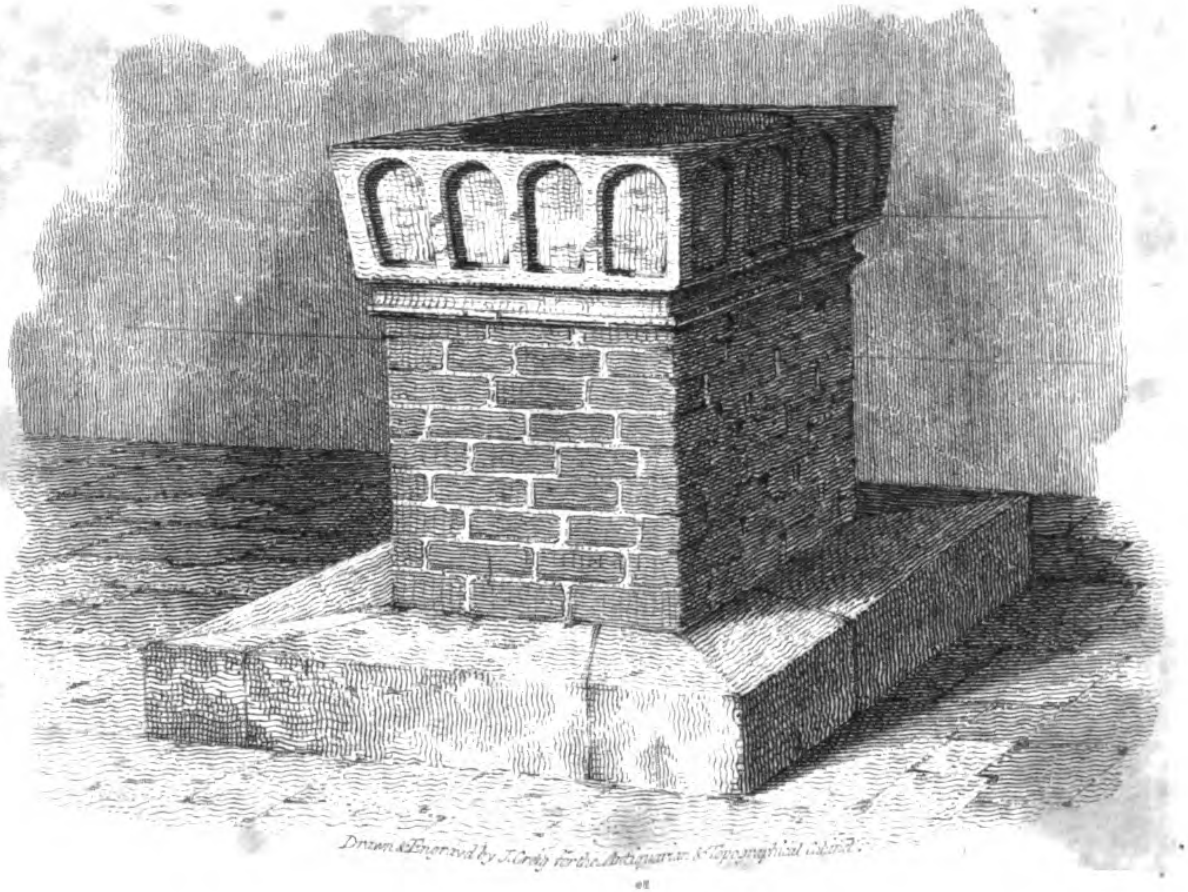
# FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH,

## *KENT.*

Bromley is a healthy and respectable market-town, and derives its name from the Saxon word Brom-leag, signifying a field, or pasture of broom; and the great quantity of that plant on all the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the bishops of Rochester in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and, with some little interruption about the period of the Conquest, and during the Protectorate, has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late bishop, Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain, brick mansion, in its stead, about the year 1777. This is now, and has been for a long period, the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester: it stands about a quarter of a mile out of the town, on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. Blase's Well, which anciently had an oratory attached to it, dedicated to St. Blasius, which was much frequented at Whitsun-

tide, because Lucas, who was legate for Sextus IV. here in England, granted an indulgent remission for forty days enjoined penance, to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orisons there in the three holidays of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up, but, being re-opened in 1754, was, by the bishop's orders, immediately secured from the mixture of other waters, since which, numbers of people have been remarkably relieved by it, from various diseases.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower. The sepulchral memorials are numerous: among these is an ANCIENT TOMB, in the north wall of the chancel, under a recessed pointed arch, with many mouldings springing from two beautifully slender pillars on each side, with heavy ornamented capitals. The upper portion of the arch and east side of the monument are mutilated. The person whose memory this tomb was intended to commemorate is unknown, but was conjectured by Weaver to be Richard Wendover, bishop of Rochester and minister of this town; but this prelate, who died in 1250, was, according to Dart and Godwin, buried in Westminster Abbey, by the king's (Henry III.) express orders. Against the same wall is an inscribed tablet, in memory of bishop Zachary Pearce, D. D. who died in June 1774, aged eighty-four years; and a slab in the



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

Font, Bromley Church, Kent.

Published March 1st, 1809, by W. Clarke, No. 3 Red St. & Longman & Co. Paternoster Row, St. Paul's, &c.

[illegible] and virtues of John [illegible] Two of [illegible] it is [illegible]

[illegible] excavated block of [illegible] are undoubted [illegible] to a [illegible] The [illegible] rather large [illegible] ornamented with [illegible]

[illegible] found in [illegible] John W[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] since that [illegible] imitations. [illegible] for [illegible] man's wid[illegible] sanity is [illegible] on bishop [illegible] every [illegible]

pavement records the name and virtues of John Younge, another bishop of Rochester: he died at the age of seventy-one, in April 1605. Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice.

The Font, which is an excavated block of Purbeck, is elevated by brick-work, and bears undoubted evidence of its high antiquity: the basin is hollowed to a size sufficiently large for emersion. The Font is nearly square, the upper portion being rather larger than the lower, and the sides are ornamented with the plain semicircular arches of the Norman architecture.

There is a college at Bromley, founded in pursuance of the will of the benevolent John Warner, bishop of Rochester, bearing date in 1666: it is for the residence and maintenance of twenty widows, of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been considerably increased, by the gifts of various persons, since that period. In 1756 Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Bradbourne, in this county, bequeathed the sum of £10,000, for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses, for as many widows of clergymen: since that, a bequest of £12,000, made under certain limitations, by William Pearce, esq. brother to bishop Pearce, for the building of ten more houses for clergymen's widows, has also fallen in; so that this excellent charity is in a very flourishing condition. The widows on bishop Warner's foundation have £30: 10 each, with coals and candles; the others have £20 each. The salary of the chaplain,

who must belong to Magdalene College, Oxford, has been increased at different times, and is now about £86 *per annum.*

This institution is under the management of fourteen trustees. The college buildings are pleasantly situated at the north end of the town.

The population of this parish, according to the act of 1800, amounted to 2700; the number of houses to 524. The markets are well supplied. The grant for holding them was obtained by the bishop of Rochester, from Henry VI. in the year 1447 or 1448.

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

*Antient Excavations Sneinton, near Nottingham.*

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

## EXCAVATIONS NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

The excavations in the park of the duke of Newcastle (which lies contiguous to the castle, seated solely on the brink of a high precipitous rock, at the western side of the town of Nottingham) are not only the largest of the kind in England, but the most singular in their curious structure and magnificence. They are formed in a low cliff, where the rocky stratum terminates abruptly, and from whose base extend those rich and beautiful meadows through which the river Trent pursues its winding and rapid course.

There are no records, or documents of any kind, by which the origin of these cavernous habitations might be ascertained; nor is there, perhaps, such an assemblage of apartments in any rock in Europe. We cannot hesitate, however, in referring the excavations of them to the first ancient ages; and as the whole is left to conjecture, without a vestige of probability, they may be ascribed, in their rude state, to the aborigines of the island, when, before the invasion by Julius Cæsar, they made their habitations amongst rocks and woods; or in the period of their succeeding instances, when, by the superior power the Britons, vanquished and yet unsubdued, might have escaped, and been secure in secret caves, surrounded by woods, where

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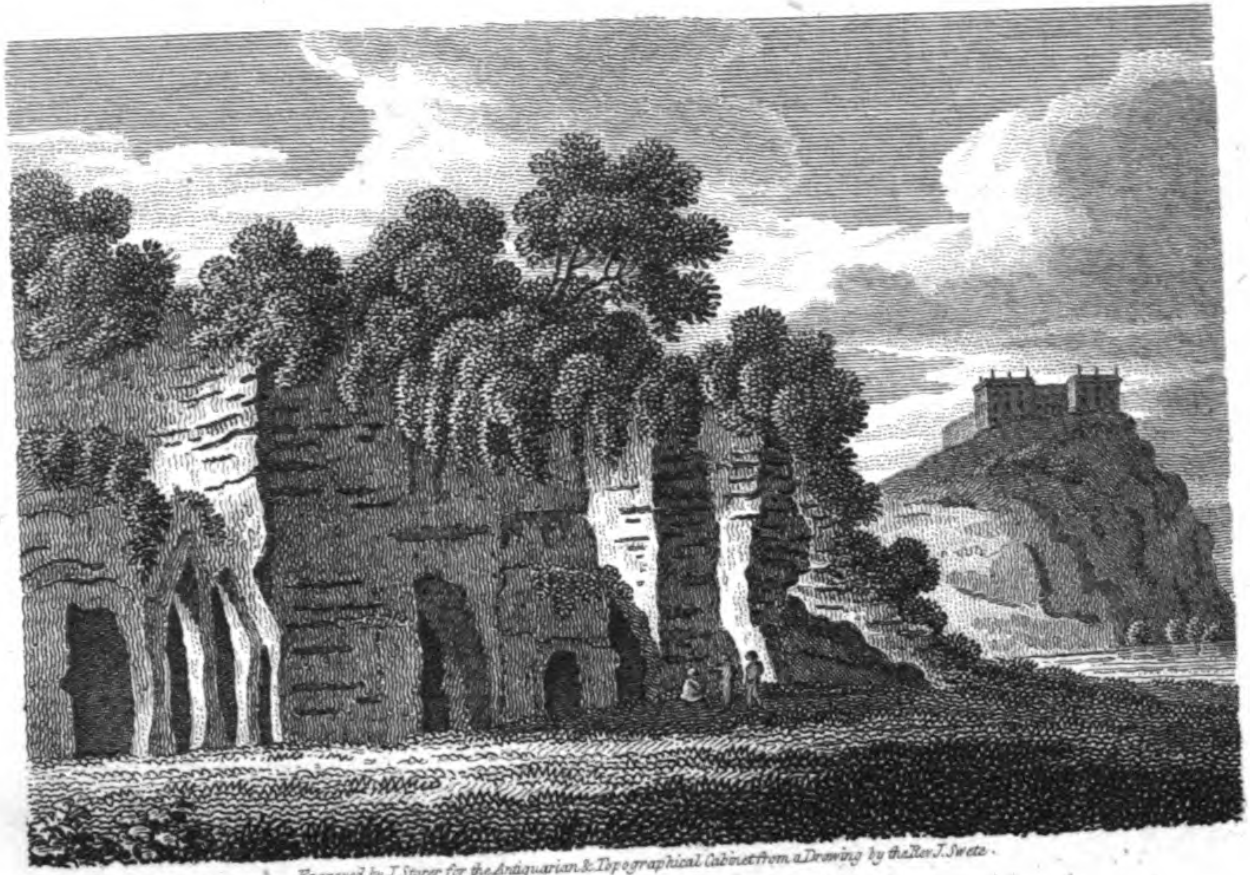
those times, might have been to the enemy impervious. In more peaceful days, these rude abodes, which had been the asylum of terrified fugitives, may have been converted to the uses of religion, and occupied by anchorets, or by communities of holy persons, before that period had arrived when the minds of men had become more enlightened, and the intercourse of society, assisted by mutual want, had instructed them to look out for more comfortable habitations, and to raise monasteries. The cell of the hermit was not invariably separated and solitary. The persecutions of Decius and Valerian, we are told, drove numbers of pious Christians to a life of prayer and abstinence, in wild places, remote from towns; and it is a fact not to be questioned, that several of the ancient Eremites, as St. Anthony, &c. though they abstracted themselves from general society, and lived recluse in deserts, were yet accompanied by other persons of similar habits and cast of temper.

"In these Excavations, which constitute a most singular and grotesque appearance, when viewed in the extent of the whole front of the rock, are to be traced an assemblage of perforations; among them is a kitchen, hollowed through the sandy stratum to the upper surface; there is likewise the appearance of a dove-cote, with a great variety of cells, one of which may be considered as having been a chapel: of the nature and local circumstances of this latter, a fair conception may be obtained from the accompanying Sketches, which, though taken



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

# Chapel in the Rock & Nottingham Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & T. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 3. 1810.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the more magnificent structure of [illegible], there is none in the kingdom so curious [illegible] or more deserving of antiquarian in-[illegible] [illegible] practised in the living rock,' it is [illegible] the association is probably nothing but the [illegible] or of a confused recollection, that it bears [illegible] resemblance to the chapel formed in the rocks [illegible] and other places in the Holy Land. Like [illegible] places of worship, this has pillars hewn [illegible] solid mass of stone in the ruder style of Gothic [illegible], which give their support to a vaulted roof, [illegible] also into compartments of a similar cast. On [illegible] the rock steps are yet visible, which may be [illegible] have led to an upper apartment, now mould-[illegible] as, indeed, has been the case with a consi-[illegible] part of this edifice, the joint composition of na-[illegible] and art. From the appearance which it now [illegible] there is little to convey to the spectator an idea [illegible] being been the continued abode of man. In the [illegible] of society, we find, in [illegible] according to the climate of the country, appropriate accommo-[illegible] and effectual shelter from the inclemencies of [illegible]; but here we see no vestiges either of one or [illegible]—there are no cells of retirement, not [illegible] of description which are not exposed to the [illegible]

[illegible]

in the year 1788, as no material dilapidation has since happened, will be now found accurate representations. With the exception of the more magnificent structure of Stonehenge, there is none in the kingdom so curious perhaps as this, or more deserving of antiquarian inspection; and thus 'practised in the living rock,' it is said (though the assimilation is probably nothing but the effect of fancy, or of a confused recollection) that it bears a strong resemblance to the chapel formed in the rocks at Bethlehem, and other places in the Holy Land. Like those excavated places of worship, this has pillars hewn out of the solid mass of stone in the ruder style of Gothic architecture, which give their support to a vaulted roof, fashioned also into compartments of a similar cast. On the face of the rock steps are yet visible, which may be inferred to have led to an upper apartment, now mouldered away; as, indeed, has been the case with a considerable part of this edifice, the joint composition of nature and of art. From the appearance which it now makes, there is little to convey to the spectator an idea of its having been the continued abode of man. In the rudest state of society, we find, in a degree accommodated to the climate of the country, appropriate conveniences, and effectual shelter from the inclemencies of the seasons; but here we see no vestiges either of one or the other—there are no cells of retirement, nor rooms of any description which are not exposed to the weather. In the hermitage at Warkworth, in Northumberland.

and in the sequestered retreats at Wetherel, on the river Eden, near Carlisle, we are in admiration at the snugness and comfortable disposition of the several rooms; and it would therefore be absurd to suppose that principles, which must be acknowledged to be general, and to have been universally adopted by men in similar situations, should not have occurred to the recluses who had excavated for themselves places of abode or of concealment among these rocks at Nottingham. There is analogy in most things, and from common usage we are warranted in our determinations on a particular instance; from such reasoning then I cannot hesitate to conclude, that very much of the external part of the 'Rock Holes' has, by time, or some other as efficient cause, been removed; and that what is now seen as the superfices of the rock, was, in former times, the inner walls of rooms in several places.

"Thus singular in their nature, and unique in their appearance, it may be considered rather as an odd circumstance, that these Excavations should have been so little described or made known to the world. By the ingenious Dr. Thornton they have been noticed in his Provincial History; and from the few remarks which he has made on them, it might have been supposed, that the attention of the curious would have been attracted to further investigation, and to a more minute antiquarian research. In times not very remote, local tradition (however deficient in other more important recitals) af-

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

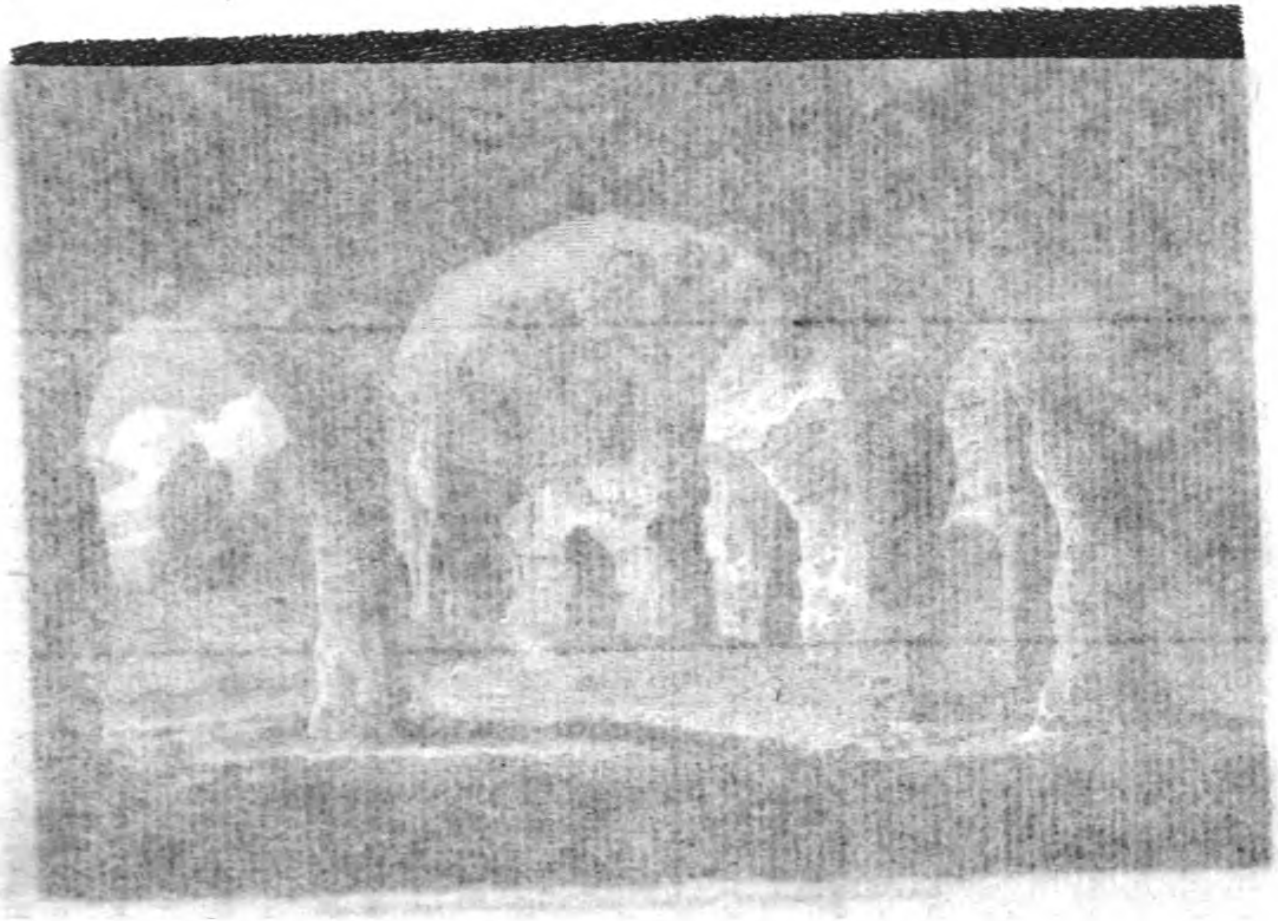
*Interior of the Chapel, in the Rock near Nottingham.*

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

[illegible] which [illegible] around the consecrated spot, [illegible] more [illegible] solitude and [illegible] The river Lerg, in many a play-[illegible] the very sides of the rock, ex-[illegible] not where an artificial passage [illegible] towards the castle, and by a [illegible] of the monument of the piety [illegible] pieces, gives an embellishment [illegible] to the scenery.

[illegible] of being of a dry, porous, free, [illegible] admirably adapted to the uses to [illegible] and in a variety of places, on [illegible] observ-[illegible] but taken a blut [illegible] for themselves [illegible] of a more ancient date than [illegible] or the Pyramids.

[illegible] a [illegible] day, [illegible] meadows at [illegible], where a [illegible] to Colwick, the seat of John [illegible] the most grotesque assemblage of [illegible] position—houses upon the cliff [illegible] front of it and within it, in [illegible] would [illegible] warm-



firms, that this retreat was surrounded by trees, which overshadowing it with their branches, may be supposed to have cast a solemn gloom around the consecrated spot, and to have rendered the scene more fit for solitude and abstracted meditation. The river Leen, in many a playful meander, flows round the very skirts of the rock, excluding all access to it; but where an artificial passage has been formed on the side towards the castle, and by a reflection from its waters of the monuments of the piety and industry of ancient times, gives an embellishment highly pleasing and picturesque to the scenery.

"The stone of this cliff being of a dry, porous, free, sandy nature, was admirably adapted to the uses to which it has been applied; and in a variety of places, on the eastern skirts of the town, it occurred to my observation, that the suburbian inhabitants had taken a hint from these Excavations, and had formed for themselves houses, whose walls were of a more ancient date than those of the tower of Babel, or of the Pyramids!

"On this aspect in particular there are hollows in the rock which, to this day, retain the name of 'The Hermitage;' and in the meadows at Sneinton, where a pleasant pathway leads to Colwick, the seat of John Musters, esq. there is the most grotesque assemblage of natural and artificial composition—houses upon the cliff and below it; houses in front of it and within it; in short, in almost every possible mode that ingenuity could invent, or persevering industry execute. No less whim-

sical than uncommon is the appearance which such an intermixture exhibits; and it adds to a stranger's admiration, when, on a stricter survey, he discovers curiosities of a similar, though more laborious, nature, consisting of vaults and cellars, hewn out of the rock beneath the foundations of almost every old house in the town, some of which are of so great a depth as to require a hundred steps to conduct the curious explorer to the bottom, where, in one instance at least, at the Blackamore Head inn, he will meet with the additional gratification of beholding a pond of water usually filled with tench or carp.

"These cellars (for whose extreme depth I can find no sufficient cause) are supposed to have been excavated at a very remote period, whilst over them, during a succession of ages, buildings have fallen to decay, and been restored in a more modern style of architecture. From them, and a variety of other 'Subterranes,' did the town acquire its appellation; Nottingham being no more, as antiquarians inform us, than a soft contraction of the Saxon word Snottengaham, whose signification is 'Spe-'luncarum Domus.'

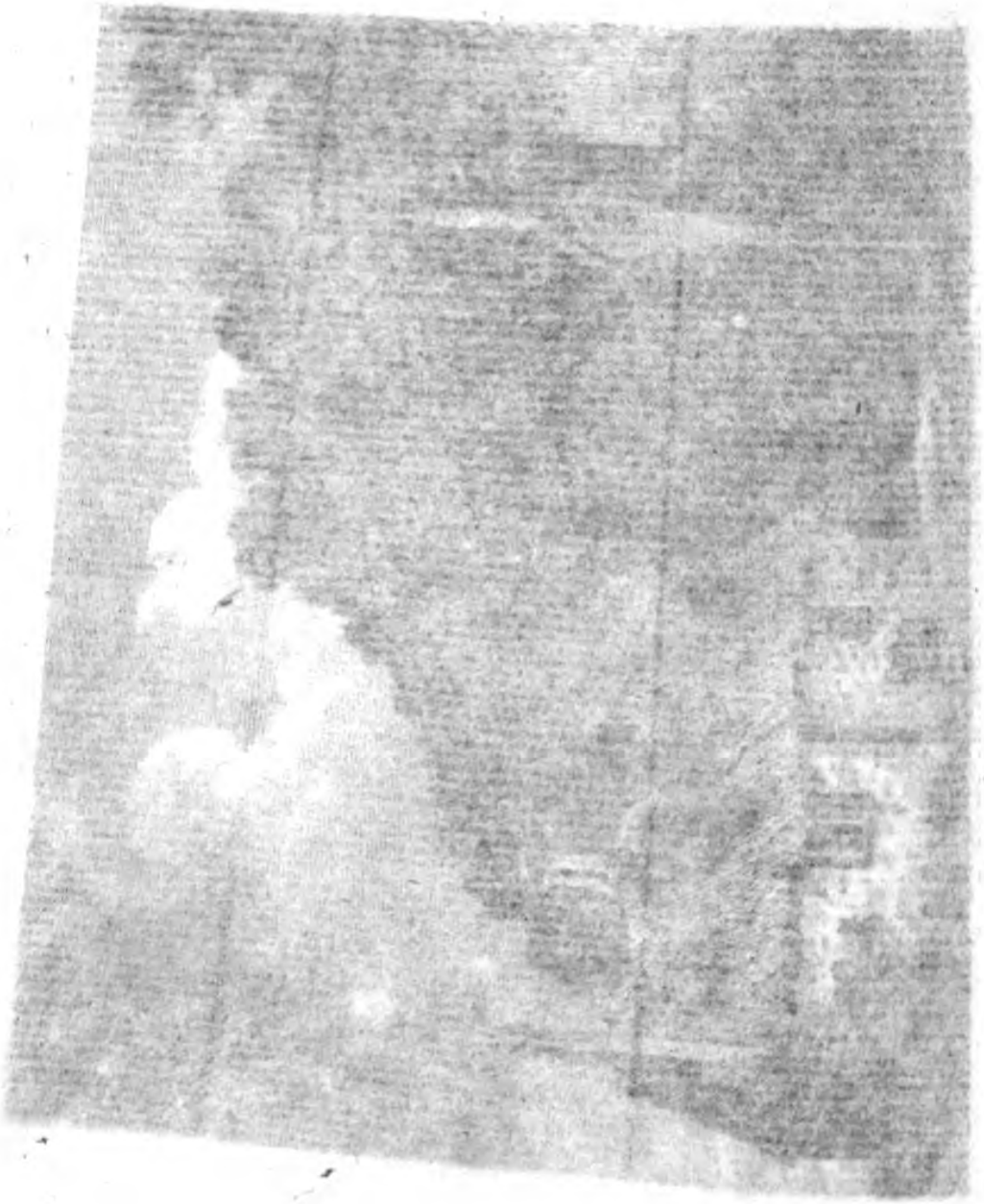
"As one of the Sketches of the Rock Holes, in a very picturesque manner, takes into the view the Castle, I shall close this detail with a cursory account of it.—Standing, as it is here seen to do, on the verge of an abrupt and deep precipice, when in its castellated state, it must have exhibited a most romantic, and, on this aspect, an impregnable appearance. In a very early period,

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

# Rock Excavations Sneinton Nottinghamshire.

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

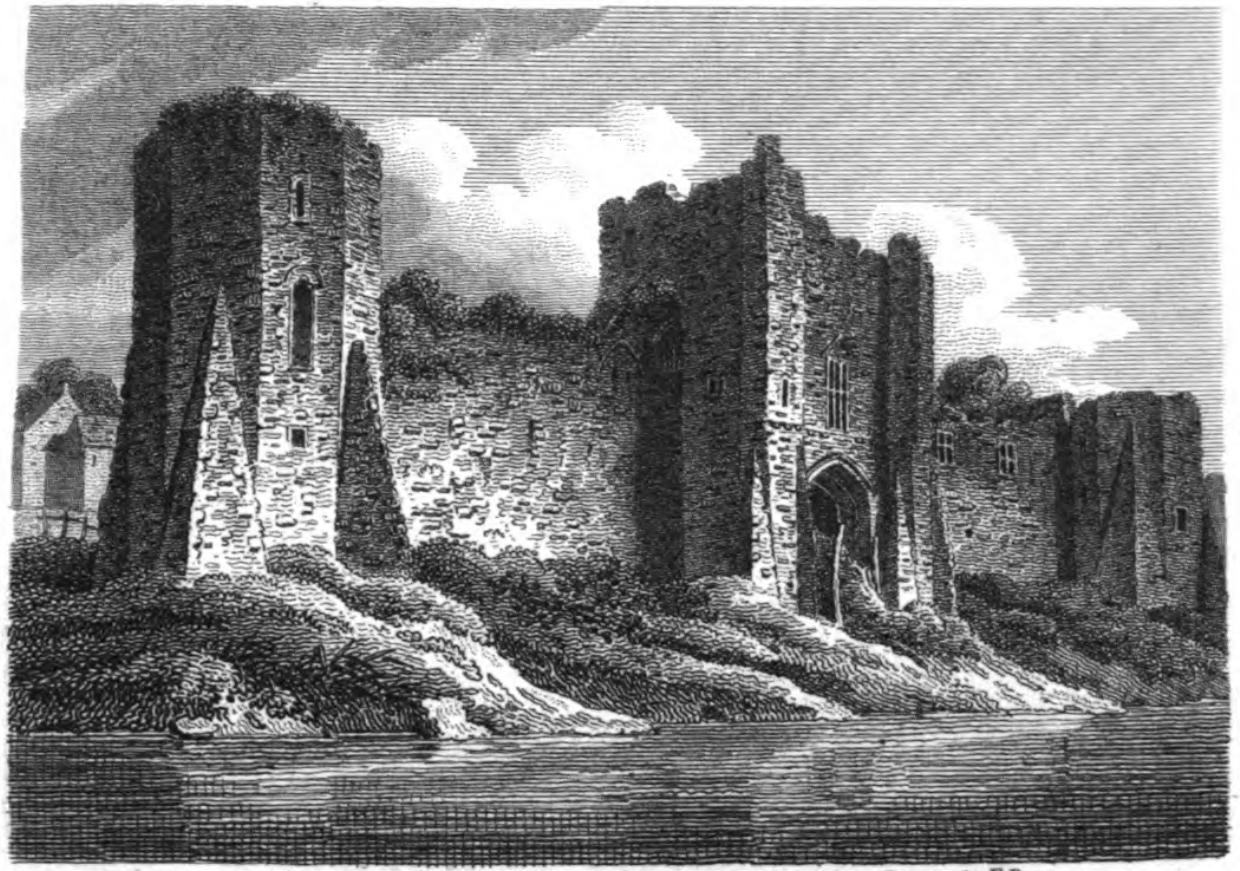
[illegible] north, it acquired the title of [illegible] Pengotha. Afterwards, when it [illegible] the ultimate defence of a body of [illegible] a long siege against the kings of [illegible] Saxons. Nor was it selected [illegible] of defence by the Normans; [illegible] the conquest of the Kingdom [illegible] William Peveril, a natural son of [illegible] structure, during several of the [illegible] such strength against [illegible] does the antiquarian [illegible] to withstand [illegible] much space [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] passer. [illegible] the towers of the [illegible] and [illegible] communication [illegible] the summit to [illegible] into the [illegible] by the [illegible] the founder of [illegible] way by which [illegible] introduced. To [illegible] which it [illegible] consequence [illegible]



as an earth-work, it seems to have been possessed by the Britons, from the vast slaughter of whom, by Humber, a piratical chieftain of the north, it acquired the title of the Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha. Afterwards, when it boasted a tower, by the obstinate defence of a body of Danes, it held out in a long siege against the kings of Mercia and of the West Saxons. Nor was it esteemed less highly as a place of defence by the Normans; for almost immediately after the conquest of the kingdom, a castle was erected by William Peverel, a natural son of the Conqueror; which structure, during several of the succeeding reigns, acquired such strength as (by additional buildings, and on two sides the unapproachable nature of the rock) to be enabled to withstand all the aggressions of open force that were made upon it in after times. Into the very centre however of the fortress did the enterprising Edward III. penetrate, and therein seize Mortimer, earl of March, and the queen mother: but this was effected by the mean of a subterraneous passage, excavated through the bowels of this vast rock, and forming, by steps, a communication from the summit to its base, which opened into the meadows by the Leen side, and was probably intended by the founder of the Castle as a sallyport, or way by which men or provisions, in case of a siege, might be introduced. To this incident is it indebted for the appellation, which it even now retains, of Mortimer's Hole. In consequence of the effectual stand which it made for Charles I. when the civil wars

were at an end, Cromwell ordered it to be demolished; and it was sold by the duke of Buckingham (to whom after the restoration it was granted) to the duke of Newcastle, who built the present edifice on its ruins, and in whose family it still remains.

" JUNE 29, 1810. " J. SWETE."



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

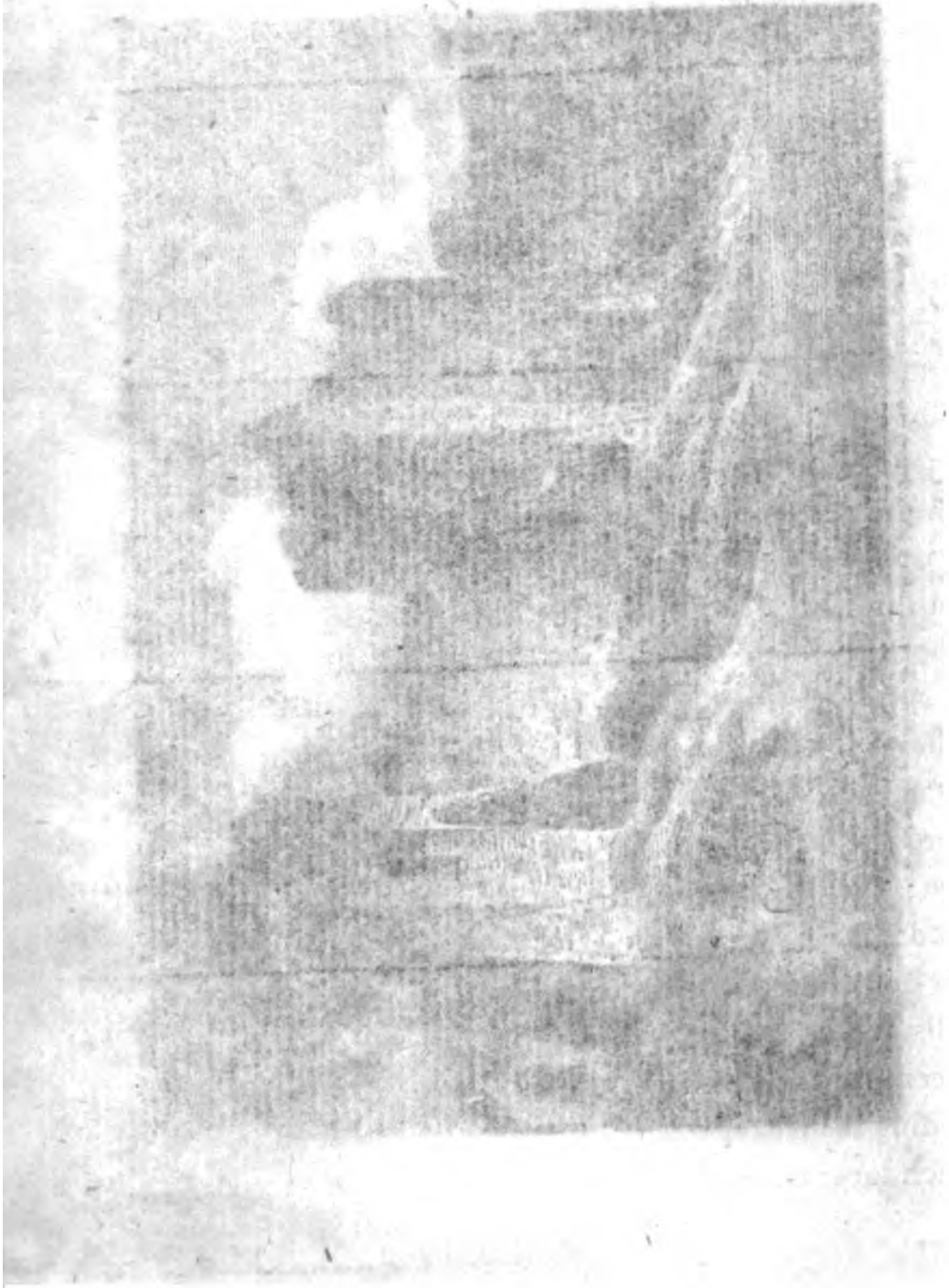
# Newport Castle Monmouthshire.

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

# NEWPORT CASTLE,

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT CASTLE stands near the bridge, on the right bank of the Usk. It is a massive structure, but of small dimensions and simple form: the figure is nearly a parallelogram; it is built of rubble, but edged with hewn stones. In the middle of the side that faces the water is a square tower, which seems to have been the keep, or citadel; it is flanked with small turrets, and contains the remains of a spacious apartment, called the State Room, with a vaulted stone roof. Underneath is a sallyport, leading to the river, with a beautiful Gothic arch, once defended by a portcullis, the groove of which is still visible. At each extremity of this side are octagon towers, one of which, though much mutilated, is inhabited. In the left side of the middle tower are the remains of the baronial hall, with a large fireplace; the windows are of the Gothic kind, and richly decorated. Evident vestiges of numerous apartments are seen in the area, and several chimnies appear in the side-walls. On a slight examination of the Castle, it would seem that it was constructed solely for the purpose of defending the passage across the river; because on that side which faces the water it is provided with three strong



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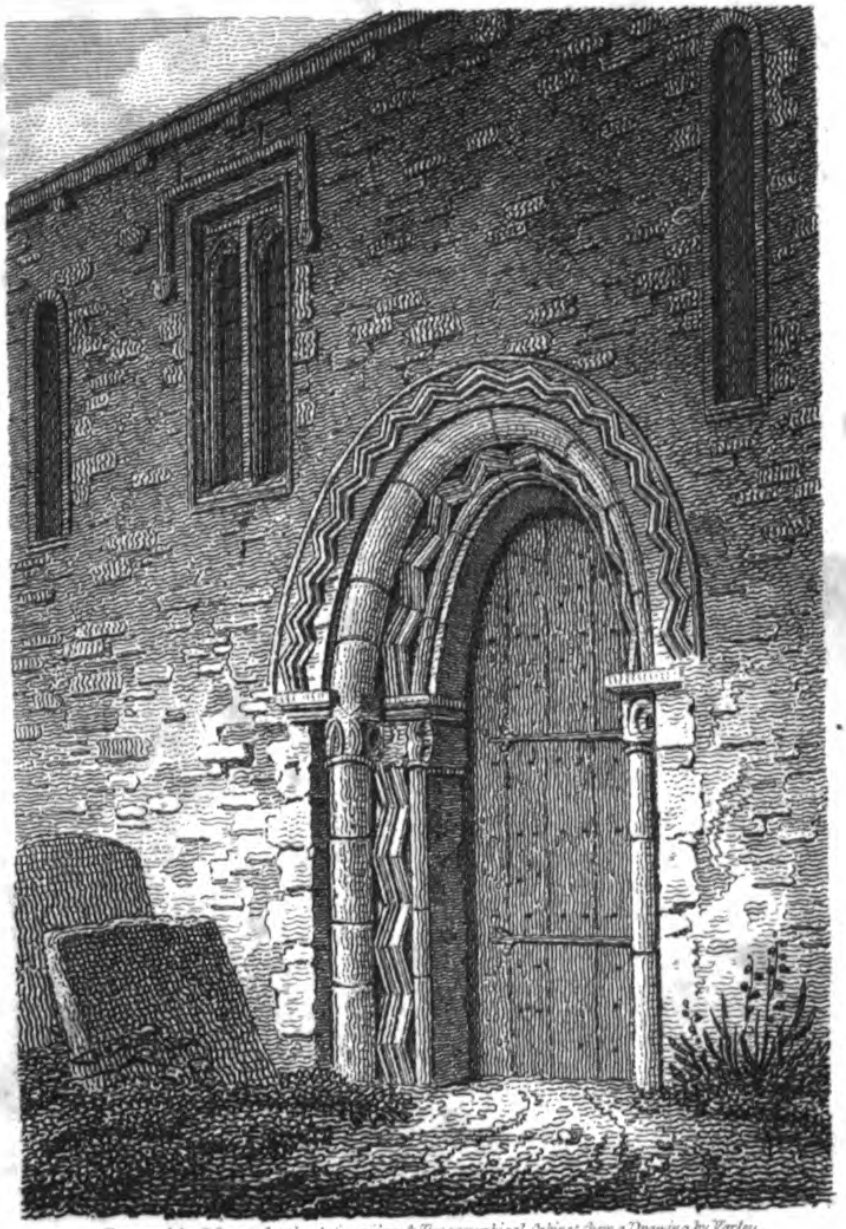
towers, while towards the town there appears only a simple wall, without flanks or defences; but upon a nearer inspection may be discovered the traces of a deep moat, which has been recently filled with earth from the excavation of the canal; this might be a very sufficient defence from the town. There is likewise a considerable plot of ground, formerly called the Castle Green (now converted into wharfs), which was probably joined to the fortress by means of a drawbridge.

The style of the architecture denotes that the present building is not so old as the Conquest; for the arches of the doors and windows are pointed: it must, therefore, have been constructed during the Anglo-Norman period, when pointed arches were in common use.



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

Part of Upton Church Bucks.

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

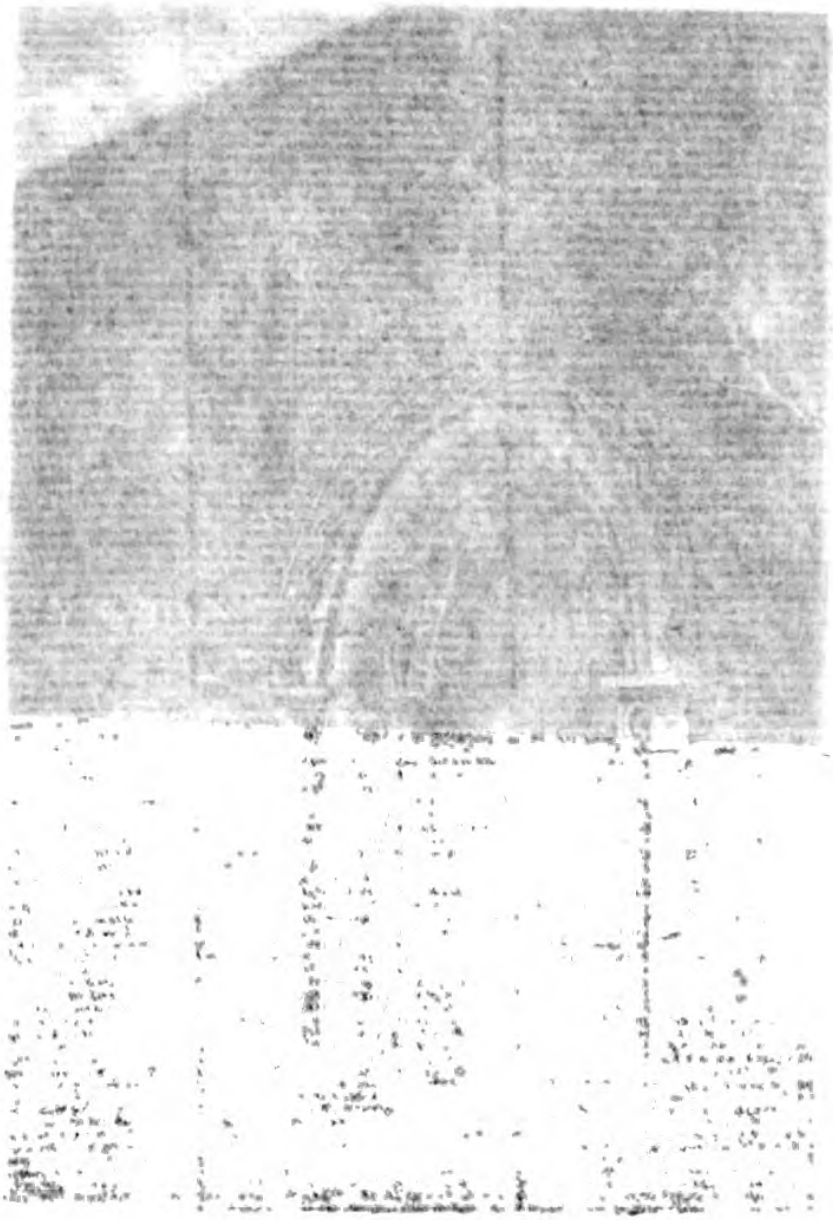
# [illegible] CHURCH.

## [illegible]KS.

[illegible] hundred of Stoke, and deanery of Burn-[illegible] three miles and a half to the north-west [illegible] Slough, which is a hamlet of this [illegible] of Upton-cum-Chalvey, which had [illegible] Abbey, was on lease to the Barkers, [illegible] of James I. It is now the property of [illegible], esq. of Henlow, in Bedfordshire, whose [illegible] it as early as the year 1785.

[illegible] Court, a manor farm, now the property of [illegible], esq. a bencher of the Inner Temple, [illegible]

[illegible] Church, which is an ancient Saxon [illegible] memorials of Edward Bulstrode [illegible] of the [illegible] VII. and Henry VIII. and other [illegible] family, who were of Bulstrode, in this [illegible] are memorials of the [illegible] manor of Upton, which was given [illegible] by Thomas de Beauchamp, [illegible] to an exchange many [illegible]



# UPTON CHURCH,

## *BUCKS.*

Upton, in the hundred of Stoke, and deanery of Burnham, lies about three miles and a half to the north-west of Colnbrook, near Slough, which is a hamlet of this parish. The manor of Upton-cum-Chaveley, which had belonged to Merton Abbey, was on lease to the Barkers, in the reign of James I. It is now the property of George Edwards, esq. of Henlow, in Bedfordshire, whose family possessed it as early as the year 1725.

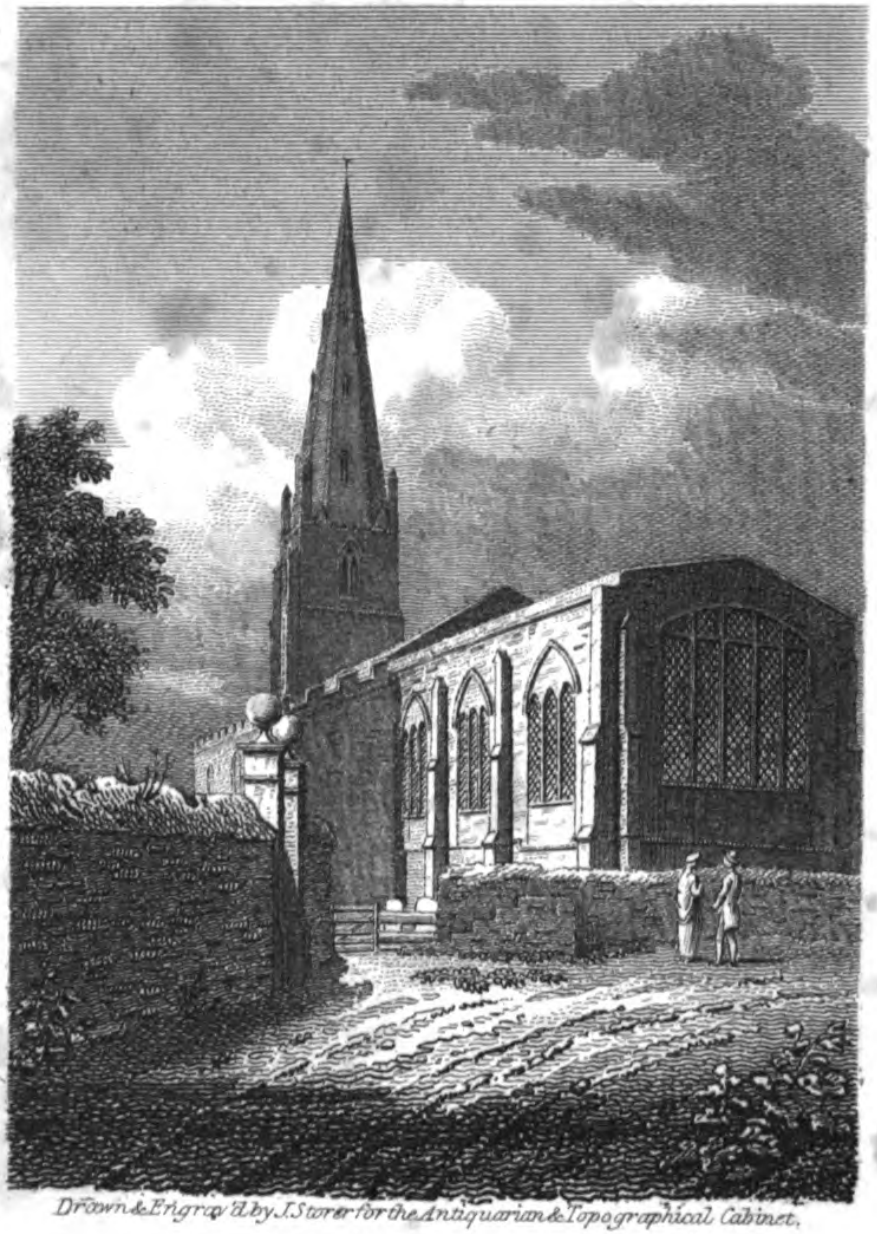
Upton Court, a manor farm, now the property of William Lascelles, esq. a bencher of the Inner Temple, was many years in the family of Lane, of which it was purchased by the grandfather of the present proprietor. In the parish Church, which is an ancient Saxon structure, are memorials of Edward Bulstrode, squire of the body to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and others of that ancient family, who were of Bulstrode, in this parish: in the church-yard are memorials of the Lanes.

The rectory of Upton, which was given to Merton Abbey, by Paganus de Beauchamp, became the property of Eton College, by an exchange many years before the reformation: the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

Near this place is Bulstrode, the seat of the ancient

family of that name. It became afterwards the property and residence of that infamous character, lord-chancellor Jefferies, who being then sir George Jefferies, knight, and chief justice of Chester, and described as of Bulstrode, was made a baronet in the year 1681. It has been erroneously supposed that Bulstrode was forfeited by his attainder at the revolution, and given to the earl of Portland: the fact is, that it was purchased by that nobleman, of Mr. Dyve, son-in-law of the chancellor, about the latter end of king William's reign: the earl, who had the chief superintendence of the expedition, which placed that monarch on the throne of these realms, was sometimes visited by his royal master at Bulstrode. After the king's death, he retired wholly to this place, where he took great delight in improving his gardens, and where he died in 1709: his son, who was created duke of Portland in 1716, was great grandfather to the present duke.

Bulstrode House was built in 1686, by lord-chancellor Jefferies: the offices are the remains of an older mansion, which, it is probable, was built by the Bulstrodes. The park, which contains about 800 acres, exhibits a pleasing variety of surface and is well wooded.



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

Olney Church, Bucks

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

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# OLNEY CHURCH,

## *BUCKS.*

OLNEY, in the hundred and deanery of Newport, lies in the north part of the county, near the borders of Northamptonshire. The manor was anciently in the earls of Chester, from whom it passed successively to the families of Albini and Basset. Upon the attainder of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who was one of the coheirs of the Bassets, it was granted, in 1397, to Thomas Mowbray, afterwards created duke of Norfolk, and upon his banishment, the reversion, after the death of lady Basset, to whom this manor had been assigned in dower, was granted to Edward duke of York, who fell at the battle of Agincourt; and dying without male issue, this manor reverted to the crown: it was not alienated till the year 1638, when it was sold by Charles I. to certain citizens of London. It now belongs to the earl of Dartmouth, having been inherited from his mother, the late countess dowager, heiress of sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, in whose family it had been a considerable time.

The Church is a handsome Gothic building, with a stone spire, 185 feet in height. There was formerly a chapel in the churchyard, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which was a chantry, founded by lord Basset. The

great tithes of Olney were appropriated to the abbess and convent of Sion. In 1620, sir Robert Gorges, being then impropriator and patron, endowed the vicarage with a stipend of £46 : 13 : 4 *per annum*, charged on the great tithes, in addition to the ancient stipend, which was only twenty marks. The rectory and advowson were afterwards in the family of Johnson, from whom they passed to the Nicholls, and are now the property of the earl of Dartmouth.

In the year 1807 it was discovered that the Church required very considerable reparations; part of the north wall, which exhibited a large fracture, was taken down, and rebuilt. The windows in this wall were then made smaller, and instead of the pointed arch, with tracery, as before, nothing was attempted but a plain pointed arch; the porch was likewise rebuilt, and a school-room erected over it. To cover the expense of these operations, it was thought necessary to sacrifice a fine Gothic roof, that had been shielded from the weather by an exterior of lead, from its first erection; accordingly the Church was stripped, and the curiously ornamented interior broken to pieces; the metal was sold to a Birmingham dealer; and the timber disposed of, by auction, in the churchyard: among the lots were a great variety of grotesque figures and heads; some of these are still to be seen in different parts of the town, exhibited as ornaments in gardens, upon barns, and other places.

Many of the devices upon this roof were exceedingly


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

Published 1 Oct 1 [illegible], reviewed by T. [illegible] Row Road St. [illegible] City over Old Road [illegible] August 1 1810

[illegible]

[illegible] altered since [illegible] now was [illegible] However, [illegible] the walls are supposed [illegible] throughout the [illegible]

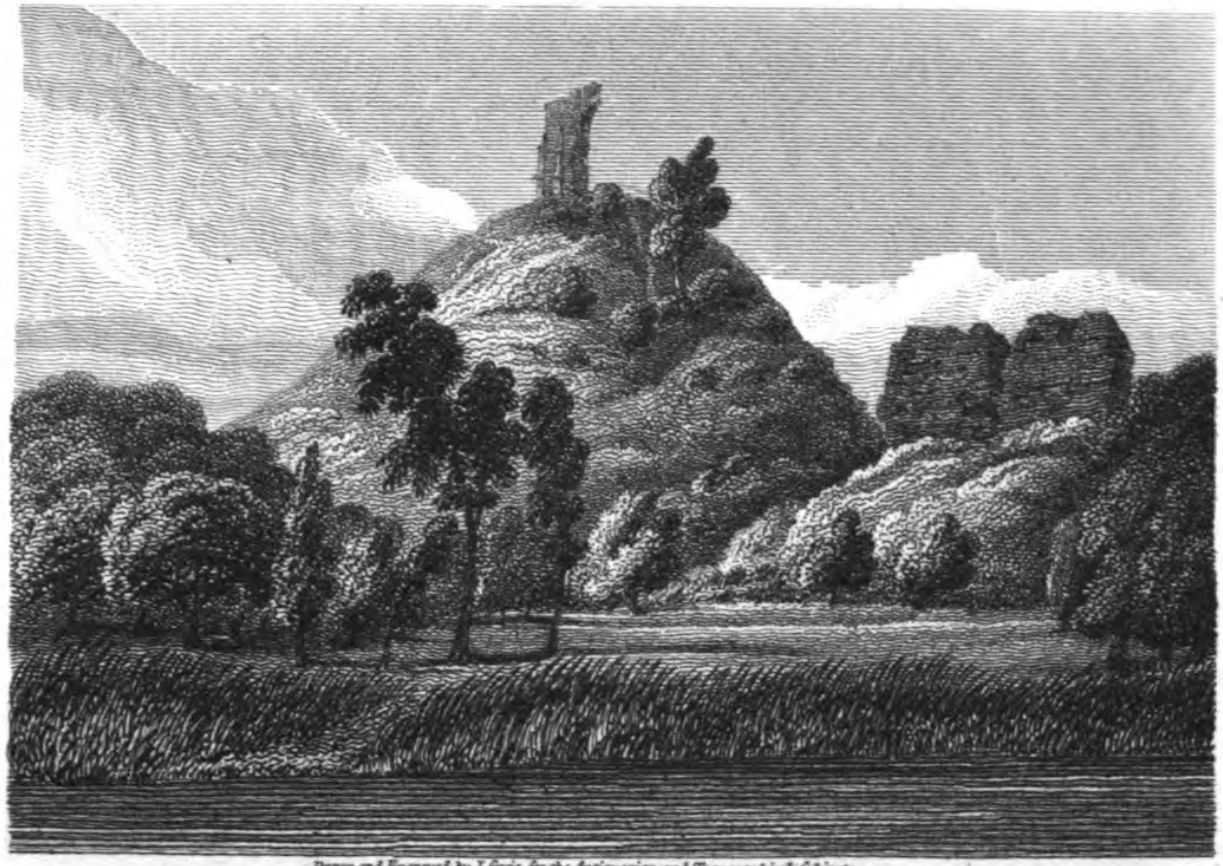
[illegible] which employs [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible]

obscene. These ludicrous and highly-indecent carvings, so common in ancient churches and cathedrals, were designed, by the parochial clergy, to satirize the mendicant friars, whom they regarded with a jealous eye for their encroachments. After removing the ancient roof, a covering of slate was substituted, and the distempered appearance of the plaister within, clearly demonstrates how much the building is likely to be injured by the change.

Within the Church, on the sides of the chancel, are some appearances of stalls for the officiating priests. Many other circumstances denote the Church to have been greatly altered since its first erection: on scraping the walls, for new washing, paintings of Scripture History were discovered, with sentences in the Old English character; the walls are supposed to have been thus decorated throughout the Church.

The town of Olney is remarkable for the manufacture of lace, which employs almost the whole of its population. In the year 1780, this trade, which is now in a most flourishing state, was threatened with a total stagnation, by a question pending in parliament: a lively and affecting statement of this circumstance is given by the late William Cowper, esq. who then resided here, in a letter to Joseph Hill, esq. in which he says, "We lately sent a petition from hence, to lord Dartmouth; I signed it, and am sure the contents are true, the purport of it was to inform him that there are very near 1200 lacemakers in this beggarly town, the most of whom

had reason enough, while the bill was in agitation, to look upon every loaf they bought as the last they should be ever able to earn. I can never think it good policy to incur the certain inconvenience of ruining 30,000, in order to prevent a remote and possible damage, though to a much greater number. The measure is like a scythe, and the poor lacemakers are the sickly crop that trembles before the edge of it. The prospect of peace with America is like the streak of dawn in their horizon, but this bill is like a black cloud behind it, that threatens their hope of a comfortable day with utter extinction."



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

# Clare Castle, from the Banks of the Stour, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept. 1. 1810.

# CLARE, CASTLE, AND PRIORY,

## *SUFFOLK.*

Though no authentic history of the nearly ruined Castle of Clare can be collected, there is little doubt but that it was built about the time that the castle of Hedingham, in Essex, was founded, that is, soon after the Saxon heptarchy. It has been in its present ruinous state from time immemorial, and it appears that its history was very imperfectly, if not altogether, unknown to Camden, who says nothing about it; but he observes, "the town of Clare gave name to the noble family of Clares, who were descendents of Gilbert, a Norman." It is situated on a hill, on the south side of the town, having nothing of its original strength and magnificence remaining. A part of the wall, forming a passage up to it, still exists, but so long a period has elapsed since its foundation, and so little attention has been paid to preserve it from the ravages of time, that in a few generations it must unavoidably sink into utter decay, and nothing more of it be seen than a small portion of the stones of which it was built. Surrounded with verdure, it still forms a striking object of beauty

Marl Pits from the Banks of the Stour, Suffolk.

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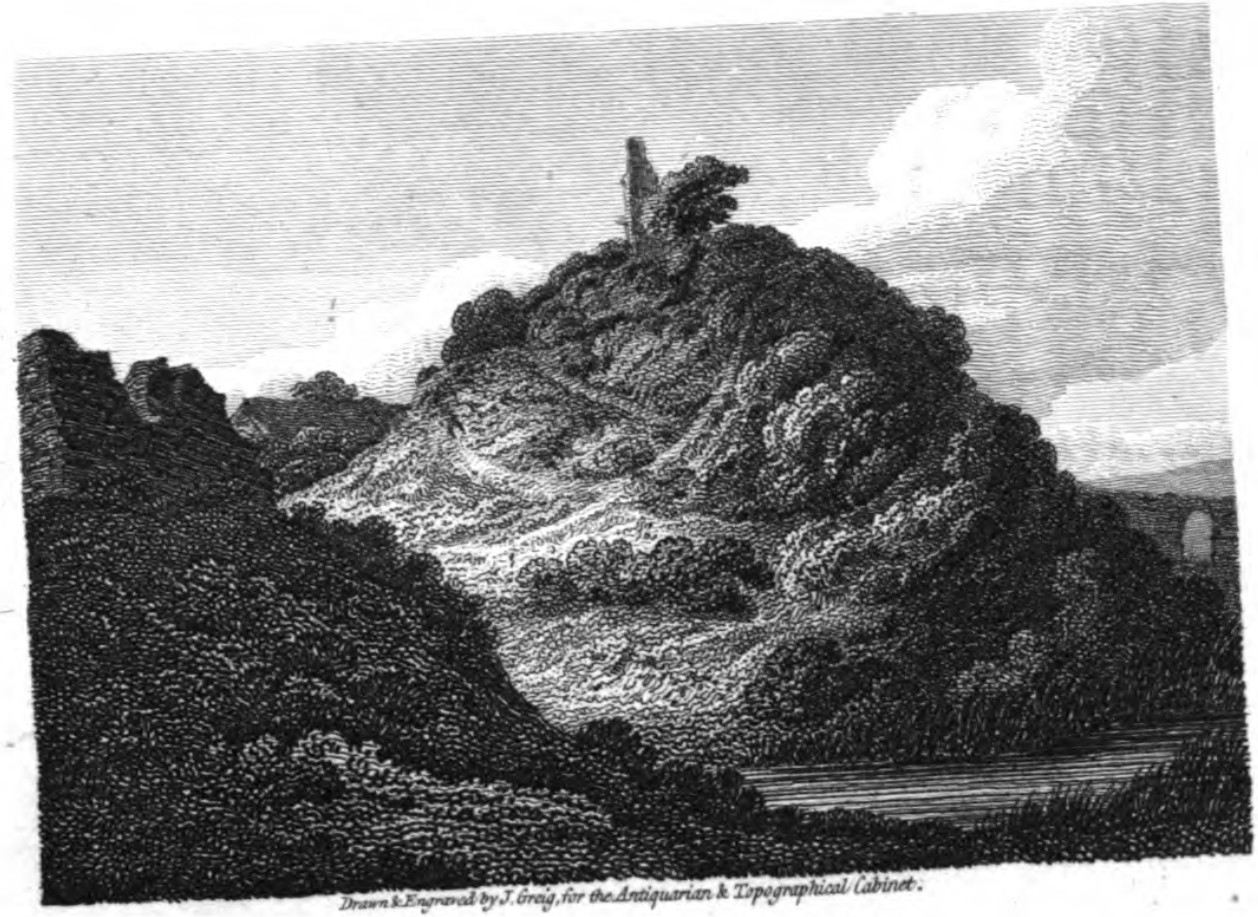
no care has been taken nor any labour bestowed to preserve its fragments from falling into decay.

Near the Castle stands Clare Priory, a house of Augustine friars, founded about the year 1248. Its foundation may be traced from some whimsical lines, which were copied from an ancient roll which formerly belonged to Aug. Vincent. The lines are in dialogue, and the pictures of the secular priest and friar are curiously worked on the roll of parchment. The title of the roll, which is printed or written in red letters, is as follows:

"This dialoge betwix a secular askyng, and a frere answering at the grave of dame Johan of Acris, shewith the lineall descent of the lordis of the honoure of Clare from the tyme of the fundation of the freeris in the same honoure, the yere of our Lord M.ccxlviii unto the first of May, the yere M.cccclx.

Q. What man lyeth here sey me sir Frere?
A. No man.—Q. What ellis—A. It is a woman—
Q. Whose daughtir she was I wold lefe here—
A. I woll you tell sir liche as I can,
King Edward the furst aftur the Conquest began,
As I have lernyd was hir fadir
And of Spayn borne was hir modir.



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

# Keep of Clare Castle, Suffolk.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Why so declaird wole ne?
[illegible] say first this worlds light,
[illegible] as Chronicles telle me"
[illegible] ignorance, O Vincent of the
[illegible] singular affection,
[illegible] made in pure devoutioun.

[illegible] weddid to oure wight?
[illegible] To whom? [illegible] should not lye
[illegible] Clare, the Erle by right
[illegible]—Q. Whos Son was he?—A. Sotheley
[illegible]—Q. This Cirnealogye
[illegible] to knowe, wherefore telle me
[illegible] his fadir, if it plese the?
A. This Gilbertis fadir was that noble knight
Sir Richard of Clare: to say all and sum
[illegible] for Floris love that Gilles hight,
[illegible] "De Regenine principum;"
[illegible] Augustinus to Inglonde cum,
[illegible] dede,
[illegible] to mede—

Q. But lettrell, who was telle me,
[illegible] will whom thou preiseest so?
A. The Countis of Herford and Maude hight she,
Which whan dith the knotte had undo
Of temporel [illegible],

Q. What was hir name?—A. Dame Johan she hight
Of Acris—Q. Why so declarid wold be?
A. "For there she sey furst this worlds light,
Born of hir modir, as Chronicles telle me"
Wherefore in honoure, O Vincent of the
To whom she had singular affectioun,
This Chapel she made in pure devoutioun.

Q. Was she ought weddid to ony wight?
A. Yea—Sir—Q. To whom? Yf I shuld not lye
To Gilbert of Clare, the Erle by right
Of Gloucestir—Q. Whos Son was he?—A. Sotheley
An other Gilbertis—Q. This Ginealogye
I desyre to knowe, wherefore telle me
Who was his fadir, if it plese the?
A. This Gilbertis fadir was that noble knight
Sir Richard of Clare: to sey all and sum
Which for Freris love that Giles hight,
And his book clepid, "De Regemine principum;"
Made furst Frere Augustines to Inglonde cum,
Therein to duelle, and for that dede,
In heven God graunte hym joye to mede—

Q. But letirally who was telle me,
This Richardis wiff whom thou preisest so?
A. The Countis of Heriford and Mauld hight she,
Which whan deth the knotte had undoo
Of temporal spousaile, betwixt hem twoo.

With divers parcels encresid our fundatioun,
Liche as our monumentys make declaratioun.

Q. Of the furst Gilbert who was the Wyff?
A. Dame Mauld, a Ladye ful honourable
Borne of the Ulsters as she with ryff
Hir Armes of glas in the Est gable,
And for to God thei wolde ben acceptable
Hir Lord and she with an holy entent,
Made up our Chirche fro the fundament—
Now to Dame Johan turne we ageyn
Latter Gilbertis Wyff, as to forne seyd is
Which lyeth here—Q. Was she baryn?
A. Nay Sir—Sey me what fruite was this?
A brawnshe of right grete joye I wis—
Q. Man or Woman?—A. A Lady bright;
Q. What was hir Name—A. Elizabeth she hight.
Q. Who was hir husband—A. Sir John of Burgh,
Eire of the Ulstris; so conjoyned be
Ulstris Armes and Gloucestris thurgh and thurgh,
As shewith our Wyndowes in housis there,
Dortour, chapiter hous, and Fraitour, which she
Made oute of the ground, both plauncher and wal—
Q. And who the rofe?—A. She alone did al—
Q. Had she ony Issue—A. Yea Sir sikerly
Q. What?—a doughter—Q. What name had she?
A. Liche hir Modir Elisabeth sothely—

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

Part of Clare Castle Walls, Suffolk.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir Lionel, which buried is hie by,
As for [illegible] ayne [illegible]
Q. Left he ayre fruite [illegible] knightis?
A. Yea, [illegible] doughtour [illegible] the highe,
Whose Sir Edmond Mortimer maddid truly,
First Erle of the Marche, a manly knight,
Wrot Son Sir Roger by fitte of right,
Lefte heire another Edmonde ageyn:
Edmonde lefte none but dede bereyn—

Right thus did rise of the Marchis blode
The heire male—Q. Whider passid the right
Of the Marchis Londis? and in whome it stode
I wold fayne lerne, if that I might.
A. Sir Roger myddil Erle that noble knight
Tweyn doughtris lefte of his blode reisl;
That ones issue deide, that otheris hath al.
Q. What right that Lady whose issue had grase
This Lordschip to atteyne—A. Dame Anne I wys
To the Erle of Cambridgge and she Wyff was—
Which both be dede, God graunte hem blys—
But his Son Richard which yet lyvith, ys
Duke of Yorke by discent of his fadir,
And hath Marchis londis by right of his mode—
Q. Is he born or married this Prynce mighty?
A. Sole; God forbede it were grete pite—

Q. Who evir the husbonde of hir might be,
A. King Edwards Son the third was he,
Sir Lionel, which buried is hir by,
As for such a Prince too sympilly—
Q. Left he onye fruite this Prince mightie?
A. Yea Sir, a doughtour and Philip she hight,
Whom Sir Edmond Mortimer weddid truly,
First Erle of the Marche, a manly knight,
Whos Son Sir Roger by title of right,
Lefte heire another Edmonde ageyn:
Edmonde lefte noone but deid bareyn—

Right thus did cese of the Marchis blode
The heire male—Q. Whider passid the right
Of the Marchis Londis? and in whome it stode
I wold fayne lerne, if that I might.
A. Sir Roger myddil Erle that noble knight
Tweyn doughtris lefte of his blode roial;
That ones issue deide, that otheris hath al.
Q. What hight that Lady whose issue had grase
This Lordeschip to atteyne—A. Dame Ann I wys
To the Erle of Cambridgge and she Wyff was—
Which both be dede, God graunte hem blys—
But hir Son Richard which yet livith, ys
Duke of Yorke by discent of his fadir,
And hath Marchis londis by right of his modir—
Q. Is he sole or maried this Prynce mighty?
A. Sole: God forbede it were grete pite—

Q. Who hath he wedded?—A. A gracious Lady.
Q. What is hir name I the prey telle me?
A. Dame Cicile Sir—Q. Whos doughter was she?
A. Of the Erle of Westmorelonde I trowe the yengest,
And yet grase her fortuned to be the hyest
Q. Is ther ony fruite betwix hem twoo?
A. Yea Sir, thonks be God ful glorious—
Q. Male or female?—A. Yea Sir bothe twoo—
Q. The nombir of this progeny gracious
And the names to know I am desyrous,
The ordere eke of byrth telle yf thou kan,
And I will evir be even thyn owen man?
A. Sir aftir the tyme of long bareynes
God first sent Anne which signyfyeth grase,
In token that al her hertis hevynes,
He, as for bareynes wold from hem chase.
Harry, Edward and Edmond ech in his plase
Succedid, and aftir tweyn doughtris cam
Elisabeth and Margarete, and afterwards William.

John aftir William nexte borne was
Which he passid to goddis Grase.
George was nexte, and aftir Thomas
Borne was; which sone aftir did pase
By the path of deth; to the hevenly plase—
Richard liveth yit, but the last of all
Was Ursula to hym whom God liste calle.

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

The Priory, Clare, Suffolk.

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

[illegible] Excestre Anne maried is
[illegible] youtheis but my Lord Henry
[illegible] to enherite heven [illegible]
[illegible] Edward to succede temporalle
[illegible] Erle of Mar [illegible] and Edmond [illegible]
[illegible] fortunabil to right [illegible] marie
[illegible] stold yit in their pupillage.

[illegible] to goddis pleasennce.
[illegible] Prynce in prosperite
[illegible] vertue, and victory god him [illegible]
[illegible] Kyng Edwardes, and graunte this [illegible]
[illegible] Princes his Wyff [illegible]
[illegible] children or thei [illegible]
[illegible] this Oxelary the [illegible]
[illegible]

Amen.

[illegible] above is an exact copy from the [illegible]
[illegible], most of which is written in the [illegible]
[illegible]. There is a Latin roll of the same [illegible]
[illegible], on account of the length, cannot be [illegible]

In this Priory church, which is now [illegible]
[illegible] lies buried Joan of Acres. She was the [illegible]
[illegible] of king Edward I. by queen [illegible]
[illegible] first year of her father's reign at [illegible]
[illegible] in the Holy Land, commonly called [illegible]
[illegible] mother remained during the wars [illegible]

To the Duke of Excestre Anne maried is
In hir tendre youthe: but my Lord Herry
God chosen hath to enherite heven blis,
And lefte Edward to succede temporally
Now Erle of Marche and Edmond of Rutlond sothely
Conute, bith fortunabil to right hygh mariage.
The othir foure stond yit in their pupillage.

Longe mote he liven to goddis pleasaunce,
This hygh and myghty Prynce in prosperitie
With vertue, and vyctory god him avaunce
Of al hys Enemyes, and graunte that he
And the noble Princes his Wyff may see
Hir childres children or thei hens wende
And aftir this Outelary the joye that never shal
ende.

Amen.

The above is an exact copy from the original roll in English, most of which is written in the old English letter. There is a Latin roll of the same annexed to it, which, on account of the length, cannot be inserted.

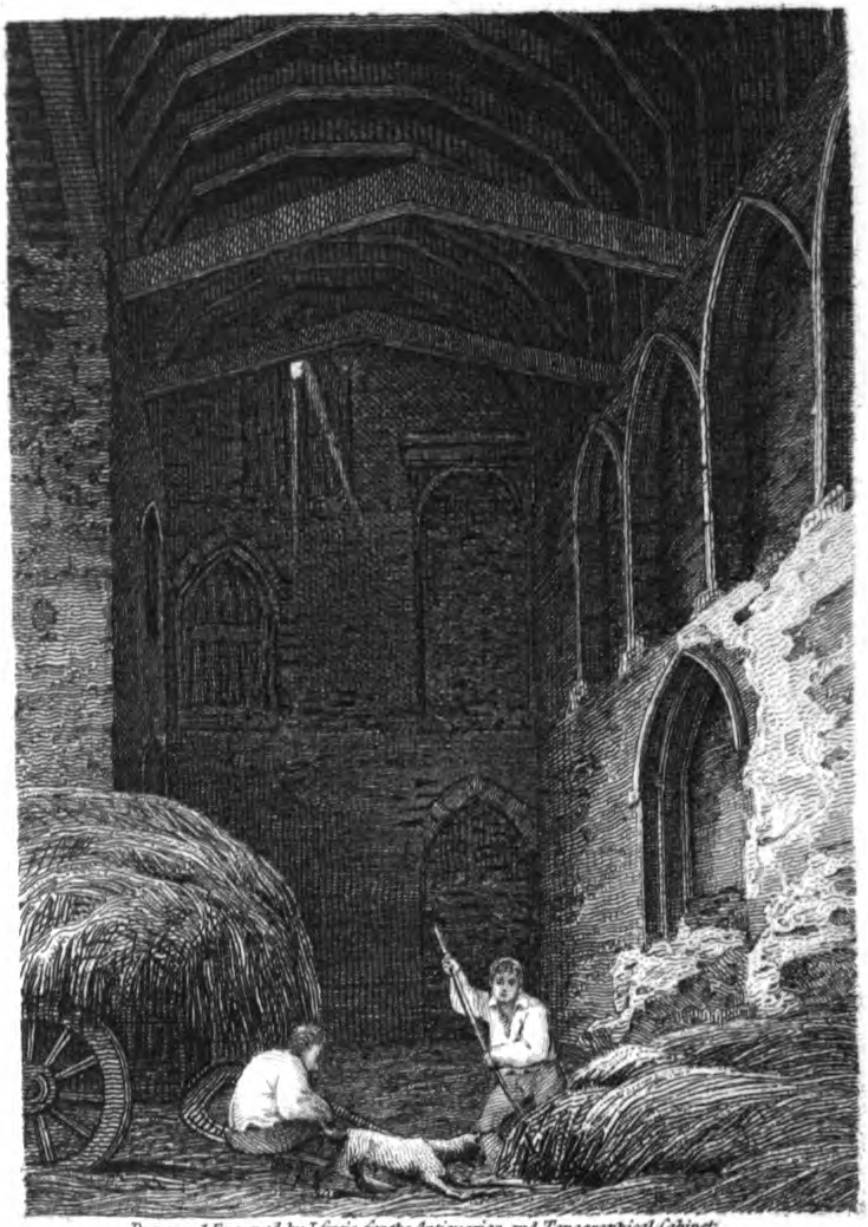
In this Priory church, which is now used as a barn, lies buried Joan of Acres. She was the second daughter of king Edward I. by queen Eleanor, and born in the first year of her father's reign at Ptolomais, a city in the Holy Land, commonly called Acres, where her mother remained during the wars that Edward I.

had with the Saracens. At the age of eighteen she married, and outliving her first husband mentioned in the roll, married again to Ralph de Monte-hermer, who had been her former husband's servant. She died at her manor of Clare, on the 10th of May, A. D. 1305. Here likewise was interred the body of Edward Mount-hermer, the eldest son of Ralph Mount-hermer and Joan of Acres. Having obtained the king's favour, he had the title of earl of Gloucester and Hertford bestowed upon him.

Lionell, or Leonell, duke of Clarence and earl of Ulster in Ireland, was also buried in the chancel of this Priory church, together with his first wife Elisabeth, who was daughter and heiress of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, as it appears from the roll before-mentioned. Elisabeth died A. D. 1363. Lionell was the third son of Edward III.

"In All the World was then no Prince hym lihe
Of hie stature and of all semelinesse
Above All men within his hole kyngrihe
By the Shulders, he might be seen doutlesse;
As a Mayde in halle of gentillnesse
And in All places sonne to Retorike,
And in the field a Lyon marmoreke."

Not long after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth, he married Violenta, the sister of John Galeas, duke of



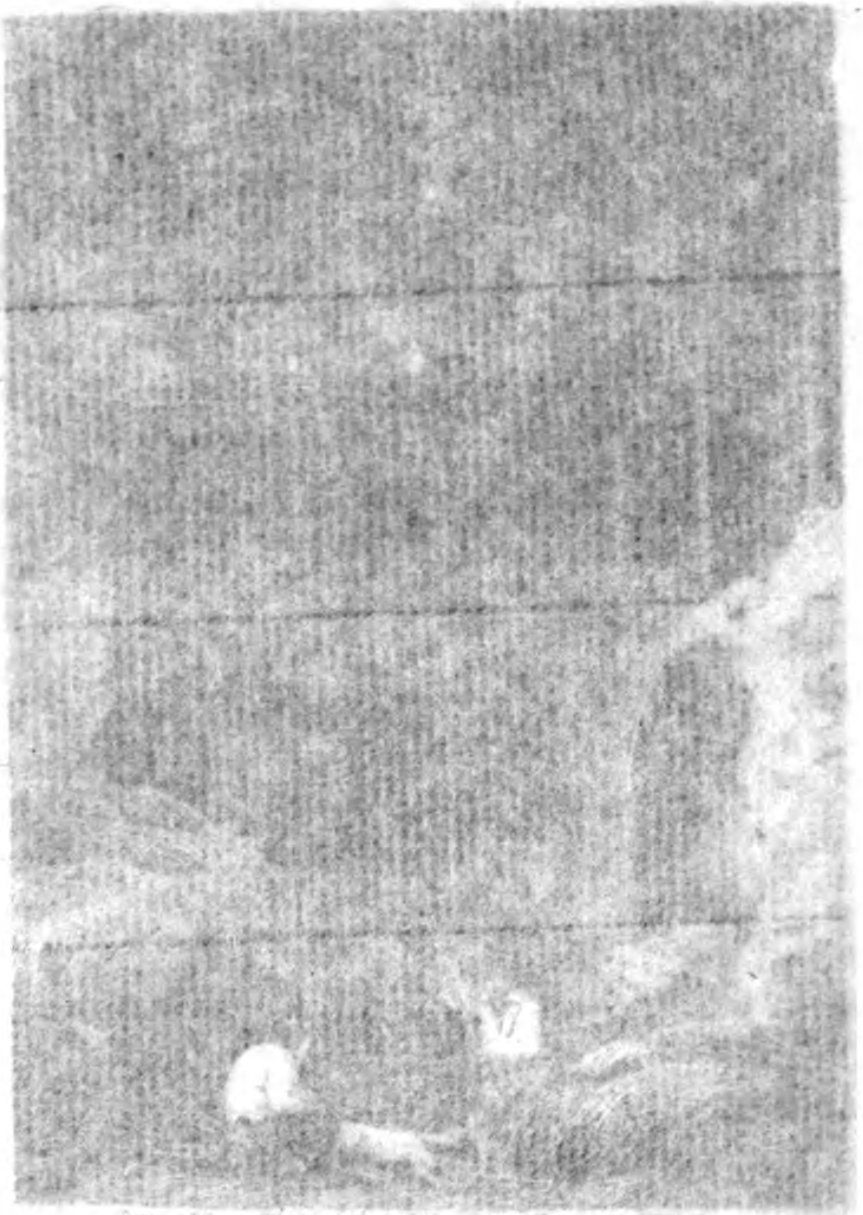
Drawn and Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

*Interior of Clare Priory Church, Suffolk.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept. 1. 1810.

Milan, with whom he received a large marriage portion. The manner in which this marriage was celebrated deserves particular notice.—Attended by a great company of English nobility, he went over to Milan, where the wedding was celebrated in such a sumptuous way as has perhaps never been exceeded; but as Stow makes mention of it in his Annals, his account of it is given after the following lines, by an unknown author, which commemorate the event.

The Kyng his sonne sir Leonell create
Duke of Clarence, and to Melayn him sent
With Cheyalrie of Fame well ordinate,
And squyers fresh, galaunt and sufficient,
With Officers and Yomen as appent—
This Duke royall of Clarence excellent,
At Melayne wedded was then in royall wise
With that Lady fair and benevolent
Full royally, as to such a Prince should suffice,
And [illegible] the rule he had by Councell wise
From Mount Godard, unto the Citee of Florence
And well beloved was for his sapience—
In Citees all he held well unitees
Greate Justes ay and joyous tournements
Of Lords an Knights, he made great assemblees
Through all the lande, by his wise regimentes.
[illegible] by [illegible] assentes



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Duke of Clarence, and to Melayn him sent
With Chevalrie of Fame well ordinate,
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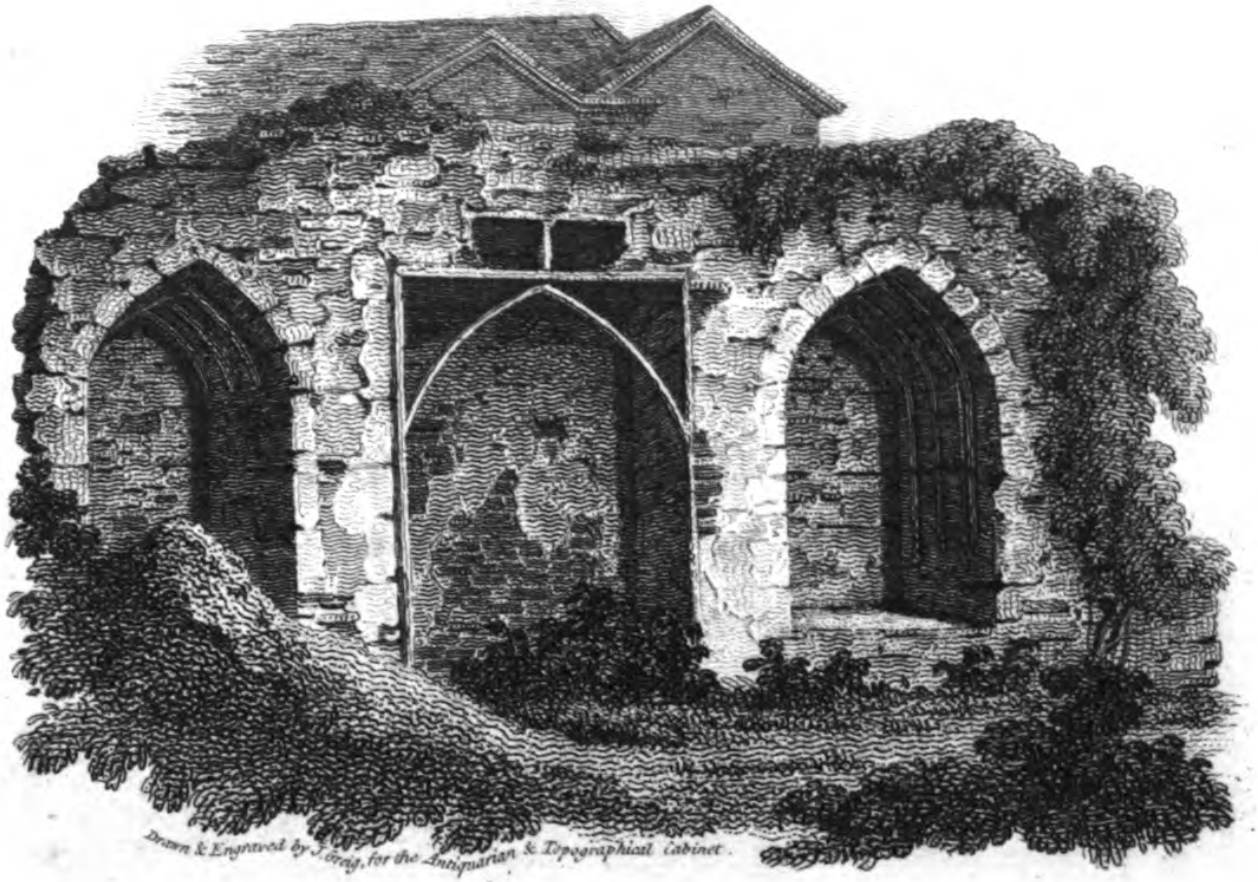
This Duke royall of Clarence excellent,
At Melayne wedded was then in royall wise
With that Lady fair and benevolent
Full royally, as to such a Prince should suffice,
And all the rule he had by Councell wise
From Mount Godard, unto the Citee of Florence
And well beloved was for his sapience—
In Citees all he held well unitees
Greate Justes ay and joyous tournements
Of Lords an Knights, he made great assemblees
Through all the lande, by his wise regimentes.
They purposed hole by their common assentes

To crown him Kyng of all great Italy,
Within half a yeare, for his good governaly—

"In the month of April Lionell duke of Clarence, with a chosen company of English nobility, went towards Mellaine, there to marry Violenta, the daughter of Galeacius the second of that name, duke of Milan, at whose arrival such abundance of treasure was in a most bounteous manner spent in making most sumptuous feasts, setting forth stately sights, and honouring with rare gifts above two hundred Englishmen who accompanied his son-in-law, as it seemed to surpasse the greatnesse of most wealthie Princes; for in the banquet whereat Francis Petrarch was present amongst the chiefest guests, there were above thirtie courses of service at the table, and betwixt every course, as many presents of wondrous price intermixed, all which John Galeacius, chiefe of the chosen youth, bringing to the table, did offer unto Lionell. There were in one only course seventy goodly horses, adorned with silk and silver furniture, and in the other silver vessels, falcons, hounds, armour for horses, costly coats of mayle, breastplates glutering of massie steel, helmets and corselets dechedwith costly crestes, apparell distinct with costly jewels, souldiers girdles; and lastly, certaine gemmes, by curious art set in gold, and of purple, and cloth of gold for mens apparel in great abundance. Such was the sumptuousnesse of this banquet that the meats or




Part of Clare Priory, Suffolk.

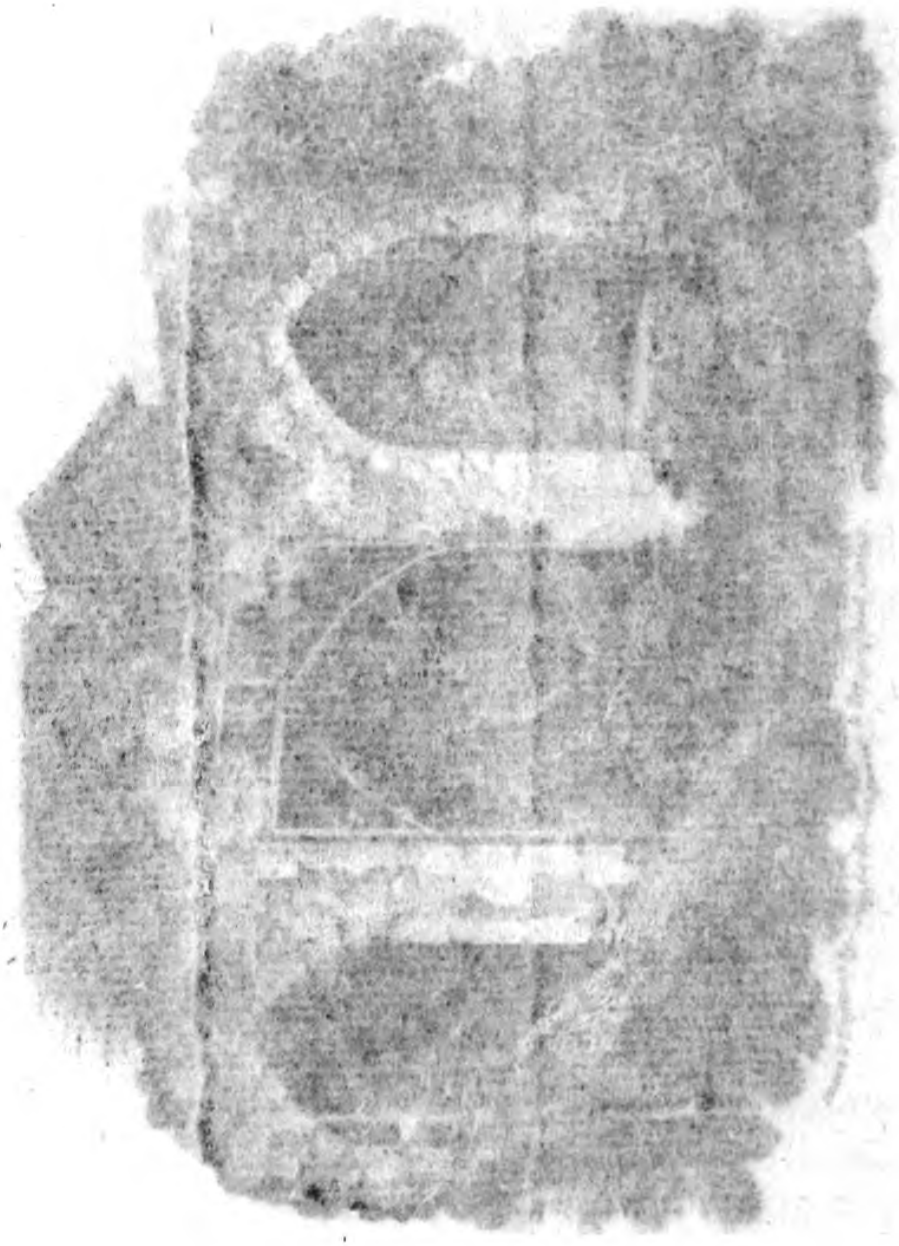
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept.r 1. 1810.

[illegible] were brought from the [illegible] [illegible] ten thousand men. For not [illegible] with his men, whilst [illegible] of his own country, as forgetting or [illegible] of arms, addicted himself over-[illegible] campaigns. Spent and [illegible] sickness, he died at Alba [illegible]pia, [illegible] Langueill, in the marquisate of Mont-ferrat, [illegible] the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, [illegible] in the 43d year of his father's reigne. [illegible] Annals of Ireland, says, that Lionell [illegible] the city of Pavy, hard by St. Augustine [illegible]. He also says that his bones were removed, [illegible] over to England and entered a second [illegible], in the convent church of Augustine [illegible].

[illegible] had by his first wife one daughter, [illegible], of whom some account is given in the [illegible] mentioned.

In the Chronicle of John Harding the following [illegible] is given:

"His wife was [illegible] of Clare was buried,
And none heire he had but his doughter fayre,
Philip that hight, as Cronicles specified.
Whom Queene Philip christened for his beise:
[illegible] his Co[illegible]



fragments which were brought from the table would sufficiently have served ten thousand men. But not long after, Lionell, living with his new wife, whilst after the manner of his own country, as forgetting or not regarding his change of ayre, addicted himself overmuch to untimely banquetings. Spent and consumed with a lingering sicknesse, he died at Alba Pompeia, called also Languvill, in the marquisate of Mont-ferrat, in Piedmont, on the vigil of St. Luke the Evangelist, A. D. 1368, in the 42d year of his father's raigne. Cambden, in his Annals of Ireland, says, that Lionell was buried in the city of Papiy, hard by St. Augustine the Doctor. He also says that his bones were removed, being brought over to England and entered a second time at Clare, in the convent church of Augustine Friers."

Note. Lionell had by his first wife one daughter, named Philip, of whom some account is given in the roll before-mentioned.

In the Chronicle of John Harding the following history is given:

" His wife was dedde and at Clare was buried,
And none heire he had, but his doughter faire,
Philip that hight, as Caronicles specified.
Whom Queene Philip christened for his heire:
The Arch-bishop of Yorke for his Compeire;

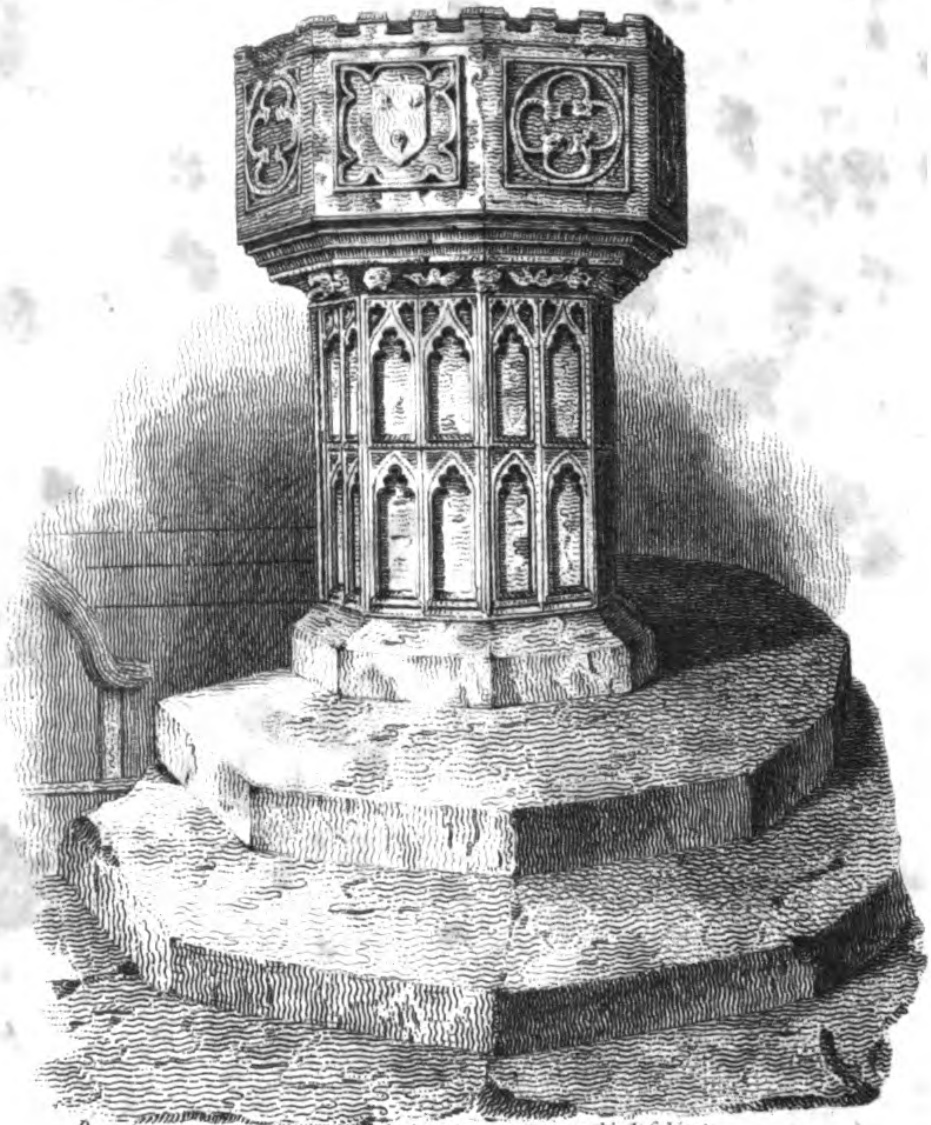
Hir Godmother also of Warwyk the Countesse
A Lady was of all greate worthynesse—
Chyldren he had noone, but Philip heire
By Elisabeth his first wyfe, which the kyng
Edward maryed to Edmond Mortymer
The Erle of Marche, that was his warde full yyng
Who gate on hir Roger their derelynge."

According to Milles's account, Philip the only daughter of Lionel Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, was married to Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he had a son, Roger. This Roger had a daughter, Anne, who, marrying Richard of Cambridge, transferred the right of the kingdom to the house of York.

In this Priory church the following persons were also buried.

Richard earl of Clare (who it is thought by some was the founder)—dame Alice Spencer—sir John Beauchamp, knt.—John Newborne, esq. who, with others, assisted in bringing over the body of Leonell duke of Clarence into England — John Wiborough — William Golderick—William Capell—and Eleanor his wife—lady Margaret Scroope—John Kempe, esq.—Robert Butterwyke, esq.—Joan Cavendish, daughter of ——— Clopton—dame Eleanor Wynkepery.

Note. Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter and heiress of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, first wife of Leonell,



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

# Stone Font, Clare Church, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept.r 1.1820.

## CLARE CASTLE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Castle of Clare A. D. 1347.

CLARE PRIORY was a priory of friars of the order of St. Augustine, who dwelt here A. D. 1248, but it was afterwards changed to a college of a dean and secular canons. It was granted to Richard Friend, 8 King Henry VIII. A portion of the buildings has been occupied as a dwelling from beside that time. They have been recently repaired, but retain all the marks of their origin. The Priory, as it is still called, was lately the property of William Shrive, esq. who had it from the family of the Barkers, to whom it has returned.

Annual value [illegible].

Having no authentic documents respecting the building of the parish church of Clare, which is an ancient and a beautiful structure, it must be passed over without a history; but from its stately appearance, there is great reason to suppose that it was built chiefly at the cost and charges of the lords, who allowed the inhabitants of the town the use of it. The font is of stone, and evidently of the same age as the church.

The following is the list of the dukes and earls of Clare.

A. D. 1. Richard Fitz-Gilbert

1139—2. Gilbert earl of Clare

1152—3. Roger de Clare

1174—[illegible]. Richard de Clare

[illegible] death of [illegible]

[illegible] exhibition that [illegible]

and grand-daughter of Gilbert de Clare, inhabited the Castle of Clare A. D. 1347.

CLARE PRIORY was a priory of friars of the order of St. Augustine, who dwelt here A. D. 1248, but it was afterwards changed to a college of a dean and secular canons. It was granted to Richard Friend, 31 king Henry VIII. A portion of the buildings has been occupied as a dwelling from nearly that time. They have been recently repaired, but retain all the marks of their origin. The Priory, as it is still called, was lately the property of William Shrive, esq. who had it from the family of the Barkers, to whom it has returned.

Annual value £324 : 4 : 1½.

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The following is the list of the dukes and earls of Clare.

A. D. 1. Richard Fitz-Gilbert

1139—2. Gilbert earl of Clare

1152—3. Roger de Clare

1174—4. Richard de Clare

Note. At the death of Richard, the title lay long extinct in that Glouchester.

A. D.

1362—5. Lionell D. of Clarence, third son of king Ed. III.

1411—6. Thomas D. of Clarence, second son of Henry IV.

1462—7. George D. of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

1624—8. John Hollis, earl of Clare, lord Houghton

1637—9. John Hollis, earl of Clare, eldest son of the above

1665—10. Gilbert Hollis, only son of John the last earl of Clare.

The following is a translation of a copy of letters patent granted by Elizabeth de Burgh, widow of Lionell, duke of Clarence, and grand-daughter of Gilbert de Clare, giving permission to sell or exchange a small piece of ground, situated in her market of Clare, with three persons, who are called guardians of her chancery in Clare. The seal of the chancery is affixed to it, but some part of the wax being broken, only the remains of the quarterings of the Clare family (viz.), three chroroness, and the earldom of Gloucester, a cross, can be made out. The impression in the middle of the compartment is very imperfect. As this lady was the widow of Lionell, it is most likely the achievement of the duke. The original deed, which is written in French, is in the possession of Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Clare, to whom I am indebted for the copy. It exhibits a strik-

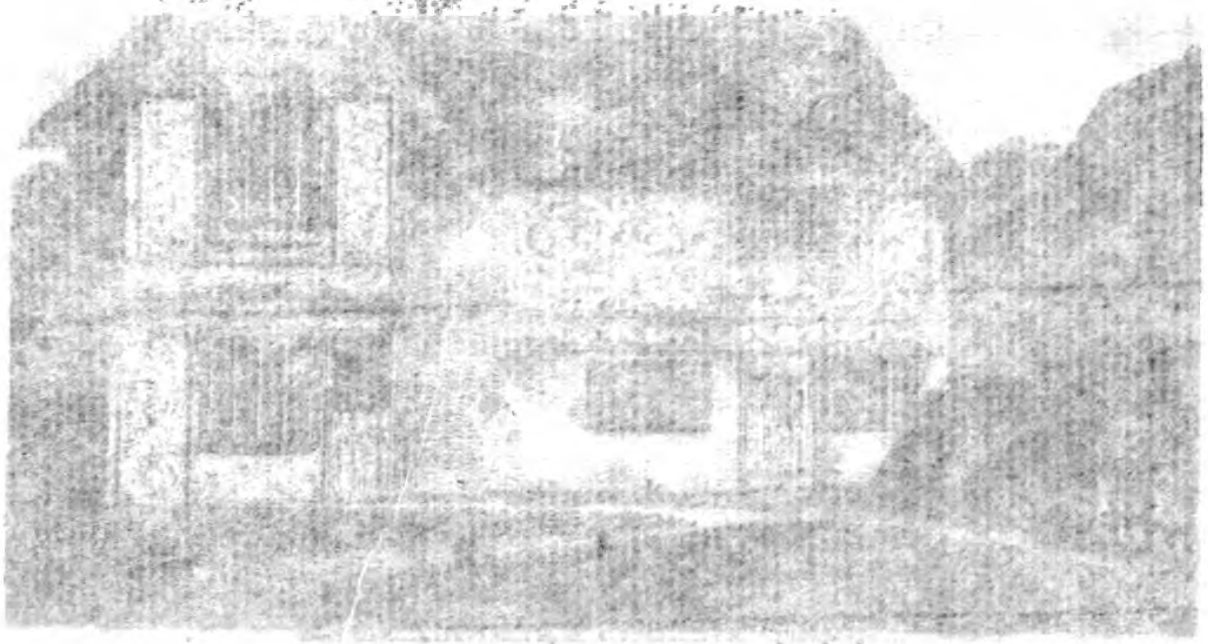
Drawn and Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

# Antient House, Clare, Suffolk.

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

[illegible] proof of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] of royal [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of *rent-[illegible]* [illegible] are [illegible] *subject* to give a tenant [illegible] her honour of [illegible] to exchange a place in the [illegible] sixteen [illegible] and eleven [illegible], with the [illegible] as of her [illegible], as [illegible] are [illegible] for this [illegible] the first [illegible] is made [illegible] of—"*Given [illegible] Castle of Clare, the seal of our chancery being [illegible]*." It proves, [illegible] that Clare possesses the grant of a market, which [illegible] doubted. It shows also [illegible] owner, as well as our gracious sovereign [illegible] court of chancery, and also put the [illegible] seal [illegible] mission, that the court was held at Clare, and that the Castle [illegible] the year 1347 was inhabited by [illegible] de Burgh, duchess de Clare, who as it was [illegible] was buried [illegible] the chancel of the Priory church.

"As tous ceux que ces lettres verront [illegible] Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare, salut. [illegible] William holds of us, by favour of our court, [illegible] our market of Clare, near that of Walter [illegible] measuring in length sixteen feet, and in [illegible] by the favour of our court, for the rent [illegible] *per ann.* [illegible] it known that W[illegible] ters present, and give [illegible] the said W[illegible] to exchange the said place in [illegible] and [illegible] William Sorrel, Johan Pe[illegible] and William Shepherd [illegible] of the chatelery of our Lady of Clare—[illegible] and to



ing and a curious proof of the pride and absurd affectation of royal prerogatives in the nobility of those times. All the parade of *royal* letters patent are made use of by a *subject*, to give a tenant of her honour of Clare leave to exchange a place in the market only sixteen feet long and eleven wide, with the guardians of her chancery, as they are called. For this purpose, the first person plural is made use of—" *Given in our Castle of Clare, the seal of our chancery being affixed.*" It proves, however, that Clare possesses the grant of a market, which, by some, has been doubted. It shews also that its noble owner, as well as our gracious sovereign, held a court of chancery, and also put the great seal into commission, that the court was held at Clare, and that the Castle in the year 1347 was inhabited by Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare, who (as it was before noticed) was buried in the chancel of the Priory church.

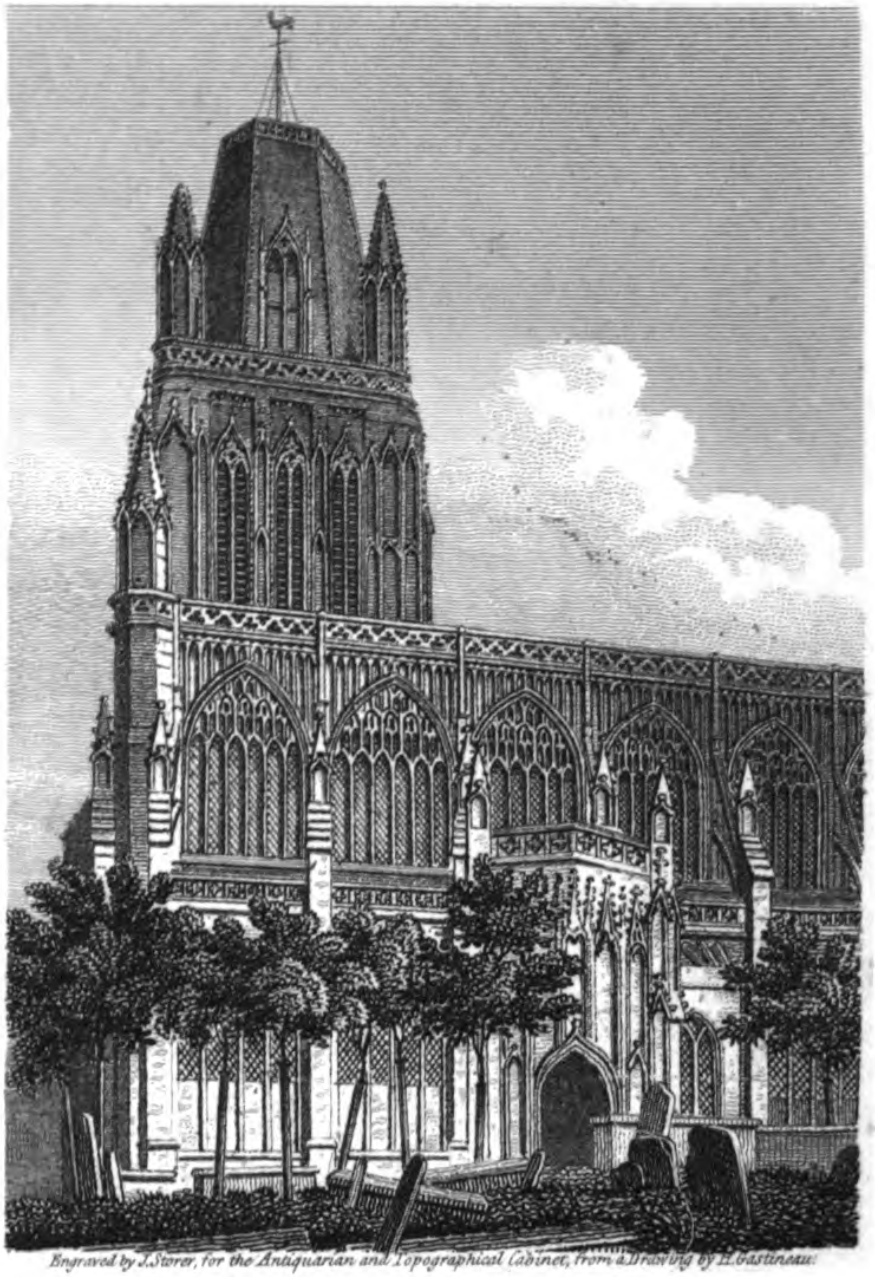
" As tous ceup que ces lettres verront ou——Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare, ' *salutz in semp.*' As William holds of us, by favour of our court, a place in our market of Clare, near that of Walter Abory, which measures in length sixteen feet, and in breadth eleven, by the favour of our court, for the rent of fourpence *per ann.* Be it known that We grant, by our special letters patent, and give leave to the said William to exchange the said place in the said market with William Sorrel, Johan Peche, and William Shepherd, guardians of the chancery of our lady of Clare—To have and to

hold to them and their successors, guardians of the said chancery of Us and of our heirs, for the aforesaid rent of fourpence *per ann.* for ever. And as We have given leave to the aforesaid William Sorrell, Johan Peche, and William Sheppherde, guardians of our said chancery, to purchase the said place of the said William in the market by exchange, to hold of us and of our heirs on the terms aforesaid, without being in danger of any encroachment to them and their successors from us or our heirs on the aforesaid purchase.

"Given in our Castle of Clare the fifteenth day of May, in the year of the reign of our lord the king Edward the Third, after the Conquest."

An ancient house, standing on the north side of Clare church, attracts attention from its ornaments, consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and foliage; but, being much defaced with whitewash, it is nearly impossible to ascertain exactly the figures.

To the rev. William Daking, of Boxted, in Essex, the proprietors of this Work are indebted for the above particulars.



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

*Tower of Redcliff Church, Bristol.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1810.

# REDCLIFF CHURCH, BRISTOL,

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

According to the ancient chronicles of Bristol, a Church was standing upon this site prior to the year 1207, which, tending to ruin, was taken down, and the present structure, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, began by sir Simon de Burton, about the year 1294, who dying before its completion, the work was carried on by William Cannynges, who gave funds to repair it for ever. The William Cannynges was six times mayor of Bristol, and lived till the year 1396, at which time the Church was probably finished. But this structure, erected at so much cost, suffered great damage by lightning in 1445; the lofty spire was thrown down, and falling upon the body of the Church, injured it so much that it appeared almost ruinous. The Church was afterwards repaired by the successors of the above-named William, who observed nearly the original plan in rebuilding and repairing, though the south aisle, where the crash had fell heaviest, is rebuilt, with a more elevated arch and in a lighter style than the north; there is also a difference between the windows of the two aisles.

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This Church has received the approbation and applause of the best judges of architecture: though large

and spacious, it has a light and airy appearance; the pillars supporting the roof are neat and slender, and the whole sufficiently ornamented, yet not crowded with little parts and mean decorations. The roof, being a solid arch of freestone, is lofty and grand: it is adorned, at the intersection of the ribs of the several little arches, with curious twists and knots, scarcely two of which are alike. Over this roof is one of wood, supporting the exterior covering of lead.

The Church is built on a red sandy rock, or cliff, from which it derives its name. The ascent to this stately structure, on the north-west side, is by steps, most of them being eighteen feet long, sufficient to admit twelve men abreast: they were new laid with Purbeck stone, in 1753, and ornamented with a rail and a handsome ballustrode of freestone; as is also the western side of the Churchyard. The whole building is in length, including the Lady Chapel, 239 feet, and from north to south of the great cross aisles is 117 feet: the breadth of the cross aisles is forty-four feet. The roof is supported by twelve pillars on each side of the body of the Church, and eight on each side of the cross aisles. The workmanship throughout is so exquisite, that it may be esteemed one of the most elegant parish churches in England. The tower is in height about 148 feet, being an excellent landmark for the neighbouring parts: it contains eight bells, cast in 1762. The entrance to the church is on the west, through

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

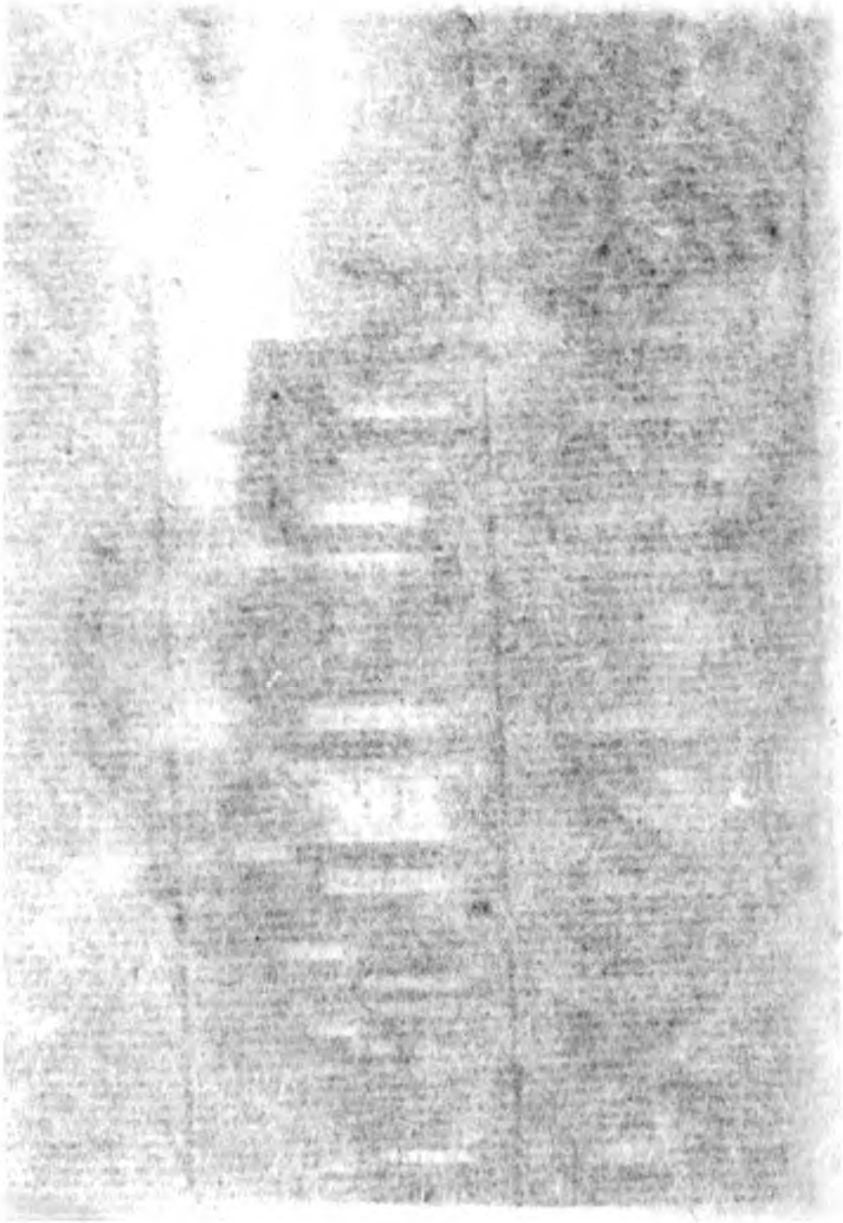
S. Transcept, Redcliff Church, Bristol.

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] beautified, [illegible] representing Moses [illegible] the [illegible] and St. [illegible] [illegible] were put up, executed by [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] or rays from [illegible] [illegible] is managed with tenderness [illegible] of time which the [illegible] [illegible] after [illegible] has disappeared [illegible] In the [illegible] [illegible] represented [illegible]

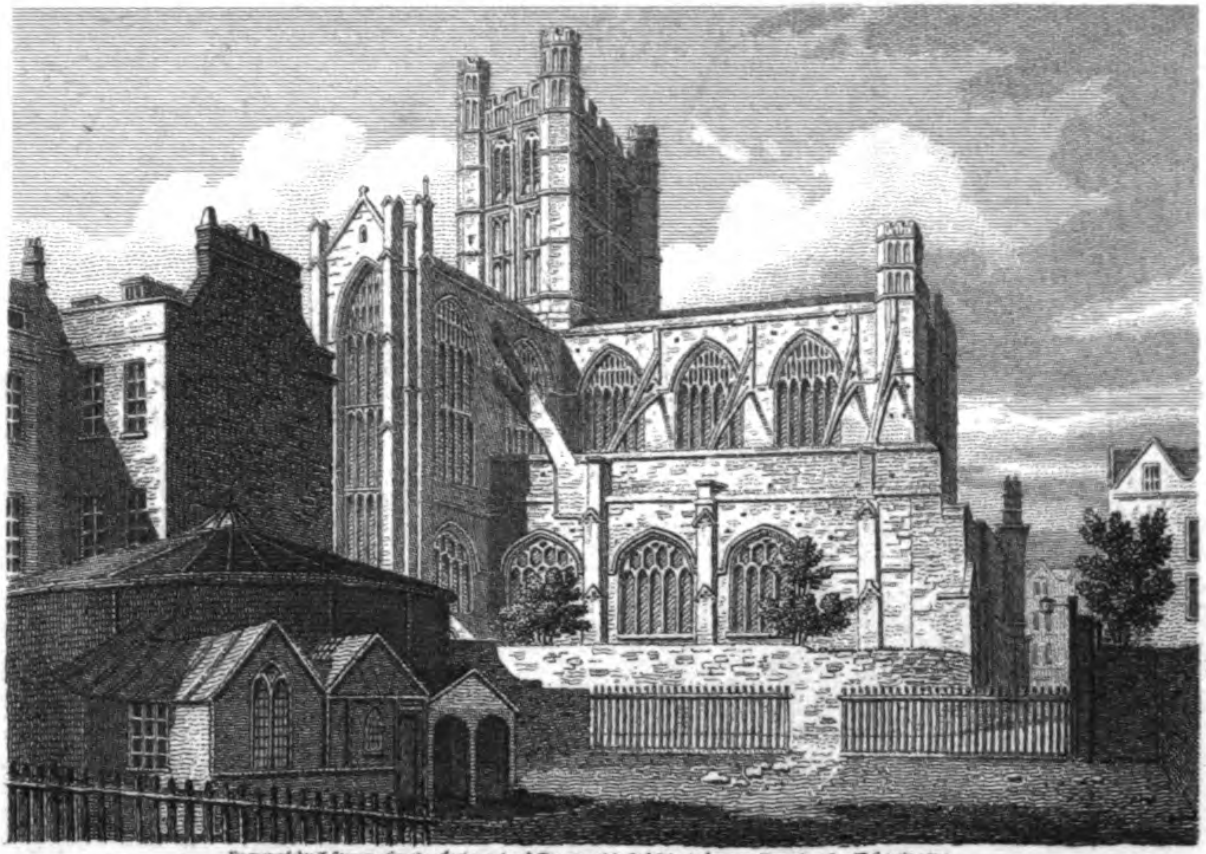


a door eight feet broad and twelve in height, ascended to by a flight of steps. On entering, the view is very grand and impressive, the long extent of the body of the Church appearing still more protracted by the height and slenderness of the pillars. There are two lesser doors, one on the north the other on the south side of the Church: over each is a large porch, with a room above. The north door was designed to be the grand entrance, being full of niches for figures. Here was formerly an image of the Virgin, decorated with a "fyne clothe, with frynge, to cover her."

In the year 1709 the Church was new pewed, and otherwise beautified, at which time the altar-piece was taken down and a new one erected, ornamented with curious paintings, representing Moses with his rod, Aaron in his robes, St. Peter and St. Paul, with other decorations. In 1757, the altar being repaired, three fine paintings were put up, executed by Hogarth: the middle piece, which is much the largest, represents the Ascension of our Saviour, who is seen high in the air: the emanations of rays from the ascending Deity, beaming through the interstices of the surrounding clouds, is managed with tenderness and delicacy: the point of time which the painter has chosen is immediately after he has disappeared to the spectators below. In the fore-ground, on the right side, St. Thomas is represented on one knee, and, with hands clasped and lifted up, is still eagerly looking upwards, with an

expression of wonder and adoration. On the other side is St. Peter, in a reclining posture. Towards the middle is St. John, who, with a group of figures, supposed to be the other disciples, is listening to the two men in white, which appeared upon that great occasion. The back-ground is shut up with rocks, and the bottom of the cloudy mass, excepting on one side, where, under the skirts of the low hanging clouds, part of the city of Jerusalem is seen: a long flash of lightning, casting a livid gloom over it, seems to portend its speedy destruction. The side piece, on the right-hand of this picture, represents the rolling of the stone to close the sepulchre, and the sealing of it in presence of the high-priest. The labour and exertion naturally expressed in the strong muscular men is happily contrasted by the elegant softness of the female figures in the other side-piece, which are the three Marys at the sepulchre.

The Church is adorned with a great number of monuments, some of them highly enriched with Gothic carving.



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

# Abbey Church, Bath.

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

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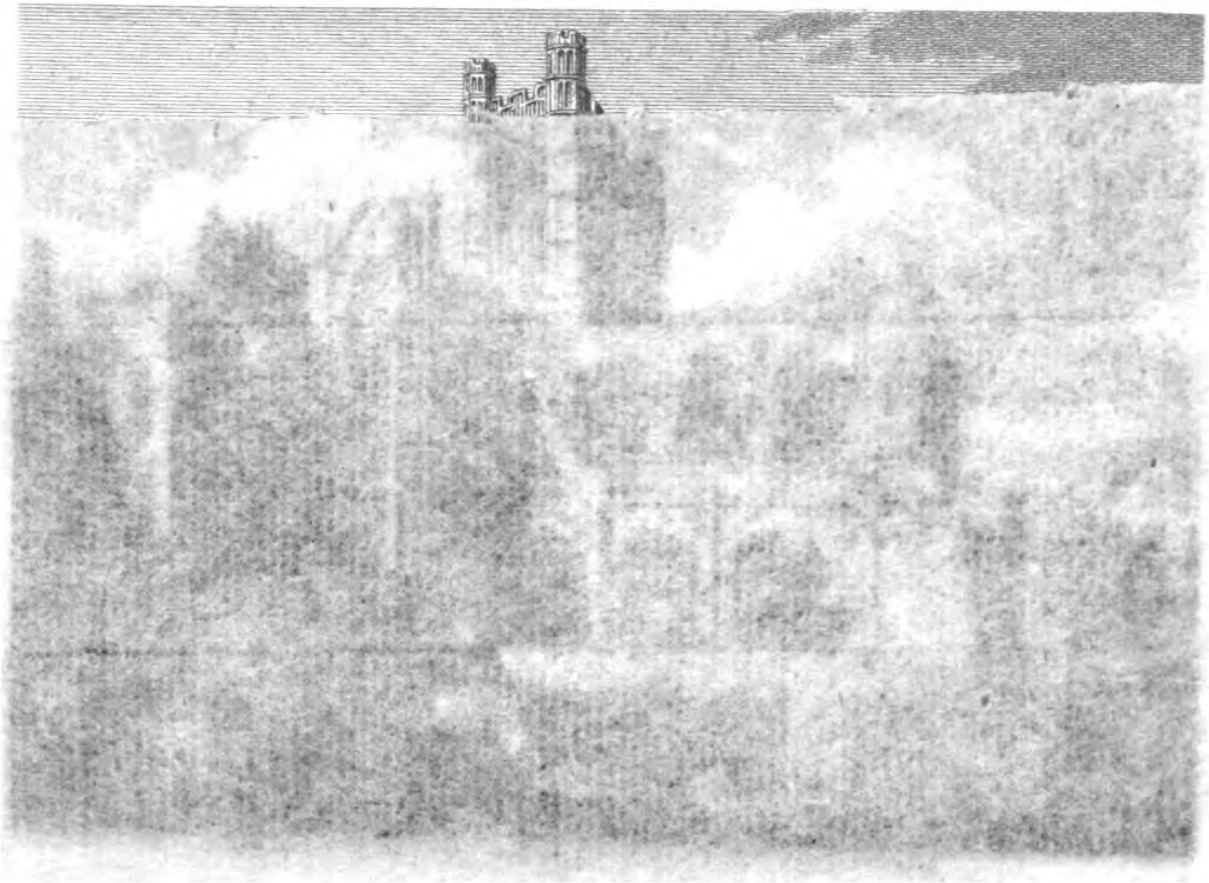


# BATH ABBEY CHURCH,

## *SOMERSETSHIRE.*

FULLER has given the following quaint account of the origin and history of this fabric. "It was begun by Oliver King, bishop of this diocese, in the reign of Henry VII. and the west end most curiously cut and carved with angels climbing up a ladder to heaven: but the bishop died before the finishing thereof. His death obstructed this structure so, that it stood a long time neglected, which gave occasion to one or two to write on the Church wall, with charcoal,

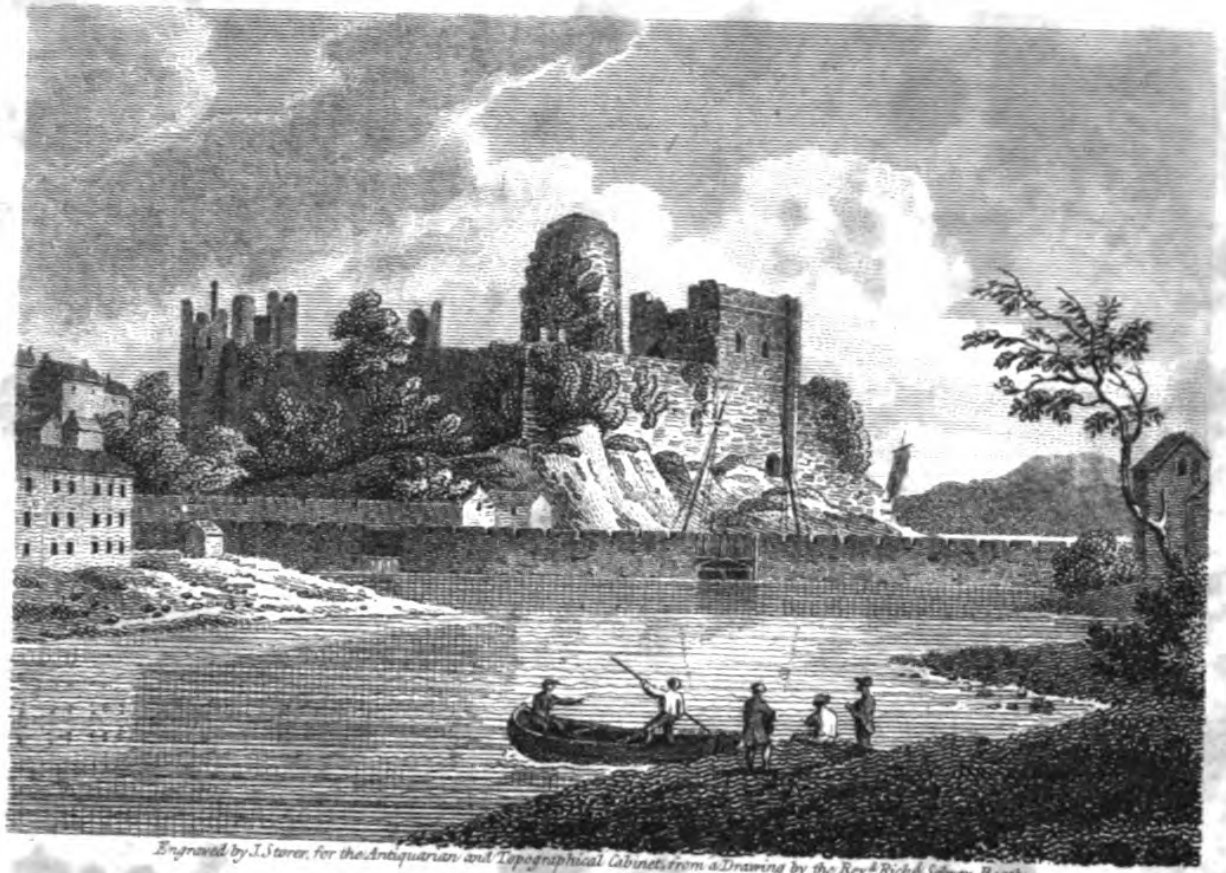
'O Church, I wail thy woful plight!
'Whom *King* nor *Cardinal*, *Clark* nor *Knight*,
'Have yet restored to ancient right.'

Alluding herein to bishop King, who began it, and his four successors in thirty-five years—viz. cardinals Adrian and Wolsey, bishop Clark and bishop Knight, contributing nothing to the effectual finishing thereof. The decay and almost ruin thereof followed, when it felt the hammers which knocked down all abbies. True it is, the commissioners proffered to sell the Church to the townsmen under 500 marks, but the townsmen fearing if they

bought it so cheap, to be thought to cozen the king, so that the purchase might come under the compass of concealed lands, refused the proffer. Hereupon, the glass, iron, bells, and lead, which last amounted alone to 480 tons, provided for the finishing thereof, were sold, and sent over beyond the seas, if a shipwreck (as some report) met them not on the way. For the repairing thereof collections were made all over the land, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, though inconsiderable: either in themselves, or through the corruptions of others, only honest Mr. Billet (whom I take to be the name of him who was designed to be the executor of the will of William Cecil lord Burleigh) disbursed good sums to the repairing thereof, and a stranger, under a feigned name, took the confidence then to play the poet and prophet on this structure.

'Be blithe, fair Kirck, when Hempe is past,
'Thine Olive, that ill winds did blast,
'Shall flourish green for age to last.'

"By Hempe understand Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, king Phillip, and queen Elizabeth. The author, I suspect, had a *twang of the cask*, and being parcel popish, expected the finishing of this Church, at the return of their religion; but his prediction was verified in a better sense, when this Church was finished by James Montague, bishop of this see."



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by the Revd Richd Sidney Booth.

Pembroke Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St and J. Carpenter Old Bond St Octr 1st 1810.

# PEMBROKE CASTLE,

## PEMBROKESHIRE.

This noble structure ranks among the most splendid monuments of antiquity in South Wales: it covers the whole of a large mount, which descends in a perpendicular cliff on each side, except towards the town, and is almost encompassed by one of the many winding streams which, fed by some small rivers, penetrate into the country from Milford Haven. The architecture of this edifice is a mixture of the Norman with the early Gothic. The tower commanding the water, the entrance from the town, and the round tower, are the only parts in tolerable preservation: the top of the tower is still covered in with a vaulted stone roof: its height is seventy-five feet; the diameter of the grand door is twenty-five. It appears to have been divided into four stories: the walls are about fourteen feet thick. There are, besides these, some other fragments of the building worthy of attention. The chapel in particular, though much injured by time, still retains some traces of its architectural proportions. An indifferent apartment in the Castle is exhibited as the birth-place of Henry VII. who is here, with a considerable degree of [illegible]

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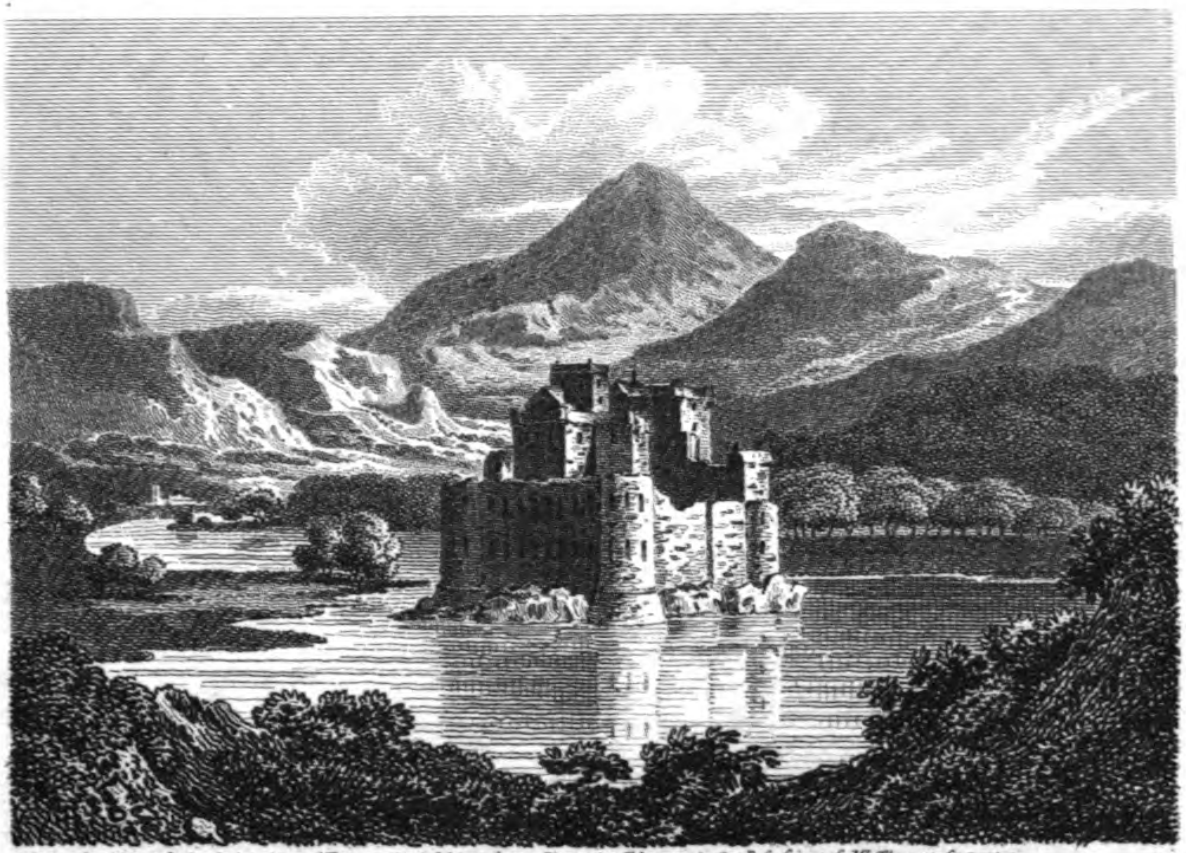
## PEMBROKE CASTLE.

Pembroke Castle is famous in history for the brave defence made by its garrison in favour of Charles I. The town is ancient, but has suffered a decline in proportion as Haverford West has increased in consequence. The buildings near the water-side, and those in the suburbs, are almost generally in a state of great decay: the principal street, which is long and wide, has still a very respectable appearance, though destitute of the air of business, so common in a county town. The produce of the country around is plentiful, which circumstance renders Pembroke a cheap retirement for many families with slender incomes.



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet; from a Picture by Johnston, in the Possession of Mr. Thomas Carpenter.

# Loch-leven Castle, Roslinshire.

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

# LOCH-LEVEN CASTLE.

*KINROSS-SHIRE.*

THE Castle of Loch-leven [illegible] part of the lake, on an island [illegible] quarters in extent, and is [illegible] stone, nearly of a [illegible] tower, a kind of [illegible] north wall, very [illegible] is a lesser round [illegible] apartments were [illegible] the tower and the [illegible] A kitchen, supposed to have been [illegible] the rest of the Castle, stood on the [illegible] corner; and another [illegible] the chapel, between this and the great tower, fronting the south. In the lower part of the square tower is a dungeon, with a well in it. Above the dungeon is a vaulted room, which, from the appearance of the effects of smoke on the [illegible] chimney, seems to have been used as a kitchen. No [illegible] appears on any part of the building, excepting only the letters R. D. and M. E. probably the initials of sir Robert Douglass and Margaret Erskine, his wife. The whole circuit of the rampart is 580 feet. It is generally understood that

# LOCH-LEVEN CASTLE,

## *KINROSS-SHIRE.*

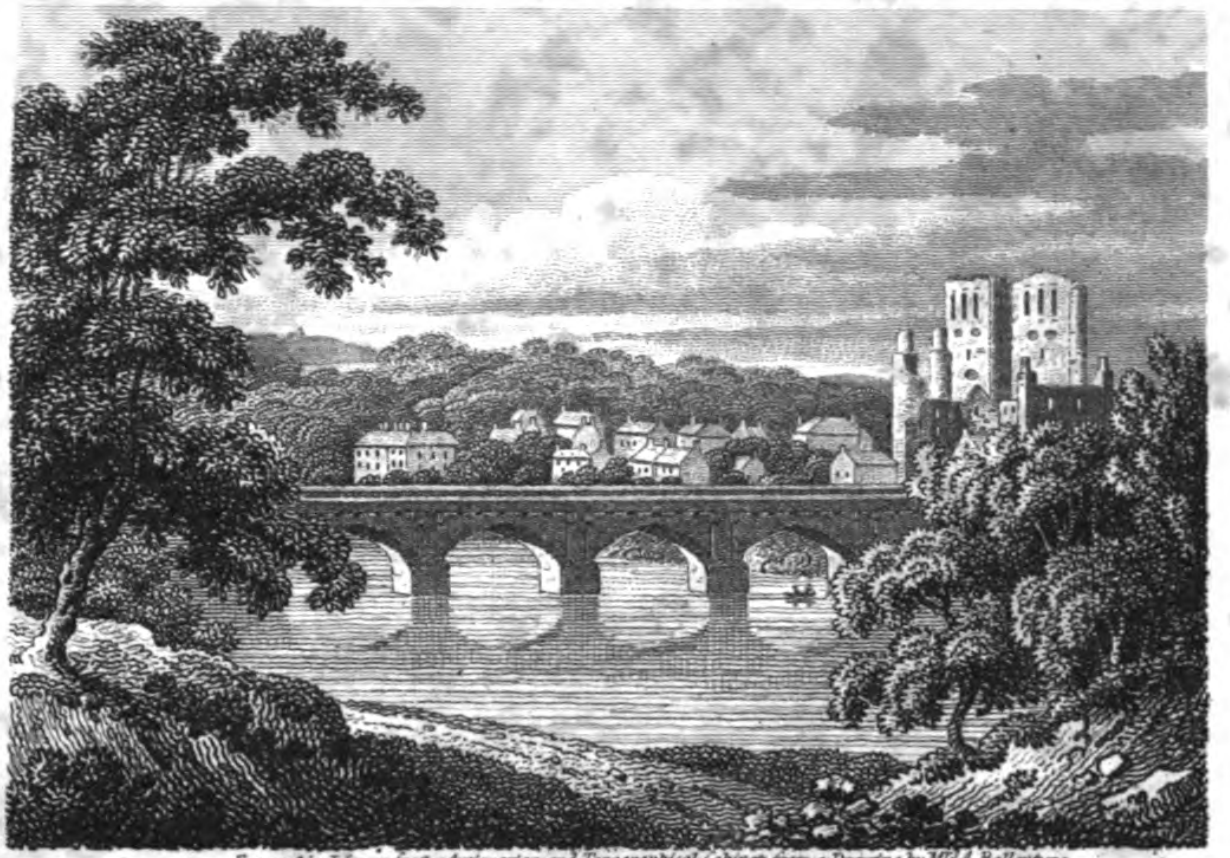
THE Castle of Loch-leven stands towards the north-west part of the lake, on an island about an acre and three quarters in extent, and is encompassed with a rampart of stone, nearly of a quadrangular form. The principal tower, a kind of square building, stands upon the north wall, very near the north-west corner, and there is a lesser round one at the south-east. The other apartments were arranged along the north wall, between the tower and the north-east corner. A kitchen, supposed to have been built later than the rest of the Castle, stood on the west wall, near the south-west corner; and another building, supposed to have been the chapel, between that and the great tower fronting the south. In the lower part of the square tower is a dungeon, with a well in it. Above the dungeon is a vaulted room, which, from the appearance of the effects of smoke on the jambs of the chimney, seems to have been used as a kitchen. No date or inscription appears on any part of the buildings, excepting only the letters R. D. and M. E. probably the initials of sir Robert Douglass and Margaret Erskine, his wife. The whole circuit of the rampart is 585 feet. It is generally understood that

the roof was taken off the Castle about a century ago; some part of which, particularly that of the round tower, is said to have been repaired by sir William Bruce.

In this place, the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was kept a close prisoner, and suffered, from the 16th June 1567 to the 2d May 1568, all the rigour and miseries of captivity. Those who have seen the ruins of this place, will be pleased with the justness and beauty of the following description:

No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth. No more the glance
Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
And quivers on the undulating wave:
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wint'ry tempests, cold and bleak,
That whistle mournful through the empty halls,
And piece-meal crumble down the towers to dust.

BRUCE.



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

# Kelso, Roxburghshire.

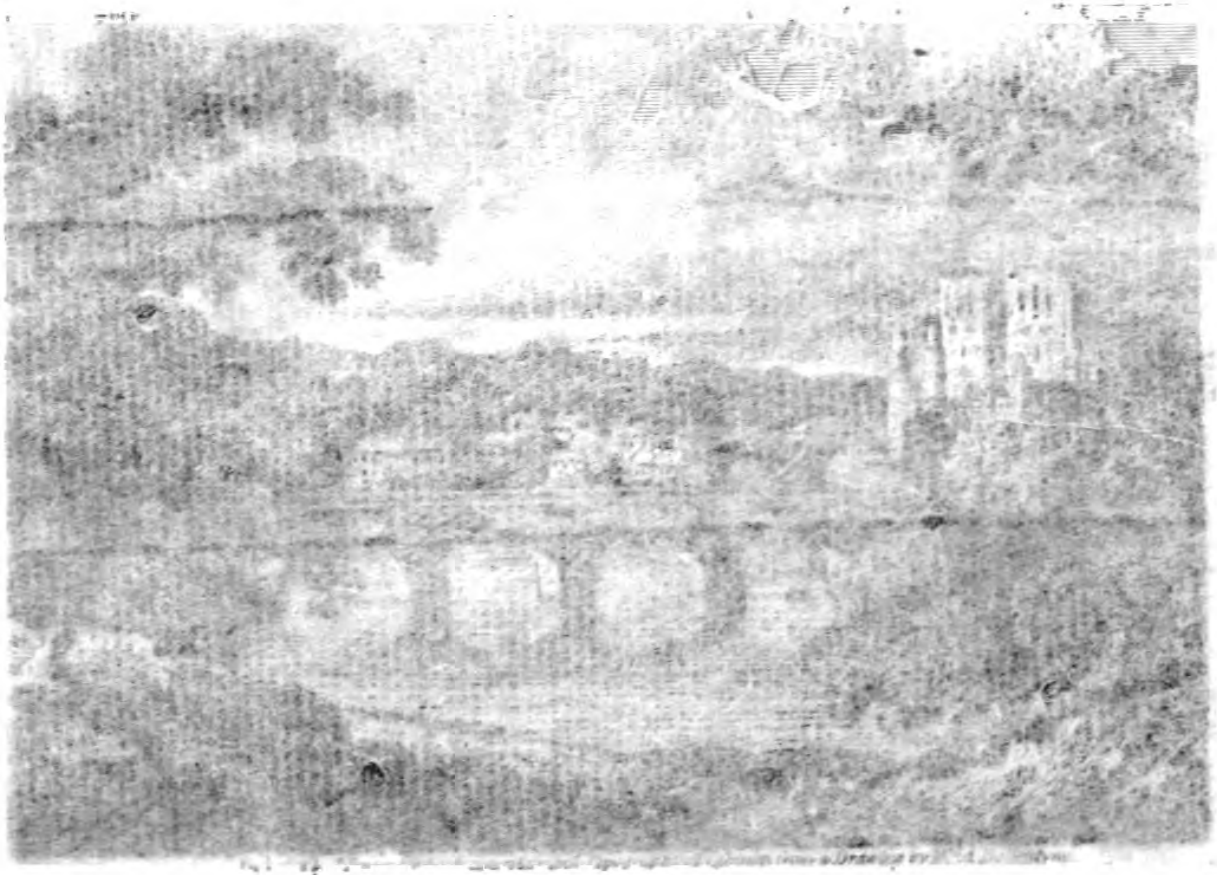
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1.1806.

# KELSO,

## ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Kelso is a considerable town pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed, on an extensive plain, bounded on every side by rising grounds, clothed with wood, which form a beautiful amphitheatre. The town is built in the Flemish style, with a large square and six streets verging to it as a centre. In the square stands the town house, with the principal houses and shops. The parish church and episcopal chapel add much to the beauty of the town. The bridge, which was built in 1756, was, a few years since, carried away by a flood: it has since been handsomely rebuilt.

The town of Kelso, viewed from the bridge, exhibits so much of the picturesque and elegant as to excite the admiration of every spectator. Among other interesting objects, appears the majestic ruins of the ancient abbey, Eadnam House, and, at no great distance, the lofty building of Fleurs. In the extreme distance, upon a rising ground to the left, may be seen the ruins of Roxburgh castle. Great part of the abbey of Kelso still remains, and exhibits a venerable monument of that taste for magnificence which prevailed in former times. The



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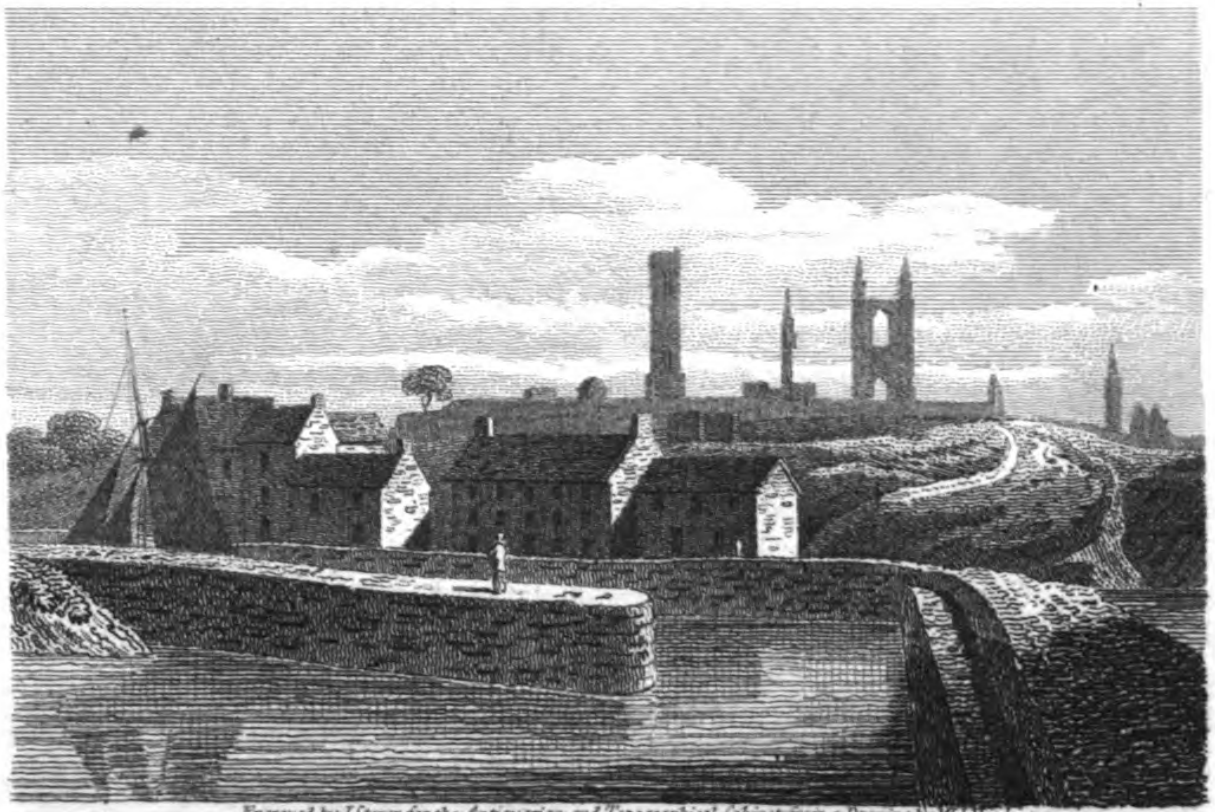
simplicity of this ruin is much destroyed by the addition of an aisle built in the last century, for the accommodation of the family of Roxburgh, when part of the building was used as the parish church. This uncouth modern addition entirely shuts up one large arch and the half of another, besides seven smaller ones above.

The monastery of Kelso was one of the six in Scotland of the order of the Tyronenses. The original foundation was settled at Selkirk, by David I. then earl of Cumberland: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. It was afterwards removed to Roxburgh, and thence to Kelso, where this magnificent pile was erected by king David I. at the persuasion of the bishop of Glasgow and other religious nobles. It has not, like most of the Gothic buildings, any minuteness of ornament, but has a tendency, by its plainness and magnitude, to inspire the mind with an idea of the grand and sublime, rather than the pleasing and beautiful.

The abbacy at present belongs to the duke of Roxburgh, whose ancestor, sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, obtained it from king James VI. in the year 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis earl of Bothwell, admiral of Scotland.



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

St. Andrews, Fifeshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1, 1810.

# ST. ANDREWS,

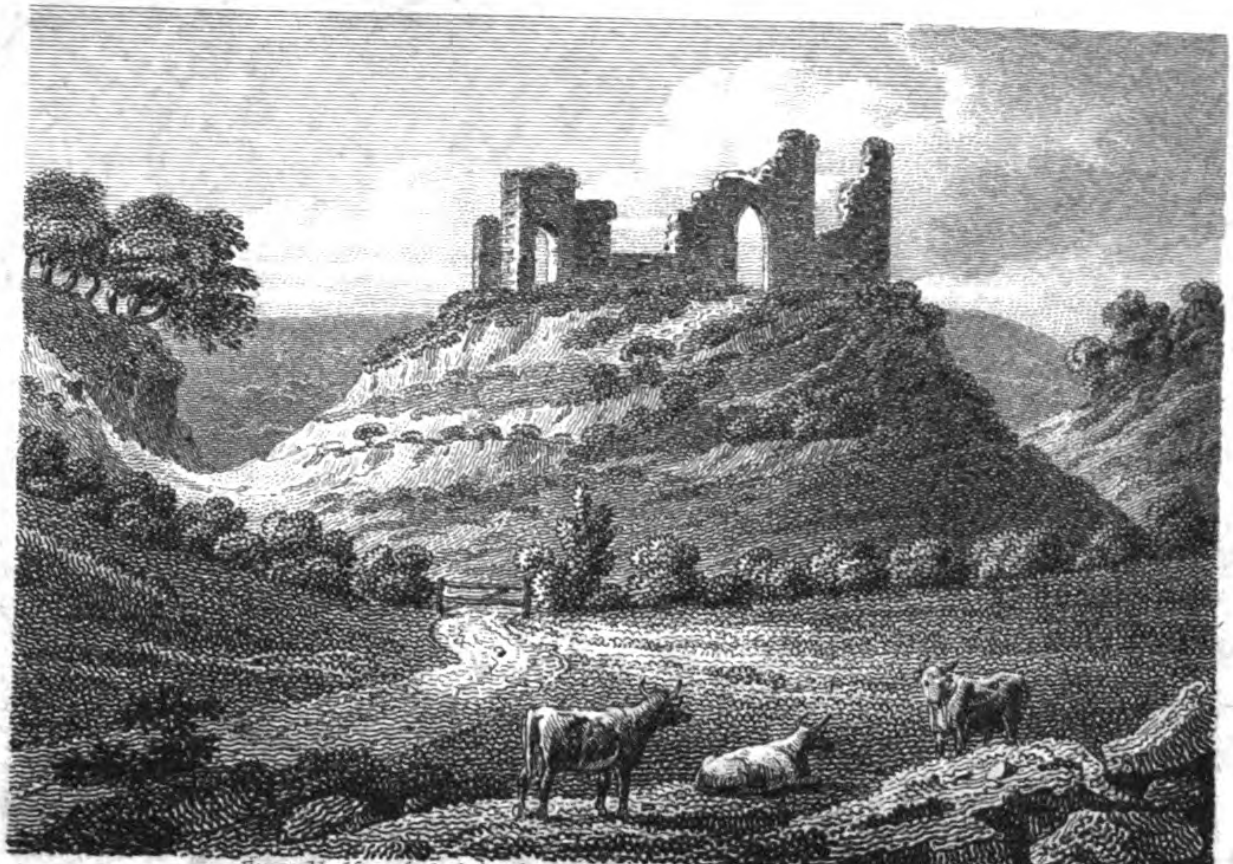
## *FIFESHIRE,*

Is an ancient royal borough, once the metropolis of Scotland, an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish university. It is about a mile in circuit, pleasantly situated on a bay, into which the rivers Eden and Kenlowie empty themselves. It was erected into a royal borough by David II. and the confirmation of their privileges, by a charter from Malcolm II. is still preserved in the town-house. Here are also kept the silver keys of the city. The university was founded in 1411, by bishop Wardlaw. It consists of two colleges, viz. the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; and the New, or St. Mary's college.

The retired situation of St. Andrews, its distance from all places of fashionable resort, and, above all, the celebrity of the university, as a school of morals and philosophy, renders it, perhaps, the most eligible place of education for students which Scotland affords. The ruins of the ancient religious establishments give some idea of the former magnificence of this ancient city. The walls of St. Rule's chapel, and the square tower, still remain. The Augustine priory, founded in 1122, by Alexander I. and endowed with great revenues and

extensive dependencies, still exhibits proofs of its ancient grandeur. Part of the priors and sub-priors houses yet remain. Adjoining to the priory, are the ruins of the cathedral, which was demolished by a mob, inflamed by one of John Knox's sermons. Both towers at the east end are still standing.

On the north side of the town, on a rock, overlooking the sea, are the ruins of a castle, built by bishop Trail in 1401; and afterwards the residence of cardinal Beaton, or Bethune, who was murdered here by Lesly and others. The entrance is still entire; and the window is shewn, from which the cardinal witnessed the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on a spot beneath. From the castle, westward, there anciently ran a street, called the Swallow Street, said to be the residence of the merchants: it is now a public walk. There are three principal streets running nearly from west to east. On the south side of the south street is the much-admired ruin of a chapel, belonging to a convent of Grey Friars: the roof is a continuation of the walls formed into a Gothic arch. Within the boundaries of this convent is the public grammar school and school-house. At the west end of the north street was a convent of Black Friars, of which nothing now remains but a part of the garden walls.



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Miss H. S. A. Horton.

Clifford Castle, Herefordshire.

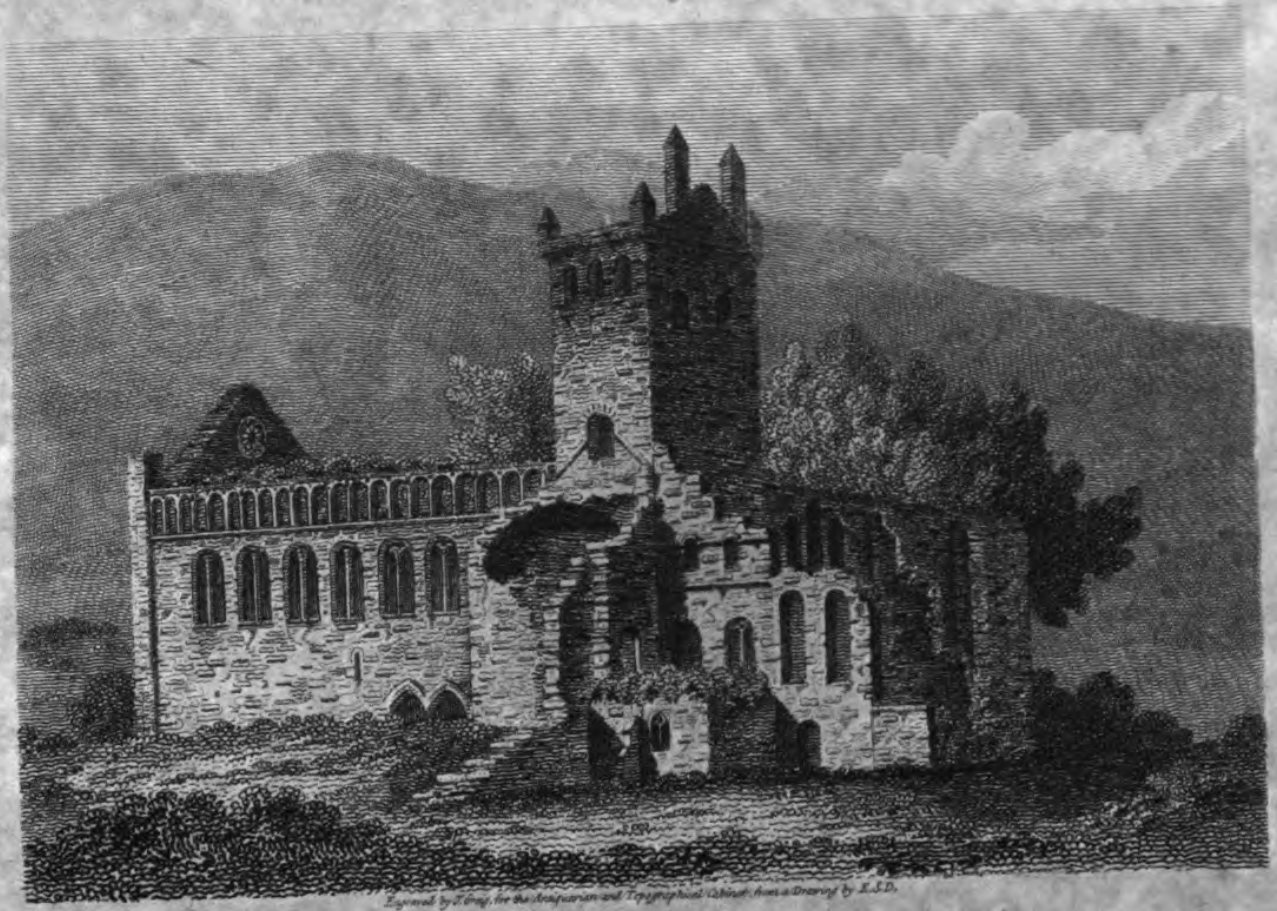
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1, 1810.

# CLIFFORD CASTLE,

## *HEREFORDSHIRE.*

CLIFFORD CASTLE, though considerably dilapidated, exhibits some majestic remains, which crown a bold hill, towering above the river Wye. This fortress was erected by William Fitzosborn, first earl of Huntington. It was afterwards held by Ralph de Todeny, and again by Walter, the son of Richard Punt, or Ponce, whose surname was De Clifford, and from him the noble family of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, are originally descended. This manor, however, did not long continue in the family, though the younger branches of it flourished in other places. It appears that in the reign of Edward I. John Giffard was in possession, having obtained it by marrying the heiress of Walter Giffard, grandson of Walter de Clifford, abovementioned. At this place was born the celebrated Rosomond, who was the daughter of the last-named Walter de Clifford. She was educated at Godstow nunnery, the religious houses being then the only places of education for young ladies of rank and distinction. Here she was first seen by Henry II. who became violently enamoured, declared his passion, and triumphed over her honour. The king's attachment coming to the knowledge

of his consort, queen Elenor, to avoid the consequences of her jealousy, he caused a curious building to be erected at Woodstock, with arches and winding walls, into whose secret apartments it was impossible for any stranger to penetrate. "An house (according to Stowe) of wonderful workmanship, so that no man or woman could come to her but he that was instructed of the king. The house was named Labyrinthus, or Dædalus work; was wrought like unto a knot in a garden, called a maze." Here this paragon of beauty remained in security for several years, and was frequently visited by the enamoured monarch; but having occasion to leave the kingdom, he entrusted his mistress to the care of a noble knight, whose assiduity was insufficient to secure his lovely charge from the vindictive queen, who had long endeavoured to discover her retreat. It is said that the jealous Elenor perceived her one day sitting at the entrance of her dwelling: alarmed at the approach of the queen, she retired with precipitation, and, in her confusion, let fall a ball of silk, which, entangling with her drapery, unwound itself as she went, and left her rival in possession of the fatal clue.



Engraved by T. Gray, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by E.S.D.

*Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Nov.r 1.1810.

# JEDBURGH ABBEY,

## *ROXBURGHSHIRE.*

THIS Abbey was founded by David I. king of Scotland, in what year of his reign is not known. The institution was for canons brought from Beauvais, in France; and as Osbert, the first abbot, died in the year 1174, it is likely to have been established by the king not many years preceding. From the situation of this Abbey on the borders, it was exposed to the incursions of the English, from which cause it at last became unable to maintain the religious of its own house; and Edward I. issued orders for the removal of some of them until the house should be repaired, and its income increased. To this Abbey the cells or sub-priories of Reste-note and Canonby were attached, the former situated about a mile from Forfar, the latter in Eskdale.

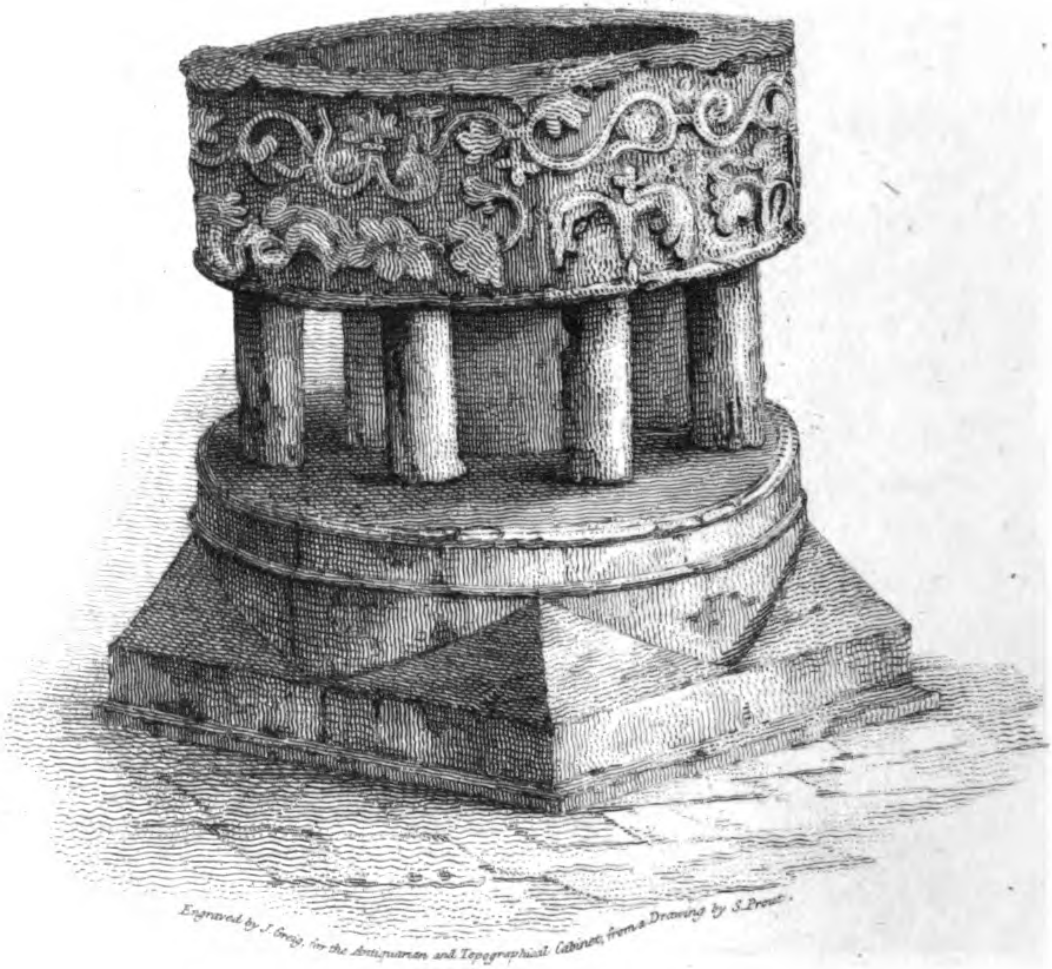
Upon the suppression of Jedburgh Abbey, the lands were converted into a temporal lordship, being conferred by king James VI. on sir Andrew Ker, from whom is descended the present marquis of Lothain. The patent by which he was created lord Jedburgh bears date the 20th of February 1622; but he had long before been the favourite of that monarch, being, in 1591, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber.

The eastern part of the church is totally in ruins: the west end has one of its door-ways, with semicircular arches, more than usually ornamented. This front of the Abbey is of considerable loftiness, and has, in the upper compartment, a circular radiated window of corresponding workmanship with the door.

The church exhibits, throughout its whole length, in the upper part, a range of small pointed arches, which convey to the eye a lightness and beauty seldom observable, and render this building unique in that respect. The north transcept has a handsome window, with its ramifications still perfect. The west end of the nave is fitted up for divine service, like many other abbey churches in Scotland, but forming a miserable contrast to its former splendour.

The town of Jedburgh stands near the confluence of the rivers Tefy and Jed, and takes its name from the latter: the situation is beautiful. On the south side of the Abbey, but far beneath, in a deep woody glen, runs the Jed: on the sides of this river are the vestiges of several caves, which are supposed to have been places of refuge for the inhabitants when invaded by the English. These caves consist each of three apartments, one on each side the entrance, and a larger one behind.

The neighbourhood of Jedburgh is remarkable for several lofty hills, among which the most conspicuous is that of the Dunian: the elevation of this hill, above the sea, is 1024 feet.



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

Stone Font, Hayes Church Middlesex

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

# ST. STEPHEN'S, HAYES CHURCH,

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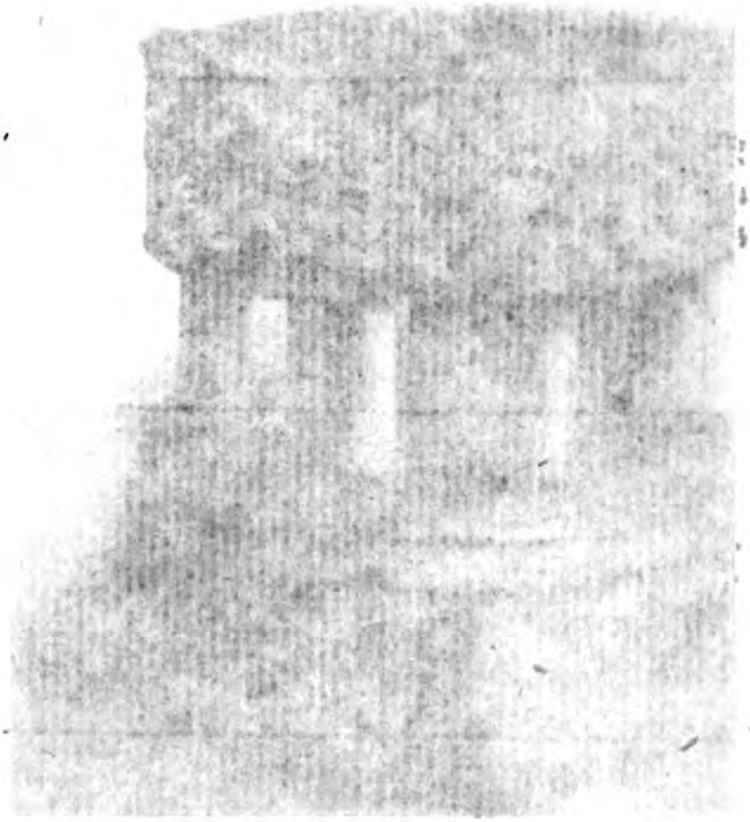


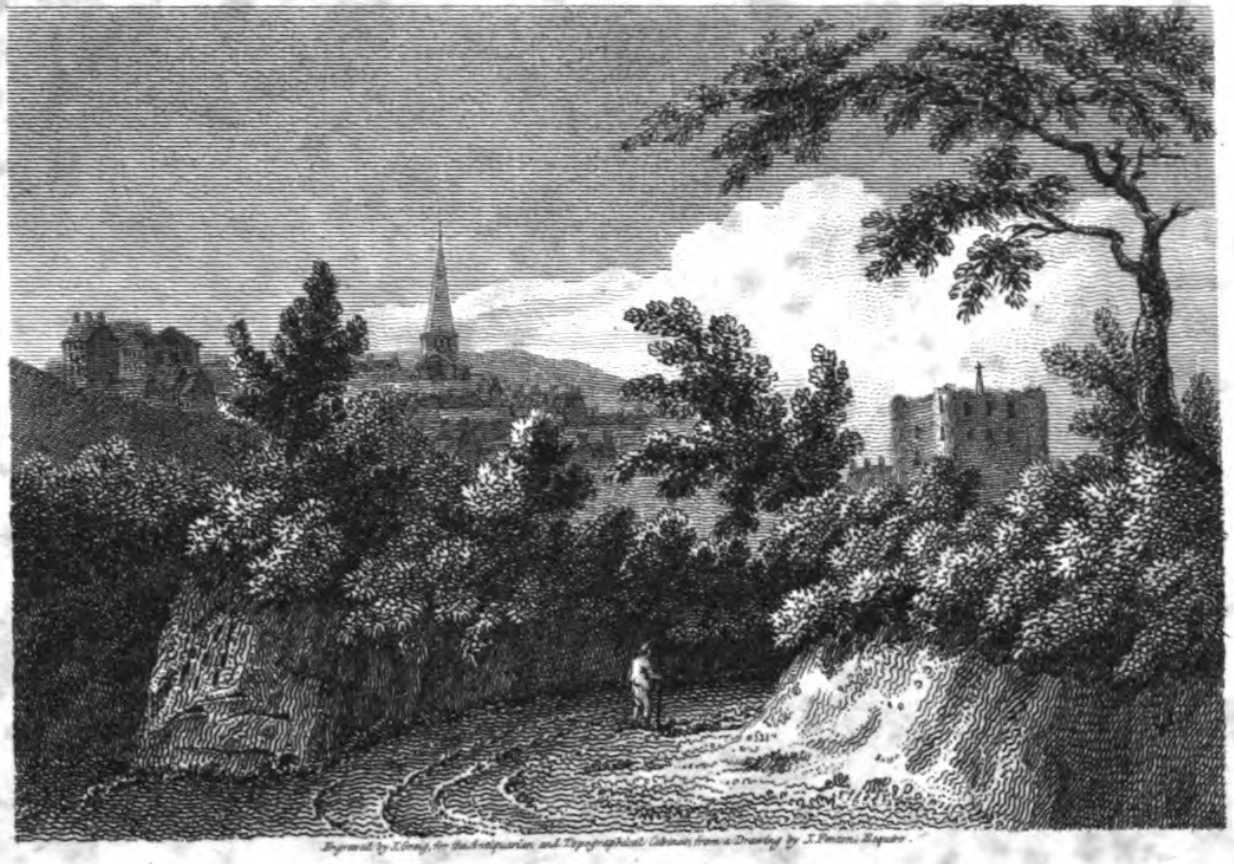
# STONE FONT, HAYES CHURCH,

## *MIDDLESEX.*

HAYES is situated near the Uxbridge road, at the distance of twelve miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish lies in the hundred of Elthorne, and is bounded by Norwood on the east; Northall, on the north; Hillingdon, on the west, and Harlington, on the south.

The parish church of Hayes, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is built, for the most part, with flints, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a square embattled tower. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls, of the earliest English architecture, with plain pointed arches; a piscina, with the drain very perfect; and another small recess, which was a closet, perhaps, for holding the chrism and sacramental elements. Some of the windows in the chancel are of the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth century, others are lancet-shaped, with brackets of various forms. The Font, which stands within a pew at the west end of the church, is of a very singular construction, and of great antiquity; apparently of an earlier date than any portion of the church: it is large and circular, very highly sculptured, and stands on eight massive pillars, and on a central shaft.

The aisles are separated from the nave of the church by octagonal pillars and pointed arches: the north aisle appears to have been built in the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth century. The south aisle has a flat roof, and windows with obtuse arches. It is probable that it was built about the year 1500, and that the nave was repaired and new-roofed at the same time, the cognizances of England and Arragon being carved on the joints of the fretwork with which it is ornamented: on others are emblems of the crucifixion, and devices of various sorts.



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

*Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov. 1. 1810.

# HAVERFORDWEST.

## [illegible]

HAVERFORDWEST [illegible] largest and most [illegible] town in Pembrokeshire [illegible] ally [illegible] being the east[illegible] ing down [illegible] which forms one of the branches of [illegible] thus far [illegible] ships [illegible] It w[illegible] the period of [illegible] of [illegible] with an[illegible] erdales [illegible] town and co[illegible] of Pem[illegible] built by Gilbert [illegible] have be[illegible]

# HAVERFORDWEST,

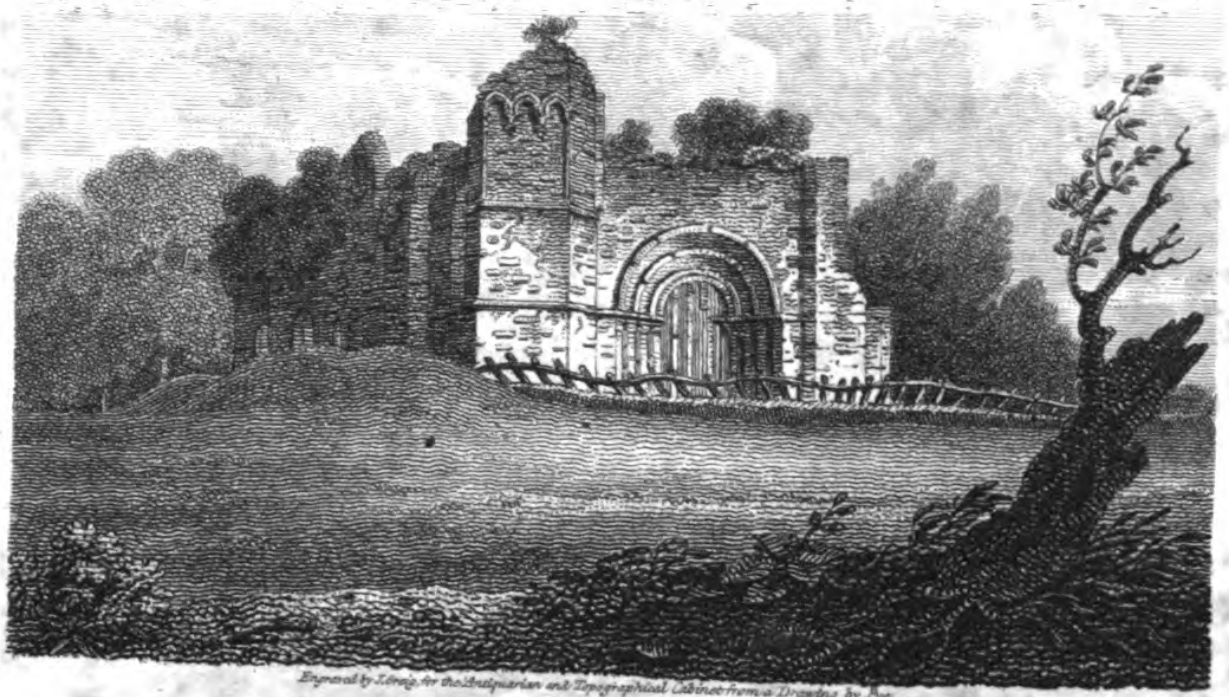
## *PEMBROKESHIRE.*

HAVERFORDWEST, the largest and most central town in Pembrokeshire, is beautifully situated on a declivity, facing the east, sloping down to the river Cleddau, which forms one of the branches of Milford Haven, and is thus far navigable for ships of considerable burden. It was once the capital of the possessions of the Flemings, who settled in this part of the country in the time of William Rufus and his son Henry, and was endowed with ample privileges, particularly by Richard II. who ordains that it should remain ever hereafter a free town and county of itself, distinct and separate from that of Pembroke. It is governed by a mayor and twenty-four common-councilmen. The castle, supposed to be built by Gilbert earl of Clare, in the reign of Henry I. must have been, before the use of artillery, a place of great strength, being situated on a rocky eminence, overlooking part of the town and the river, and formerly surrounded with an embattled wall, entered by four gates, now destroyed. Very little more at present remains of the castle than the keep, which still exhibits a very highly-finished portion of the building, and, from the elegant pointed windows of the whole eastern side

facing the estuary, seemed to have included the chapel, the governor's apartments, and other rooms of state, and is now converted into the county jail.

In the town are three churches, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and St. Martin's, besides the church of Pendergast, in the suburb. St. Mary's, the principal church, is large, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The nave is lofty and ceiled with oak, divided into square compartments, very richly carved, and similar to those in the chancel of St. David's: the nave is separated from the side aisle by pointed arches, resting on clustered pillars with sculptured capitals of heads and other figures. A very lofty arch divides the nave from the chancel: both the nave and chancel have an upper tier of windows above the arches, some lancet-shaped, and others of a form indicating a later date.

The tower of this church, which is of large dimensions, was formerly surmounted with a spire of considerable height, which added much to the appearance of the town, and is introduced in the annexed View, but has since been taken down, in consequence of the damage it received during a violent storm. The church is a rectory, in the gift of the corporation. There is nothing particular in the other churches, except that of St. Martin's, which is the oldest, and supposed to have been built at the same time with the castle. It has a chancel and south aisle, with a small tower and stone spire, and is a vicarage.



Engraved by Lerwig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Eye.

Lilleshull Abbey, Shropshire.

Published, for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Nov. 1. 1810.

# LILLESHULL ABBEY.

## SHROPSHIRE.

LITTLESHALL, or Lilleshull Abbey, was held by Theobaldus, presbyter of the church of St. Alkmund, in Shrewsbury. Philip de Beumeys gave all that [illegible] land between Watling Street and Merdiche, to build a religious house in honour of the Virgin Mary, and for the use of the canons regular of St. Peter, of Dorchester, who were afterwards stiled the regular canons of Doninton. The principal benefactors were Alanta Zouch, and John L'Estrange, who gave the church of [illegible], and Hilaria de Tonesbut, the first wife of Robert de Badlers, who gave several parcels of land, and [illegible] desired her corpse to be interred.

Alanta Zouch, who died in the seventh year of Edward II, left Ellen, the wife of Nicholas M. [illegible], Maud, the wife of Robert de Holland, and Ellen, [illegible] at Brewode, his daughters and coheirs: Maud, the wife of Robert de Holland, had for her portion, the [illegible] of this Abbey. Robert, the son of the said Maud, died in the forty-sixth year of Edward III. leaving one sole daughter and heir, Maud, who was married to sir John Lovell, knight, and had livery of her lands in the forty-seventh year of Edward III. the church of

# LILLESHULL ABBEY,

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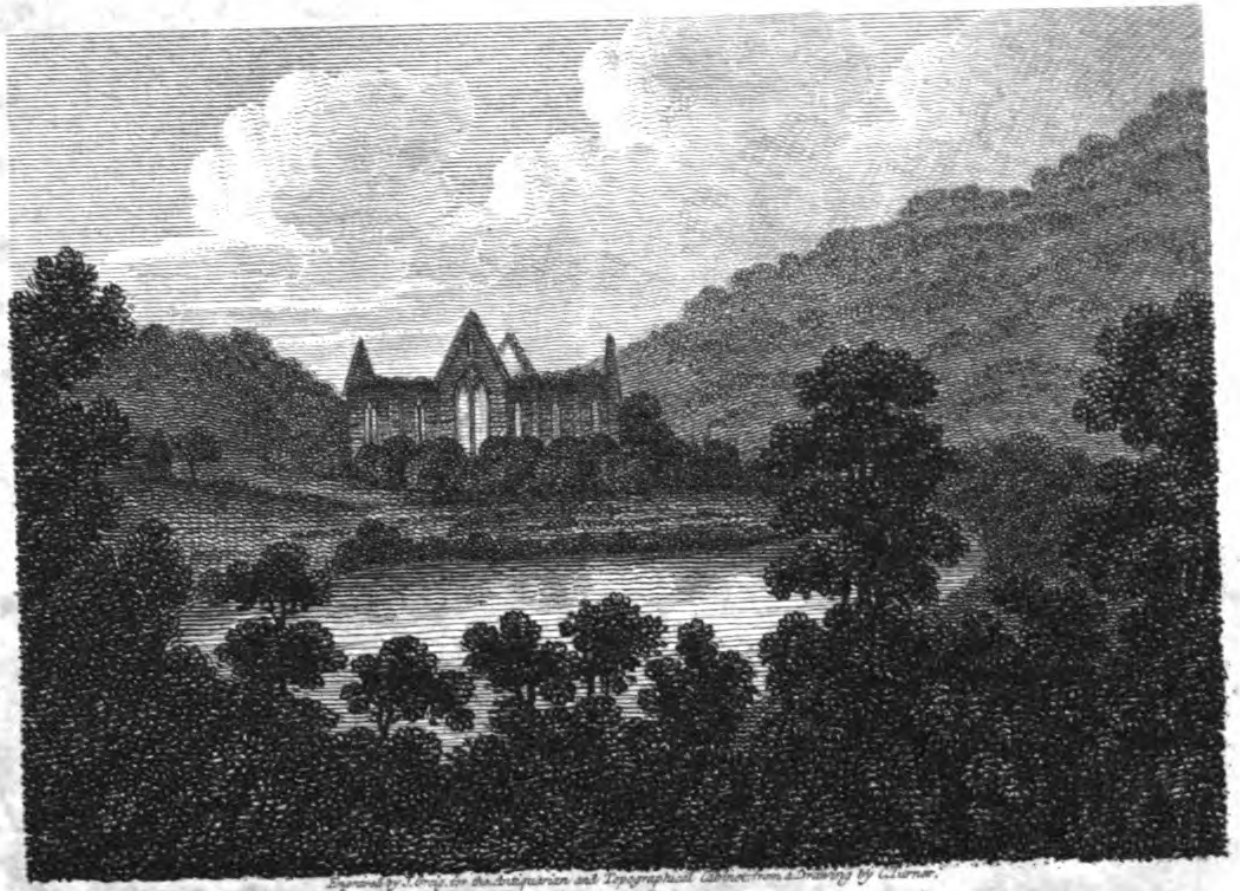
Alanta Zouch, who died in the seventh year of Edward II. left Ellen, the wife of Nicholas St. Maur, Maud, the wife of Robert de Holland, and Elizabeth, a nun at Brewode, his daughters and coheirs: Maud, the wife of Robert de Holland, had for her portion, the advowson of this Abbey. Robert, the son of the said Maud, died in the forty-sixth year of Edward III. leaving one sole daughter and heir, Maud, who was married to sir John Lovell, knight, and had livery of her lands. In the forty-seventh year of Edward III. the church of

Badminton was given to this monastery. In the fourteenth year of Edward III. Roger de Norborough, bishop of Lichfield, granted to these canons the appropriation of the church of Farnborough, which was purchased of sir William Shareshull, knight. In the thirteenth year of Richard II. the abbot had a grant of a view of Frankpledge, in Lilleshull and Mockleston; and in the eleventh year of Edward IV. the hospital of St. John, at Bridgenorth, was put under the direction of this abbot.

In the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. the king granted to James Leveson the manor of Lilleshull. Lady Catherine Leveson left rent of £120 *per annum*, issuing out of Foxley, for the maintenance of twelve poor widows, whereof three were to be chosen by the minister, churchwarden, and overseers of the poor of Lilleshull; and to each of them a gown of grey cloth, with these letters, K. L. in blue cloth, affixed thereto; as likewise for the placing of ten poor boys apprentices, whereof two were to be of this parish. The revenues of this Abbey, at the dissolution, were valued at £229 : 3 *per annum*. This house lying near the Chester road, the abbots were sometimes known to complain that their income was too scanty for the entertainment of the passengers that passed that way.

But a small portion of this Abbey remains: it consists principally of the western entrance to the church and adjacent walls. The buildings do not appear ever to have been extensive.



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

*Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire.*

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

# TINTERN ABBEY,

## *MONMOUTHSHIRE.*

THIS highly-beautiful and interesting ruin, the delight and admiration of strangers from every part of the kingdom, is situated in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, about ten miles distant from Monmouth and five from Chepstow.

The Abbey was for monks of the Cistertian order, and founded in the year 1131, by Walter de Clare, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. This Walter was the grandson of William the son of Osbert, to whom William the Conqueror had given the manors of Wollesten and Tudenham, and all he could conquer from the Welsh. Walter, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Gilbert Strongbowe, earl of Pembroke, whose grandson, Robert Strongbowe, was the conqueror of Leinster, in Ireland. The male line failing, Maud, the eldest of their female heirs, was married to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk.

William, lord marshal of England, and earl of Pembroke, in the seventh year of the reign of king Henry III. confirmed to the monks all the lands, possessions, liberties, and immunities, formerly granted by his predecessors. Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, in the

year 1301, also confirmed to them divers lands at Portcassek, Pentick, Modisgat, &c.

About the time of the dissolution the number of inmates were only thirteen, when the estates were, according to Dugdale, estimated at £192 : 1 : 4 *per annum*. Speed says, the value was £252 : 11 : 6. The scite was granted the 28th of Henry VIII. to Henry, earl of Worcester, and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

In the ruins of Tintern Abbey, the original construction of the church is perfectly marked; and it is principally from this circumstance that they are celebrated as a subject of curiosity and contemplation.—From Tintern village, in walking to the Abbey, you pass the works of an iron-foundry, and a train of miserable cottages, completely ingrafted on the ruins of the Abbey. This disagreeable and confined approach is not calculated to inspire any spectator with a very high estimation of what he is about to view; but on throwing open the west door of the church, an effect bursts on the spectator of so majestic and singular description, that words cannot do justice to its merit, nor convey an adequate idea of the scene. It is neither a mere creation of art nor an exhibition of nature's charms, but a grand spectacle, in which both seem to have blended their powers in producing an object beautiful and sublime.

The walls are almost entire; the roof only is fallen

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

*Tintern Abbey* &c.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Westminster, 1. 1810.

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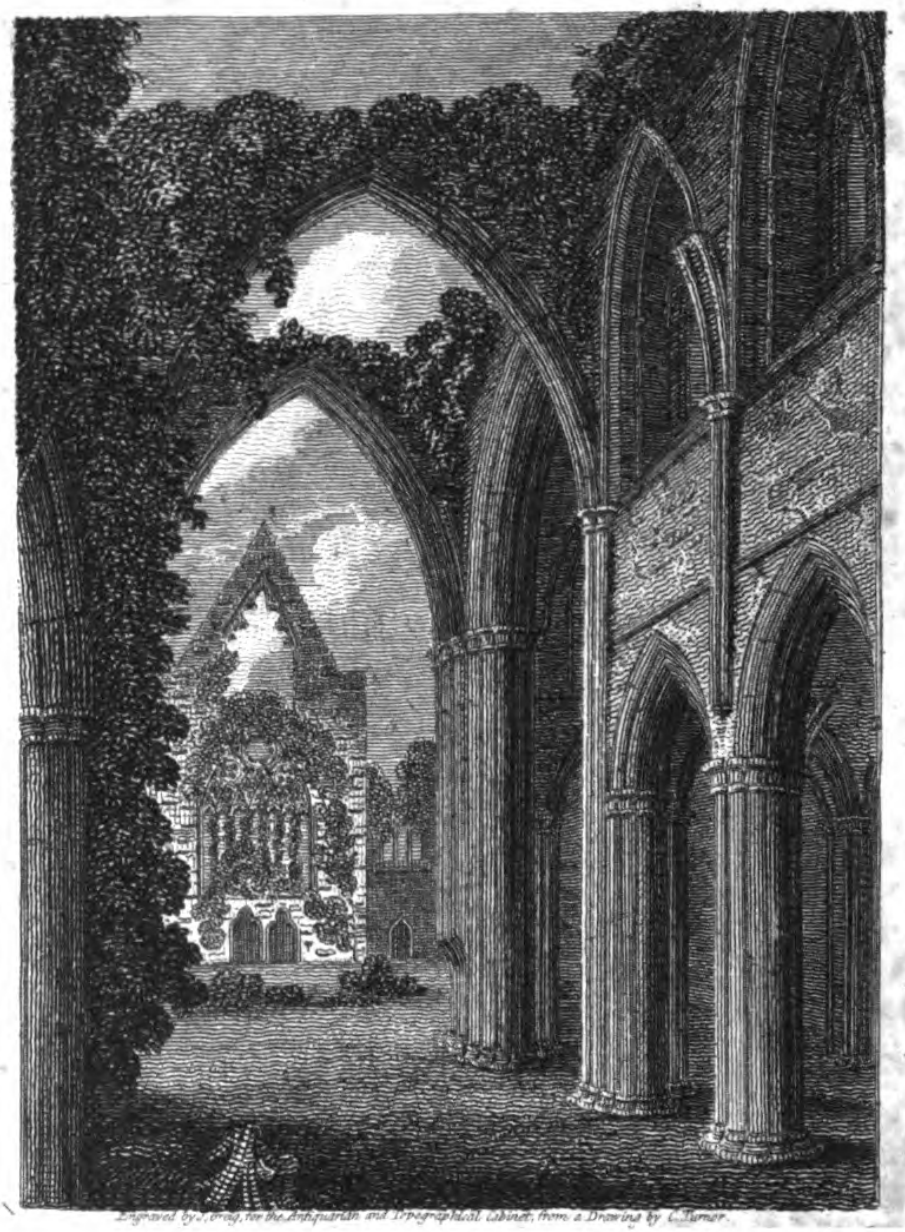
in: most of the columns which divided the aisles are still standing; of those which have dropped down, the bases remain, every one exactly in its place; and in the middle of the nave, four lofty arches, which once supported the tower, rise above the rest, each reduced now to a narrow rim of stone, but completely preserving its form. The shapes even of the windows are little altered, but some of them are quite obscured, others partially shaded by tufts of ivy; and those which are most clear, are edged with its slender tendrils and lighter foliage, wreathing about the sides and the divisions: it winds round the pillars; it clings to the walls; and in one of the aisles, clusters at the top in bunches so thick and so large, as to darken the space below. The other aisles, and the great nave, are exposed to the sky: the floor is entirely overspread with turf, —Monkish tombstones, and the monuments of benefactors long since forgotten, appear above the greensward: the bases of the pillars which have fallen rise out of it; and maimed effigies and sculpture, worn with age and weather, are scattered about, or lie in heaps, piled up together. Other shattered pieces, though disjointed and mouldering, still occupy their original places: nothing is perfect; but memorials of every part still subsist; all certain, but all in decay; and suggesting, at once, every idea which can occur in a seat of devotion, solitude, and desolation.

Castles and abbies have different situations, agreeable to their respective uses. The castle, meant for defence, stands boldly on the hill: the abbey, intended for meditation, is hid in the sequestered vale. Such is the situation of Tintern Abbey. It occupies a gentle eminence in the middle of a circular valley, beautifully screened on all sides by woody hills; through which the river Wye winds its course; and the hills closing on its entrance, and on its exit, leave no room for inclement blasts to enter. A more pleasing retreat could not be found. The woods and glades intermixed; the winding of the river; the variety of the ground; the splendid ruin, contrasted with the objects of nature, and the elegant line formed by the summits of the hills, which include the whole; make, altogether, a very enchanting piece of scenery.

From the length of the nave, the height of the walls, the aspiring form of the pointed arches, and the size of the east window, which closes the perspective, the first impressions are those of grandeur and sublimity: but as these emotions subside, and we descend from the contemplation of the whole to the examination of the parts, we are no less struck with the regularity of the plan, the lightness of the architecture, and the delicacy of the ornaments; we feel that elegance is its characteristic no less than grandeur, and that the whole is a combination of the beautiful and the



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

*Interior of Tintern Abbey Church*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter Old Bond Street. Nov.r 2, 1810

sublime. This church is cruciform, and an excellent specimen of the English architecture in its greatest purity. The length of the nave and choir is 230 feet, their width thirty-three. The length of the transcept 160 feet. The arches and pillars of the choir and transcept are complete; and the frame of the west window is in perfect preservation: the design of the tracery is extremely elegant, and when decorated with painted glass, must have produced a fine effect. Critics who censure this window as too broad for its height, do not consider that it was not intended for a particular object, but to harmonize with the general plan; and had the architect diminished the breadth in proportion to the height, the grand effect of the perspective would have been considerably lessened. The general form of the east window is entire, but the frame is much dilapidated: it occupies the whole breadth of the choir, and is divided into two large and equal compartments, by a slender shaft not less than fifty feet in height, which has an appearance of singular lightness, and, in particular points of view, seems suspended in the air. Instead of dilapidated fragments, overspread with weeds and choked with brambles, the floor being covered with a smooth turf, keeps the original level of the church, exhibits the beauty of its proportion, heightens the effect of the grey stone, gives a relief to the clustered pillars, and affords an easy access to every part.

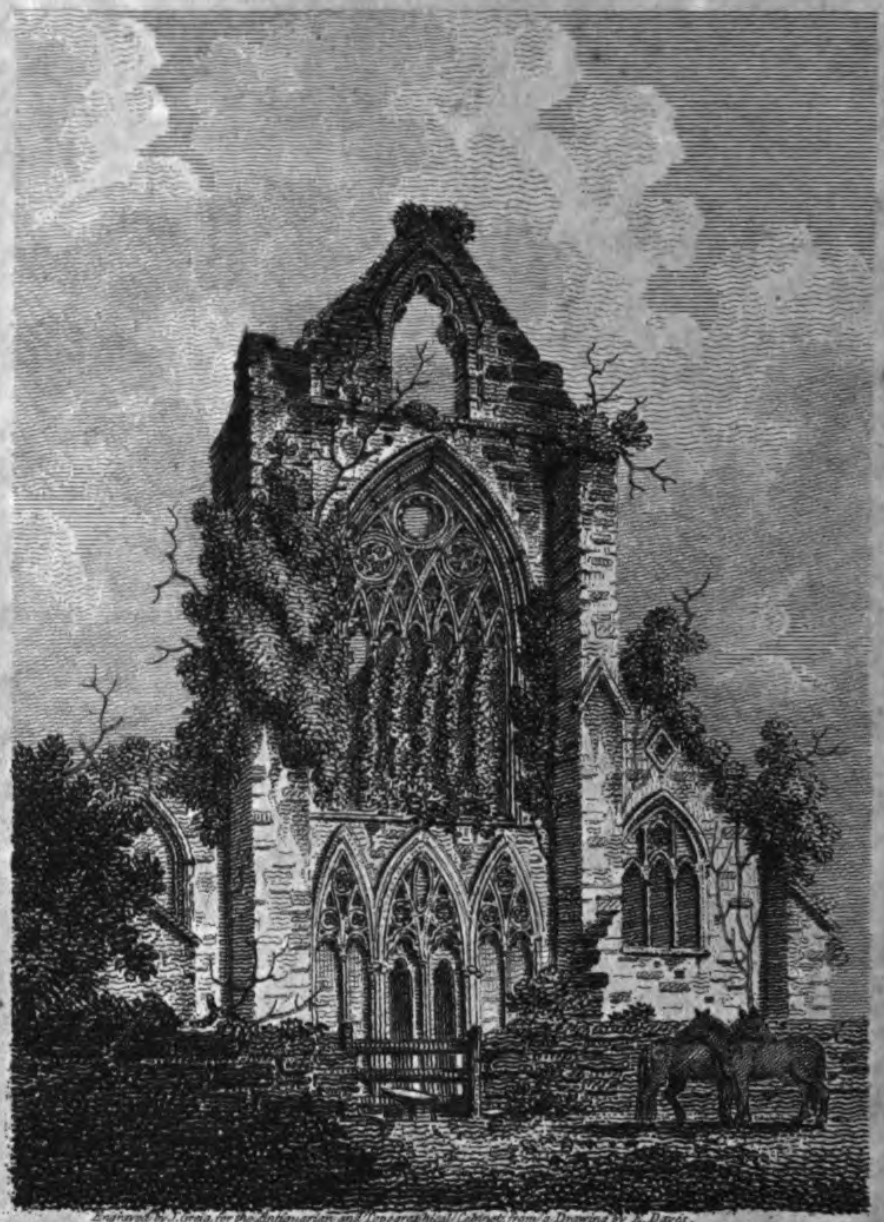
Although the exterior appearance of the ruins is not equal to the inside view, yet in some positions, particularly to the east, they present themselves with considerable effect. About half a mile from the ferry, down the river, the ruins assume a new character. The grand east window, wholly covered with shrubs, and half mantled with ivy, rises like the portal of a majestic edifice embowered with wood. Through this opening, and along the vista of the church, the clusters of ivy, which twine round the pillars, or hang suspended from the arches, resemble tufts of trees, while the thick mantle of foliage, seen through the tracery of the west window, forms a continuation of the perspective, and appears like an interminable forest.

In surveying the interior of this Abbey church, the eye is delighted, though taste may exclaim against the laboured neatness of the turf floor, contrasted with the ivy-mantled windows and walls. Still

———Meditation here
May think down hours to moments: here the heart
May give an useful lesson to the head,
And learning wiser grow without her books.

— — — — — — —

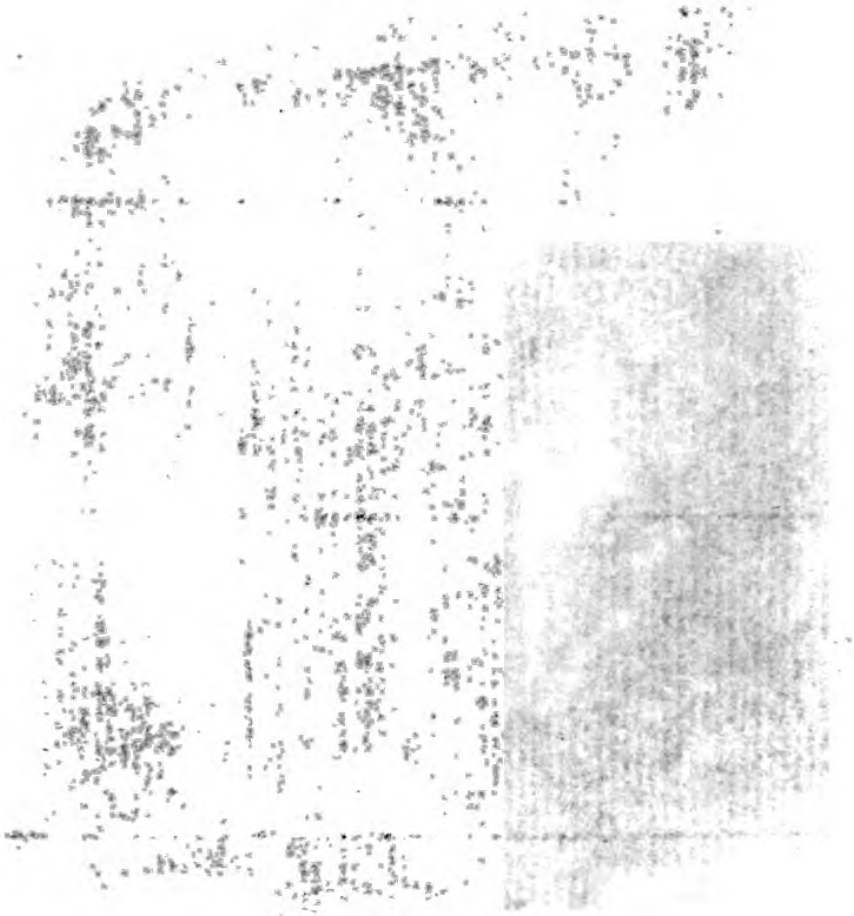
How many hearts have here grown cold,
That sleep these mould'ring stones among!
How many beads have here been told!
How many matins here been sung!



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

*West End of Tintern Abbey.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street; and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Nov.r 2. 1810.



Jentern

On this rude stone, by time long broke,
I think I see some pilgrim kneel;
I think I see the censer smoke,
I think I hear the solemn peal.

But here no more soft music floats,
No holy anthems chaunted now;
All hush'd, except the ring-dove's notes,
Low murm'ring from yon beachen bough.

Among other things in this scene of desolation, the

poverty and wretchedness of the inhabitants are remarkable. They occupy little huts, raised among the ruins of the monastery; and seem to have no employment but begging; as if a place once devoted to indolence could never again become the seat of industry.—Their cottages they designate the village of the Abbey, to distinguish them from other huts at a short distance, called Tintern: at this village is an inn, the landlord of which keeps the key of the Abbey, and exhibits it to visitors.